

DARKNESS IS CHEAP

said Old Scrooge, and he liked it. But if you like your store and your home to be well lighted and attractive,

"Mazda" Light

cost a little more than no light, but uses less current than the dim lamps whose red filaments throw out as much shadow as light.

MACLAURIN & NEEDHAM
Contractors for Electrical Supplies and Fittings.

OUR AIM!

We first aim to purchase the best goods the markets afford. Secondly to distribute these goods to our patrons at the lowest possible prices. And in the third place we continually strive to keep our store service far above all others—polite, courteous attention; unexcelled delivery service, telephone—everything to add to the comfort and convenience of our customers.

We are daily receiving Fresh Fruit for canning. Give us your order now.

A. Marshall & Co.
PHONE 164.

SPICY EATING

We have received a barrel of fine imported Holland Herring, the best ever seen in Gladstone

3 for 10c

Nice New Mackerel, just salt enough, fat ones at
TEN CENTS

"LINNEA" Norwegian Sardines, in oil, or Wyman's Luncheon Sardines, in large cans with mustard sauce, 15c two cans for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

FANCY HAMS, for sale at per pound
FIFTEEN CENTS

OLSON & ANDERSON
CENTRAL MEAT MARKET
Phone 9

...ASK FOR...

"DELTA" BEST PATENT



Made in Gladstone

WILLFORD & SONS CO.

FRUIT!

You can depend on us to give you absolutely the finest stock, and at the lowest possible price.

For Canning

we have the following:

**Michigan Free Stone Peaches
Bartlett Pears and
Michigan Plums**

Give us your orders early and the best will be received.

GLADSTONE GROCERY CO.

"THE QUALITY STORE."

PHONE 51

OHMAN'S BUFFET

At Delta and Ninth

Under the management of

**SOREN JOHNSON
AND
EARL G. FISHER**

invites the patronage of all who appreciate good liquors, well kept and well served, and attentive care for all patrons. We have in stock a full line of choice old goods and hope to satisfy all tastes and to meet every order to the satisfaction of our guests. YOUR trade is especially desired.

JOHN OHMAN

So Delicious

The odor and flavor of our bread, cakes and pastry as they come fresh from the oven—just like that mother used to make.

They are delivered to your home in all their freshness, or sold over our counter in the next room to the bakery—fresh every day.

Fred Wohl

848 Minnesota Avenue
Phone 191

I Have Just Returned

from Abroad with all the latest modes in sound and

Solid Liquids

both hard and soft, and I can now add an exquisite relish to anything you call for in this line. None superior and few equal.

Everybody Welcome

Fred Anderson

819 Delta Avenue

Gems In Verse

BACHELOR BEAU.

I WOULD sing of the girls that I know,
Of the girls who are modest and shy,
Of the dashing girls, girls fond of show,
Of the girls who will kiss on the sly;
Then to Helicon's heights I would fly,
Spurring Pegasus out of his stall,
And we'd ride through the earth and the sky,
If I only could marry 'em all!

Now, when I'm with Rita I grow
Sentimental—until I get dry.
My habits quite shock her, and so
I desert her when "Dicky" I spy.
"Dicky" isn't pride, nor am I,
So we daily awhile in the hall
With the punch bowl, when Lili passes
by—
If I only could marry 'em all!

Lili captures me (I'm an old beau)
Until, with a gleam of the eye,
She catches me flirting with Flo
And accuses—I cannot deny
And then comes Diana, fair Di,
So stunning, so stately and tall,
And as she floats by me I sigh,
If I only could marry 'em all!

L'ENVOI

And so I am wondering why
Love seems so restricted, so small,
I've enough in my heart to supply,
If I only could marry 'em all!
—Author Unknown.

BONDAGE.

I AM the slave of day,
And underneath the sun
I play my part with a stubborn heart
Until the day is done.
I do the petty task,
I earn the grudging pay,
And none can guess I wear a mask
Indentured to the day.

BUT

when the sun has set
And labor ends again
How easy to forget
The waits and ways of men!
Deep in my heart I seek
The lilac and the rue,
The white rose and the rose of red,
The memory of you.

WHAT

though the miles divide?
What though the years are past?
Across the night I dream aright
And am myself at last.
A bondsman of the day
While day is on its throne,
The secret stars all know I am
Your slave, and yours alone!
—Smart Set.

STYLISH BROMIDE POETRY.

A BIRD in the hand is worth two in the bush,
And a rolling stone gathers no moss.
They succeed by a pull who are lacking in push,
And a dark night won't hurt a blind boss.
Who live in glass houses should never throw stones.
It's a wise child that knows its own bones.
The sweetest of meat is the nearest the fire.
And a burnt child's afraid of the fire.
The water runs still where the river is deep,
For a stitch in time always saves nine.
Who soweth a windstorm a whirlwind shall reap.
Sour vinegar's made of sweet wine.
'Tis an ill bird that doesn't blow somebody good.
'Tis an ill bird that fouls his own nest,
I would when I might if I could when I should.
True words are oft spoken in jest.
—Cleveland Leader.

A MODERN FORTUNE.

GIVE me three grains of corn, mother.
Only three grains of corn,
And I will dress up in my best
And start at early morn.
I'll feel like a millionaire, mother.
I'll buy a house and lot,
An automobile and a sack of seal,
A country estate and a yacht,
A peck of precious diamonds, too,
A corner in Union square,
A daily paper, a magazine,
And still have cash to spare.
Give me three grains of corn, mother.
I couldn't use more than three.
'Twould be a bore to have to give
The surplus to charity.
—Ellis O. Jones.

