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

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of all kinds, at Lowest prices

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City baggage and dray line. Heavy teaming of all descriptions.

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Your money draws three per cent in the bank. It will draw many times the interest in coal saved if you put it into a



HOT WATER HEATER

The advantages of even heat and fuel economy are great, and the cost will soon be saved. Let me give you figures Now.

H. J. KRUEGER

City Plumber. 712 DELTA AVE.

Christmas

Goodies

I am prepared to make a full line of Holiday Baked Goods. Orders, especially for Cream Puffs, should be placed well in advance, and arrangements will be made to bake and deliver them promptly at the time

FRED WOHL.

Still Full

of the Thanksgiving spirit with all the things that go on the side.

Fred Anderson

offers his patrons his best services

CALL AGAIN!

COAL

Clean and Bright. Prompt Delivery.

I HAVE

GENUINE Pocahontas

CALL ME UP WHEN YOU WANT COAL. C. W. DAVIS,

PHONE 7.

I don't keep good goods sell them.



JUNN & CO, 36 1 Broadway, New Yor

AN INGLORIOUS WOUND.

The Hard Luck That Was Handed Out to the Old Veteran.

On one of the volunteer ranges in old Irish sergeant, who has charge. It may be mentioned that he went through three wars-the Crimean, the Indian mutiny and the Chinese-and during the whole of that time never received a single wound.

Old W., as he is called, occasionally acts as a marker at the targets, and his utter recklessness has become a

from behind the mantelet without the slightest warning and touch up a bullseye which did not quite satisfy him or to note the exact position of a shot.

At all remonstrances he would sniff contemptuously. "Me be shot? Me?" he would ask. a bit o' lead flying through the air?"

It actually occurred, however, at last, and he was shot through the

shoulder. For a moment, as frequently happens with rifle shots, such is their terrible force, he did not know he was struck; then when he observed the blood streaming down his sleeve he commenced to walk down the range, right in the line of fire.

As he did so he tottered and had to be later. carried.

"Shot!" he groaned, with a look of shame. "Shot and by a Saturday afterpoon soldier!"-London Tit-Bits.

QUEER TEACHING.

A Glimpse of the One Time Methods

In Scotch Schools. To the work of supervisor of schools in Scotland Mr. John Kerr devoted a number of years. In his book, "Other Memorles, Old and New," he has set down some amusing illustrations of the Barker showed, moreover, that there is unintelligent way in which the school work was sometimes conducted.

The revised code of education which was introduced in 1862 made provision for nothing but reading, writing and arithmetic in their barest forms. There was no suggestion about grammar, geography, history or intelligence in any study. Explanation of the reading leson was not demanded, and therefore ON HAND it was neglected in some of the schools.

The following is an example: The lesson was one giving an account of a clever dog which had rescued a child from drowning. It was said that the dog was caressed by the parents of the child. I asked what was the meaning of the word "caressed," and the answer came at once, "Made of fond led."

planation given was, "made of, fon-

Wishing to find out if any child in the class had got a glimmering of the meaning, I went from top to bottom and got from every child nothing but words, to which they attached no meaning whatever.

The teacher was surprised that I was not satisfied with the intelligence of the teaching.

Cobb Makes Debut as Pitcher.

Ty Cobb, famous wherever baseball is played as the right fielder of the champion Detroit Tigers, made his bow as a pitcher recently in Atlanta, Ga. Ty organized a team-the Cobbites-to meet the Ruckerites. They have been playing exhibition games at the fair grounds in Atlanta.

The Ruckerites won the first game. and then Cobb decided himself to go on the mound. The Cobbites were again defeated, 9 to 3, but the "Georgia peach" proved himself something of a twirler. He went the full nine innings and acquitted himself far better than his friends believed he would.

English Race Officials to Tame Jockeys. The English Jockey club held a meeting recently at Newmarket, at which some strict measures regarding jockeys were made law. These clauses are of interest on this side of the water just now, as more American horses than ever will be seen on the English tracks next year. In future if a jockey causes the least trou-P. W. PETERSON ture if a jockey causes the least trouble at the start or is any way saucy to the starter the starter is empowered to inflict a fine of \$50 on the offender and to report the matter at once to the stewards.

Dmitri Kosztan of Bistritsa, known as the wolf slayer, dispatched 285 of these animals in thirty years. He tracked them to their lairs and, it was said by the peasants, hypnotized them by his fierce gaze while he killed them with knife or shot. Two months ago he disappeared. His skeleton has just been discovered on the Bistritsa hills.

One of the seven fine old oaks in Salcey forest, Buckinghamshire, England, has been burned to the ground. Visiters to the forest made a picnic fire in the hollow trunk, and the result was the complete destruction of the tree, which is said to be 800 years old. Salcey is the second great royal forest and has belonged to the crown since the conquest.

SHOP EARLY

For several years the past moral sentiment of many American communities has urged that holiday shopping be done early in the season instead of being the north of England is a well known left until the last few days before Christmas. The educational activities of earlier years in this line are beginning to bear fruit.

Among intelligent persons it is now an accepted principle that shoppers, out of regard for those who serve them, should make their Christmas purchases early. It is considered indecent to pursue a policy that results in cruel over-He has been known to walk forth work to the clerks who strive to accommodate in a few days those who might just as well have distributed ments, with boots and mittens includtheir purchases over a period of a ed, and was stiff as wet sailcloth, month of six weeks.

Those who have not yet started to do as a kid glove. A well made Eskimo their Christmas shopping should reflect Why, I've bin through three war-r-s upon the inhumanity of leaving it unand was niver shot yet. Pah! Phwat's til they must become a part of a mob which wears out the very lives of the could sit comfortably on a block of And he would assume an air of distired clerks.-Houghton Gazette.

GRAND BALL.

The Locomotive Engineers, after the expiration of seven years, have decided to resume the annual ball. A commit-only part of the body that must be tee is now making preparations for the event, which will take place at the shirt with the hair turned in warmer. Gladstone Theatre, Thursday evening, December 31. New Year's Eve will be gaily observed by a large number, not It was seen that something was only from Gladstone, but those who will wrong, and they hurried to meet him. come hither by excursion. More details

BOYS WANTED.

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

THE TARIFF ABROAD.

Nearly 20,000 Dutchmen who live just over the frontier cross it every morning to go to their work in Protected Germany, where the wages are much higher than in low Tariff Holland. Mr. no work for them to do, even at the low wages prevalent there, in their own country, while the German factory owners are clamoring for men. He also quoted figures showing that in the ten years from 1890 to 1900 only 2,922 Germans left their oppressed and Protected country to seek a living in Holland, eago Nationals, has been mentioned as while in the same period 38,365 Dutch- Pat Donovan's successor as manager men abandoned the cheap living and of the Brooklyn Nationals for next sealow wages of Holland to benefit by the Protection afforded by Germany to her workers. In other words, for every German who went to Holland to live thirteen Dutchmen left their native land to live in Germany. Mr. Barker also points out that the Dutchmen, who, by the way, are excellent business men, left On referring to the list of words at a country which is free from militarism the top of the page I found the ex- for one where compulsory military service is universal. The only conclusion which one can draw from these figures is that the Dutch leave their own country in such large numbers because they are very much better off under Protec-"made of fond led," pronounced as four | tion than they were under a low Tariff. | -American Economist.

> Wagner and Leever May Be Magnates. Hans Wagner and Sam Leever of the Pittsburg club are trying to make arrangements to buy the Grand Rapids franchise in the Central league. The plans call for Leever to act as president, secretary and business manager of the club, with Warren Gill, who played first for Pittsburg the latter part of the season, looking after the playing end. Gill is handling the deal for Leever and Wagner.

Was never better prepared to retail you goods at the popular prices; Call in and convince yourself of this fact and you will remain a steady patron; Our line of both staple and fancy groceries is absolutely fresh, and we are now better prepared to handle your wants than ever before.

Chase and Sanborn, also Ferndell Teas and Coffees always in stock and absolutely pure and fresh

We have also received for the Christmas trade a full line of fancy dishes, which are suitable for any Christmas present. We also make a specialy of furnishing dishes in 50 and 100 piece sets. Call in and let us show you our party. stock of Christmas goods and we can save you money in your Christmas

P. J. Lindblad.

Phone 51

NATIVE ESKIMO CLOTHES.

Light In Weight, Soft In Texture and Absolutely Cold Proof.

gan to visit the ship, it soon became apparent that they were much better clothed to meet the cold than were the white explorers, though the fatter had everything that money could command in the way of "an approved arctic outtit." The Finnish boots, or "Finnskor," used by Nansen and other arctic explorers, were excelled both in lightness and warmth by the native boots. A single fur coat of deerskin made in Norway weighed as much as an entire Eskimo suit of outer and inner garwhile the native garments were soft suit-socks and boots, underwear, trousers and coat with hood-weighs ten or eleven pounds, about as much as your spring sult, and in it you snow, with your back to the wind. fishing through a hole in the ice, with a temperature of 50 degrees F., as the writer has repeatedly done, feeling cold nowhere but on the face, the left uncovered. We found a deerskin lighter and more comfortable than a woolen, and a cap unnecessary when the booded coat is worn. There was not an item of the arctic clothing that was not advantageously replaced by garments bought from the Eskimos. No one wore garments of European make if he was able to get his hands on the Eskimo equivalent.-V. Stefansson in Harper's Magazine.

Two Stars For White Sox.

According to all reports, Charley Comiskey of the Chicago Americans has pinched two genuine stars for next season and just the kind of men he needs. Suter, the left handed pitcher taken from the Coast league, is heralded as the man to succeed Nick Altrock, and Zeider is the best of the young coast infielders. Sutor has won twenty-seven games out of forty-one, and this with a losing team. Zeider is a classy shortstop and the fastest base runner in the Pacific league.

Sebring May Manage Dodgers. Jimmy Sebring, the so called base ball outlaw, who belongs to the Chison. The Cubs, it is understood, have agreed to turn over Sebring to Brook-

Wilhelm Cornell's Tennis Captain. The captaincy of the Cornell university tennis team has fallen to the lot of Karl E. Wilhelm of Buffalo. Wilhelm was defeated by Bundy of Yale at the intercollegiate tennis tournament at Merion, Pa.

Russian engineers have discovered large naphtha fountains and also an entire naphtha lake on the Russian section of the island of Sakhalin. The spot is said to be easily accessible to steamers, and it is reported that a line of ships will soon connect with both Vladivostok and Japan.

Until recently Baluchistan, outside of Quetta, was practically closed to missionaries, but the British government has now permitted the Medical mission to enter Kelat state, a country nearly as large as England, inhabited gan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to by several thousand Beloochas, Brahuis, Kurds and Pathans.

The little crown prince of Spain, in pursuance of an ancient custom, holds a reception during his morning nap nearly every day. The ministers in attendance and other high officials assemble in the palace at a fixed hour and are admitted in a body to the nursery to gaze upon the sleeping in-

William Carlson's house in Forestville, Conn., is connected with his barn, a flight of stairs leading from the barn to the house proper. The other morning Carlson awoke to find that one of his horses had walked upstairs and into his bedroom. The horse formerly belonged to a circus.

There has been placed in the sanctuary of the high altar at Westminster Roman Catholic cathedral a large carpet from Smyrna which on account of its size, thirty-two feet long by tweeve feet wide, had to be specially made in Turkey, the work taking six months to complete.

The school garden idea has been remarkably developed in San Antonio. Tex., which is said to have more gardens attached to its schools than any other place of its size in the world There are 949 of these cultivated plots attached to the twenty-nine schools. the gardens varying from one-tenth to one-quarter of an acre.

Ignorance of Our Customs.

"What caused the bitch in the progress of the courtship of Miss Coynerox by the duke?" asks one interested

"He got the idea that her father didn't have any money," explained the other. "But couldn't he look the matter

"He thought he had. The trouble was he looked at the tax duplicate just after the old man had finished swearing off his assessment."-Judge.

NOTICE.

The undersigned physicians of Gladstone, realizing the need of an uniform schedule of fees, as adopted in most cities, have drawn up a rate card, in When winter set in and Eskimos beeffect after January 1.

For calls in town, the rate will be one dollar by day and two dollars from eight p. m. to six a. m. Mileage outside of town, \$1.00 per mile; detention \$1.00 per hour after first hour. Phone and office consultations, 50 cents to \$1.00; examinations for fraternal insur-

These rates are no higher than adopted by physicians at other points in the peninsula, and in many cases are lower.

D. N. KRE, M. D. JAS. MITCHELL, M. D. GRO. BJÖRKMAN, M. D. A. H. MILLER, M. D.

beat 10 per cent on toys: he has the finest line of imported toys, selected by him personally in New York. Look them over; all priced in plain figures.

Mr. Stewart has all his competitors

STEWART'S PHARMACY.

TAX NOTICE.

The tax roll for the city of Gladstone is in my hands, and payment may be made at my office in the Pennock building, from 8 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p. m., and in the evening on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Four per cent. collection fee will be added after Janu-

> ANDREW MARSHALL. City Treasurer.

First publication October 81, 1908. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

United States Land Office at Marquette, Mich., October 24, 1908. NOTICE is hereby given that Aleck LaBom ard, of Rapid River, Mich., who, on October 14, 1908, made Timber & Stone Sworn Stateent No. 0414, for sel/4 of nel/4, Section 30. Township 42 north, Range 20 west, Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final timber and Stone Proof, to establish laim to the land above described, before Clerk

f the Circuit Court, at Escanaba, Mich., on he 6th day of January, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses William Cardinal, Adolor Noveau, Peter Damour and Napoleon LaBombard, all of

Rapid River, Mich.
JAMES J. DONOVAN,

First Publication October 31, 1908. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. United States Land Office at

Marquette, Mich. October 24, 1908. NOTICE is hereby given that Elmira Cardinal, Rapid River, Mich., who, on October 14, 1908, made Timber & Stone Sworn Statement, No. 0415, for sel4 of nel4, Section 10, Township 41 north, Range 20 west, Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final timber and stone Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Escanaba, Mich., on the 6th day of January, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Peter Damour, Adelor Neveau, Napoleon LaBombard and William Cardinal, all of Rapid River, Mich. JAMES J DONOVAN,

First publication November 14, 1908. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, November 7, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Louis Lambeau of Rapid River, Michigan, who on May 22, 1907, made Homestead Entry, No. 12268, Serial No. 0481, for e1/2 of ne1/4 and e1/2 of se1/4, section 22, Township 41 north, Range 21 west, Michimake Final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clerk

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward Short, John Damour, David Shampo and William McDonald, all of Rapid River, JAMES J. DONOVAN,

of Circuit Court at Escanaba, Michigan, on the

22nd day of December, 1908.

First Publication November 28, 1908.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Mich. November 21, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Henry A. Harlowe, one of the heirs of H. Guy Harlowe, deceased, of Lathrop, Mich., who on May 19, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 11979, Serial No. No. 0498, for NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 26, Township 44 N, range 23 W, Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Marquette, Michigan, on the 7th day of January, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses

Timothy J. Curran, of Lathrop, Mich.

Frank Kupper, of Turin, Mich Samuel Lathrop and Elbert Lathrop, of Bands, Mich JAMES J. DONOVAN.



DEPRESSION HITS TREASURY FUNDS

DISBURSEMENTS ARE \$58,070,201 IN EXCESS OF RECEIPTS FOR FIS-CAL YEAR 1908.

CIRCULATION IS NOW FREER.

Withdrawal of Public Money from Depositary Banks in New York in January Was \$8,850,000.

CORTELYOU SUBMITS HIS REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The annual report of Mr. Cortelyou, the secretary of the treasury, shows a reversal of conditions for the fiscal year 1908, as compared with the fiscal year for 1907. For the latter year the receipts were \$84,236,586 in excess of the has not yet been the subject of official dishurgements. For the fiscal year 1908 action. Economy in such transfers as disbursements. For the fiscal year 1908 the disbursements were \$58,070,201 in excess of the receipts, due to business depression and increased appropriations. Fortunately, the report says, the available cash balance at the beginning of the fiscal year was \$272,061,445.

The treasury was called upon in the latter part of October, 1907, to render assistance in a financial panic which started in New York city and which gradually extended over the entire country. Through treasury operations during this financial disturbance the amount of public deposits with the banks reached \$236,548,321 on November 30, 1907, and on December 27, 1907, the maximum of \$259,994,271 was attained, after which it was decreased to \$256,-920,154 by the close of the month.

Further withdrawals decreased this amount to \$118,379,536, on November 16, 1908. At the beginning of the present fiscal year there was a freer circulation of money and large amounts were re-turned to the financial centers and some of the depositaries voluntarily returned to the treasury a part of their holdings of public deposits, amounting in all to approximately four million dollars. A further withdrawal of public money from depositary banks in New York city, made in January, amounted to \$8,850,000, making the balance in the banks to the credit of the general fund at the end of January, \$226,241,418.

Further voluntary surrender of de-posits were made during February, and on June 30 the general fund had been reduced to \$149,0000,000.

The aggregate of trust funds, consist ing of gold coin and standard silver dollars held for the redemption of certificates and notes for which they were respectively pledged, increased \$139,000, 000 during the year.

Monetary Stock Increases.

The monetary stock for the year increased \$263,203,000. The growth in gold was \$151,744,391. In silver, \$17,919,395; national bank notes \$94,545,227. At same time there was a decrease of \$1,006,000. At the close of the fiscal year 1908, the money in circulation amounted to \$3,038,015,488, or a percapita of \$34.72. The percentage of gold to circulation was \$45.95. There was an increase of \$94.545,227 in the volume of patients have the distribution of treasury statement is in several respects misleading. It makes no sep-

June 30, 1907, is shown to have been like river and barbor improvements, pub-503,990.

The report shows that from the date of the passage of the national bank act in 1863 to July 1, 1908, charters were granted to 9174 national banking associations and at the close of the last fiscal year there were in operation 6827 associations, with authorized capital stock of \$930.542,774. Banks to the number of 1878 have been closed by the voluntary action of their stockholders and 469 insolvent associations have been placed in

there were purchased for the coinage of subsidiary silver during the fiscal year

the same period amounted to \$286,113.-130, a decrease for the year of about \$46,000,000.

May Reach Big Sum.

Basing his figures on the estimates of appropriations already submitted by the eral executive departments, the sec retary is of the opinion that the excess of expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, may

Realizing that sudden changes in the customs standing of imported merchandise are unfair to business, and intro-duce an element of uncertainty, the secretary has instituted a new system by which, when the classification of goods is changed, which results in the payment of a higher rate of duty, ample notice is given to those interested.

There have been just completed by the department negotiations which put an end to the long drawn out controversy as to the value of Limoges china. And im doing this it had established a precedent and a principle of co-operation between the manufacturing interests involved and the United States govern-ment which is capable of being extended to other classes of merchandise, with excellent results.

During the year the department has entered into an agreement with the chamber of commerce of Limoges repre senting the manufacturers of that city. as to the value of all kinds of pottery there manufactured. Some minor details yet remain to be settled, but these do not affect the harmonious results that

have been achieved. Germany's Monetary System.

The report calls attention to the commission of which Assistant Secretary James B. Reynolds was the chairman which went abroad last year to dis-cuss with German officials certain important matters affecting the proper admin-istration of the customs laws and an agreement reached with that country contained a provision that the chamber of that country should be entitled to furnish certificates of value of merchandise manufactured or produced in their respective communities templated building in his capacity as an which should be regarded by the appraising officers of the United States which bounds the park on the west.

The Hissing of the Goose.

A recent writer explains the peculiar attitude and hissing of the goose something as follows: When you enter a yard where geese are they will stretch out their necks and hiss like a serpent. They will do the same when sitting upon their nests. This authority says that in the far east, long ago, geese nested in the tall grass, and in some way unknown discovered that no sound would drive away the intruder as quickly as the hissing of the snake, the bite of which is

as competent evidence in the finding of value. The privilege was subsequently extended to the chamber of commerce of other nations, and it was granted only after it was ascertained that these organizations were governmental in their character so that in case of a careless or false certificate of value being sent to this country by such an organization, it would be possible to present the matter to its government for proper action. The treasury commission also made a special study of these chambers of commerce in France, Austria-Hungary and Great Britain to determine just what would be the competency of the evidence that was presented in case of disputed

With a view to greater expedition and hence less disturbance in business conditions incident to the enforcement of the pure food law, the secretary during the year has arranged to do away in the year has arranged to do away in a large measure with the reference of each disputed case to Washington and has left to the chief leen representative of the treasury department and the department of agriculture at the larger ports the disposition of all cases except those of exceptional importance.

Economy in Transfers. The advantage of reducing to a minimum the transfer of gold between these financial centers of the world, the secretary says, has been often discussed, but come about automatically from time to time by the extension of the system of bills of exchange and by the use of international credits, but distrust of these resources in time of crisis, the very moment at which they are most needed, invokes a demand for physical gold. The three months of November and December, 1907, and January, 1908, witnessed imports of gold into the United States to the amount of \$118,822,870, and on the other hand the three months of April, May and June, 1908, witnessed exports of gold from the United States to the amount of \$49,658,972. For the twelve months ending October 31, 1908, the total imports of gold were \$150,234,064, and total exports \$72,509,564.

The secretary says it would seem that means might be devised to diminish the transfer of physical gold under these con-That credits or loans of gold might be extended more generously than at present by one nation to another in times of stress, was proposed soon after the crisis of a year ago. It has been suggested that an international confer-ence be called of representatives of the ministries of finance and of the great state banks with a view to more prompt and effective co-operation in emergencies

Distribution of Receipts.

The secretary devotes considerable space to the question of an economical disbursement of current receipts, and disbursement of current receipts, and the classification of both receipts and disbursements in such a way as to facilitate such an adjustment, and suggests that it would perhaps be competent to Congress to vest in a joint committee the power of revising the appropriations bills with a view to distributing reductions and increases in as continuous reductions. ing reductions and increases in an equitable manner and also with a view to the relative importance of the object for which appropriations are sought. It would seem that such a committee should be charged with the responsibility of keeping the expenditures of each year approximately within the revenue of the year, or, if this could not be done, that it should authorize the issue a proper amount of short term obli-

increase of \$94.545,227 in the volume of national bank notes during the fiscal year closed July 1st, last.

The amount of interest bearing debt on June 30, 1907, is shown to have been and those for rermanent public works, lie buildings and the Panama canal. these statements differentiated between the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditures the record for the fiscal year 1908 would show ordinary receipts \$601,126,118. Ordinary disbursements, \$570,477,838. Surplus of receipts, \$30,648,279. Extraordinary receipts and dispursements. bursements, sale of Panama bonds, \$24. 631.980. Sale of Franama bonds, \$24,-631.980. Sale of treasury certificates, \$15.436.500. From premium, \$735.788. Total extraordinary receipts, \$40,804,-268. Extraordinary disbursements, for Panama canal, \$38.093,425; for public buildings, under treasury, \$9,341,364; for reclamation service, \$11,126,042. For of substitute the fiscal year 16,956,309 ounces of silver bullion at a cost of \$9,923,026.

The receipts from internal revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1908, were \$251,711,126, a net decrease from 1907 of \$17,955,646. The customs receipts for the reduction of the public debt, \$34,-356,750. Total extraordinary disbursements, \$123,075,230.

There are other changes that should be made in the daily treasury statement.

There are other changes that should be made in the daily treasury statement in the interest of a better understanding of the financial operations of the de partment.

Revision of Tariff.

On the subject of the revision of the tariff the secretary says the new admin istration is pledged to a fair and equitable revision. The necessities of the government should be a guide, at least in part, to the measure and character of the revision. Data recorded in this re port tell their own story. If the defi-ciencies reach anything like the figures given, ample provision must be made through new subjects of taxation, to provide adequate revenue. The earne consideration of Congress is especially urged to this phase of the subject

Of recent currency legislation the sec retary says that the act passed at the ast session of Congress has served seful purpose, and will be available until the recommendations of the monetary ommission created by that Congress can be considered and acted upon.

MAY ERECT MUSEUM,

Chicago Court Denies Injunction Prayed for by Montgomery Ward to Block Field Memorial.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—The \$8,000,-000 museum provided for Chicago in the will of the late Marshall Field became a probability today when Judge De Puy in the superior court refused to grant a perpetual restraining order petitioned for by A. Montgomery Ward to prevent the erection of the edifice on the made land part of Grant park, commonly known as the Lake Front park. Judge De Puy held that a previous permanent injunction applied only to the park proper west of the Illinois Central tracks, but not to the made land which has extended the boundaries of the park a considerable distance into the lake east of the tracks. Mr. Ward complained against the con-templated building in his capacity as an

poisonous and meant death. Therefore when the intruder approached pear the uest, the geese would stretch out their necks, making it resemble a snake, and send forth sounds like a snake, which were successful in driving away the en-

-Six months ago the Tendring Guar-

DIPLOMAT HURT IN AUTO SPILL

GUATEMALAN MINISTER VICTIM OF ACCIDENT WHILE ON WAY TO WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

TOURING CAR TURNS TURTLE.

Pocketbook Containing \$3300 Is Stolen While Crowd Gathers Around Overturned Machine.

SUFFERS FRACTURE OF SKULL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9 .- Alhough passing a night of comparative est at the Emergency hospital, the conlition of Senor Don Juan Barrios, minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala and ninister to the United States on a special mission, is regarded today as still critical. The diplomat was injured seriously in an automobile accident yesterbut the physicians at the hospital day, say that his chances of recovery are fair-

All the other members of the party, who so narrowly escaped death when a big 60-horsepower touring car turned turtle near the new highway bridge over the Potomac are reported at their residences and batala to have been injured access. and hotels to have been injured much less seriously than Senor Barrios.

Skull Is Fractured.

A careful examination of the Gautemalan diplomat at the hospital revealed the fact that he had suffered a fracture of the skull at its base. Besides this, he was the victim of concussion of the brain and abrasions on the face and body.

The police are searching the city today

in efforts to recover about \$3300 stolen from Senor Barrios by some one who crowded around the overturned automobile and its unconscious occupants Senor Barrios had three \$1000 bills and, perhaps three \$100 bills in a long pock-et book bearing his name. That could not e found after the accident.

Had Wreath for Tomb.

Government officials in Washington were peculiarly touched by the accident, owing to the fact that Senor Barrios and his party consisting of Gen. John Drum-mond, Senor Dou Lois Toledo Herrate, and a chauffeur, were on their way to Mt. Vernon to place a wreath on the tomb of Washington, at the request of the President of Guatemala.

CHANGE MOTIVE POWER

Northern Pacific Considering Plan to Use Electricity in Pulling Trains Over Mountains.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Dec. 9 .- Engineers representing the motive power department of the Northern Pacific railway are in Livingston, working on a plan to use electricity to carrying trains over the mountains just west of the city. It is stated that the proposition is being thoroughly investigated and that it is quite certain that at a very early day electric power will be used in pulling both passenger and freight trains over the mountain. If the plan is adopted, the company will construct a large power ant at some point on the Yellowston

FOR A 2,000,000 ARMY.

President Urges Measure for Big Volunteer Force of Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.-The President yesterday sent to Congress a short special message advocating an emergency volunteer army measure un-der the terms of which 2,000,000 men could be put into the field on short no-tice should such an army ever be re-quired. The draft of the bill accompanying the message was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cullom. The President says the bill is intended to replace the present law, which was placed on the statute books "piecemeal and hurriedly, partly on the eve of the war with Spain and partly after hostilities had actually commenced." The message says further:
"It is designed to afford the complete
machinery by which, should we be confronted with a foreign war, the execu-tive power could proceed at once to transform enthusiastic and patriotic citizens into effecient and or unized soldiers. Happily there is at present no cloud upon our horizon, but that very fact affords us the best opportunity to proceed with deliberation and care in the prepaation of laws adequate and indispensable for our possible war needs.'

BILL TO SETTLE CHURCH CLAIM. Congress Asked to Pay for Property

Seized by Spain in 1837.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9. Archbishop Joseph Aversa, apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, has arrived in Washington and will be the guest of the Catholic university pending the final settlement of the claims of the church against Porto Rico. A bill drawn up by the Porto Rican assembly in September and approved by Assistant Secre-tary of State Bacon on behalf of the state department and by Maj. Frank Mc-Intyre for the war department was sent to the President. If he approves of the terms of settlement the bill will be sent to Congress at once. This bill asks that Congress appropriate \$300,000 for the final adjustment of claims against prop-erty confiscated in 1837 by order of the Spanish government, and covers the convent of San Francisco and of Santo Do-mingo in San Juan de Porto Rico.

SENDS IN NOMINATIONS.

President Makes Recommendations to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.-The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: To be chief of bureau of ordnance, rank of rear admiral, Newton E. Mason; collector of customs, district of Huron, Mich., John T. Rich of Michigan; vice governor of the Philippine islands, W. Cameron Forbes, Massachusetts; members of the Philippine commission, Newton W. Gilbert, Indiana; Rafael Palma, Philippine islands; member of Philippine commission and secretary of finance and justice, Gregorio Araneta, Philippine Islands.

The Voice of Cuba.

The letter addressed by Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, president-elect of Cuba, conveys assurance of the firm intention of the Cuban people to maintain the ties of sincere friendship now existing beween the two republics.

He declares: "In the hearts of our people there is graven the recollection of the aid given us by the brave Ameri-

can soldiers in our fight for indepen-dence, and the remembrance of their dians decided to keep pigs and to room them on the waste from the work house. At a meeting recently it was announced that the profit from the sale of the pigs that the profit from the sale of the pigs exists." He adds, referring to the United to 165.

ment to increase the favor shown to American products, and an expression of the hope that Cuban products will granted the advantages necessary to Cuban prosperity. Under the circumstances, the people of the United States are committed to deal with the Cubans in a mitted to deal with the Cubans in a broad spirit, and this, so far they have

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

EGG AND DAIRY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.

MILWAUKEE - BUTTER-Steady; Elgin prices of extra creamery is 30c; local price extra creamery is 30c; prints, 31c; firsts, 25@27c; seconds, 22@24c; process, 22@23c; dairy, fancy, 25c; lines, 21@22c; packing stock, 17@18c.
CHEESE-Steady: American full cream. new make, twins, 13½@14c; Young Americas, 14@14½c; daisles, 14@14½c; long-horns, 14@14½c; daisles, 14@14½c; low grades, 9@10½c; imported Swiss, 25c; new block, 13@13c; round Swiss, 13½@14c.
EGGS-Firm. The produce board's officia' market for strictly fresh laid as received, cases returned, 30c; fresh recandeled, 35@36c; April storage, 28c; seconds and checks, 15@18c, Receipts, 105 cases; yesterday, 123 cuses.

NEW YOLK, Dec. 9.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 3481; creamery speciels, 31½@32c (official price), 32c, western factory, firsts, 21@21½c. Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 3814, Eggs—Easier; receipts, 6481; western firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 32@35c.
CHICAGO, III., Dec. 9.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 22@30c; dairies, 21½@25c. Eggs—Firm; firsts, 32c.
CHICAGO, III., Dec. 9.—Cheese—Steady; daisies, 14½c; 15c; twins, 14@14½c; Young Americas, 14½c; twins, 14@14½c; Young Americas, 14½c; 195 do, 14½c; 116 cases Americas, 14¼c; 195 do, 14½c; 116 cases Americas, 14¼c; 195 do, 14½c; 116 cases Americas, 14¼c; 195 do, 14½c; 116 cases for cheese SEMOUR, Wis., Dec. 8.—Sales of cheese MILWAUKEE - BUTTER-Steady; Elgin

SEYMOUR, Wis., Dec. 8.—Sales of cheese 519 double daistes at 13%c. The board ad-journed to spring meeting.

MILWAUKEE STOCKYARDS REPORT. HOGS—Steady; prime butchers, heavy, 230 to 350 lbs, 5.70@5.80; packers, selected, 5.70@5.75; fair to good, 5.25@5.65; mixed, good medium, 210@250 lbs, 5.45@5.60; common to fair, 5.15@5.40; light, 160 to 190 lbs, 5.30@5.45; weight, 135 to 150 lbs, 5.05@5.25; weight, 100 to 125 lbs, 4.50@4.85; throwouts, 4.00@4.50.

—-HOGS									
l	No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.					
ŀ	5	102 \$4.60	92	162 \$5.40					
i	4	105 4.60	35	183 5.40					
ı	6	109 4.65	67	175 5.40					
۱	4	110 4.65	83	172 5.40					
ı	9	112 4.65	56	182 5.40					
l	35	106 4.65	59	195 5.45					
ı	7	105 4.65	90	178 5.45					
١	13	114 4.70	62	188 5.45					
ı	6	117 4.75	24	229 5.45					
ı	32	114 4.75	78	199 5.45					
ı	30	109 4.75	81	192 5.50					
l	24	148 5.20	11	402 5.50					
l	41	150 - 5.25	92	-92 5.50					
ı	86	150 5.25	94	194 5.50					
١	92	150 5.25	77	198 5.55					
ŀ	95	174 5.35		217 - 5.60					
l	98	157 5.35	82	195 5.621/2					
١	57	170 5.35	76	197 5.65					
١	52	175 5.35	50	269 5.70					
l	88	151 5.35	70	242 5.70					
ı	62	168 5.35	78	253 5.75					
l	CATTL	E-10@15c le	ower; butc	hers steers,					
l	good to choice, 4.25@5.00; medium to good,								
l	3.50@4.00 heifers, medium to good, 3.75@4.50;								
١	common to fair, 2.50@3.50; cows, good to								
1	choice, 3.62@4.00; fair to good, 2.00@3.50;								
l	canners, 2	1.50@2.00; cu	tters, 2.00@	22.50; bulls,					
I	good to	choice, 3.25	@3.75; bol	ogna bulls,					
		An Anton Comp							

common to fair, 2.50@3.00; feeders, 3.25@3.75; stockers, 2.50@3.00. Milkers and springer semoralized; choice heavy, 35.00

		-CAT	TLE.			
No.	Ave	. Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.	
16	902	\$2.00	3	1110	\$4.25	
8	. 907	2.00	1 bull	800	3.00	
2	950	2.00	3 bulls.	1196	3.00	
2	. 830	2.25	à	1123	3.25	
2	. 710	2.75	1 bull	1200	3.25	
			1 bull	1480	4.00	
5						
		-CAL	VES.—			
7	A more	Trul				

No. Ave. Price.
49...... 109 \$6.25
SHEEP-Strong; lambs, common to choice, 5.00@6.25; sheep, good to choice, 3.50@4.25; sheep, common to fair, 2.50@3.25; bucks, 2.50@3.50.

-SHEEP.---

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts.

CHICAGO, III., Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at 23,000; market steady to 10e lower; beeves, 3.40 @ 7.70; Texans, 3.40@ 4.30; westerners, 3.30@5.65; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.80; cows and heifers, 1.50@5.00; calves, 6.00@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 40,000; market steady to a shade higher; light, 4.95@5.65; mixed. 5.20@5.85; heavy, 5.30@5.87½; rough, 5.30@5.50; good to choice heavy, 5.50@5.87½; pigs, 3.30@4.75; bulk of sales, 5.40@5.75. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 22,000; market steady; native, 2.40@4.75; western 2.50@4.70; yearlings, 4.25@6.75; western, 4.25@6.75.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 6800; slow to a shade lower; native steers, 4.00@7.25; cows and heifers, 3.00@4.75; western steers, 3.25@6.00; stockers 11ve steers, 4.00@1.25; cows and neifers, 3.00; 4.75; western steers, 3.25@6.00; stockers and feeders, 2.75@5.25; calves, 3.25@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8100; strong to 5c higher; buffs of sales, 5.40@5.55. Sheep—Receipts, 6500; strong to 10c higher; lambs, 5.75@6.75; sheep, 3.25@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9—Cattle—Receipts, 6200; week; neitye steers, 4.20—75.75.

KANSAS CITY. Mo.. Dec. 9—Cattle—Receipts, 8000; weak; native steers, 4.30@7.50; native cows and heifers. 2.00@5.75; stockers and feeders, 3.00@5.00; bulls, 2.40@4.00; calves, 3.50@6.50; western steers, 3.75@5.50; western cows, 2.75@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, 5.10@5.60. Sheep—Receipts, 6000; steady; muttons, 4.00@5.00; lambs, 4.50@6.50; range wethers, 3.80@5.65; fed ewes, 2.50@4.50.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.. Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 5000; beef steers, 3.70@7.50; stockers and feeders, 2.70@4.40; cows and heifers, 2.85@5.90; Texas steers, 2.75@6.40; cows and heifers, 1.75@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 11.000; market, 10 to 15c higher; pigs and 000; market, 10 to 15c higher; pigs and lights, 4.25@5.25; packers, 5.20@5.75; butchers and best heavy, 5.50@5.85. Sheep-Recelpts, 2500; strong; natives, 3.00@4.50; lambs, 3.25@6.25.

MILWAUKEE HAY MARKET.

Choice timothy hay, 11.50@12.00; No. 1 timothy hay, 10.50@11.00; No. 2 timothy hay, 9.50@10.00; clover and mixed, 8.50@ 9.50; choice Kansas and Nebraska prairie, 11.00@11.50; No. 1 prairie, 10.50@11.00; No. 2 prairie, 9.50@10.00; Wisconsin marsh feeding, 6.50@7.00; packing hay, 5.50@6.00; rye, straw, 7.50@7.75; oats straw, 6.25@6.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—Close—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 northern, on track, 1.11@1.12; No. 2 northern, on track, 1.09@1.10. Corn—Firmer; No. 3 on track, 58½@59½c. Oats—Steady; standard, 53c; No. 3 white, on track, 50@50½c. Barley—Steady; standard, 65@65½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1 on track, 76½c. Flour quotations in carlots are: Hard spring wheat patents, in wood, 5.55@5.75; straights, in wood, 5.45@5.65; export patents, in sacks, 4.56@4.90; first clears, in sacks, 4.30@4.50; rye, in wood, 4.00@4.15; country, 3.65@3.90; sacks, Kansas, in wood, 5.00@5.15

@HICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—Receipts—Flour

country, 3.63@3.90; sacks, Kansas, in wood, 5.00@5.15

&HICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—Receipts—Flour, 46,501 bbls½ wheat, 80,166 bus; corn, 538,562 bus; oats, 199,279 bus; barley, 96,600 bus; rye, 16,000 bus; timothy seed, 206,835 lbs; flaxseed, 3000 bus. Shipments—Flour, 28,011 bbls; wheat, 18,720 bus; corn, 147,421 bus; eats, 251,644 bus; barley, 25,689 bus; rye, 9300 bus; timothy seed, 123,065 lbs.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Close—Wheat—December, 1.06%; May, 1.09½; cash wheat, No. 1 hard, 1.10¼; No. 1 northern, 1.09½; No. 2 northern, 1.07¼@1.07½; No. 3 northern, 1.03¼@1.05½.

Advertising Pays. Try It.

the friendly nation and her noble sons and send them the testimony of our gratefulness and love." All this is the prelude to an engagement to be a send to the se TENEMENT HOUSE

MORE THAN SCORE OF PERSONS HURT IN ATTEMPT TO WRECK NEW YORK BUILDING.

DEBRIS IS PILED UPON BEDS.

Structure Is Nearly Demolished, Torn Water Pipes Flooding Rooms Occupied by Sleepers.

TENANTS THROWN INTO PANIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- More than a score of persons were injured, five of them seriously, and a hundred more were thrown into a panic early today when a bomb was hurled into the air seconds shaft of the tenement house at 330 East Sixty-third street. The house was badly wrecked. The house was occupied exclusively by Italians, and it developed that threatening letters had been received by many of them during the past few months.

Explosion Is Terrific.

The explosion was terrific. The con cussion shook buildings for blocks. The sides of the air shaft down which the bomb was thrown was lined with sleep ing rooms on one side and bathrooms or the other. Practically all of those in jured were asleep in bedrooms on the south side. The bathrooms were wrecked, the water pipes torn and broken and the whole building on that side was flooded before the water could be cut off in the partially wrecked cellar. Plaster and bricks, mixed with jagged pieces of glass from the shattered windows were hurled into the sleeping rooms with frightful force and some of those injured were found half buried and unconscious under the debris piled upon their beds.

Attracts Excited Crowd.

The roar of the explosion brought residents out into the street for blocks around and in a few minutes a crowd of hundreds of half-clad men and women were gathered in front of the house. was more than an hour before the excit ed men and women who thronged the surrounding streets could be quieted and induced to return to their homes.

CASTRO WANTS PEACE

GOES TO EUROPE TO SETTLE VEN-ZUELA'S QUARRELS.

His General Health Is Good, Notwithstanding Reports That He Is Seeking German Specialist.