THE SEVENTH AGE OF MAN.

THEY say I'm old—perhaps I am—
But not too old to dream and laugh,
And I've a pipe and a collie dog,
Some memories and an oaken staff.

They say the best of my span has gone.
That I deny, for today I know
The deep, true things of life and love
That were hid from me in the long ago.

I would not be a boy again
With a boy's unrest and a boy's desire.
The long content of a later youth
Is best and the glow of a later fire.

I sit and rock with my hands at rest.
The sun is falling behind the hill,
And a reasonable faith in the things to be—
The better things—is with me still.

My house is small, and my fare is plain,
My hooks are few, and my eyes are dim,
But the stars are hung in their wonted place,
And the world is good to the very rim.
—Century Magazine.

THE UNRETURNING.

SHE loves the eager leaves of spring,
The summer's singing leaves,
And when she sees them vanishing
How wistfully she grieves!

"BUT they will come again," you say—
"These leaves—the very same!"
Dear child, what joy, what azure day,
Relights its wonder flame?
—Ada Foster Murray.

THIS IS PEACE.

THIS is peace—
To conquer love of self and lust of life;
To tear deep rooted passions from the breast;
To still the inward strife;
To lay up lasting treasure
Of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charity, soft speech and stainless days.
These riches shall not fade away in life
Nor any death dispart.
—Sir Edwin Arnold.

How It Was

By all odds the closest run of this campaign was that between C. D. Mason and Peter Jensen for the office of representative, and though the latter won by a majority of 160 votes, the splendid support gained by the Gladstone man in the space of two weeks is an effective tribute to his popularity. No other man in Delta county could have been expected to make such a run, starting in within a few days of the close of the campaign. Another point that told against him was the past service of Representative Jensen and the customary support given to him for renomination. But for this one fact, C. D. Mason would doubtless have been nominated. Not only did he get a splendid support in his own city, but his run in Escanaba was exceptional, as he carried Jensen's home ward. The townships of Baldwin, Brampton, Cornell, and Maple Ridge returned him majorities, and in many others the race was close. While at the outset of the campaign, few had hopes of Mason's nomination, on election day it became apparent that he was abreast of Jensen in the race, and not till every thing else was decided was there any certainty as to the nominee for representative. Mr. Mason although not successful in his canvass, has made a showing of which he may well be proud.

The magnificent run made by Congressman Young in all the counties of the peninsula in a particularly fierce campaign showed that his services have been appreciated by his constituents and that they endorse his conscientious stand on all public questions at Washington. H. O. Young has been on the job all the time, and even in this year of discontent and insurgency was too firmly planted to be uprooted. Kerr's majority was small in the copper country, and elsewhere Young was irresistible. Kerr's best showing in Delta county was in Escanaba, where he carried the large wards, having a majority in the city, but outside of it he was nowhere in the race.

The contest for the office of sheriff everywhere attracted the most interest, a good many more votes being polled for this office than for governor. Tim Curran, as was predicted, had a walk away, receiving about as many votes as both his opponents. In Escanaba he polled the long end of the vote, and swept the county overwhelmingly, winning everything north and east of the Escanaba river. This year's campaign has been marked by no factional bitterness, and Mr. Curran will be elected without any opposition, all parties being convinced that he will make an excellent officer, and that no better sheriff could be found.

G. R. Empson did not win in his race for prosecutor; but at least he had the hearty support of his fellow townsmen, receiving in this city three times as many votes as the sum of those given his three opponents. Mr. Empson carried also Brampton, Fairbanks, Garden and Masonville townships, in all of which he is well and favorably known. Had he begun his race a year ago, and assiduously attended to his fences, he would have stood a good chance of nomination; but he secured excellent support for a campaign of a few days' duration.

Senator Burrows retires from office this winter, having served his state long and well in the house and the senate for a third of a century. The vigorous campaign of a young and sturdy opponent was too much for the veteran statesman; and its most surprising manifestation was in the upper peninsula, a region indebted deeply to Senator Burrows for his efforts in its behalf, yet which returned the most decisive majority against him.

Three hundred and forty-two votes were cast in Gladstone Tuesday, about two-thirds of the electorate voting. It is claimed that more would have been polled if the election had closed at five o'clock, as many who had put off voting till evening did not do it at all; neither docks nor factories closed for the occasion. However, the vote was light everywhere throughout the peninsula, when contrasted with expectations.

An amusing feature of the election was the number of intelligent voters who were firm partisans of one coroner or circuit court commissioner against the other, and failed to observe the caption "vote for two" above the names. And one prominent citizen of Gladstone waxed indignant because Gust Lillquist came in at the last minute and beat H. C. Henke for delegate from the third ward by one vote.

Charles D. Symonds was nominated by a big majority for representative from Menominee county.
Loren Robeck, once of this city, was nominated for county treasurer of Marinette county by a large majority.

Don't Throw Away That Old Tire!

ANY "Blow-Out" OR "Rim Cut" PATCHED

Outer and Inner Auto Tires damaged in any way are repaired by us in a way that makes them retain their full life and resiliency.

Patches of ANY length, on Outer or Inner Tires, in sizes from 2½ to 5½ inches, made on short notice. We can completely reline a tire.

We have the latest Haywood Steam Vulcanizing Plant. The mould for repairing Rim Cut Tires is the only mould put out that will restore Rim Cut Tires.