SANTANDER, Spain, Dec. 9.—The French steamer Guadeloupe with President Castro of Venezuela on board came in here today. It was learned soon after her arrival that President Castro will continue on board the steamer to Bordeaux, and that from Bordeaux he will Bulgaria. Italian is the most useful travel overland to Berlin. President Castongue for trade and travel in the east-tro has come to Europe with the intention of settling all Venezuela's international quarrel. The general health of the

President is good. BERLIN, Dec. 9.-Dr. Israel, the Berlin physician who, according to report, perform an operation on President Castro of Venezuela, is still in this city He has no intention of going to Bordeaux. He has been informed that Presi dent Castro is coming to Berlin, arriving

probably the end of this week.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9.—The Netherlands government apparently has no yet decided upon an exact course of procedure against Venezuela, but it is intimated here today that the patrol of the Venezuelan coast by three Dutch warships which began last Wednesday may develop into more active measures in event of any Venezuelan warship attempting to make an exit from port. Should any of President Castro's ships find themselves on the high seas within range of the Dutch vessels there is a strong probability that they would be arrested and taken into a Dutch port. The international law on this subject is now being carefully considered by

COGHLAN LAID AT REST.

Body of Late Admiral Is Buried in Arlington National Cemetery with Full Military Honors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9 .- With full military ceremonies, the body of the late Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, who died Saturday at New Rochelle, N. Y., was interred in the Arlington National cemetery here today. When the train bringing the body arrived it was taken at once to St. John's Episcopal church, where the Rev. George W. Smith, formerly a chaplain in the navy, conducted the funeral services. The military escort included the Marine band, four companies of marine from the Washington barracks, and a company of blue jackets. The admiral's flag was placed at half post in front of the caison on which the body rested on the way to the cemetery.

INSECT BITE IS FATAL

P. J. O'Connor, Former A. O. H. President, Dies After Illness Following Unusual Accident.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9.-P. J O'Connor, .ormer national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and former national president of the Catholic Knights of America, died here today. While on a fishing trip Mr. O'Connor was bitten on the hand by an insect and became very ill last Wednesday. Pneu-monia later set in, causing his death. He was a prominent lawyer here.

Hole in New French Coin.

The French Chamber is to be asked shortly to sanction the minting of some new nickel coins to the value of £3,000, 000. There will be two new pieces of 5 and 10 centimes, and these will have a hole in the center, after the manner of the Belgian nickel coins. The names of the new coins and their weights are still under consideration. The hole in the center will effectually prevent any confusion with existing silver coins.-

Advertise in Your Home Paper.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

Vice President Fairbanks called the Senate to order Monday, and Rev. Edward Everett Hale opened the session with prayer. Senators Aldrich, Gallinger and Teller were appointed in pursuance of a resolution offered by Senator Hale, to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive his annual message. Senator lillingham presented the credentials of his colleague, Senator-elect Carroll S. Page of Vermont, and the oath of office was administered to him by the vice president. Senator Dolliver announced the death of the late Senator Allison of Iowa, and resolutions expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate over this bereavement were adopted. As a further mark of respect to his memory the Senate, after a session lasting but fifteen minutes, adjourned for the day.

After listening to the Frading of the Precident's message the miscellaneous work on the 8th consisted in the main of the reference in executive session of about 1500 recess nominations, which were sent in by the President, and the adoption of resolutions of regret on account of the death of members of the House who have passed away since the adjournment last May. Adjournment at 2 o'clock.

members of the House who have passed away since the adjournment last May. Adjournment at 2 o'clock.

The session on the 9th was devoted chiefly to the formal presentation of departmental reports and the introduction of bills. The reports have been made public from time to time and the bills, numbering 352, were chiefly for the granting of pensions. Senator Johnston of Alabama introduced a bill to reinstate former. Cutets sions. Senator Johnston of Alabama introduced a bill to reinstate former Cadets Rossell and Weaver, dismissed from the military academy for hazing. He declared that their punishment was excessive and said that every new senator was hazed by being given unimportant assignments and being restricted in his privileges. After a brief executive session the Senate at 1:22: o'clock adjourned. o'clock adjourned.

House.

After being in session an hour, one-half of which time was consumed by a roll call, the House of Representatives, which met at noon Monday for the second session of the sixtieth Congress, adjourned out of respect to the memory of several of its own members and of Senator Allison, all of whom died during the recess. The most important action of the House was the passage by unanimous consent of a resulution authorizing the committee on ways and means, in ing the committee on ways and means, in its tariff hearings, to subpoena and to call for books and papers. A number of bills of public interest were introduced.

The reading of the President's annual message was the chief business of the session, but a number of bills were sent to conference, among them being one providto a place of Mr. Littlefield, and of Mr. Martin to a place on the committee on Indian affairs in place of Mr. Parker, deceased. For the first time during the present Congress there was a call of the committees of the House, but no measure was reported by any of them. Adjourned at 2:35 p. m. any of them. Adjourned at 2:35 p. m.

For nearly five hours the House on the 9th considered the bill providing for the taking of the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, and passed it without material change. Prolonged, animated and, at times, heated discussion was precipitated over an amendment by Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, who sought to have the temporary census force authorized by the bill with the exception of a few minor positions, appointed upon the basis of competitive instead of noncompetitive examinations. At 4:55 p. m., the House adjourned.

Why Not Spanish?

Why Not Spanish?

When Mrs. Charles E. Hughes was made an honorary pupil of the Washington Iriving high school, speeches of welcome were made in Greek, Latin, English, French, German and Italian.

Greek in a form fairly close to the ancient tongue is spoken by nearly all the 2,500,000 people of Greece and by another million or so outside, a wide-wander-

er million or so outside, a wide-wandering race. Latin is nowhere spoken in the daily life of any people, with perhaps the doubtful exception of the littlewhere in the new world a prevailing

Spanish, on the other hand, is the anguage of all America from Galveston to Tierra del Fuego except Brazil. where it is well understood. It is the anguage of Cuba, Porto Rico and of the ucated Filipinos. It is the key to one the noblest of modern literatures and business asset of especial value to-

Why is so little use made in American schools of Spanish as a culture study and a preparation for business?—New York World.

Making the Sultan's Cigarettes.

The Sultan of Turkey is very particular concerning the quality of his cigar-ettes, which accordingly have to be made in a smail factory in the royal palace itself. Some half dozen workmen, the most skilled to be found, are daily engaged in a light, airy room, containing a couple of hand cutting machines of the simpliest pattern, and here they examine the bales of Turkish grown tobacco raised for the Sultan's use. The best crops in the country are marked for his special benefit, and what is not actually selected for making into cigarettes must be destroyed. A hundred weight of leaves may be turned over before a und sufficiently fine is found .- Landon

Too High Living.

Alleging that she had been kidnaped in an automobile and whisked away to a sanitarium, Mrs. Tom Pierce, a well known New York horse voman, began a fight for liberty before Judge Scott of Bridgeport, Conn. A sort of compromise was the result of this first skirmish. Finding that her relatives were firm in their determination that she be confined in some retreat, she consented at last to live in a sanitarium of her own choosing. It is alleged that Mrs. Pierce's nerves had been unstrung by too much wining and dining with stage folk in

Stung.

The rich bachelor sighed and looked at the beautiful girl fixedly. "Things are at sixes and sevens with me. I feel the great need of a woman in my home, one who could straighten out my tangled affairs and make life-worth living again." Her glance spoke an interest which approximated expectation.

"Yes?" she queried softly.
"Do you know of any good, able-bodied woman whom I could get to cleans house?"—Bohemian.

Crocodiles Along the Nile.

At the sound of the shot the whole of this bank of the river, over the extent of at least a quarter of a mile, sprang into hideous life, and my companions and I saw hundreds of crocodiles, of all sorts and sizes, rushing madly into the Nile, whose waters along the line of the shorewere lashed into white foam, exactly as

a heavy wave had broken.

It could be no exaggeration to say that at least a thousand of these saurians had een disturbed at a single shot.-Strand Magazine.

Steady Increase in Postal Receipts. There was an increase of \$4420.27 in the receipts of the postoffice for the month of November this year over a year

ago. The receipts in 1907 were \$104, 168.14, while those of 1908 were \$108, 588.41. Sales of stamps this year amounted to \$80,756, sales of envelopes o \$11,289.10, and those of postal cards

For monogram stationery see ad. of the Sullivan Engraving Co. in this issue.

TAFT ASKS SOUTH TO FORGET STRIFE

POLITICAL TRADITIONS HINDER GROWTH OF COMMERCE IN DIXIE LAND.

DANGER OF NEGRO RULE PAST.

Declares Blacks Are Essential to Warm States in Order That They May Have Proper Labor.

HOPES TO LEAD THE WAY OUT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The obliteration of all sectional lines between the north and the south is the most earnest desire of President-elect Taft. In an address at the dinner of the North Carolina society last night Mr. Taft declared his administration's largest efforts would be devoted to uniting the people of the nation into one harmonious body. It was time, he said, that the south forget its Declares Nebraskan Was Much Misundersectional prejudices and take a part in the councils of the nation, a thing impossible under the present system.

Mr. Taft also had a plea to make to-ward the granting of greater political rights for the negro race. He declared there was no wish to force the south into accepting the social equality of the negro. Neither is there, he said, a desire on the part of the north to place the south under the political domination of the blacks. At the same time, he declared, the ignoring or repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution was impossible. The cure of the present race troubles, he was by legislation prescribing proper qualifications for suffrage, applied

Work and education for the negro was recommended as the best course. He declared primary and industrial education for the masses of the blacks and higher education for their leaders would fulfill their betterment, which already has made great strides.

Text of Taft's Address.

After paying a tribute to North Carolina, Mr. Taft asked:

Why is it that what is done at Washington seems to be the work of the north and the west, and not of the south? Should this state of affairs continue? We can answer these questions as the historian would and we can explain the situation as it is; but I don't think we can justify or excuse a continuance of it.

don't think we can justify or excuse a continuance of it.

I am not going to rehearse the painful history of reconstruction or what followed it. I come at once to the present condition of things, stated from a constitutional and political standpoint. And that is this: That in all southern states it is possible, by election laws prescribing proper qualifications for the suffrage, which square with the fifteenth amendment, and which shall be equally administered as between the black and white races, to prevent entirely the possibility of a domination of southern state, county, or municipal governments by an ignorant electorate, white or black. It is further true that the sooner such laws, when adopted, are applied with exact equality and justice to the two races, the better for the morai tone of the state and community concerned.

nor the moral tone of the state and community concerned.

Negroes should be given an opportunity, equally with whites, by education and thrift, to meet the requirements of eligibility which the state legislatures in their wisdom shall law down in order to secure the safe exercise of the electoral franchise. The negro should ask nothing other than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise, and when that is granted by law and not denied by executive discrimination, he has nothing to compalin of

he has nothing to complain of. Danger of Negro Rule Past.

The proposal to repeal the fifteenth amendment is utterly impracticable and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues. It seems to me to follow, therefore, that there is or ought to be a common ground upon which we can all stand in respect to the race question in the south and its political bearing that takes away any justification for maintaining the continued solidity of the south to prevent the so-called negro domination. The fear that in some way or other a social equality between the races shall be enforced by law or brought about by political measures real. tween the races shall be enforced by law or brought about by political measures really has no foundation except in the imagination of those who fear such a result. The federal government has nothing to do with social equality. Social equality is something that grows out of voluntary concessions by the individuals forming society.

Mr. Taft referred to the trials of the reconstruction period as further agencies that helped to keep alive the feeling en-gendered by that controversy, and con-

But times change, and men change with But times change, and men change with them. The growth of the south since 1890 has been marvelous. The manufacturing capital in 1880 was \$250,000,000; in 1890, \$650,000,000; in 1900, \$1,150,000,000, and in 1908, \$2,100,000,000, while the value of the manufactures increased from \$450,000,000 in 1880 to \$2,600,000,000 in 1908. The south has been rich, and only the surface of its wealth has been scratched. Its growth has exceeded that of the rest of the country and it is now in every way sharing in the support of the surface of the country and it is now in every way sharing in try and it is now in every way sharing in

Many Southrons Seek Change. Again the Democratic party has not preserved inviolate its traditional doctrines as to state rights and other issues, and has for the time adopted new doctrines of possof the time adopted new doctrines of pos-sibly doubtful economic truth and wisdom. Under these conditions there was in the last campaign, and there is today through-out the south, among many of its most in-telligent citizens, an impatience, a nervous-ness, and a restlessness in voting for one ticket and in rejoicing in the success of an-other.

other.

I believe that the movement away from political solidarity has started, and ought to be encouraged, and I think one way to encourage it is to have the south understand courage it is to have the south understand that the attitude of the north and the Republican party toward it is not one of hostility, or criticism, or opposition, political or otherwise; that they be leve in the maintenance of the fifteenth amendment, but that as already explained they do not deem that amendment to be inconsistent with the south's obtaining and maintaining what it regards as its political safety from domination of an ignorant electorate; that the north yearns for closer association with the south; that its citizens deprecate that re-

north yearns for closer association with the south; that its citizens deprecate that reserve on the subject of politics which so long has been maintained in the otherwise delightful social relations between southerners and northerners as they are more and more frequently thrown together.

We believe the southon of the race question in the south is largely a matter of industrial and thorough education. The negro is essential to the scuth in order that it may have proper labor. As the industries of the south continue to grow in the marvelous ratio already shown the demand for labor must increase Primary and industrial ratio already shown the demand for labor must increase Primary and industrial education for the masses, higher education for the leaders of the negro race, will make up a system under which their improvement, which statistics show to have been most noteworthy in the last forty years, will continue at the same rate.

Hopes to Lead Way Out. The recent election has made it probable Unit I shall become more or less responsible for her.

stranger did so, and was pleased, and to

further put the matter to the test gave a new French collar and a new Ameri-can collar to the laundryman to test

American Collars. American collars have the reputation of being the best in the world, and a story recently printed confirms this im-pression. A distinguished foreigner, who visited New York city recently, com-plained because its French collars went to ruin so quickly in the laundry. The laundryman insisted that the fault was with the collars and advised him to try some of American make. The titled

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the policy of the next presidential administration, and I improve this opportunity to say that nothing would give me greater pride if I could so direct that policy in respect to the southern states as to convince its intelligent citizens of the desire of the administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problems before them and of bringing them and their northern fellow citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view.

I have watched with delight and thanksgiving the bond of union between the two sections grow firmer. I pray that it may be given to me to strengthen this movement to obliteate all sectional lines and leave nothing of differences between the north and the south save a friendly emulation for the benefit of our common country.

President W. W. Finley of the South-

President W. W. Finley of the Southern railroad told of the growth of the rail traffic in the south.

GOV. JOHNSON IS STILL HOPEFUL

MINNESOTA'S EXECUTIVE NOT CAST DOWN BY RECENT DEFEAT OF BRYAN.

EXPECTS TO WIN EVENTUALLY.

stood and Purposely Misrepresented in His Last Campaign.

FAVORS LAKES TO GULF CANAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—"I do not think the leaders of the Democratic party are cast down by defeat, and if they are right, as I think they are, they will win eventually."

Thus Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota, who is here to attend the conservation congress, the conference of governors and the waterways convention, expressed in an interview his abiding faith in democracy.

I think the Democratic party is in a better position than it was before the campaign opened. I am, of course, unable to say what caused the result to be what it was. Mr. Bryan was much mis-understood and was purposely misrepresented; there was lack of organization in the Democratic party and a unity of organization in Republican ranks. Then it is always so much easier for the party in power to win."

Gov. Johnson said that he was in conversation on his way to Washington with Maj. McKenzie, who has charge of the engineering work on the Mississippi river, and that the latter told him in dis-cussing the proposed lakes to the gulf canal, that \$400,000 a mile would construct a canal twelve or fourteen feet and that 800 miles at that rate

would be \$320,000,000. "This is a mere bagatelle in a national sense," continued Gov. Johnson. "It is less than the capitalization of the Northern Pacific railway, a private terprise. To my mind this would solve the transportation question in the central part of the country.

DELAYED TRIAL BEGINS.

Cashier of Defunct Waynesburg (Pa.) Bank Faces County Court on Seventeen Indictments.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., Dec. 8.-The trial of J. B. F. Rinehart, former cashier and vice president of the defunct Farmers and Drovers' National bank of this he made them. place, which failed several years ago for over \$2,000,000, began here today. Owing to the startling allegations that political influence has been responsible for long delaying the case, and the special investigation ordered through the depart-ment of justice by the President, which resulted in a date being set for next month to try Rinehart in the United States court at Pittsburg, the trial in the Greene county court today on seventeen indictments, charging forgery, passing forged papers and false pretense, brought many farmers to this city and filled the courtroom. It was immediately apparent today that the case would be a sensational legal battle.

RAISE FREIGHT RATES.

with the expectation of having them completed about January 1. One official said today: "The work of revising these schedules is a big job, but we have thought it out carefully and feel justified in making several changes. The living expenses of the workmen has increased and they demand higher wages therefore we are compelled to raise our shipment prices, notably on grain and livestock.

FLEET NEARS CEYLON,

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Dec. S .- The American auxiliary cruiser Panther arrived here today from Cavite. The Panther precedes the American battleship \$4,000,000? fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Sperry, which left Manila, Decem-The sixteen warships are due next Monday, and the municipality and the mercantile community are perfecting their arrangements to entertain the American officers and men.

YACHT BUILDER'S WIFE SUICIDE. Mrs. A. S. Chesebrough Ends Her Life

While Husband Is Abroad. BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 8.-Mrs. Emma Russell Chesebrough, aged 39 years, wife of Alfred S. Chesebrough, a well known yacht designer of this city, who is now in Scotland on a business trip, committed suicide by shooting herself twice in the head with a revolver. She had been troubled with melancholia and insomnia for some time. Mrs. Chesebrough was the daughter of former Lieut.-Gov. Jonathan Russell Bullock. Her husband, two children and a sister, Mrs. Samuel P. Colt, wife of the president of the United States Rubber company, survive

them and see which would stand the wash the better. The French collar went to pieces after passing twenty-five times through the laundry, while the American collar went unbroken through for the skill and good workmanship of the men and women who make American collars, and of their employers who furnish the best material that the world affords.—Leslie's Weekly.

CONGRESS ASKED TO PROBE PANAMA

NEW YORK WORLD ANSWERS MR ROOSEVELT'S LETTER BY PASS-ING LIE TO PRESIDENT.

\$35,000,000 GRAFT CHARGED.

Newspaper Declares Cromwell, the Exec utive and Secretary Root Managed Revolution in Colombia.

CHALLENGE IS MADE SPECIFIC

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The New York World, to which Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, referred in his reply to President Roosevelt's attack upon him, as the authority for the article on the Panama canal which appeared in his paper and called forth the Presi-

dent's letter, says today: "In view of President Roosevelt's de liberate misstatements of facts in his scandalous personal attack upon Mr. Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianap olis News, the World calls upon the Congress of the United States to make immediately a full and impartial investigation of the entire Panama canal scandal.

"The investigation of 1906 by the Senate committee of the interoceanic canals was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer the most pertinent questions of Senator Morgan of Alabama. Since that time nothing has been done because after Senator Morgan's death there was no successor to carry on his great work of revealing the truth about Panama corruption.

Quotes News' Charge. "The Indianapolis News said in the editorial for which Mr. Roosevelt assails Mr. Smith: 'It has been charged that the United States bought from American citizens for \$40,000,000 property that cost those citizens only \$12,000,000. There is no doubt that the government paid \$40,000,000 for the property. But who got the money?'
"President Roosevelt's reply to this

most proper question is for the most part a string of abusive and defamatory epithets. But he also makes the following statements as truthful information to the American people:
"'The United States did not pay a

cent of the \$40,000,000 to any American citizen. The government paid the \$40, 000,000 direct to the French govern-ment, getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French government to receive the same.
"'The United States government ha

not the slightest knowledge as to the particular individuals among whom the French government distributed the same 'So far as I know there was no syndicate; there certainly was no syndicate in the United States that to my knowledge

had any dealings with the government di rectly or indirectly. Calls Statements Untrue.