Only the very highest grade of materials used.

MARBLE SAFETY AXE COMPANY, GLADSTONE, MICH.
PHONE 146
Manufacturer of Marble's Specialties for Sportsmen

Charles Nebel is a popular man in his ward, the first. Not only was he the choice of an overwhelming majority of the republicans for delegate to the county convention; but the democrats unanimously voted to send him to their convention. It may be stated that one vote was needed for this purpose. Whether Mr. Nebel will avail himself of his opportunity to visit both conventions, is to be seen.

One of the closest contests in the state was that between John Q. Ross, L. D. Dickinson and Nelson C. Rice, in which the former seems to have the advantage, having carried the upper peninsula by a large plurality. While none of them had any stated platform or was connected with the gubernatorial or senatorial situation, it was generally understood that Ross was the "wet" candidate and Dickinson the "dry."

Everywhere in the upper peninsula the vote was light and comparative apathy prevailed. About twenty-seven thousand votes, or half the enrollment, was cast, about the proportion that prevailed here. Escanaba probably was the most interested place in the peninsula. Fourteen hundred votes were cast in that city, and the election boards sat counting till early in the morning.

Counsellor Strom made a remarkable run for the office of prosecutor, and it is evident that no man has a better standing with the republicans of Delta County. Although one of the youngest of the Delta County bar he has already displayed much legal ability and talent for organization, and he is certain to be a success in the position of prosecuting attorney.

Pat Kelley carried Ford River township, the home of O. B. Fuller, by a few votes Tuesday. In all but one other precinct in Delta county Amos Musselman held second place; in Bark River, Ford River and the fifth ward of Escanaba he was close behind Osborn.

The L'Anse Sentinel was the upper peninsula weekly enterprising enough to get out a green election special that looked like St. Patrick's day in the morning.

Subscribe for the Gladstone Delta. \$1.50 per year.

John A. Semer may fairly consider that his work as county clerk has met with the approval of the people of Delta county, having by all odds the largest majority of any candidate for a county office whose nomination was contested. His opponent carried only his own ward. Mr. Semer has done the county good service for two years, and the county desires him to do so for two years more.

Treasurer Mallmann did not worry at all about election; but he polled a bigger vote than any of them, just the same.

THE VOTE.

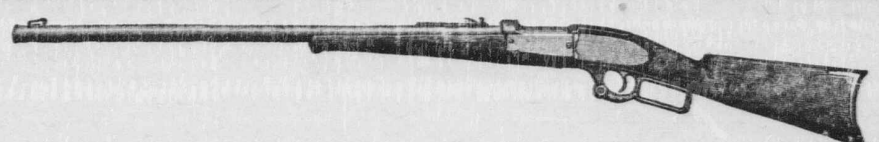
As nearly as can be learned, the votes received by the several candidates for the Republican nomination in Delta county are as follows:

Office	Name	Plurality	Total
Sheriff—	Curran	1376	405
	Henry	971	
	Joerges	511	
Representative—	Jensen	1425	175
	Mason	1250	
Clerk—	Semer	1717	719
	Gunderson	998	
Treasurer—	Mallmann	2329	2329
	Register—	Malloch	1560
Prosecutor—	Moreau	1035	
	Strom	1268	541
Surveyor—	Spencer	727	
	Empson	566	
	Hayden	109	
Brotherton	1388	273	
	McNabb	1115	

BOYS WANTED.

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

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



THE HUNTER KNOWS

that at BLACKWELL'S he can find the ammunition wanted. Our stock is fresh, well assorted and complete, comprising

100 Different Calibers and Loads

Practically all sizes of rifle and revolver cartridges, from 22 short to 50-95. Loaded shot gun shells in 10, 12, 16 and 20 gauge. We carry the famous "Leader" Smokeless Shells, loaded with chilled shot—the load that

Brings Down the Ducks at Long Range

Let us show you the new

STANDARD .30 CAL. HIGH POWER RIFLE

with the improved trombone or slide action. You can easily fire this rifle one-third faster than the old lever action type. IT IS A WINNER.

H. W. BLACKWELL HARDWARE

GLADSTONE DELTA

C. E. MASON, Publisher

GLADSTONE MICHIGAN

"The good old summertime" is entering on its last lap.

Even Indian maharajahs get to be nuisances, according to London reports.

Some persons dive into shallow water at summer resorts and others get engaged.

Earthquakes that hate to be snubbed are careful to keep away from San Francisco since the fire.

The crown prince of Siam refuses to be a polygamist and he does not say it in Japanese, either.

If the cows will not give milk when there is no rain we will be driven to milking a can of condensed cow.

The cold storage figures indicate that omelets will be more reliable next winter than poached eggs on toast.

An Indiana mule kicked a motorcycle and cyclist across the road the other day. Some mules seem almost human.

That little earthquake out in San Francisco the other day did no damage, but the restored city did not like the hint of its calling again.

Our friends of the Weather Bureau are respectfully notified that one large verification of those rain predictions is still overdue.

The man who ate 61 ears of corn for a prize probably followed nature's example by holding the ears down as he ate them, with his fore-foot.

The aeroplane as a possible factor in warfare is somewhat handicapped by the tempting target it would make for even an ordinary marksman.

An "author of many arithmetics" has peacefully died in Pennsylvania, but the arithmetics, dear children, are still alive and waiting for the fall term.

A scientist who has been investigating decides that grasshoppers are entirely useless. Evidently he never had a flock of young turkeys to be fattened.