"To the best of the World's knowledge and belief each and all of these state ments made by Mr. Roosevelt and quoted above are untrue and Mr. Roosevelt must have known they were untrue when

'As to the detailed distribution of the Panama loot only one man knows it all. And that man is William Nelson Cromwell. The two men who were most in Mr. Cromwell's confidence are Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States and Elihu Root, former secretary of war and now secretary of state. It was they who aided Mr. Cromwell in consummating the Panama revolution, ranged the terms of the purchase of the Panama canal, made the agreement to pay \$40,000,000 on the canal properties and an additional \$10,000,000 for a manufactured Panama republic, every penny of both of which sums was paid check on the United States treasury to J. P. Morgan & Co.—not to the French government, as Mr. Roosevelt says, but to J. P. Morgan and company.
"The natural query of the Indianapolis News as to 'who got the money' was based on the World's historical summary of Mr. Cromwell's connection with the Panama canal. The inquiry was orig-inally the World's and the World ac-

cepts Mr. Roosevelt's challenge. Asks Congress to Answer.

"If Congress can have all the documents in the case, as Mr. Roosevelt says, let Congress make a complete investiga-tion of the Panama canal affair, and in particular of William Nelson Cromwell's relation with the French company, with Panama and with the government of the United States. Let Congress officially answer this question: Who got the

Then follows a history of the deal by which the transfer of the canal property is alleged to have been made, the World concluding its challenge with the following:

did the United States pay \$40,-000,000 for a bankrupt property whose control could undoubtedly have been ught in the open market for less than

"Who were the Panama Canal company?

"Who bought up the obligations of the certain whether suitable arrangements old Panama Canal company for a few could be made. "Among whom was diveded the \$15,-000,000 paid to the New Panama Canal

company?
"Whether Douglas Robinson, who is r. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama ex-ploitation or shared in these profits is inidental to the main issue of letting in

"Whether they did or not, whether all the profits went into Mr. Nelson Cromwell's hands or whatever became of them, the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States, issues a public statement about such an important matter full of flagrant untruths, eeking with mis-statements, challenging ine by line the testimony of his associate, Cromwell, and the official record, makes it imperative that full publicity come at once through the authority and by the action of Congress."

High Priced Cloak.

William Currie, a pottery manufacturr, who lives at the Plaza, New York ity, recently wore for the first time a new opera cloak for which he had paid \$6000, and which attracted a great deal of attention. The cloak, which has no sleeves, reaches from the shoulders to the feet and measures seven yards around the bottom. It is made of black vicuna and lined with Alaskan seal skin. London dyed. Two hand made frogs of black braid ornament the front of the cloak. There is a black velvet standing polo collar. Although the cloak is patty in different countries.

erned on the lines of those worn by o cers of some regiments in the Italia bose cloaks and is unlike any other gar ment seen in this city. It is intended for year at the opera and the theater.

CANAL PURCHASE VENEZUELA WILL FIRE ON DUTCH

SOUTH AMERICAN GOVERNMENT RESOLVES ON ACTION OP-POSED BY CASTRO.

WAIT FOR UNFRIENDLY ACT.

Departure of President and Demonstration by Holland Warships May End Seriously.

SEND AMMUNITION TO THE COAST.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Friday, Dec. 4. via Willemstad Curacao, Dec. 8 .-Two recent events, the departure of President Castro for Europe and the naval demonstration this week along the ships, have conspired to bring about in Venezuela a condition of affairs that may have serious consequences. government has resolved to fire on the first Dutch warship that commits an unfriendly act and the beginning of what may develop into a strong movement against President Castro have been no-

Send Ammunition to Coast. tion was received in Caracas, the minister of war hurried down to Le Guaira and took personal command of the gov-ernment forces there. This was on Wednesday. The minister took with him thirty carloads of ammunition. On Thursday Acting President Vicente Gomez called a cabinet meeting to consider the crisis resulting from the meas-

ures taken by the government of the Netherlands. The opinion of the ministers was divided, but a resolution to fire at was divided, but a resolution to fire at the first unfriendly act was adopted. It was learned here today that Castro recently closed negotiations for the pur-chase in Germany of three gunboats.

Rebels Are Arrested. Leaflets are being distrubted every day in Caracas attacking President Castro and urging Acting President Gomez to a course of treason. Efforts are being made to discover the authors of these attacks, and whenever they are found they are promptly carried off to jail.

CUMMINS NOW SENATOR

AND IS GIVEN SEAT

Senator La Follette Shakes Hands with Stephenson, but Greets New Member with Enthusiasm.

Senate met promptly at noon today and after reading the journal, Senator Dolliver presented the credentials of Senator-elect Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Allison ending March 4, 1909, and the oath of office was adminstered to him by the vice president. During the session of the Senate yes-terday Senator La Follette on the way o his place stopped at Mr. Stephenson's desk to shake hands. Their visit was short, Mr. La Follette moving almost immediately to the desk of Senator Cum mins, Iowa's new senator. There could be little doubt that La Follette was glad to see Cummins. His face beamed with pleasure and it was several minutes

of the former Iowa governor. TO STOP FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

Alabama Congressman Introduces Bill to Bring This About. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—A bill introduced today by Representative Richardson of Alabama is aimed to pre-vent the distribution of federal patronage in return for political favors. Should become a law, no cabinet officer or other federal officer holder serving under or by appointment of the President will be able to act as a delegate to a convenon called for the purpose of nominating a President of the United States, or any other elective United States office. The the party guilty of violating its provisions subject to a fine of from \$25 to \$100, and the possible penalty of twenty days imprisonment.

TO VISIT CANAL ZONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—
At the first meeting of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today, a proposition for a visit to the Panama canal zone by the entire committee before the end of the Christmas holidays was discussed. A subcommittee with Representative Hepburn of

HYDE GETS PRISON TERM IN LAND CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8,-Frederick A. Hyde of San Francisco, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of large tracts of land in Oregon and Washington, was today sentenced in the district criminal court to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., the maximum penalty under the law. Joost H. Schneider of Tucson, Ariz., an employe of Hyde and convicted with him, was fined \$1000 and convicted with him, was fined \$1000 and sentenced to one year and two months in the penitentiary. Both noted appeals to the district court of appeals. Hyde was released on \$20,000 bail and Schneider on \$10,000. The prosecution of Hyde and Schneider together with John A. Benson and Henry P. Dimond, who were acquitted following the investigation. who were acquitted, following the investigation of alleged wholesale irregularities in public land deals in the west, cost the government \$100,000 and the trial occupied three months.

-Lady Ernestine Hunt, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Allesbury, owns and operates a horse ranch at Calgary, Alberta, on a stretch of land nearly 40, 000 acres in extent

-The unit of horsepower varies great-

LOST STEAMER BELIEVED TO BE THE CLEMSON

ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE BIG DULUTH STEAMER FOUN-DERED.

ALL ON BOARD CARRIED DOWN

Tugs Are Scouring Lake Superior for Traces of the Missing

Steamer.

WRECKAGE ON WHITEFISH POINT.

BULLETIN.

PORT WILLIAM, Ontario, Dec. 7 .-Capt. Heland, who arrived in this port today, declared positively that the wreckage seen off Whitefish Point, in Lake Superior, was from the steamer Clemson.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 7. -[Special.]-With the only boat missing Venezuelan coast by three Dutch war- on the lakes, the D. M. Clemson, strenuous efforts will be made today to learn whether the wreckage seen on Lake Superior last week was from her. The tug Scheneck left this morning from the Soo to search the lake for wreckage. It will take six hours to reach the spot where the life raft and top of pilot house, hatches and life preservers were seen Thursday, but as the wind has The Dutch warships displayed their activity on Wednesday and Thursday. As soon as the first news of this demonstration of the lake there is no to some other part of the lake there is no knowing when the public will receive

definite news. Several of the crew of the steamer Livingstone, who arrived here from Duluth today on their way home, said when tey left last night that all marine men at the head of the lakes believed the lost steamer to be the Clemson. The steamer Heffelfinger of the Wolvin line, will receive orders on the arrival to search for the Clemson on her way up to Duluth. Gives Up Hope.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 7.-A. B. Wolvin of Duluth, owner of the steamer D. M. Clemson, has abandoned hope for the ship and admits that the vessel is probably at the bottom of Lake Superior with her crew of twenty-two. She left Lorain, O., last Monday with coal for this port and was caught in the terrific gale of last week on lower Lake Superior.

Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon no word had been received from the Clemson. Her owners are loath to believe the boat IOWAN TAKES OATH OF OFFICE has sunk and say that she has probably merely stranded on some lonely shore, or is delayed by an accident to her machinery. Tugs are scouring the lakes searching for her.

The Clemson was a first class steel steamer, built at Superior in 1903. Her gross tonnage was 5531. She was 448 gross tonnage was 5531. She was 448 were bound over to the United States feet long, had a 52-foot beam and was 30 district court at Marquette. The al-WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The feet deep. S. R. Chamberlain was captain, W. E. McLeod a mate and J. J. McCoy, chief engineer. All of the officers and most of the crew are from tea, which it is claimed were brought Duluth.

> Wreckage Washes Ashore. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 7.-[Special.]—Broken wreckage and a hatch cover washed ashore between Ver-million and Whitefish point. There is no name on anything found to indicate the

identity of the craft. MOURNS A BROTHER.

Mate of Steamer Lehigh Leaves Port in Sorrowing State.

John McLeod, first mate on the fore he surrendered his grip on the hand freighter Lehigh, of the Anchor line, left the port of Milwaukee shortly after noon today in sorrow. The best information obtainable is that W. M. Mc-Leod. a brother and first mate on the steamer D. M. Clemson, lost his life when the Clemson went down in Lake Superior last week.

All day long McLeod scanned tele-graph reports and haunted the telegraph offices, believing that the Clemson had escaped and arrived safely in port, or that his brother has been saved. Mc-Leod was obliged to leave Milwaukee, not knowing whether he ever will see his brother again, or whether he has gone down with the other members of the missing Clemson. Eight McLeod brothers are sailing the lakes. Their home is New Englishtown, Nova Scotia.

OFFER REWARD OF \$500.

Former Owners of Soo City Stimulate Search for Survivors

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7 .- The Indiana Transportation company offered a reward of \$500 for the rescue of any or all of the crew of the steamer Soo City, the wreckage of which has been washed ashore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. is hoped that the reward will stimulate a search by Newfoundland fishermen among the islands and desolate shores in the region of the wreck. In connec-tion with the finding of life preservers bearing the name "S. S. Stanley," it is stated that the Soo City carried a new set of preservers all bearing her own

CONSUL IS A SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.-Charles A. Ekstromer, Swedish vice consul, committed suicide by drinking prussic acid at it did he might have lost his life. his home, 1244 Goodfellow avenue, today. Mr. Ekstromer came into public notice some time ago through a controversy with federal officials which resulted in the revocation of his exequateur President Roosevelt. Later he was reinstated in the good graces of the ad-ministration and resumed his official duties here.

explanation for Ekstromer's act is expected. obtainable here. Uses of Irish Peat.

Consul Henry S. Culver, of Cork, writes that the peat beds of Ireland may yet become a valuable asset in the country's industrial development other than for fuel if, as is now claimed upon the authority of an Austrian experimenter, the fibres of the remains of the reeds and grasses of which peat is composed can be utilized not only for paper-making and carpets, but for weaving the finest fabrics as well. The claim is put forth that the fibre is elastic and durable, and, being a non-conductor of heat, the cloth manufactured from it is as tough as linen and as warm as wool. This is the first drowning of

Michigan News

OSUEGAME WARDENS

Michigan Ministers Claim Wisconsin Officers Seized Shipments of Deer Without Warrant.

CHANNING, Mich., Dec. 8.-[Special.]-Wisconsin game wardens, who last week made several large seizures of deer at Green Bay and other northern cities, which deer the Badger wardens claimed were being illegally shipped, may find themselves entangled in law suits with several Michigan hunters. It is claimed by the Wolverine nimrods that the deer confiscated by the Wisconsin wardens, were legally killed in the Upper Peninsula, and were being shipped, in compliance with the Michigan game laws, to the homes of the hunters in the lower part of the state. The carcasses were being sent through Wisconsin and Illinois and back into the lower penin-sula of Michigan, but were seized by the Wisconsin game protectors. Railroad officials here and at other upper Michigan points declare that the game was legally shipped, tags having been placed on all carcasses.

POLICE CHIEF QUITS.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Official Resents Injection of Politics Into Department.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 7 .-Chief of Police Harvey O. Carr of this city, who has held the position fifteen years and is secretary of the National Association of Police Chiefs, today resigned, as a protest, it is said, against the introduction of politics into the police department of the city. The police board for alleged political reasons last week promoted a patrolman to sergeant over the protest of the chief.

DIES FROM HIS BURNS.

Presbyterian Spends Seven Years in Missionary Field to Meet Misfortune

LAPEER, Mich., Dec. 7.-Rev. R. H. Sidebotham, aged 34 years, a missionary recently returned from Korea, died ere Thursday night from burns in a gasoline explosion. He poured gasoline, by mistake, in a fire which he was kind-ling. Rev. Sidebotham had spent seven years in the Presbyterian field.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

Capt. Frank D. Root and Henry Busse Arrested at the "Soo,"

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 4. —Deputy United States Marshal Eugene D. Mosher Thursday afternoon arrested Capt. Frank D. Root, local manager of the Great Lakes Towing company, and Henry C. Busse, its cashier, on a charge of smuggling. Two more warrants will be served, but names are withhold. The geometric without the control of the company of the served of the control of the company of the control of the company of the control of the cont withheld. The complaining witness is George P. McCallum, deputy collector of customs at this port. Root and Busse leged smuggled goods were taken off he steamer Canadian while being lightered recently at Drammond island and to the Soo on the lighter and divided

WOULD PRINT BOOKS IN PRISON. Escanaba Man Has Plan to Make School

Texts Cheap. MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 2.—That the textbooks used in the schools of Michigan should be printed in the state prisons, under the direction of the de-partment of public instruction, is the proposal of M. J. Ryan of Escanaba. Mr. Ryan points to the success of the binder twine establishment in the Jack-

"This prison industry is of benefit to the farmers alone. The publication of the school text books would be of direct nefit to every nook and corner of the

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Ernest Brown, Who Killed Wife, Let Off Easy by Ludington (Mich.) Jury. LUDINGTON, Mich., Dec. 7.—Ernest Brown, an engineer of Grand Rapids, who came here last January and shot his wife and Robert Johnson, a farmer. in whose home she was living, Mrs. Brown dying from her wounds three days later, was today found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the circuit court. Brown came here from Grand Rapids with the avowed intention of avenging his grievances, real or fancied, against his wife and Johnson, and

then ending his own life. Rail Mills Close Down.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 3. -[Special.]—The rail mills of the Algoma Steel company in the Canadian Soo closed yesterday because of lack of or-ders, but Manager Franz of the Lake Superior corporation which controls the industry, says the blast furnaces will continue running. The steel plant will resume by New Year's day on the American side. November was the best month in the history of the furnaces.

Priest Exposed Thirty Hours. HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 2 .- [Special.]—Rev. Father Doser, a Catholic priest at Ontonagon, was found yesterday afternoon after having been lost in the wilds of Ontonagon county for nearly thirty hours. He managed to keep from freezing by building a small fire but had the searching party not found him when

Accused of Setting Fires. SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 2. -Two more arrests resulting from Charles H. Chapman's investigation for the state forestry department were made Tuesday, when two young men of Whitein violation of the law. More arrests are

Hangs Self in Father's Store. HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 8 .- [Special.]—Nicholas Reeding, son of a prominent Hubbell merchant, committed suicide by hanging in his father's store sometime during last night. His body was found early today. No cause is

Lad Drowns in Portage Lake. HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. S.—[Special.]—The 10-year-old son of Jacob Mekinen, a farmer living west of Hough-

the season here,

Doings of the Week in and About Gladstone 34

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

The Gladstone Delta CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

Published Every Saturday

\$1.50 per Year in Advance.

The school sessions have undergone a recent change. In the high school there have always been so many redecided to extend the afternoon period rink bids fair to prove popular. until, four o'clock, which has been done this week. There are now four fortyminute recitation hours, before and after noon. The present are the shortest days of the year, but there is usually enough light until four o'clock, and the desire to get out doors is not so distracting as in the spring.

adjourned until Saturday night, at special charges. Over twenty-five hunwhich time the representative of the Escanaba Power Co. will be heard.

The council adjourned till Wednesday, at which time the month's bills power for its length, and shoots hard. were paid, including a rebate of taxes on the lot occupied by the third ward polling place.

The fire department received its prizes on Wednesday, and they are now on exhibition at the hall; a four branched silver candlestick, a chocolate set of handsome china, a gilt clock of small size, and an ebon mantel clock. They are the source of considerable pride to the local boys, who expect to collect some larger pieces next year in the cop-

A new engine is being installed at the Buckeye to take the place of the two in use in the cedar mill.

The bay is frozen above the Central avenue dock, and on Wednesday the lighthouse keeper came straight across.

Houghton has equipped her night police with watchmen's clocks, of sixteen stations each, to be carried on the rounds. One of them, well swung, would be a handy thing to crack a burglar over the head.

While working he cut a bad gash in his foot with the ax he was using and apparently bled to death.

A sample was sent to Ann Arbor for analysis, and arrived as an iron casting -at least, that is what the tag was attached to.

Paper was under discussion and the railroad man told of a recent hurry to get three cars of paper through to Chicago, so that his train did not stop to switch at Manistique. Up spoke the senior philosopher, and said "The American people have no one to blame but themselves for a paper famine. Look at wrapping paper. I remember when shoes came in a plain wooden box. Now they wrap each one up in paper, put the pair in a pasteboard box, and then tie wrapping paper around it when they give it to you. People are too proud to without wrapping paper." His recommendation was that purchasers of beans should take them home in a tin pail; but this world has grown uncharitable as well as luxurious, and the man rushthat he is going for beans.

11853

The iron ore shipments for 1908 from the Lake Superior region were 25,420, 052 tons. The Mesaba range produced the bulk of the ore, its output being 17-231,804 tons. The shipments by ports Harbors, 5,513,237; Superior, 3,563,111; Escanaba, 3,346,149; Ashland, 2,513,970; Marquette, 1,487,475. Last season's i ron ore production was 42,245,070 tons.

John Latimer on Monday moved into maining at their studies for half an the theatre and gave his first show hour, or in the laboratory," that it was there. The combination of pictures and

A new shooting range has been fitted ap at the axe factory; it is in the attic over the tool room addition Special lighting has been put in, and the guns will be tested at fifty feet. In the spring the outdoor range will be used. Mr. Marble is now experimenting with various loads, the factory having recent-The meeting of the water board was ly received machines for reloading with dred guns will be tested in the next few months for accuracy and force. The

> The bookkeeping classes in the high school have increased from year to year, there being now about thirty-five. The new methods, using the same text-book in vogue for ten years, supplement it with much additional information. The student is given all the bills, correspondence, documents, etc., that would come to him while transacting the business described in his text-book; he has to fill out all the blanks, as well as his account books, and write the books, and write the letters that would be necessary. This reduces the study to a very practical basis.

well known in that vicinity, was found will arouse profound surprise on the dead in the woods about three miles part of any man who looks at his tax from the town last Thursday. He had receipt. Auditor-General Bradley is been living alone in the woods and was also blamed for refusing to continue the engaged by a farmer to chop wood, custom of juggling the funds to cover up deficiencies. During the past month, doubtful quantity, as they do not stand They have hard water at Marquette for ready money, and several institut- rainy weather. Manistique and Mar-The apportionment of the primary school fund has also been delayed, several It is said that the balance in the treas- their charges. ury is now \$208.69, after paying \$901,329 of primary money; and that \$428,769 will be required to satisfy the remaining forty-one counties. As the constitutional limitation of the state's power to borrow is \$50,000, or \$250,000 under the new constitution, enough money cannot be got in this way to keep things

It is claimed that the sale of tobacco to boys has been stopped in Houghton county. Several Calumet merchants carry home even a can of peaches now were prosecuted under the state law, which forbids furnishing minors under the age of seventeen with tobacco in

An order was received Thursday, permitting Delta county to draw her share ing down town with a tin pail will have of primary money, \$17,673.26, of which difficulty in convincing his neighbors \$1893.92 belongs in Gladstone, and \$1343.90 in Masonville township.

ROUMAN BROS.

Candy Kitchen

Special Rates in Large were as follows: Duluth, 8,808,000; Two Quantities. Churches should there is in him to those that stand in get our prices on Pure Home need of his help, whether or no they can Made Candies.