While he was saving two lives a Connecticut man lost \$18. The people whose lives he saved might at least have the good taste to get up a purse for him.

The wireless is turning out to be the best criminal catcher in the business. There is no escape for the bold and shrewd from its lightning-like, tell-tale agility.

Scientists announce that they have isolated the germ of leprosy and hope soon to have a cure. But there is no hope in sight for those afflicted with an itching for public office.

A Princeton professor contends that the common idea of heaven is wrong. Now if someone will determine just what is the common idea of heaven, the whole matter will be settled.

The hobble skirt shows signs of joining the automobile and the airship for place in the accident-record contest. Its use is a comment for the cynical on the women of this liberty-seeking day.

Though the bulletin of the Chicago special park commission concedes that the larvae of the tussock moth "is one of the most beautiful of our caterpillars," it does not recommend that the larvae be treated as pets.

Canada is also a big country, although not yet in the same class with the United States as regards population and general development. There have been reports of crop failures in the Dominion. Now comes the explanation that in some quarters grain and other products have suffered from drought. But in other sections there has been an ample supply of moisture and the yield will be good. The outbreaks of the calamity shouter and the speculator must be taken with due allowance on both sides of the border.

The official figures showing that during the calendar year 1909 the expenditures in the United States for building operations aggregated about a billion dollars, surpassing the record of 1906 by ten per cent., not only prove how completely the country had recovered from the "panic" of 1907 but indicate that the people have made a fresh start in prosperity. There may be checks and reverses from time to time, but no nation like ours can be kept permanently crippled or industrially inactive.

An English physician is of the opinion that chickens spread tuberculosis among cows. Nevertheless a good many people who are unable to cause trouble in any other way will continue to keep chickens.

The evening service at a church in New Jersey has been discontinued because of mosquitoes. And it cannot be charged that the skeeters were imported for the purpose. Whatever the effect of the sermon, the congregation refused to be bored by the mosquitoes.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES TO OPEN

Established by an Act of State Legislature in 1885.

PROF. W. F. McNAIN HEARD

There is Seen in Attendance at the College Every Year an Increase in Number of Students Enrolled.

Lansing.—The twenty-fifth term of the Michigan College of Mines in Houghton will open on September 30. The year is divided into four terms as follows: Fall term, September 30 to December 22; winter term, January 10 to March 25; spring term, March 27 to June 10; summer term, June 13 to September 2.

There is seen in attendance at the college every year an increase in the number of students enrolled. Last year the total enrollment was 263.

The college was established here by an act of the Michigan state legislature passed in 1885.

It is governed by a board of control appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. This board now consists of M. M. Duncan of Ishpeming, L. L. Hubbard and W. D. Calverly of Houghton, James McNaughton of Calumet, J. M. Longyear of Marquette and William Kelly of Vulcan. William Kelly is president of the board.

Prof. Frederick Walter McNain, who received a degree of bachelor of science at the University of Wisconsin, and a degree of doctor of science from Lafayette college, for years has been president of the college and is still at its head. There are 38 members of the staff of instruction.

The college is the only state educational institution in this section of the state. It is in the heart of the great east copper mining camp and offers to students unequalled practical demonstrations of the workings of mines, mining, milling and smelting.

A most thorough course in mining engineering is given and this is undoubtedly accountable for the fact that of the 522 graduates only 12 have left the field of mining engineering.

Horse Show at Fair Grounds.

Every indication around state fair headquarters is that the coming fair will surpass any other exhibition in point of entries in the various departments.

Secretary J. E. Hannon is receiving on the average of 300 entries a day in the live stock department alone. This has been the case for the past several days, and with the increased facilities offered this year by the building of the seven new barns, the live stock to be seen will be the best shown anywhere in the west at any of the state fairs, says Mr. Hannon.

These barns are the best that modern builders could design. They provide comfortable and safe quarters for the valuable stock, and further than that, there are bath rooms, toilet rooms, sleeping quarters and every convenience for the barnmen and stable boys. This means that there won't be a moment during the entire week of the fair when the valuable stock will be left unguarded.

Game Protectors Meet.

Some of the leading game protectionists of the state and of the country will speak at a meeting of the Michigan Association for the Propagation of Fish and Game to be held at Owosso September 14. W. B. Mershon of Saginaw is president of the organization; Thornton Dixon of Monroe is vice-president; George M. Brown of Detroit, treasurer; F. K. George, Detroit, secretary.

In the forenoon there will be an informal session, at which T. Gilbert Pearson of Greensboro, N. C., secretary of the National Audubon society, will deliver an address. A business session will be held in the afternoon and in the evening the visiting members will be entertained by the Owosso Sportsmen's club.

Good Time for Visiting Journalists.

Fred Postal, proprietor of the Griswold house, acted as host to the members of the Eastern Michigan Press association, who are in Detroit on their annual outing. He got a whole "fleet" of motor cars and took the newspaper people and their women friends out for a spin around Belle Isle, Gladwin park, out to Grosse Pointe and around the boulevard, bringing them back to the Griswold house in time for dinner.

After dinner the room was cleared and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

Killeen to Coo College.

Earl Killeen, first assistant to William Howland, head of the vocal department of the university school of music, has resigned his position to become the head of the music department of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Killeen is one of the most known young musical directors in Michigan and for the past few years has conducted a chorus at the Agricultural college in Lansing with marked success. His resignation was unexpected and no successor has been chosen.

Blame Wreck to Brakeman.

From the evidence given at the inquest over the Grand Trunk wreck victims and from the deposition of Fireman Nelson the general belief of the state's officials and the citizens of Durand today is that the blame for the wreck will be placed by the inquest on Brakeman Graham, because of the fact that he did not go back the required 42.00 feet to flag the train which crashed into the Nebraska taking eight lives.

None of the state officials will all the evidence was to that end, and the state authorities are inclined to look on the attempt of the Grand Trunk to place the blame on Engineer Spencer as an absurdity. The testimony showed that Brakeman Graham exploded the torpedo too late for Spencer to hear it in time to avert a collision.

"If Spencer is incompetent, if his moral habits were such as to render him incapable of performing his duties, the Grand Trunk should have fired him long ago," said one man who was at the inquest. "That doesn't let the railroad out on the score of employing incompetent men by a long ways."

Spencer testified that he threw on the brakes as soon as he could when he heard the torpedo, but it was too late. Both he and his fireman were busy in the cab and did not see the lantern the brakeman carried. The controversy over the lights on the rear of the wrecked train will probably never be settled, but Engineer Spencer has accounted for the lantern found near the wreck by several witnesses by the statement that he carried it there searching for the torpedo, after the wreck, and left it there.

Order Settles Many Matters.

The Michigan German Roman Catholic Central society closed its annual convention with a requiem mass in the morning and a business session in the afternoon, at St. Elizabeth's church and hall, St. Aubin avenue and Maple street.

The newly elected officers of the society are: Spiritual adviser, Rev. John C. Wyss, Bay City; commissarius, Rev. C. J. Hutter; president, Henry A. I. Andries; first vice-president, William J. Heimbuch; second vice-president, Alexander Roosen; recording secretary, Frank Spielmann; financial secretary, Edward J. Kraemer, and treasurer, John J. Schulte. The trustees elected are: John Korte, Theodore Bengel of Westphalia, and Charles M. Pohl of Saginaw. Westphalia was chosen as the next meeting place. The date for the convention was not set.

A large number of the 300 delegates who attended the convention left the city. Many expressed their satisfaction with the results of the convention and predicted that its attitude towards the liquor question will materially aid in checking the progress of the prohibition movement.

"We feel that the convention has once and for all defined its position on matters involved in relations between the secular and religious life of the German Catholic," said Mr. Andries, the new president. "Of course, as individuals we have always championed the cause of the parochial schools and the higher educational institutions of the church, but now as an organization, we have added emphasis and publicity to our position."

Won't Waste Any Time on Tickets.

Nothing appears to have been overlooked by the state fair management in preparing for the comfort of the crowds at the coming exhibition. Many thoughtful arrangements will be made with the sole purpose of affording the maximum of comfort for visitors and it is believed that this year's fair, with its added features and consequent larger crowds, will be especially well managed.

No tickets for the fair will be on sale this year and there won't be any tickets used, excepting those for use by exhibitors. The Bright coin-counting turnstiles, which have been used with great success at other large exhibitions, have been installed at all the gates and this will do away with the crowding and forming in line at the gates. Nothing but a 50-cent piece is needed for admittance, and this way the rush of people can be cared for to much better advantage than heretofore.

There will be the finest appearing grounds in the country to greet the eyes of fair visitors this year. Considerable time and expense has been put on the grounds, the trees and shrubbery will be found in perfect condition and the roadways will all be well kept and sprinkled during the fair. No wagons or drays will be allowed on the grounds after 7 a. m. each day, under penalty of a fine.

Kuhn Talks Trespass.

Fourteen state trespass agents are in session here discussing various features of their work in an effort to provide better protection to state lands and particularly for the timber. They were addressed this morning by Attorney General Kuhn relative to the statutes governing their duties.

"Fighting Fifth" Reunion.

The forty-first annual reunion of the "Fighting Fifth" Michigan regiment was held at Lapeer and was attended by 30 of the 150 members of the regiment who are still living.

The address of welcome which opened the reunion was given by ex-Senator W. C. Smith of Lapeer. Other speakers of the day were John Loughman of Detroit, A. K. Flet of Detroit, George W. Smith of Pontiac, Rev. Father P. W. Bennigan of Lapeer, chaplain of the Michigan National Guard,

GAVE WIFE POISON

PROSECUTION REVIEWING CASE SAYS EVIDENCES OF OPERATION WERE FOUND.

TYPIST ESCAPES AS SLAYER

Crown Decides That She Had No Guilty Knowledge of Woman's Death and Lessens Allegation—Large Crowd at Trial.

London.—The prosecution made the announcement, when the trial of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, who is accused of murdering his wife, Belle Elmore, opened here Tuesday, that there were evidences that the woman had been subjected to an operation and that large quantities of a most deadly poison had been found in the body of the slain actress.

Ethel Clare Leneve, the doctor's typist, who accompanied him in his flight to Canada after the disappearance of his wife, and who has been held on the same charge, also was brought to the bar, but the crown stated that it had been decided to confine the allegations against the girl to that of an accessory after the fact.

This relieves Miss Leneve of any fore-knowledge of the crime and is in line with the belief of her family and friends that she did not share Crippen's confidence up to the time that his wife dropped out of sight and was said by him to have died in California.

Interest in the Crippen case, which was intense during the search for the doctor, by no means has worn out, as was shown by the crowd which gathered in the vicinity of the Bow street police court when the trial was opened.