Inquire Early

and Bon Bons at the whole adapted to treat each case, without fear range of prices.

way down.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 68

article on some Russian refugees, who are resisting extradition for murder and Game Getter is a weapon of remarkable robbery on the ground that they are it wrecked. revolutionists; and thinks that the ægis of Liberty should not be stretched in front of such. The question is, of course, a delicate one; the government of the United States is on good terms with all existing nations, and discourages all her citizens from hostile acts toward them; yet it cannot assist a tyrant to maintain his autocracy by crushing those who oppose him. Still, some political offenders, like pirates, are the common enemy of mankind. The notorious Jesse James began his career as a political offender; none of his crimes jury, but with great care as to the were more heinous than those of the Russian exiles. Leon F. Czolgosz and J. Wilkes Booth were purely political Michigan fishermen, who elected Peter The difficulties of the state's financiers offenders, but no power on earth would Jensen of Escanaba vice-president, deare many. The governor's press bureau grant such men asylum. The only test clared for a closed season on tront and assured the public on the day before of extradition is, properly, whether the whitefish from Nov. 14 to Dec. 15, and election, that the state had a comfort- fugitive would be dealt with by our an arrangement for sending eggs to the able balance, despite the Glazier failure. laws as by the power demanding him. hatcheries. The association will ap-Two days afterwards, to the disgust of When Stensland, the despoiler of wid-proach the legislature in a spirit of recimany Republican newspaper men, it ows and orphans, fled to Morocco, where procity, to concede and to ask for coname out that the state is trying to bor- there is no treaty, he also placed himself row money to get a square meal. The beyond the power of legal technicalities explanation of this, according to admin- to protect him: the natural sense of election Tuesday evening. stration organs, that the legislature justice of the Moslem declared it a John Bird, who had lived at Michi- failed to levy taxes enough to support crime to shelter him, and he was given Belgian resident that is a handsome gamme a number of years, and was the government—a statement which to his pursuers. For the fundamental

> No official communication was received from Manistique after the second Negotiations were conducted with with common tools, is quite attractive. however, state warrants have been a Ishpeming for a Thanksgiving day game, which was only prevented by the ions have found it a serious question. quette made the same showing against Munising; the players of the Iceless the first iceboat reports. Port are not this year with Gladstone's counties being more favored than others. class. This may serve as a reply to

> > 16 inch Hemlock wood, full cord, \$2.75 per single cord, \$5.00 per full cord de-C. W. Davis, phone 7. 40

An otherwise veracious contemporary states that a Menominee county man going, and it is necessary to wait for now mourns the loss of a valuable meerschaum pipe. While out hunting he was followed by a dog and as he had occasion to make a tour through the heavy woods he put his pipe on a stump. and now proprietor of Shields' Magizine, When he returned some time later he will deliver a lecture beautifully illusfound that the dog had chewed the pipe trated by stereopticon slides, Friday

> J. B. Mathey reported an ornithological phenomenon Monday afternoon which has been received with some incredulity. On his way to dinner, he saw lighting, in Michigan avenue, near Central. He is willing to make oath as to the species of the birds, and that they for the preservation of game. were a genuine yellow.

The losses on the lakes have been slight this year as compared with last, when the ore carriers suffered heavily. The D. M. Clemson, which disappeared with all her crew in Lake Superior last week, was the twenty-third and largest.

None of the changes made in recent years in the local schools would be more noticed by a visitor than the improved facilities for teaching the natural sciences. The third floor contains two laboratories and a fair-sized store room, fitted up this summer; the department is under charge of Miss McKee. The chemical laboratory, with twelve stands for students, and seats for a class, is an absolute novelty; there having been no class in many years, for lack of a place to study. The room has a southern forces than they ever had before." frontage. On the north is the larger physical laboratory, fitted with tables, round which scholars may be found working at any time. While apparatus and there should be no Protection for alone cannot make scholars, yet the the home market he would be the first possession of good material arouses the man to send machinery and expert overpupils to greater interest, and in the seers abroad to make iron and steel experimental science it is necessary to with foreign labor at a third the Ameriuse great care that faulty equipment does | can wage scale. How long would Amernot produce remarkably erroneous ideas icans continue to get their high wages in those who study by such means.

The physicians of Gladstone, as may be seen by a notice elsewhere, have adopted an uniform schedule of fees. In most cities of the peninsula, considerably higher rates prevail. The table has been framed after careful consideration, without any desire to ask from the public more than a reasonable return. The purpose of medical societies and 'professional ethics' is to avoid as far as possible the commercial element; and to allow the profession to preserve the dignity of custodians of the public health, without descending from it to Holiday Candies the competition of the huckster. The doctors perform more charitable and unrequited services than any other; there is not one here who does not as freely brave the storm and give the best ever requite him. As to those patients who are fortunate enough to have the wherewithal, the new arrangement endeavors to put the fees upon an equitable and even basis, so that each patient Gift Boxes of Chocolates may seek the doctor he deems best of a money discrimination. There should be no running from one physician Our line of Mixed Nuts is to another to see if a dollar cannot be complete, and the prices are made by the dicker. And the physicians are of opinion that as they keep the precept "To each according to his need"

each according to his means." An Escanaba policeman last week fired his revolver to frighten a crowd of The Houghton Mining Gazette has an hoodlums. The ball struck a cement walk, rebounded, and crashed through a window into a piano, whose interior

the other half should be minded "From

John Stack, Jr., of Escanaba, was recently injured on one of the Escanaba Lumber Company's logging roads. His railway motor car jumped the track at high speed and he was thrown thirtyfeet and fell across the rail. His injuries were not serious, however, and he is out

The grand jury will be drawn about the first of the year. The list from which the drawing is made will be prepared in the same way as for the petit names put on.

The recent convention of the Lake

The Degree of Honor held its annual

piece of amateur inlaid work. It is made of many pieces of light, dark, and stained wood, glued together and cut through to form geometrical and star patterns. It contains at least a thous game of the season, requesting a third. and fitted pieces; and, although made

> The Lotus made her last trip Monday The Maywood transferred the balance of the Escanaba freight from the Soo docks, and navigation has ceased until

NOTICE.

We wish to impress you, that Christmas is only a few days ahead; every-16 inch Maple and Birch mill wood \$1.75 body, friends, wife, husband, or sweetheart, expects a gift. We have the livered to any part of the City. Call up most beautiful display ever seen in this city. Come and see for yourself.

STEWART'S PHARMAOY.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURER. Hon. G. O. Shields of New York, president of the League of American Sportsmen, late editor of Recreation, night, December 18.

The Wichita Eagle, of Tuesday, Octo-

ber 20, savs:

"Mr. Shields is perhaps the best posted man in the country on the habitat of a number of canaries flying about and game and birds, and has undoubtedly done more than any other one man in the world towards getting laws enacted

His lecture last night was a splendid revelation of bird and animal life in the Northwest, as well as a clear exposition of the gigantic forces of avalanches in the fastnesses of the Rockies. He has a very fine presence, a sonorous voice and a large fund of anecdotes. He does not speak from second-hand, for he has hunted bear, mountain lions, elk and antelope-hunted them rather with the camera than with the gun-and he knows the various big game districts in Wyoming, the Dakotas, Montana and across the Canadian line, almost as well as some Wichitans know Wichita.

Mr. Shields was frequently interupted by genuine, heartfelt applause, and it is certain that everybody in the audience came away with a better knowledge of nature and nature's wonderful ways and

HOW LONG INDEED?

If Mr. Carnegie were in business now after that?-Buffalo "News."

CIVE THE BOY SOMETHING PRACTICAL

Present him with a bank book on Christmas morning, and then help him to build up a savings account. You cant teach him habits of thrift and economy too early, for as the twig is bent the tree inclines.

3 per cent. on Savings Deposits.

EXCHANGE BANK

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN. W. L. MARBLE, PRESIDENT.

W. A. FOSS, CASHIER.

LOANS

On Improved Farms Negotiated.

Timber and Farming Land Bought and Sold.

THE BROTHERTON CO. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

Whole or half 81/2C Hogs, pound, 81/2C

Pork Loins.

Pork Shoulders at.....

Home rendered Lard, 10th pail

Small Hams

Home Made Sausage of all kinds always on hand.

Olson & Anderson Phone No. 9.

White Plume Brand Codfish is absolutely boneless, 15c 1-pound packages, each.

Salt Herring, new, 10c per pound Stock Fish, a good one, 15c per pound, 17c and

Imported Lingon Berries, 15c per quart We have just received a very nice line of imported china and would be pleased to have you look

Every Saturday we get in a nice lot of green vegetables. If you want any for Sunday don't

forget to call up phone 48. ELOF HANSON PHONE 48.

The Season of Fires

is at hand now. High winds; fires started in stoves long unused, chimneys with an unsuspected flaw: All these things contribute to make the risk worth considering. Look over your policies and see if you have full protection on your furniture, as well as your honse.

INSURE TODAY WITH

R. EMPSON

P. & H. B. LAING

THE PIONEER GROCERS

We Treat You Right.

SHINGLES

LUMBER

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.

C. W. DAVIS. REAL ESTATE Business and Residence Lots for sale on easy terms.

O. A. CLARK, Agt.

THE HOR

lines. Not only is there our fresh

winter stock of high grade suits

and overcoats, but we have also

all of those things of use and

beauty that readily occur to the

mind as Christmas gifts. Don't

wait too long, but come right in.

We are open every evening from

now on and glad to show goods.

NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The Empty Nest.

Forlorn it hangs upon the leafless bough— The silent nest where once dwelt joy and

song:
A cup of life, once tull, but empty now,
To crumble to decay, and fall ere long.
See where the downy breasts so softly while wings unfolded slowly, day by day; Until at last out of the old home nest The full-fledged songsters gladly sailed

away.
To run Life's story, o'er and o'er again;
The Springtime brings home-building, i love and song; But, ah! so soon comes round the time of

pain,
When the home nest is empty. Is it wrong
For hearts to grieve when forth our fledglings go?—
What does it mean?—I'd give the world to

J. S. Cutler in Boston Transcript. -040-

Livtle Knowledge.

The prevalence of ignorance in this land of schools, universities and free lecture systems is the occasion of much asual, to say nothing of the larger public questions, some are founded on prejudice, and on what the preferred editor

"I think placing children in families is the loveliest way of disposing of dependent children," announces a woman of means who has had years of schooling and has traveled. When it is suggested that while this may be for the time being the most expedient method it cannot possibly be the ideal one of saving to themselves and the community that most pathetic class-the waifs, since very few persons are qualified to parents, and fewer still to be foster parents, or arbiters of the fate of alien find her the beautiful companionship children, she protests that the system is 'all right, because she knew two cases sons who love the things in where girls were trained into fine serv-

nts," etc., etc. Does she think it quite just that dependent children from whatever class they come, should be compelled to go into the servant class when placed out, and has she ever heard of the cottage system of training dependent and delin-quent children? She never has, and she evinces no interest in learning any thing in regard to it. This woman is as little informed on every other important subject as she is on placing out, and yet she does not hesitate to discuss any question that may come up. The wom-an is a type of hundreds of thousands of native women whose ignorance and assurance are a national disgrace. Great would be the astonishment of this woman, and others of her class, if she were charged to her face with being culpably ignorant and with disgracing the land of her nativity. Both charges are true nevertheless. She helps make public opinion and her ignorance contributes to the delay of inventers referently. to the delay of important reforms the advocates of which are compelled to labor long and arduously to combat the errors (that people should find out for to an appreciation of the value of sug-

gested progressive methods and meas-

The ignorance of men is a more immeish must be found in the intelligence and tion—has ever made even a superficial study of economics or questions of publie policy or social evolution and trend. and yet the majority presume to go to the polls and commit the country and its 80,000,000 of people to policies of world-wide significance. The usual run of men go to school in regard to the things that voters should know only to the partisan journal and the campaign orator, and, in order apparently that they acquire as little knowledge as possible, they carefully refrain from reading opposition journals or listening to the spellbinders who present the claims of the other party and its candidates. Erroneous financial experiments, visionary efforts in the line of social betterment, unjustifiable and unnecessary judiciary, have been some of the results of the ignorance of voters that have afflicted this nation in the last few years.
As to the ignorance of foreigners, that

ing the American is embarked recklessly his gigantic governmental experiment, and it appears time that he should turn about face, out-study his own ig-norance, defer for years after arrival the giving of the franchise to immi-grants, and properly train the potential voters in the school. If the mob is to rule, it should be an enlightened mob, not remain a densely ignorant one.-Vogue.

-0-1-0-Englishwomen as Mayors.

The first woman in England to be chosen as a mayor bears the gentle name of Dove. Miss Dove, who was the first student of Girton college, and is now principal of the Wycombe Abbey has just been elected mayor of High Wycombe. It is reported that pressure has been brought to bear upon her to resign, by persons who thought it would bring ridicule upon High Wycombe to have a woman for mayor. We shall await further information with in-terest. Miss Dove has been active for years in work for the schools, the hospitals, and civic improvement.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, M. D., has been chosen mayor of Aldeburgh, by a unanimous vote. Mrs., or, as we should say in America, Dr. Garrett Anderson is a sister of Mrs. Milli-cent Garrett Fawcett. She was one of the early women physicians of England, and soon after the passage last year of the law making women eligible as may-ors, aldermen and town and county

councillors, she was elected a councillor. Two Boston physicians, Drs. Emily and Augusta Pope, have special reason to remember Dr. Garrett Anderson with gratitude. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out and Paris was besieged, war broke out and Paris was besieged, these twin sisters were studying medicine in France. They got out of Paris by the last train that left the city, and made their way to England. Without knowing it, they had been exposed to smallpox. On being taken ill in London they wished to consult a woman they wished to consult a woman physician, and went to Dr. Garrett An-They had no idea what was the

them in a room at the top of the building, and nursed them through the small-pox herself. Few persons would have done this, even for a friend, and the sisters Pope were strangers to her. She knew them merely as two young women medical students in serious trouble. Woman's Journal.

Getting Away from Ideals.

Have you ever met a girl who has drifted away from her ideals? One who has a mind attuned unto all that is sweet, beautiful and true in life? The woman or girl who loves art, literature, flowers, nature, little children, music, poetry, men and women? And you discover she hides it all under that up-todate American air of carelessness. long ago a beautiful young woman, with a nature just as the one herein described, admitted that the age in which we live was killing her ideals. To have friends, she said, she had to be idle. foolish and ready for chatter. She found that few persons cared to be seri-ous about anything and that it was not the girl of brains or high ideals that the people wanted, but one who could dress tonishment to the discriminating few who, familiar with the stock felicitations that statesmen, politicians and editors are continually proclaiming in regard to the unusual intelligence of the generality of the people in this country, ing to her acquaintances and so she find actual conditions quite different. In the large centers the thoroughgoing, ilthe large centers the thoroughgoing, illierate native who can neither read nor friends. She was born with a beautiful grade above that of unskilled labor. As for the opinions of the majority on such matters as affect intimately the indicate the such states of the majority on such its cannot draw friends to her because its cannot draw friends. She was born with a beautiful mind that reaches out for the sweetest in life, and if her own lovely personal its cannot draw friends to her beautiful mind that reaches out for the sweetest in life. friends are not the ones to seek. One is ofttimes placed in an unenviable position among persons who really have no object in life except to live a recklessly says, or the point of view, is merely the outcome of nothing discernible any more than is the prattle of a child of 5 years. good Bonemian existence, "some song here, a glass of wine there and a "come trip the merry with me." This bind of company is dangerous. It will kind of company is dangerous. It will sooner or later shatter the best of a girl's ideals, and leave them like com-mon clay models. Better be alone with books and music, than with idle, gossiping persons who, in nine cases out of ten, cause one more injury than good. This young woman is unfortunate in not being placed among congenial persons, but "like begets like," and if she would return to her ideals, they would in time she certainly must crave among the permost appeal to her.-Woman's National Daily. Social Reciprocity and Hostesses.

How often when a group of friends are chatting about some coming festivity will one of them remark that she "really cannot go, for the entertainment will be on such a lavish scale that I never could Two teaspoonfuls of powdered chocolate. return it in any way." Then the size of her house and the state of her finan-Then the size ces will be mentioned as further arguments against her acceptance of the invitation, and the others, in the best meant spirit, will try to reason her out of her decision. The woman who refrains from accepting all hospitality that she fancies she cannot repay in full is cutting herself off from gatherings which might lead to some form of success for her husband's business or for her children's future, and it is not true that she cannot return in full the courtesy extended. The woman with the most superbly appointed house, a staff of liveried flunkies for dining room and pantry, a chef and her own maid is the very one to whom a simple home luncheon, served errors (that people should find out for by neat maids, appeals most, and who themselves), and to awaken the public at times positively craves an opportunity to escape from her surroundings of gran-deur, which she must ever uphold with formality, to some congenial friend in a

she may constantly give entertainments to which everybody is asked. Instead it good judgment of the average man." to which everybody is asked. Instead it will be the one who keeps "open house" to all, in even the smallest way, if that is all she can afford; for the and ready sympathy are the charms of her hospitality. And the woman from the mansion appreciates these things, too. She—poor soul!—craves the wel-come and sympathy just as much as too. those less fortunate in the possession of wealth and the power it brings, and to have the entree to the smaller house means more to her than the other wom-an dreams of. It is the spirit in which a thing is done that makes it worth while or not, and no one is quicker to appreciate properly this spirit than the rich woman who is pursued by toadies and flatterers and to whom the establishment of a friendship with a womanly woman is a delight and comfort. Wealth and luxury are not the acme of happiwar, avoidable and serious international complications and violent attacks on the found a seamy side under the cloth of gold.
The "poor" young woman should not

decline without some other reason, therefore, an invitation from the rich one, for is in the majority of cases abysmal, but the latter is in the enviable position of this serious disqualification in a voter being able to ask just whom she pleases, does not deter the native from extending the franchise to the male immigrant. In the public schools the embryo voter is nade to study foreign languages (after a fashion), counterpoint, and a number of fashion, rounterpoint, and a number of fashion or less academic courses but only is a very different thing from the active. more or less academic courses, but only in rare instances and then inadequately, is he taught any of the subjects that eagerly the smallest kind of a "bid" eagerly the smallest kind of a "bid" will come before him for consideration when he becomes a voter. Very few but will admit that by the foregoing showually claim that their mere presence is ually claim that their mere presence is sufficient repayment, as their name and position are of such social weight that they are really placing their hostess under obligations by appearing in the list of "those present." How much solid satisfaction must there be to the rich woman, then, in having a friend who gives what she can, no matter how small or how quietly done!

or how quietly done! No matter what may be the means of a family that is living in a community where any entertaining is done, a certain amount of hospitality must be accepted amount of hospitality must be accepted and must be returned sooner or later. In these days of varied amusements some kind of an affair can be given that will come within a limited income and not disable it. For these affairs simple refundaments can be made to appear quite disable it. For these affairs simple refreshments can be made to appear quite elaborate by a little originality. One young hostess not long ago, whose house was very small and who needed the dining room and drawing room both for the "bridge tables," had the brilliant idea "bridge tables," had the brilliant idea "the supper room." It has never been made of pomegranite within the memory of the oldest grocer, of using her kitchen for the supper room. Accordingly, round tables were ordered from a beer garden, the floor strewn with sawdust, a make-believe bar with a cask of ale was erected in one corner, Neapolitan singers were placed in another and the decorations were contained. other and the decorations were autumn leaves and farm products. as in a country inn. And, to crown all, the men guests were made to don chefs' caps and aprons and wait upon the girls, serving aprons and wait upon the girls, serving rarebits and foaming beer and pretzels. The success of the party has not yet been forgotten, and was due wholly to the uniqueness of the plan and the complete surprise of it. With originality anything may be undertaken and carried off well, and if a hostess is without this happy quality she can always call some friend who has it.—New You York Tribune.

-040-Modern Influences Destroy Attractiveness of Sex.

Women should not copy after men in dress, manners or ideas, says a St. Louis correspondent, but should be like the womenly women of the colonial days, who could sew, cook and care for the home and who had an abiding faith in derson. They had no idea what was the matter with them, but the more experienced physician saw what it was. She took them into her own house, isolated womenly women of the colonial days, who could sew, cook and care for the home and who had an abiding faith in their husbands, declared the Rev. Dr. Herald.

William Hayes Leavill, president of Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., in his address at the banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars at the Southern hotel. Mr. Leavill, while drawing a contrast

between the modern women and the women of the olden days, paid a high compliment to the women of that day. "Few women of today would leave their homes, their friends and all the attractions of life to follow their husbands body against the wire had cut it almost into a foreign land, as did the women of colonial days," said Dr. Leavill.

"Modern influences have had a deteriorating effect on women. They have destroved much of the attractiveness of However, I would not for one women. moment urge that women should not be attractive. If they were not pretty they

would not be attractive to us.
"The home is the place for women, unless it is absolutely necessary for them to leave it. I do not believe any woman should enter the field of business and take a man's place, unless conditions required that she should do so. I am not a believer in woman's rights as woman's rights are known today, but I do believe in the woman's rights as they were known a century ago. Goodness, ture, meekness, beauty and loveliness are the traits we most admire in women. "Every weman should be a good cook. Civilized man cannot live without good cooking and every woman should know that the quickest and surest way to a

-0-1-0-New Sandwiches

While housewives are quite familiar with the commonplace cheese sandwich, they do not know much about the hot These are quite delicious, especially when served at a light supper. They are made of graham bread, thiny sliced and spread with a paste. This

man's heart is through good cooking.

is made by rubbing six tablespoonfuls of freshly grated cheese with two tablespoonfuls of butter. It is sprinkled with a little salt and paprika, the two sides of the sandwich are then firmly pressed together, and it is fried in hot butter. As soon as it is light brown it is done.

There is another new sandwich for little suppers and afternoon teas which has proved most palatable. It is made of chicken and nuts.

The white meat of a chicken which has been roasted or boiled is chopped very fine, and to one cupful of it is add-

ed a quarter of a cup of blanched al

monds or English walnuts, also chopped This is softened with sweet cream to a paste that will spread easily on the bread. It is better when seasoned with salt and paprika. It can be used on either graham or white bread.

Another sandwich which is unusual

are added to two of boiling water and five of powdered sugar. If one likes a little vanilla, it is added. This is stirred over the fire until it is smooth and thick. It is taken off the stove to cool, and before it is solid it is spread between extra thin slices of but-

A SLUM OF CANTON.

Where the Many Poor of a Great Chinese City Live.

Stand beside the imperial custom house at Canton and let the eye range down the river toward Hong Kong. As Stewardstown had come up to visit John far as the sight can reach lie boats, boats and again boats. These are no ordinary craft, mere vessels of transport plying hither and thither, but the countless homes of myriad Chinese, in which started at full speed down the street. In a willing the dog understanding very millions have been born, have lived and twinkling the dog, understanding very

lers), as the denizens of these floating houses are called, form a sort of caste apart from the rest of the Cantonese. The shore dwellers regard them as belonging to a lower social order, and in-deed they have many customs peculiar to themselves which mark them as a separate community. How the swarming masses of them contrive to support existence is a mystery, but their chief mode of employment is in carrying merchandise and passengers from place to place. In some cases the daughters of the family go ashore to work in factories, as do the girls of other countries; out the year's earnings of a Chinese factory girl would scarce suffice to buy a single hat for her western sister. Of course as against this low rate of pay he standard of living is correspondingly

The houses which make up these vast floating slums are of all sizes. Some are but fifteen feet long. From these cramped dimensions, however, they range up to a length of fifty or sixty feet. A boat large enough to accommodate a family of moderate size can be obtained for \$20, and since the anchorage is free it is obvious that the taukia effect many savings impossible to the shore dweller.—Lady's Realm.

FRENCH FOOD DECEPTIONS.

Where Adulteration Receives Assistance from Science and Art.

All that one can reasonably ask now adays is that adulteration of things we eat should be harmless, was the extra-ordinary remark of an expert of the Paris city laboratory after being told of the reports from the Geneva food congress. To ask more than that would be to urge a counsel of perfection, and it would not be followed. Wine this ex-pert does not even talk about. Milk is, of course, watered, but that is an old story. Nowadays it also derives "body" from the addition of calves' or sheep's brains well pounded. Sausages are, of course, made of many things, chiefly, it appears, of dog flesh and potato. The great advantage of dog flesh is that it helps to "keep" the pork with which it is combined. Sugar is naturally replaced by saccharine to which gelatin is added to impart the required sirup of consistency. Jams and jellies we all know contain no fruit at all. Tartaric but is chiefly composed of tartaric acid. Chocolate consists of grease and flour, and tinned lobster really is potted octopus—and so goes on this terrible expert until one no longer wonders at France resorting to absinthe to drown her woes With the stomach filled with such makebelieve stuffs, a consumer must drink to make him forget. "Harmless adul-teration?" Good gracious!—Boston Her-ald.

Cosmopolitan Oxford.

Of late years Oxford has become more osmopolitan; the advent of the Rhodes cholars has done much to effect this. We welcome them heartily, and the more pronounced are their national characteristics the more hearty is our welcome. Oxford Varsity.

Argentina as a Nation.

Argentina is no longer a loosely knit confederation of pastoralists, having little or no interest in the outside world save as a market for natural produce.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Some idea of the speed and force which pheasants fly was illustrated in Altoona, Pa., when Daniel Riley and Henry Detwiler saw a bird strike a wire fence near Clover Creek and drop to the ground. When they picked up the pheasant they found that the impact of the

Mrs. S. L. Olmstead, living near Princeton, Ind., probably saved her life by an act of kindness. Mrs. Olmstead was driving to town when she overtook James Voyles plodding along on foot. She invited him to ride and he accepted. A few minutes after they had started on the horse stumbled and fell, jerking Mrs. Olmstead from her seat and wedging her head between a front wheel and the bug-gy bed. The horse scrambled to its feet and attempted to run, but Voyles was at the animal's head and by almost super ht.man strength held it until it quieted and he could extricate the victim. Mrs. Olmstead was not seriously injured.

A remarkably intelligent Newfoundland dog saved the life of 12-year-old James Verderamo, son of Salvatore Verderamo of 701 Lincoln street, Wilmington, Del. The boy was riding one of his father's horses, when the animal became fright ened and threw the lad over his head. The boy was about to be kicked, when the dog, seeing blood running from his head, leaped at the horse and grabbing the rein with his teeth, led the horse to the stable. Then the dog, barking and snapping, led members of the boy's famto the place where the little fellow lay injured.

The lobster-the eatable kind-is threat ened with extermination. This startling news, at a time when the supply of horus girls is ever on the increase the cold bottle is keeping pace with the growth of the musical comedy industry, vas developed at a sicentific conference in Boston, Mass. The nation was warned that the Twentieth century may see the end of one of the chief ingredients of the gay life, unless immediate steps be taken to avert the calamity. It was at the closing session of the New England con-ference called by the governors of six states to obtain suggestions toward constates to obtain suggestions toward that serving the resources of this section, that the grave peril was bured. Francis H. Herrick of Cleveland, special investigator for the United States bureau of fishries, told of the waning of the lobster.

Receiving a hurry call from a phy cian to convey to the hospital a man suffering from epistaxis, the crew of the phoenix ambulance in Wilmington, Del. drove post haste to Court street, ing that a patient's life depended on their prompt response. On arriving they found William Wright, colored, suffering with a violent case of nose bleed He was conveyed to Delaware hospital where a surgeon, after stopping hemorrhage, explained to the a lance crew that epistaxis was the scientific name for nose bleed. It was a "new one" on the crew.

People on the streets of Red Lion, in Pennsylvania, rubbed their eyes at the sight of a frantic horse dashing at diately menacing condition, since no truer words were ever spoken than those by Gov. Hughes in the course of a recent address when he said, "The real basis of all that we (as a nation) cherish must be found in the intelligence and she must be found in the intelligence and simple, cosey home.

Go to almost any community of the died. They are the dwellings of the very boor, who live in them practically free poor, who live in them practically fr

> Christmas gifts to officers and men on the world-touring battleship fleet now at Manila will be carried on the supply ship Celtic, but as the vessel will not leave the Brooklyn navy yard until the middle of December, remembrances from sweethearts and relatives will be a little late in reaching their destination. Celtic will meet the fleet either at Negro Bay, Morocco or at Gibraltar. fleet is due at Negro Bay on December 31, and at Gibraltar on February 6. Aside from Christmas presents, the Celtic will carry nearly 15,000 eggs, 500 tons of meat, hundreds of chickens, flour, meal and other supplies for the battleships. Gifts are already being received by the supply ship and as the time for departure draws near, there will be a veritable flood of them.

A large bulldog belonging to Benjamin Desom of Evansville, Ind. attacked his horse and killed the animal. The dog horse and killed the animal. The dog was always kept chained, as he had formed a dislike for the horse. He broke his chain, and, running straight-away to the stable, made a vicious lunge at the horse and literally tore the animal

George Myers, an old-time trapper and fisherman of Elwood, Ind., will send to President Roosevelt a snow white stork which he found in the swamps adjacent to White river.

There was an amusing scene in a Paris restaurant one evening. An English family came in, chose their table, and, after ordering soup, debated on the next dish. As they were doing so one of the waitresses called to the cashier in pass-

"Quatre canards!" ("Four ducks.")
"That is a good idea," said one of the English party, and ordered duck and green peas. The waitress pointed out that there was no duck on the bill of fare. But at that moment another voice was heard

calling: "Two ducks at table No. 7." The Englishman became angry.
"If all these people can have duck,"
he said, "why should it be refused to

The waitress tried hard to explain. but what with excitement and absence of sufficient French her explanation was not understood, and it was not until a French-speaking Englishman who was dining in the restaurant lent his help that the apparent mystery was cleared away. In restaurants of the "bouillon" type customers who drink plain water with their meals are charged a trifle extra on the bill. In restaurant jargon these water drinkers are known as "canards," or "ducks." The waitresses had not been ordering duck for any table, but had been telling the cashier that there were water drinkers, to whom the extra trifle was to be charged.

An iron bolt weighing two pounds fell from a driving shaft around which several men were at work, and, landing endways, buried itself two inches in the skull of Patrick Smith, West New York, N. J., who was only staggered by the blow and remained conscious while a fellow workman dislodged the bolt. Walking to St. James' hospital, particles of tors that, aside from a slight pain, he felt comfortable.

As Jesse Hoffman was shearing a new As Jesse Hoffman was shearing a new pot in Pierce's glass factory at Clayton, N. J., he remarked: "The shop that works this pot will have two or three holidays." He then went home feeling ill.

sheared broke, ast pot that he molten glass was lost, and, as he pre-dicted, the men will have a holiday until a new pot is put in. Hoffman was 54 years old.

Learning that her friends, as a joke, had planned a "tin shower" upon her, Miss Mary Gladstone, a spinster of South Norwalk, Conn., stole a march on the jokers by scurrying around and getting a husband whom she presented to her friends to their complete consternation. The man upon whom Miss Glad-stone exercised her leap year privilege was William Green of Stamford.

Nine million pounds of tea were stored away on the steamer Indramayo when she entered Boston harbor recently from ports in the far east. It was the largest consignment ever received at Boston, not excluding the shipload that once was dumped into the harbor, and not cause it was poor tea. Only half of the Indramayo's enormous consignment was discharged there, for the remainder was destined for New York, along with a good share of the rest of the valuble cargo. On the voyage of 12,000 miles the worst weather was encountered in the China sea, in the shape of a fierce typhoon.

The largest bear shot in the Pennsylvania mountains in years was brought to their home in Parsons, Pa., by Elihu Smith and Frederick Chase, who shot it near Bear creek recently. It weighed 600 pounds and they were three days getting it out of the woods. It crawled into a deep cave after being wounded, and they had to rig up a windlass and get wire rope to haul it out after they had killed it. The skin measures 7 feet from nose to tip of tail.

post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Robert Glenn, who died several days ago at her home near Newville, Pa., developed the discovery of a 15-inch square silk wash cloth which Mrs. Glenn had swallowed supposedly while recovering from a hospital operation. Local physicians believe that as the patient breathes, deeply after an operation and is generally bathed about the mouth and throat with such a cloth was quite on a par with his quarantine expose in 1871, his Blomingdale asylum experience in 1872 and his Madrid "coup" in 1876. In addition to his author of several novels and plays and many magazine stories. when regaining consciousnes f anaesthetics, Mrs. Glenn must be swallowed the cloth in the hospital. from

Because Oscar Kent, a wealthy stock-man of Republican City, Neb., had had a dream he almost demoralized train schedules on the Burlington road. He first knocked down the conductor of the St. Louis-Denver train which left St. Joseph, Mo., at 12:20 o'clock. The brakeman was similarly treated and the train, which had gone amile, was backed city, where the police took charge Kent. Another conductor was seured, but the train was delayed an hour and a number of other trains were delayed in consequence of it. Kent said he was asleep when the conductor aroused him and had been dreaming that conductor

Charles Crampsey, a Newark, N. J. business man, had a strange experience while driving through Caldwell, N with two friends in his automobile. the car was going along the mountain road on the outskirts of the town the away upon the reins, held between its teeth. Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of Stewardstown had come up to wint I they were running at a speed that was far in excess of the vehicle. bit reached the roadway it had to leap on a stone wall that ran parallel with the highway. The elevation brought it almost on a level with the tonneau of the car, and the next instant it had sprung across the intervening space and landed squarely in the seat beside Mr. Crampsey, who was driving the automo-

> wall, but the automobile had gone by when he poised for a spring after his quarry and he missed landing where the rabbit did. The rabbit, after a frightened glance, seemed to come to the conclusion that the automobile was a safe refuge and made no effort to escape from Mr. Crampsey, who had put a protecting arm around it. And now comes the strange part of the adventure, according to Mr. Crampsey. The dog, not to be balked by the rabbit, gave chase to the automobile which was carrying away his prey. With loud yelps he chased after the machine. Mr. Crampsey had put on full speed and his machine was making a quick run over the country road. The dog was game, however, and he soon be gan to gain on the automobile. As he reached the automobile the dog was seen to reel, and the next moment fell over dead.

Mr. Crampsey, who had been looking back, watching the futile chase of the dog, stopped the machine. The party got out and went back to where the dog lay dead. One of Mr. Crampsey's friends who was a veterinary surgeon, said the dog, whose heart had been weakened by the fierce race after the rabbit, had suc-cumbed to the gasoline fumes and was suffocated. Mr. Crampsey said he would take the rabbit, which made no effort to scape, even when left alone in the auto-nobile while the occupants were investigating the death of the dog, to his home in Newark and make a pet of it for his

Invisible Writing.

Prof. Gross of Germany has disclosed a method of invisible writing which is said to have been largely used by prisoners for secretly communicating with their friends. His recipe is as follows: Take a sheet of common writing paper, moisten it well with clear water and lay it on a hard, smooth surface, such as glass or stone. After removing carefully all air bubbles from the sheet place upon it another dry sheet of equal size and write upon it your communication with a sharp-pointed pencil. Then destroy the paper upon which the writing has been done and allow the wet paper to dry gradually by exposure to the air. When dry not a trace of the writing will be visible, but on moistening the sheet again with clear water and holding it against the light the writing can be read in a clear transparency. It disappears again after drying in the air, and may be reby moistening repeatedly. Should the sheets be too much heated, however, the writing will disappear, never to appear again.

Still Uses Horse Cars.

New York has often been accused of being devoid of reverence for antiquity and antique things and of being filled with an insane craving for new things and modern improvements. Slander, base and groundless slander! It is true, New York has its elevated roads and and modern subways, its tunnels and its skyscrapers, but, on the other hand it has also its Brooklyn Rapid Transit, its ancient and venerable postoffice and its prehistoric horsecars. Is there any other city in the world, regardless of population and importance, that can boast of horsecars at this lateday? Scarcely. Why, even Bosing to St. James' hospital, particles of the broken skull were removed and Smith was put to bed. He told the doccowpaths, even Boston has abolished its last horsecar line, regardless of their historical associations and antiquarian interest. The last twenty or more horsecars and the horses required for the service were sold and found a ready purchaser in the New York City Railway company, which will use the cars and and in about three hours he died of horses on the several horsecar lines of hemorrhages. About the same time the which New York seems to be so proud.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

REV. EDMUND T. SHANAHAN, dean of the faculty of theology of the Catholic university at Washington and recognized as one of the greatest Catholic scholars in America, was born in Passon, November 22, 1868, and received his early education in the parish schools of that city. From 1883 to 1888 he was a student at Boston college. Later he pursued his studies in Rome and at the famous Louvain university in Belgium. As the culmination of studies made at the College of the Propaganda in Rome, Dr. Shanahan received from Pope Leo XIII. in 1893 the degree of Doctor of Sacred theology. In 1897 he Doctor of Sacred theology. In 1897 he was a lecturer before the American University Extension society of Philadel-phia. Since 1901 he has been dean of phila. Since 1901 he has been dean of the faculty of theology at the Catholic university—the highest dignity to which a Roman Catholic teacher in America can aspire. The most celebrated of Dr. Shanahan's writings is the article entitled "John Fiske on the Idea of God, a Criticism of Modern Theism," which appeared in 1897.

JULIUS CHAMBERS, noted as a journalist and author, was born at Belle fontaine. O., November 21, 1851. He graduated from Cornell university in 1870 and later studied law at Columbia college. In 1872 he went to Minnesota and discovered Elk lake, claimed to be the source of the Mississippi river. After several years' experience on leading New York newspapers, serving as Washnew fork newspapers, serving as Washington and London correspondent, Mr. Chambers became managing editor of the New York Herald under the elder Bennett. Later he served as editor of the World and other metropolitan dailies. Some of his achievements have become famous among journalists. His capture of the Blaine sensation at Milan, Italy, during a vacation trip in 1889

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, mayor of the city of New York, was born in Dresden, Saxony, November 23, 1865, the son of Gen. George B. McClellan, who was commander-in-chief of the Union army during the first year of the Civil war. While his father was governor of New Jersey the younger McClelian received his schooling in the Trenton public schools and subsequently graduated from Princeton college. He engaged in newspaper work in New York and at the same time studied law and in 1892 was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected president of the board of aldermen of New York city. In 1894 he was elected to Congress and was four times honored with re-election, resigning his seat in 1903, when he was elected mayor of New York on the Democratic ticket. Mayor McClellan stands high in the councils of the national Democratic party and his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for the vice presidency of the United States,

JOHN WOLCOTT STEWART, United States senator, and former governor of Vermont, was born in Middlebury, Vt., November 24, 1825, and graduated from Middlebury college in 1846. He read law in the office of United States Senator Horatio Seymour, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. 1856 Mr. Stewart was elected a member of the Vermont Legislature. He served as state senator in 1862, and in 1864 returned to the House to become its speaker. In 1870 he was elected gov-ernor of Vermont for a term of two years, and after another short term as speaker of the House, he was elected to Congress from the First Vermont district in 1882. He was re-elected to Congress for three successive terms. Upon the death of Senator Redfield Proctor last March Mr. Stewart was appointed by Gov. Fletcher Proctor to fill unexpired term of the latter's father in the United States Senate.

PAUL HAUPT, professor of Semifie languages and director of the oriental seminary in Johns Hopkins university, was born in Gorlitz, Germany, November 25, 1858. He graduated from the University of Leipzig and the University of Glasgow and subsequently continued his studies at Berlin university and at his studies at Berlin university and at the British museum. He taught for a time in Germany. In the early '80s he came to the United States and in 1883 he became connected with Johns Hopkins university. Prof. Haupt has written a number of books and is regarded as an authority on Biblical and Assyriau philology, history and archaeology. At the international historical congress held the international historical congress, held in London last in London last summer Prof. Haupt provoked a storm of discussion by his address on "The History of Galilee," in which he stated that Jesus was born at Nazareth rather than Bethlehem, and probably was not a descendant of David.

THOMAS L. HISGEN, the candidate for President on the Independence party ticket in the recent election, was born in Petersburg, Ind., November 26, 1859.

At the age of 16 he went to Albany, N. Y., the former home of his parents, And became a clerk in a clothing store. In later years Mr. Hisgen, having accumulated some capital, engaged in the oil business in Springfield, Mass., where he came into prominence because of the bitter fight he waged against the Standard Oil company. In 1907 he was the Independence league candidate for governor of Massachusetts and polled the second largest vote of any of the gubernatorial candidates.

Will Depress the Street.