Travers Humphreys appeared for the public prosecutor's office, while Solicitor Arthur Newton represented Crippen. Mr. Humphreys made a long opening address, in which he reviewed the case from the time that suspicion was aroused against the husband by the unsatisfactory explanation which he offered for the disappearance of his actress wife to his return to London and the arraignment of the doctor and Miss Leneve on the joint charge of murder.

In the course of his remarks the prosecutor definitely stated that the physicians who made the post-mortem examination of the mutilated parts unearthed in the cellar of the Crippen home in Hilldrop-Crescent, Camden road, N., had discovered the presence of large quantities of hyoscine, a colorless liquid poison, and also detected evidences that an operation had been performed.

It had been known that the authorities had been working on the theory that Belle Elmore, or, properly speaking, Cora Crippen, had been in the hands of one having at least a rude knowledge of surgery, and, further, that she had been poisoned. The official announcement of these alleged discoveries, however, have not been made before.

COMPLETES OVER-WATER TRIP

Curtiss Beats Fast Mail Train in Sixty-Mile Fight Against Adverse Winds.

Cleveland.—Another chapter in the conquest of the air was written by Glenn H. Curtiss and his Hudson flyer, when he flew from Cedar Point to Euclid Beach, circled about above a huge crowd for perhaps three minutes and landed gracefully, all in one hour and forty-one minutes.

The aviator insists he traveled 70 miles in his flight to Cedar Point and a like distance on his return, though the geological survey office here figures the flight at 64 miles and a slight fraction.

At all events, Curtiss established a record for a distance flight entirely over water—two records in fact, for each of the flights was longer than any other flight entirely over water.

The biplane battled with a stiff gale for 30 miles, the speed being retarded till only an average of 40 miles an hour was possible. At that the machine outdistanced a Lake Shore train aboat which were Mrs. Curtiss and Aviators Ely and Mars.

VERMONT GOES REPUBLICAN

Usual Majority of 30,000 Cut Almost in Half—Democrats Make Good Gains.

Burlington, Vt.—The Republicans won the state election in Vermont Tuesday, but the customary plurality of 30,000 is cut almost in half. The Democratic vote shows a substantial gain, while that of the Republicans has shrunk some twenty per cent. Rainy weather, the absence of local issues and absence of unanimity regarding the Republican candidate for governor are given as the causes. The governor-elect is Dr. John A. Mead of Rutland. Congressman Foster and Plumly are re-elected.

Engine Hits Two Trains.

Massillon, O.—A runaway locomotive on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Tuesday, crashed into a passenger train at Run Junction, seven miles south of here, killing the engineer of the passenger train, not one of the 100 passengers being seriously hurt.

Keene Is Improving.

Lexington, Ky.—James R. Keene, the famous turf man and financier, who was stricken with pneumonia here on Sunday last was Tuesday reported to be much improved.

STONE KILLS TRAIN ROBBER

ENGINEER IS SHOT IN LEG BY BANDIT.

Attempt is Made to Hold Up Colorado Midland Express—Two Men in Custody.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Engineer Frank Stewart of the west-bound Colorado Midland train No. 3 killed an unidentified bandit with a rock when he attempted to hold up and rob the train early Friday four miles west of Divide. Stewart was shot in the leg by the would-be robber.

Sterling and Charles Martin, two young men who were found near the scene of the holdup, are held for investigation. Sterling Martin was slightly wounded in the head by a bullet.

The highwayman crawled over the tender as the train slowed up at a siding to meet the east-bound train. As he stopped the train, Stewart turned to see his fireman, Paul Bachman, standing with his hands above his head and heard the robber say: "Put up your hands or I'll blow your head off."

The robber then forced both men to leave the engine and marched them before him to the express car. According to Stewart, the robber ordered them to tell the express messenger that they were in peril of their lives; that the train had been held up and that the robber was determined to have the money in the express car. Stewart says that "the robber fired several shots at the passengers who looked out to see what was happening."

"When we got to the express car," said Stewart, "my fireman dashed under the car and crawled to the other side. The robber leaned under the car to shoot at him and when he took his eyes off me I struck him with all my strength with a rock I had picked up as I jumped from the tender."

"As I did so he whirled and shot at me, the bullet striking me in the leg. I guess my blow finished him, for he never moved after the rock hit him. I must have fainted then, for the next I knew the conductor and express messenger and a group of excited passengers, were standing about me."

When the remainder of the train crew heard shots they seized weapons and rushed to the head of the train, firing as they came. Shortly after the hold-up Sheriff Von Puhl and a posse searched the surrounding country and discovered the Martin brothers.

200-MILE RACE TO AITKEN

Wins Big Event at Indianapolis Auto Meet—Hearne First in Free-for-All.

Indianapolis.—Aitken, in a National, won the 200-mile race, two laps ahead of the field. His time was 2:47:54.74. Dawson's time in the last 200-mile race for the Cobe trophy at the speedway in July was 2:43:20.13. Dawson dropped out because of a broken coupling. Livingston in a National was second; Barnsdollar, in a McFarlan, was third, and Greiner, in a National, fourth. Twelve cars started.

Eddie Hearne, driving a big German Benz car of 120 horse-power, ran away from a field of eight starters in the 50-mile free-for-all open race, finishing in front of his nearest competitor, Harroun, in a Marmon, by more than half a lap. Al Livingston, in a National, finished third, and DePalma, in a 200 horse-power Fiat, fourth. The time was 38:02.55, a fraction of a minute short of the national speedway record of 37:55.53, set by DePalma on the Los Angeles track.

GIVE CANCER CURE TO WORLD

Doctor Gillman Demonstrates New System at Frisco Hospital—Physicians Are Convinced.

San Francisco.—Dr. P. K. Gillman, surgeon in chief of the Philippine general hospital at Manila, whose newly discovered treatment of cancer is said to have worked remarkable cures, has given a demonstration of his system at the Southern Pacific hospital here. He operated on two patients in the presence of several local physicians, some of whom afterward expressed their confidence in the efficiency of the treatment.

POSTAL CLERKS ARE PRAISED

Assistant Postmaster General Declares Co-operation of Employee Saves \$11,000,000 This Year.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Through the energy and co-operation of post office employees throughout the country a saving of \$11,000,000 became possible in the post office department this year, according to a statement made by P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster general, in an address before the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, which began its eleventh annual convention here.

Cotton Prices in Slump.

New York.—Following nearly six months of almost constantly advancing prices there was a sharp decline in the cotton market Tuesday with September contracts breaking to 13.40, or \$2.25 per bale below the closing figures last week.

Chile's President Is Dead.

Santiago, Chile.—Vice-President Elias Fernandez Albano, acting president of Chile, since the death of President Montt, died suddenly Tuesday from an attack of heart failure.

PROBLEMS MANY YEARS OLD

Children of Today Puzzle Over Them Just as They Did a Thousand Years Ago.

When King Alfred the Great was reigning over England, a thousand years ago, school children pondered over problems in arithmetic much as our boys and girls do now.

Here are two taken word for word from a lesson book of that day:

"The swallow once invited the snail to dinner. He lived just one league (three English miles) from the spot, and the snail traveled at the rate of only one inch a day. How long would it be before he dined?"

"An old man met a child. 'Good-day, my son,' he said. 'May you live as long as you have lived, and as much more, and thrice as much as all this; and if God gives you one year in addition to the others, you will be a century old!' What was that boy's age?"—The Comrade.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

Something Dreadful.

Wee Anita was listening to a story of the Johnstown flood.

"What made it?" she asked.

"Oh, the dam broke," replied grandma.

The next morning she ran into her brother's room and, climbing up on the bed, inquired anxiously: "Buvver, wasn't it just dreadful 'bout that swear breaking and killing all dose people?"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A girl will tell how a man made love to her when she did to him.

Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. &c. &c.

The undertaker usually finishes all he undertakes.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.



WE PAY YOUR RAILROAD FARE BOTH WAYS TO FLORIDA

Or we will pay two fares from your home to Florida one way. If you buy the Florida Homelands Company's Celery Farms tract we do this for you. Celery Farms Colony is a few miles from Sanford, in the richest truck gardening section of Florida. One thousand 10-acre tracts now only on sale at \$35 an acre—\$2.50 an acre down and \$1.00 per acre per month until paid. When the 1000 tracts are sold there will be no other land at this price on Celery Farms. Lake and river transportation, best market, best soil, best climate, fish and game plentiful. Write today for copy of Florida Home Herald.

The Florida Homelands Company 499 Atlantic National Bank Building Jacksonville, Florida

The Greatest Boarding College in the World University of Notre Dame NOTRE DAME, IND.

We guarantee two points: Our students study and our students behave themselves. 20 Buildings 85 Professors 1000 Students Courses in Ancient and Modern Languages, English, History, Political Economy, Sociology, Chemistry, Biology, Philosophy, Law, Theology, Music, French, German, Spanish, Latin, Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography. TERMS: Board, Tuition and Laundry, \$400.00. Special Department for Boys under Thirteen, \$250.

SOILED DRESSES

Washes, Gents' Suits, Carpets, Portieres, Plumes, etc. Send to Dehnlow's, 302-S-N. Halsted St., Chicago, the largest Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment in West and you will get them back cleaned or dyed and pressed satisfactorily. Write for prices.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1858. Steingard & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Light on a Famous Forgery

Story Shows Stephen French Was Innocent in Bogus Proxy Incident Which Had Much to Do With Cleveland's Elevation.

It was in 1882 that the name of Grover Cleveland first became a household one throughout the country. In that year he was elected governor of New York over Charles J. Folger by a plurality of nearly two hundred thousand. Two years later he was president-elect, his second phenomenal elective victory resulting directly from his first, which was due in no small measure to the famous forged telegram of 1882.

That telegram cropped up when the Republican state convention was gathering to select its gubernatorial candidate. A desperate struggle was under way to secure control of the convention through its organization by the state committee. The friends of President Arthur were backing his secretary of the treasury, Mr. Folger, for the nomination. At the height of the battle Stephen V. French, a personal friend of the president, appeared before the state committee holding a telegraphic proxy which entitled him to serve in place of William H. Robertson, collector of the port of New York. This proxy determined the control of the convention and assured the nomination of Folger.

But Folger had not been nominated many hours before Collector Robertson was out with a statement denouncing as a forgery the proxy presented by Mr. French. Instantly the telegram became a powerful issue in the campaign, helping materially to defeat Folger. And as for French, though he denied forging it, he became known far and wide derisively as "Proxy" French, he became an outcast, almost, and at last died practically unknown.

Now, nearly twenty-eight years after the forged telegram, which helped to shake great events, was sprung, I am able to offer some hitherto unpublished evidence in support of Mr. French's declaration that he did not forge the telegram, that he was made to suffer innocently. My authority in Gen. Howard S. Carroll, who was Republican candidate for congressman-at-large in 1882, and is today the head of one of the big shipping interests of New York harbor.