The board of estimate and apportionment of Manhattan have approved an appropriation for the depression of Forty-second street at Fifth avenue and the subsequent building of a viaduct for Fifth avenue at that intersection and appropriated \$25,000 for the beginning of the work. The building of a viaduct at this point and the depression of Fortysecond street is part of the plan for the widening of Fifth avenue. It is planned to have a depression in Forty-second street thirty-two feet wide with thirty-six feet in Fifth avenue. In this depression the surface cars and heavy vehicles will be operated. At the side of the street. on the usual grade, other light vehicles will cross. Fifth avenue will intersect by a viaduct over the depression, and a bridge of ornamental construction will be built. It is estimated that the total cost for the depression will be \$240,000. The cost of the construction of the bridge will be about \$265,000 additional.

Worse Than War.

War brings upon the world many evils, and the support of armies and navies is a grievous burden of the people, but so far as the destruction of life or the so far as the destruction of life or take wounding and disabling of American citizens is concerned war is not to be compared with our railway service for its destructive effects. More people have been killed and wounded in the United States in the last twenty years by our public service corporations than have been killed and wounded in all the wars of the world in the same time. Christian Register.

-The irrigated districts of Reyet comprise 5,340,00 acres and support 10,-000,000 persons.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Represen-tatives

that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed, and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guid-ing intelligences necessary for the success-ful building and successful management of ing intelligences necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration; but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent over-capitalization and kindred stock-gambling performances; there must be no defrauding of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight, or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employes. In addition to this the interests of the share-holders, of the employes, and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employes of the railroad. from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders; but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employes or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies en-

gaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating polcommerce commission. business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every lawderying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build upprivilege, would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair-dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagogy which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exproperty or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against miscon-

Telegraph and telephone companies en-

duct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wageworker or a tiller of the exit.

Finances.

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of the sound of words and oppress honest business men, honest time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by stimulating additional issues of national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house extificates of indebted-to the proposed and supply to the wing balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house extificates of indebted-to resort industrial enterprises, have beside the fight of the wind of soil of the soil. It is to the the the salon and the fall of 1907 to the stratile and initiative and individual capacity, and an ample reward for the great directing interious intitative and individual capacity, and an apple reward for the great directing interious from the death. It is to the institution f the soil. It is to the interest of all of us that there the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,009,000. Clearing house associations throughout the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds, and \$160,000,000. Panama canal bonds, and \$160,000,000 Panama canal bonds, and \$160,000,000 Panama canal bonds, and \$160,000,000 Panama canal bonds and the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,631,560 of the Fanama canal bends among the period from July 1, 1001, to September 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1903, and 1907, and a defect to the fiscal year 1890. The net result was a surplus of \$90, 283,413,54. The financial operations of the zovernment during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a new reduction of the interest charge to \$4,631,980, and an lasue of three per cent, certificates of independences and expenditures, resulted in a new reduction of the interest charge resulted from these of interest. A decrease of \$8,987,936 in the annual interest charge resulted from the extending that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$4,631,980, and an Issue of three per cent, certificates of independence of the control of the respenditures, resulted from these of interest. A decrease of \$8,987,936 in the analysis of the extraordinary expenses of the first period from the control of the proposition of the first period from the control of the proposition of the first period from the control of the proposition of the first period from the control of the proposition of the proposition of the first period from the control of the prop

carries of taxes; on the columny some reduction of taxes to the columny some reduction of taxes to the columny some reduction of taxes to taxes to the column some reduction of taxes to taxes to the column some reduction of taxes to the column some reduction of taxes to the column some reduction of taxes to taxes the column some reduction of taxes and taxes the column some reduction of taxes and taxes the column some reduction of taxes and taxes the reduction of taxes and taxes the column some reduction of taxes and taxes the reduction of taxes and taxes taxes the reduction of the power to deal with the taxes the reduction of the power to deal with the taxes the reduction of the power to deal with the reduction some redu

porations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of complications. years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control, in the public interest, over these great corasserting and exercising a genuine control, in the public interest, over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men, and the extreme individualists among business men, who genuinely believe in uttally unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy; and, second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of repression rather than of regulation of corporations, and who denounce both the power of the railroads and the exercise of the federal power which alone can really control the railroads. Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all imuportant proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings, and

On the contrary, they favor both, with the all imuportant proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings, and such thoroughgoing control over them, as to insure their being in the interest, and not against the interest, of the general public. We do not object to the cencentration of wealth and administration; but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners, and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits, and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many; and that greed and rascallty, practiced on tries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connectant that greed and rascallty, practiced on large scale, should be punished as resultesty as if practiced on a small scale. We do not for a moment believe that one asy method. The solution will come only any pressing various concurrent remedies, which should be enacted at once. The law, passed at the last session of the Congress, some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must be outside the domain of the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can that there is legislation which the federal government alone can the federal government and should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the federal government and should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the federal government and and that greed and rascality, practiced on a large scale, should be punished as retentlessly as if practiced on a small scale. We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing verious concurrent reprofiles.

the great interstate corporations, including

the great interstate corporations, including a simple in those of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for ail corporations engaged in public business; including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

To accomplish this, means of course a certain increase in the use of—not the creation of—power, by the gentral government. The power already exists; it does not have to be created; the only question is whether it shall be used or left idle—and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank, and admit openly that they Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank, and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth; for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behold and through legislators and administrators. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, can not be reached, can not be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, who exercises it in sight of the people, and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people.

Labor.

Labor.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wageworker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end; and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless, there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism but an incitement to the wildest radicalism; for wise radicalism and wise expectations, we have the subject to which the conservations were the subject to the states and the subject to the subject to the wildest radicalism; for wise radicalism and wise expectations, we have the subject to the subjec Labor. ern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism but an incitement to the wildest radicalism; for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization, and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership of wageworker of railway, mill, and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them has own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them has been the farmed and the edpositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various in dustries. The more we increase their number, the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons; and where the employes are

regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wageworkers must have their rights secured for them by state action; but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion not only for all employes of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those pled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old-age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes, or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty; it is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governmental schemes that most European governmental have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Our present system, or rather no system, works dreadful wrong, and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers.

if to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immebut the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wageworkers, in the Union at large, is simply appalling; in a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar mitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the bureau of labor which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European coun-tries, as this is a subject which in Ger-many, for instance, is treated in connec-

cent, or 10 per cent, of those following a given occupation actually suffer injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the question of their receiving compensation. It is a grim logic which says to an injured employe or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacrificed in enforcing the laws of the United States. The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage-earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of his employment. And in the event of death occurring, say, ten or eleven months after the accident, the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States toward its employes compares unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest. cent. or 10 per cent. of those following a

with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employe. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence. So well is this recognized that in practically all. can be construed into negligence. So well is this recognized that in practically all countries in the civilized world, except the United States, only a great degree of negligence acts as a bar to securing compensation. Probably in no other respect is our legislation, both state and national, so far behind practically the entire civilized world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents in fundator. It is world as in the matter of liability and com-pensation for accidents in industry. It is humiliating that at European international congresses on accidents the United States should be singled out as the most belated among the nations in respect to employers' liability legislation. This government is itself a large employer of labor, and in its dealings with its employes it should set a standard in this country which employed standard in this country which would place it on a par with the most progressive countries in Europe. The laws of the United States in this respect and the laws of European countries have been summarized in a recent bulletin of the burean of labor, and no American who reads this summary can fail to be struck by the great contrast between our practices and theirs—a contrast not in any sense to our credit

The Congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employ-ers' liability act recently declared unconfor the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional, on account of apparently including in its provisions employes engaged in interstate commerce, has been held by the local courts to be still in effect so far as its provisions apply to the District of Columbia. There should be no ambiguity on this point. If there is any doubt on the subject, the law should be re-enacted with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employes of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the district is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter has been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the occupation. gree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the Congress should be ahead and not behind the states of the union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half-holidays be granted during summer to all wageworkers in government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government; the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

The Courts.

The wageworkers, the workingmen, the

the chief lawmakers in our country may be, and often are, the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a sys-

tem of social philosophy; and as such in

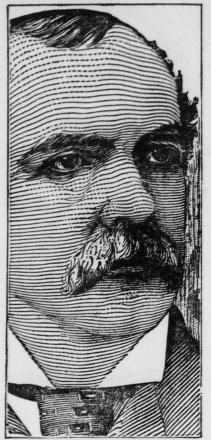
The wageworkers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country by the way in them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized to this attifude of shringly independence, in simply as good clittzens, as good Americans, twithout regard to fanced—and impropersions of the property in the country has caped clittzens, as good Americans, twithout regard to fanced—and impropersions who bild themselves to the words of the country of the coun

processor, whereas the introduction of the control of the control

and you'll never find a horn blower eating it."—Los Angeles Times.

England's potato crop this year was the greatest on record.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia Is Often Caused By Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Ca-tarrh of the Stomach and Is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, U. S. Sen-ator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

GATARRH of the stomach is the corsia. Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

Peruna Tablets can now be procured Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

Not Very Useful.

A man who stuttered badly went to a night. Milk diet is best. specialist and after ten difficult lessons learned to say quite distinctly, "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers." His friends congratulated him upon this splendid achievement.

"Yes," said the man doubtfully, "but it's s-s-such a d-d-deucedly d-d-d-difficult rem-mark to w-w-work into an ordin-nnary c-c-convers-s-sation, y' know."-Everybody's Magazine.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

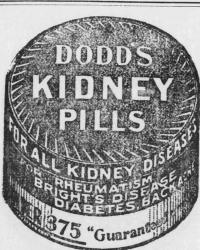
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent
free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Take Hail's Family Pills for constipation.

-Married men of Belgium have two votes, and the single one but one. Priests and some other privileged persons have

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets, Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Turkish Punch and Judy. The Turkish Punch and Judy show, which one or two untimely fanatics among the Mohammedan clergy have trying forcibly to suppress, is a been great feature of the evening's relaxation during the fast of Ramazan. In Turkey Mr. Punch's name is Karageuz (Black-Eyes) and his adventures differ very considerably from those of our own Punch. According to Sir Charles Eliot, in spite of the reforming efforts of the Turkish police, the exploits of Karageuz and his friend Haji Aivat are still either pointless or unfit for publication. One prominent detail of the performance is usually the imitation of bad Turkish, as spoken by Greeks, Armenians, Albanians and Europeans. Probably just now a good deal of topical allusion manages to slip into the dialogue.-London





AGENTS \$100 MONTHLY, expenses paid women, taking portrait orders, country towns Hotel bills, railroad fare, four suits of clothe yearly, \$100 cash guaranteed. Home employ ment furnished whole family. Address Stev enson's, 25 Third Ave., New York.

Mafflicted with THOMPSON'S EYE WATER



Hooping Cough.

A great many popular errors have gathered round this little disorder. To begin, the name may be written "whooping" or "hooping" at choice. It is based on the peculiar noise made by the sufferer when drawing in his breath after each paroxysm of coughing. The "hooping" is not always present. Infants under 12 months seldom make this noise. The essentials are violent fits of coughing, carried out until the sufferer appears almost choking, and alternating with periods of complete freedom. In an ordinary cold in the throat, in bronchitis, and in consumption the cough is sometimes quite short, but in hooping cough it is never short.

Hooping cough is always infectious, and, while it is perfectly true that the germs become less virulent in the open air, they never cease to be infectious even when a patient is treated altogether by the open-air cure. Undoubtedly fresh air does the sufferer good, but keen winds and damp do harm. Hence one should send a child out only on days. It is better for a child to be up than in bed. Hooping cough may attack persons of any age, although most frequent in childhood.

There is a belief that hooping cough can occur only once in life. This is an error. Not any infectious disease confers absolute immunity from further attacks. Some persons make light of this disorder, thinking that it never turns out fatally, but it does. It may start bronchitis or rupture a blood vessel. A child suffering from this disorder should be put into a sunny room, as high in the house and as isolated from the rooms of the other children as may be possible. The best temperature is 60 degrees Fahrenheit, day and

Causes of Baldness. In some cases it is because mental strain robs the scalp of the nervous influence necessary for nutrition; in others, because the scalp is poisoned by the things rubbed in, by decomposing secretions on its surface, and by keeping in the perspiration that should be allowed to evaporate. This last takes place when hats, false hair-however called-and other things prevent free ventilation. The electric light is injurious to some scalps, causing a rapid fall of hair. The poisons in the system that bring about gout and rheumatism will cause loss of hair. All these cases are marked at the first by slight thinning over the entire scalp, most marked as a rule on the temples and the crown.

Apart from internal tonics and other medicines intended to benefit the general health, all such cases can be cured when taken early, by the cuse of common cleanliness, free ventilation, hair foods and stimulants.

But there is quite another class in which the falling is not general. It is limited to one or more spots. These become quite bald, and they enlarge. Sometimes they increase in number and merge into one another. In bad cases every hair on the body may fall out. This is patchy baldness, and will not yield to the measures outlined. It demands the persevering use of some powerful "germicide," like carbolic acid in solution. The stronger the solution is, short of causing a sore spot, the better will be the result.

Hot Foods Hurt Our Teeth. There is no doubt that most people ruin their teeth and digestive system by taking food at too high a temperature. One can not get into a hot bath if it is over 112 degrees; 105 degrees is dangerous, and even 100 degrees is warm. But from experiments made it appears that we eat meat at 115 degrees temperature, beans at 132 degrees, potatoes at 150 degrees. The average temperature of tea is 125 degrees, and it may be sipped, but can not be swallowed in large quantities, if it exceeds 142 degrees.

Fear of the Law.

The literal strictness of German rules and regulations has always been a matter of amusement to other nations which do not insist so rigidly on the letter of the law. A writer in the Washington Star recently told a story illustrating this point. Two men, Schmidt and Krauss, met one morning in the park.

"Have you heard," said Schmidt, "the sad news about Muller?"

"No," said Krauss. "What is it?" "Well, poor Muller went boating on the river yesterday. The boat capsized and he was drowned. The water was ten feet deep."

"But couldn't he swim?" "Swim? Don't you know that all persons are strictly forbidden by the police to swim in the river?"

Absolutely Free.

Angry Mother (suddenly entering parlor and catching young music teacher kissing her daughter)-Young man, is this what I pay you for?

Music Teacher-No, ma'am; I make no charge for this .- Florida Times-

No man likes the idea that when nis wife prays for greater patience. NOT AFFECTED BY DEPRESSION.

One Big Industry That Makes Its Business Grow and Expand During Year of Business Depression.

When a manufacturing establishment reaches out in a year of depression and increases and expands its business, while others in the same line diminish their outputs or stand still, it is because there must be some unusually good reason for it. In this instance a splendid reputation and a more-than-ordinary meritorious product were responsible for the showing made.

The Mayer Boot & Shoe Company Milwaukee, the largest shoe establishment in the Northwest, has just closed its fiscal year, and reports an increase in sales over the corresponding period of last year. This exceptional showing speaks volumes for the genuine merit of Mayer shoes, and is directly attributed to their high standard, and because of the fact that Mayer shoes have become universally and popularly known as "shoes of quality."

Most of our readers, no doubt, have ecome familiar with the shoe advertisements of this enterprising firm, that have been appearing in the columns of this publication for a number of years past. To those who have not yet become familiar with the extraordinary wearing qualities of Mayer shoes, we would recommend a closer acquaintance by a purchase or a pair at the first occasion.

The leading brands are "Honorbilt" fine shoes for men. "Leading Lady" fine shoes for women. "Yerma" Cushion shoes for both men and women (these are exceptionally fine shoes for people troubled with tender feet); the popular "Martha Washington" Comfort shoes, which have the largest sale of any shoes of their kind in the world, and the 'Special Merit" School shoes (a strong and sturdy line of seamless school shoes clear, calm and otherwise pleasant that wear like iron). In addition to these brands, the Mayer Boot & Shoe company make a complete line of everyday and Sunday shoes for all purposes. In fact, there is a Mayer shoe for every purpose and for every member of the family.

SKIPPER FIGHTS WHALE.

Revolver Shots Didn't Stop Big Mammal's Attack.

From the deck of the little coasting steamer Coos Bay Capt. James Bowen waged a battle with a mammoth whale while his yessel was off Cayucos, on her way up the coast. The whale was ob-served making straight for the steamer, and Bowen was obliged to put his ves-sel upon a different course to avoid colwith the mammal. Even this action of the skipper did not suffice to keep the Coos Bay out of danger, and drawing a revolver the captain opened fire

Twice he emptied the contents of the revolver's chambers, but the leaden missiles apparently had little effect upon the mammal, as it renewed its attack upon the vessel. Finally in a last effort to escape from the whale the skipper of the steamer ordered full speed ahead, and gradually the Coss Bay crept ahead of

Speaking of the experience shortly after the Coos Bay's arrival in port, one member of the crew said: "For some moments it looked like the whale would surely hit us and considerable excitement was caused aboard the ship. The mammal was all of 100 feet

long and seemed of a particularly vicious his revolver at it the whale kept coming after us, although the water was dyed with blood. But for the fact that the old Coos Bay was able to crowd on a little steam we would have come port with some scars where the whale hit

us with his flukes.
"The first time we caught sight of the whale was off Cayucos, and it kept fol-lowing us right along the coast, sometimes almost abeam of the ship and but a hundred yards off.

TORTURED SIX MONTHS

By Terrible Itching Eczema-Baby's Suffering Was Terrible-Soon Entirely Cured by Cuticura.

"Eczema appeared on my son's face. We went to a doctor, who treated him for three months. Then he was so bad that his face and head were nothing but one sore and his ears looked as if they were going to fall off, so we tried another doctor for four months, the baby never getting any better. His hand and legs had big sores on them and the poor little fellow suffered so terribly that he could not sleep. After he had suffered six months we tried a set of the Cuticura Remedies and the first treatment let him sleep and rest well; in one week the sores were gone and in two months he had a clear face. Now he is two years and has never had eczema again. Mrs. Louis Beck, R. F. D. 3, San Antonio, Tex., April 15, 1907."

Mother's Advice.

During a certain battle the colonel of an Irish regiment noticed that one of the men was extremely devoted to him, and followed him everywhere. At length

and followed him everywhere. At length he remarked:

"Well, my man, you have stuck by me well today."

"Yes, sorr," replied Pat. "Shure it was my mother said to me, says she, 'Just you stick to the colonel, Patrick, me bhoy, and you'll be all roight. Them colonels never get hurted."—Philadelphia Inquirer. phia Inquirer.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.

Bank of England's Water Supply.

It is not generally known that the Bank of England in London has its own water supply. One artesian well, which was sunk some years ago to a depth of 400 feet, gives a supply of 7000 gallons an hour, and as a direct consequence of the high cost of water in the city the bank authorities have placed a contract to sink another well to give such an additional supply as will render the bank independent of the public supply of water. Tit Bits ter.-Tit-Bits.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP & buy Furs & Hides. Write for catalog 105 N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapotis, Minn.

-The Seven Stars hotel at Village Green, Pa., has been a public house for 145 years. It was the headquarters of Gen. Cornwallis in 1777.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for hildren teething; softens the gums, reduces in-ammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 ents a bottle.

-Too much food, exercise and education have serious effects on the mem-



Baked Bananas

The skin contains considerable pectine, which is well to have, so one may clean the fruit and only strip off onethird of the skin of each banana, and with a spoon loosen the remainder from the fruit. Arrange five or six in a baking pan, the stripped side uppermost. On each lay one-half of a teaspoonful of butter in bits, sprinkle with one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Bake for twenty minutes in a good oven. Serve with a chocolate sauce or any desired.

Cheese Fondu.

Put into a double boiler a tablespoonful of butter, a cupful of milk, a scant cupful of fresh, soft bread crumbs and two cupfuls of cheese, grated. Cover and cook until all ingredients are blended and creamy. Add two eggs, whipped light, and stir until the mixture thickens; put in a pinch of cayenne and a teaspoonful of salt and serve on toast or crackers.

Graham Bread.

Set a sponge as for white bread. Let it stand in a warm place all night, and in the morning work into it enough graham flour to make a good dough and add to it three scant tablespoonfuls of molasses. Knead thoroughly and make into loaves. Put into greased pans and set to rise until light, then bake in a steady oven.

A Dainty Breakfast Dish. Toast your bread light brown, butter and salt. Beat the white of egg stiff and pile on the toast, scooping out a little round center; into this drop the whole yolk. Set in the oven and brown again. Put bits of butter and salt and pepper on the egg and serve on individual plates.

Canned Tomatoes, Not Boiled.

Peel ripe tomatoes and put in clean jars. Pour boiling hot water in jars, put tops on, set in boiling water so they are all covered and let stand until cold. See that tops are all on tightly and that rubbers are good. Keep in dark place. Be sure to use sound to-

Quince Honey.

Four large quinces, grated; three pounds of granulated sugar, one pint of water, alum the size of a pea; put the water, sugar and alum in a kettle, boil and skim; put in the quinces and boil for ten minutes, then turn into jars and seal.

One round steak, cut into pieces of the desired size, then fried in drippings. When well browned sprinkle with salt, cover with hot water and simmer gently for one and one-half hours. Thicken the gravy and serve.

French Salad Dressing.

Three tablespoons of olive oil, one tablespoon vinegar. Mix salt, red pepper, a little mustard and a trifle of sugar, stir smooth with oil. To these ingredients add the oil and vinegar.

Rye and Indian Pancakes. One pint milk, one teaspoon soda, two eggs, a little salt; mix firm enough

to cut off with a spoon in boiling lard with half rye and haif Indian meal; molasses to sweeten.

Soup Meat Balls.

Put cooked soup meat, cold boiled potatoes and onions in the food chopper, add pepper and salt to taste, form into balls, press flat and fry brown.

Short Suggestions. To cover the pan in which fish is

cooked will make the flesh soft. Honey should be kept in the dark. If exposed to light it will quickly granu-

If the wooden chopping bowl is stood upside down when not in use there will be no danger of its splitting.

Raise some okra in your garden. Dried it keeps indefinitely and is the best flavor soup and bouillons can have.

A pinch of borax stirred into a quart of milk will keep it sweet, if you object to the taste of it after boiling. Lemons that have become hard from

long standing can be made usable by covering them with boiling water for a few minutes. The creaking of a door can be stop-

ped at once by rubbing the hinge with a piece of soap or with the lead of a black lead pencil. To clean paint use powdered whiting

on a damp cloth, and rub evenly with the grain in the wood. This will not spoil the paint in any way. Nails in bathrooms and kitchens on

which damp cloths and towels are hung should be dipped in enamel, so that they may not leave rusty marks. When making hot starch add a tablespoonful of sugar. This will give

the linen a good gloss when ironed and make it retain its stiffness longer than usual. Do not throw away lettuce because it s withered. First wash in cold water. place on plate, cover with crock or pan

over night, and your lettuce will be

more tender and crisp than when first taken from the garden. Dry a piece of rag in paraffin and rub the sink well over with this. It will remove all stains and grease. Next rinse the sink very thoroughly with some hot water, to which has been ad ded a small lump of washing soda.

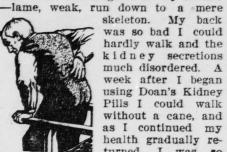
GAVE FISHERMEN BATTLE.

Lobster Gave His Captors Hard Fight After Being Caught in Trawl.

Fishermen like lobsters as well as anybody, in the proper time and place, but John Marshall and Henry Silva of fishing schooner Annie Perry had an experience with one off Chatham a few days ago which convinced them that there are times when lobsters are poor company. They were out trawling and pulled up a trawl which seemed by the feel, to promise good returns. To their surprise they brought to the surface a lobster which later was found to weigh 28 pounds, but which then looked to be about a hundred. His claws were working like windmills, and once landed in the dory he gave fight. From one end of the dory he traveled with remarkable speed, striking at the fishermen and inflicting several cuts and pinches before a well-aimed blow with a club put him out of commission. His like for size, as he came under inspection at Packet wharf, where the schooner tied up upon her arrival, was not remembered.—Boston Transcript.

PROVED BY TIME.

No Fear of Any Further Trouble. David Price, Corydon, Ia., says: "I was in the last stage of kidney trouble



turned. I was so grateful I made a public statement of my case, and now seven years have

passed, I am still perfectly well." Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Struck Too Hard.

"Oi heard you was on stroike, Pat." "Oi am; I shtruck for shorter hours."
"An' did ye get them?" "Oi did not. Oi'm workin' the whole

twenty-four hours now."
"What at?" "Lookin' for work."-Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin.

Mix for Rheumatism.

The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix one half pint of good whiskey with one ounce of Toris Compound and add one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bed time." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

-The Kaiser believes in the old adage, "Early to bed," and woe betide any of his sons who may come in later than 10 o'clock.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

SURVEILLANCE IN VENEZUELA.

words Must Be Given. To enter Venezuela one needs a pass port, sealed, with certifications and stamps; to move from one place to another more passports more consultations with military jefes; to board a ship, per mission from the local resguardo, the jefe civil, and perhaps other functionaries. Everywhere one goes, one i held up by policemen and soldiers and compelled to give an account of oneself. On a dozen different occasions, when I have been walking the streets of Cara-Valencia, Puerto Cabello, caybo, my thoughts concentrated on some subject far from the bedevilment of Venezuela, I have been brought to my senses by the shout of "Quien viva? and had a Mauser leveled at me. Bosto professors, the anti-imperialists, and J. W. Foster may like this sort of thing, and I may be unduly sensitive, but I must confess that these conditions of uncoinced and this charting of "Original Professions". easiness and this shouting of "Quien

whir of a rattlesnake. No phase of life is free from surveillance. All telegrams and cablegrams are censored, with a representative of the dictator in charge of every line of com-munication. All letters are liable to be opened by government officials, A thoughtless word in a private epistle may be carried to Castro with exaggerated importance, and another victim thereby be added to those that have gone be-fore. Even the diplomatic correspond-ence of the representatives of foreign governments is tampered with by Cas tro's representatives in the postoffice and every foreign minister in Caracas knows that he must send his communications to his government in his own mai pouch, carried by his own private messenger to a mail ship, or they will be placed before the dictator for his perusal.

George W. Crichfield in Everybody's.

viva?" finally got on my nerves like the

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Good Digestion Follows Right Food. Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of Cause and Effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Some time ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly, and as a last resort. I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Syrup& Figs and Elixir& Senna

Cleanses the System Effect-ually; Dispels Colds and Head aches due to Constipation: Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Child

ren-Young and Old.
To get its Beneficial Effects
Always buy the Genuine which
has the full name of the Com-

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

front of every package. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS one size only, regular price 50+ per bottle



of Wheat Land in Western Canada WILL MAKE YOU RICH

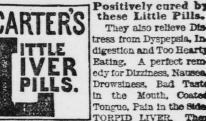
50 bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at \$3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvellous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; Social Conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequalled; Schools, churches and markets close at hand. Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. FOR "LAST BEST WEST" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to

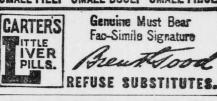
W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canado, or T. O. Currie, Room 12, B. Callahan Block, Milwaukee, Wis., Authorized overnment Agents. Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Milwaukee Newsp Union & Madison Lista



They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

TORPID LIVER. They Everywhere One Goes Passports or Pass- regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE



morning. Hope to mave a Cascarets."
Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c, Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 593 ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES



healthy germ-life and disagreeable odors,

which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfeeting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.



WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" COOK BENT PROB

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass. A BOX OF MONOGRAM STATIONERY 500 We will send prepaid a box of paper and envelopes with any two or three letter monogram embossed in gold.

1 quire 50¢ | 3 quires 1.35

2 quires 90¢ | 5 quires 2.25

Engraved script plate and 50 cards \$1.00. Shaded old

English plate and 50 cards,

Henry Sullivan Engraving Co., 136 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee INSIST ON HAVING HELP Dr. Martel's Preparation WOMEN The Standard Remedy. (At Druggists)
Send for book "Relief for Women."
FRENCH DRUG CO., 80 W. 32d St., N. Y. Chts

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement

in this paper.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

A Terror to Corruptionists. When Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor of the San Francisco grafters, was shot down at the trial of Abraham Ruef it was the second time in an eventful career that his life was endangered by an assassin.

Heney has never known what fear meant and is always ready for trouble. As a young man, after being graduated from the University of California, he practiced law in Tucson, Ariz. He was of such a fighting nature in his practice that he made enemies of the evil types of Tucsonites, so he bought himself a modern magazine revolver and had a special pocket built in his trousers for it.

When he first began to follow the trail of Ruef and Schmitz and the oth-



FRANCIS J. HENEY.

er San Francisco grafters the charge was widely spread that Heney was a murderer. This charge was based on Heney's Tucson experience. A Tucson man known as a "bad man" went about the town boasting that there was no lawyer in the town who would dare handle the suit of his wife for

Heney took the suit, and the husband came after him to kill him. He threw himself on the young lawyer to choke him to death, as he had threatened, but he did not succeed. He then reached for his pistol, but Heney's specially made pocket, well in front of his trousers waistband. emptied itself, and the "bad man" dropped dead in his tracks.

Mr. Heney is a native of New York and is forty-five years old. He has become famous in the west as a fighter of graft and grafters.

Governor of Tennessee.

Malcolm R. Patterson, re-elected governor of Tennessee at the recent election, was brought into unpleasant notoriety by the killing of ex-Senator Carmack. The fact that the slayer was identified with the political faction of which the governor is the recognized leader was made the most of by his opponents.

Governor Patterson has had his hands full since he began his term nearly two years ago. The Night Riders have been persistent violators of the law, and his vigorous efforts to



suppress them have made him many enemies. Indeed, so serious did the situation become that for some months he has been under the protection of a strong bodyguard. During his recent campaign he was forced to forego polities to repress the activity of the Night Riders.

Governor Patterson is a native of Alabama, a lawyer by profession and is forty-seven years old. He served three terms in congress before his election as governor.

Mr. Asquith's Wit.

At a meeting in Liverpool on one occasion Mr. Asquith began a sentence, stopped in the middle of it and took a gulp of water from a tumbler beside him. The audience roared. "Ah," said the premier, "that's a trick I learned of Bob Lowe! 'If you stop to drink at the end of a sentence, depend upon it some other fellow will pop up to cut you short,' he said."

[Special Correspondence.]

It will be a little cooler for the American soldiers in the Philippines if an experiment the war department has ordered to be thoroughly tested proves to be a success. Orange colored underwear and hat linings are to be worn by 5,000 soldiers in the islands during the next year and observations made with a view of ascertaining it the theories evolved from experiments in laboratories in Washington are applicable with corresponding results in

Color Scheme In the Army. Experiments carried on under the direction of Surgeon General Reilly and Inspector General Garlington re vealed the fact that plants under an orange colored glass grew less rapidly than those under any other shade and less than half as fast as plants exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Other tests showed that black and red absorbed the rays of the sun and thus increased the warmth of persons wearing clothing thus dyed. White. blue and green disintegrated the rays. while dispersing them most effective ly. Oddly enough, further experiments showed that orange, although containing some red, practically prevented the passage of the rays of heat.

With the reports favoring the use of orange colored clothing Quartermaster General Aleshire has ordered 5.000 suits of underwear and hat linings dyed in orange color and shipped to the Philippines for distribution. Only orange colored underwear will be issued to soldiers for one year, during which time close medical observation will be made of these men and a comparison of their health made with soldiers wearing white underwear.

Huge Bronze Casting. The largest piece of bronze ever cast

in a single piece in this country, if not in the world, was successfully executed at Elmwood, near Providence.

It was the immense horse for the equestrian statue of General Phil Sheridan recently unveiled in this city.

The flask in which the mold was contained was about twelve feet in length, six and one-half feet high and eight feet in width and weighed between seventy and seventy-five tons before the metal was poured into it. It was strapped and supported on the outside by iron and held in position by immense rods and screws. The work of making the mold was commenced early in August and was continued day and night.

Sheridan on Horseback.

The statue is of heroic proportions and depicts "Gallant Phil" Sheridan on the back of his famous dark bay Kentucky steed Rienzi in the very act of turning to his fleeing soldiers at Cedar creek after his historic twenty mile ride from Winchester. With one hand he is holding back his powerful horse, while with the other, in which his hat is clutched, he is waving to his men and encouraging them to turn the tide of retreat.

The figure of Sheridan is a portrait likeness. His clothing and accouterments are modeled after garments worn by him. He is shown wearing a His hat is rolled up in the hand with full of energy. The general's body is turned halfway around in the saddle. In his left hand are the reins, while the right is stretched out to his sol-

A Famous Steed.

rode. The animal, which was sometimes known as Rienzi and sometimes as Winchester, was skinned after its death, and the hide was presented to the Governors island museum, where it has since been preserved. The size and general contour of the horse were gained from this relic.

The statue is fourteen feet high and stands on a plinth of granite. The groundwork represents the rough earth and there are openings at the back of the field across which Sheridan seam and at both the side seams.

The Incoming White House Host. When Mr. Taft takes possession of the executive mansion and office there will be one change which the employees will do well to mark. Mr. Taft eats no luncheon. About half past 8 in the morning he takes a hearty breakfast, and this lasts him until dinner time, when he can do justice to as good a meal as any one. No matter how active he has been, the luncheon is scratched from Mr. Taft's programme. This means an additional hour of work, and unless Mr. Taft should establish luncheon as a means of entertaining the more distinguished of his visitors, as does Mr. Roosevelt, the hour of quiet which now marks the White House day between 2 and 3 o'clock will be eliminated after

Tafts Fond of Entertaining. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taft are fond of entertaining, and with a daughter who will be a White House debutante and a popular son at Yale the fireplaces will glow a cordial welcome to many guests. Those who are most intimate with the Tafts predict that Mrs. Taft will entertain more than has Mrs Roosevelt and Mr. Taft less than his predecessor in office. Mr. Taft's hospitality is considered likely to be extended more largely to his intimates than to new acquaintances, and aside from the official dinners and such calls as courtesy and custom demand of him his hospitality will be more of the "come over and have dinner with us" kind which is extended informally of passementerie and a loop and knotamong old friends. Mrs. Taft is a ted end of ribbon. graceful hostess, and should the White ington will have a disappointment.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

WASHINGTON LETTER WOMAN AND FASHION

Dressy Tailored Effect.

The dressy effect of many of the new coat and skirt suits depends upon the trimming used. The foundations of lost of the favored models are usually simple, but an elaborate effect is gained by heavy braid and ornaments. This idea is illustrated in the smart suit shown in the sketch. Although absolutely simple in design, the heavy braid ornaments give it quite an elaborate and dressy air. The skirt, very severe



the coat. The long, close fitting sleeves are also a feature, and the long. Winona, Houghton county. sloping shoulder effect is pleasing.

The one piece costume now so popuhigh favor, and considerable thought their Christmas at home. should be given to the choice of the useful garment, for if wisely chosen it Wis. will prove a joy to its owner during the entire season. For those who can afford it a coat made of the material of each cloth gown is desirable, but would prove quite expensive if one intends having two or more cloth costumes, and a fur coat will be found for the winter months by far the most satisfactory, for it is always rich. dressy in effect and may be worn with factory results.

Boots Vary This Season.

Boots vary this year according to the costumes with which they are worn. but the smartest as well as most gen- Mrs. Fred Lines. erally becoming boots show a moderately high Cuban or military heel and somewhat pointed toes. The service uniform, with sword and spurs. | broad, square toed shoes are truly hideous. They ruin the appearance of which he is beckoning to his men. The even the daintiest foot, and they are Sunday until Tuesday evening. face is one of the strongest parts of no more hygienic and comfortable than the whole figure, being clean cut and a slightly pointed shoe, provided always that the latter shoe is long enough to permit of a slight point without compressing the foot.

The very high heels are bad for the feet and the body as well and are dan- manently at Escanaba as a stock comgerous in themselves, as even those ac-The horse is also modeled as far as customed to them are far more likely possible after the horse which Sheridan to trip and fall than with any other sort of shoe. Yet the very high Louis heel is still worn by some.

New Suits For Boys.

The coat that will be worn by fashionably dressed little boys will be belted and double breasted., It is called the Derby.

The cut of the coat is looser than little boys have been used to wearing.

A Useful Blouse.

Blouse of black dotted tulle made with fine tucks and trimmed with a beautiful embroidery on a tulle founda-

It fastens a little to one side, where it is ornamented with buttons, motifs



OF BLACK DOTTED TULLE

House not be a lively place during the med. The guimpe and long sleeves are administration of her husband Wash- of tucked white tulle, the latter forming frills along the outside, where they are ornamented with buttons.

Personals

Mrs. Andrew Marshall was called to Washington, D. C., Tuesday night, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. W. J. Hicks. The latter, however, passed away the in cut, is oddly and most effectively following evening, before her daughter trimmed with the same ornaments used could arrive. Mrs. Hicks, who had reached the age of sixty-three, was long a resident of Gladstone.

Henry Watchorn and Miss Hazel Fisher of Escanaba were married Monday evening by Rev. Frederick Spence. The wedding was a surprise to their friends and relatives, not being announced until Thursday.

Bishop G. Mott Williams, of the Marquette diocese, spent the week in Gladstone, with a trip to Nahma. He will hold services in Trinity church at 10:30 next Sunday morning.

Alderman Joseph Eaton has been lately laid up, and is not yet restored to health. He will shortly undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Margaret Rock, of Marinette, is visiting C. L. Gordon for a few days. Rev. G. A. Ekman holds confirmation

services this Sunday at Perkins. Born, Thursday, December 10, to Mr. and Mrs. John Murdock, a son.

G. W. Ackerman spent the past week on business in Marquette, and will return Monday,

Frank Hoyt writes from Spokane: 'We can't very well get along without The Delta-it is like getting a letter from home." Peter Cannon returned Sunday, from

Harvey, N. D., where he has been working.

Miss Lydia Nylander is at home again, after spending the summer at

Carl and Fred Olson are expected lar has brought the separate coat into from Rock Island in a few days to spend

Peter Snyder left Monday for Almena,

George Perry left Wednesday with Edimemann for Waukesha, where the latter will undergo treatment. Rev. J. Sallstrom, of Ishpeming,

spoke in the mission church Tuesday evening, leaving next morning for Fos-Fred Sorenson, while carrying the

both light and dark skirts with satis- American Express safe to the wagon Thursday, slipped and fell, breaking his leg in two places. He was taken to the county hospital.

Miss Sophie Pahl, of Fort Wayne,

Ind., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Alex. P. Meads was in the city from

Mrs. August Haberman, Otto and Herman Haberman drove to Escanaba

Monday to attend the probate court. The Flora de Voss company, which showed here last week, will remain per-

pany, at Ben's.

Sheriff Aronson, and John Russell of Menominee were in the city Tuesday. The sheriff states that the patronage of his hostelry has considerably fallen off. While the prisoners averaged eighteen through the summer, there are now but six in the county jail-and this is the season when the vagrant is looking for

a winter home. FOR SALE. Forty thoroughbred White Leghorns, five cockerels. Price reasonable.

> JOHN HAMPEL. 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.

RAPID RIVER

Mlss Anna Callahan went last Friday o Trout Lake.

Miss Stella Cardin, who has recovered from her recent illness, assumed charge of her school Monday.

O. O. Follo has moved with his family o Wells, where he now holds a position, after a long residence in Rapid River. Mrs. Levi Barboo and Mrs. Ed. Hill drove to Gladstone Tuesday.

Mrs. Jerry Madden, after a week's visit with her husband, returned Tuesday to Menominee.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Boudah, Monday, November

The new officers of the Lady Maccabees are: Commander, Mrs. R. Burt; Lieut-Com., Mrs. Pfeifer; Record Keeper, Mrs. Reynolds; Finance Keeper,

The Royal Neighbors elected officers Tuesday as follows:

..... Mrs. F. Darling Register Receiver Miss Cardin Chancellor Mrs. Cardin
Inner Sentinel Mrs. Carmody
Outer Sentinel Mrs. G. Darling

COMING

Next week will be our Christmas Announcement. You will buy to much better advantage if you put in your order at the earliest

ANDERSON & HOLM

moment.

YOU CAN

the best of entertainment at

The Harbor

359 Delta Ave.

the old-time home for those who love comfort. The bar and the board are second to none.

ANDREW STEVENSON.

Shop Early

We have our whole Holiday line in, and urge you to do your shopping early. We now display a magnificent

Photographs, Jewelry, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Choice Cigars, Perfumes, Hand Mirrors, and other pretty gifts.

ERICKSON & VON TELL

Season's Greeting Post Cards by the Thousand.

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 COOPERACE & LUMBER COMPANY

ptor trajentarias intrajentarias tarias tari

We'll Do You

A good job. Are your pipes all protected? You had better have us fix them now than thaw them after they freeze.

P. L. BURT & CO.

THE HOLIDAY

In December a large number of small, attractive articles are purchased as gifts by many. In our line of Silverware, Cutlery, articles of use and amusement, are many things that will attract you. Come early and look at them; we are always pleased to show them.

NICHOLAS.