"Mr. French and I had connecting rooms in the hotel at which we were stopping for the convention," said Gen. Carroll. "We were warm personal

friends, and we sat up quite late the evening before the convention met, chatting with politicians, and I think it was about 2 o'clock in the morning when we went to bed. The situation was then all in the air. Nobody could tell how the convention would be organized.

"At ten o'clock the next morning, there came a series of very loud knocks upon Mr. French's door. They awakened me, for the door between our rooms was wide open; and as I looked at my watch to find out the time I heard Mr. French growling sleepily because he had been disturbed. But the hall boy shouted over the transom: 'It's a telegram for you, Mr. French.' So he arose, opened the door and took the telegram.

"I heard him tear open the envelope, and, an instant later, heard him utter a very excited exclamation of surprise, which sounded suspiciously like: 'Well, I'll be damned!' Then he came hurrying into my room. 'Here, Howard,' he said excitedly. 'I wish you would look at this.'

He handed me the telegram and I read that he had been authorized by Collector Robertson to act as his

proxy in the state committee meeting. The telegram was signed 'William H. Robertson.'

"As we stood there discussing the telegram, the only thing that occurred to us was that Judge Robertson was getting ready to resume friendly relations with the Arthur administration, and that this was his way of showing it. We never doubted the good faith of the telegram, which French showed after breakfast to various Republican leaders, and afterwards presented to the state committee as his authority to act for Mr. Robertson. There wasn't a person who saw it who doubted its authenticity.

"When the word did come that the telegram had been forged poor French was thunderstruck. 'It will ruin me politically; no one will believe that I did not put up the job myself,' he said to me, adding, prophetically, 'It will make a martyr of me.' It did—poor French, with his broken heart, dying a few years later 'unhonored and unsung.'

"Personally, I consider that my proof of his innocence of the forgery is complete; I know that Stephen V. French never sent himself that forged telegram. But who did send it will probably remain forever an unsolved mystery of American politics." (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards.)

"Saved" Mark Twain's Life

Famous Humorist, Having Lost His Taste for Good Tobacco, Sought and Found the Worst Cigars in All His Life in New York.

One morning in the late eighties I met Mark Twain in the office of a mutual friend.

"I am come to see you on an errand of mercy," he said, as he shook hands. "You can save my life. You must have observed my distraction, because I have appeared upon the streets these mornings wearing my somewhat rusty silk hat and a sack coat. I have been told that this is a highly improper thing to do in New York, and while I am a temporary sojourner here, I am anxious to observe the proprieties."

I saw that behind this jesting Mark Twain had a real purpose in mind, and in a moment or two he revealed it.

"My friends for some years now have remarked that I am an inveterate consumer of tobacco," he said. "That is true, but my habits with regard to tobacco have changed. I have no doubt that you will say, when I have

explained to you what my present purpose is, that my taste has deteriorated, but I do not so regard it.

"Let me tell you briefly the history of my personal relation to tobacco. It began, I think, when I was a lad, and took the form of a quid, which I became an expert in tucking under my tongue. Afterwards I learned the delights of the pipe, and I suppose there was no other youngster of my age who could more deftly cut plug tobacco so as to make it available for pipe-smoking.

"Well, time runs on, and there came a time when I was able to gratify one of my youthful ambitions—I could buy the choicest Havana cigars without seriously interfering with my income. I smoked a good many, changing off from the Havana cigars to the pipe in the course of a day's smoking.

"At last it occurred to me that something was lacking in the Havana cigar. It did not quite fulfill my youthful anticipations. I experimented. I bought what was called a seed leaf cigar with a Connecticut wrapper. After awhile I became satiated of these and I searched for something else. The Pittsburg stogie was recommended to me. It certainly had the merit of cheapness, if that be a merit in tobacco, and I experimented with the stogie. Then, once more, I changed off, so that I might acquire the subtler flavor of the Wheeling toby. Now that has palled, and I have been looking around New York in the hope of finding cigars which would seem to most people vile, but which, I am sure, would be ambrosial to me. I can't find any. They have put into my hands some of those little things that cost ten cents a box, but they are a delusion. I would sooner smoke sweet fern cigarettes.

"So I want to know if you can direct me to an honest tobacco merchant who will tell me what is the worst cigar in the New York market, excepting those made for Chinese consumption—I want real tobacco—and if you will do this, I find the man is as good as his word, I will guarantee him a regular market for a fair amount of his cigars."

I saw Mark Twain was really in earnest, and, after making some inquiry took him to a tobacco dealer who I knew would tell the truth; who, if a cigar was bad, would boldly say so. I introduced the humorist to this man, explaining our errand, and he produced what he called the very worst cigars he had ever had in his shop. He let Mark Twain experiment with one, then and there. The test was satisfactory.

"This is, after all, the real thing," exclaimed Mark, with delight. "I will now negotiate for a box of them so that I may be sure of having them handy when I want them."

A few minutes later, with a hundred of those awful affairs tucked fondly under his arm, with one of them scolding up the whole neighborhood from its position between his lips, and with the parting assertion that he had discovered that the "worst cigars, so-called, are the best for me, after all," Mark Twain went happily to his home. And I afterwards learned that for some months he was a steady purchaser of those cigars.

(Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards.)

Insures Everything.

The Britisher's favorite gambling is insurance gambling. He will take out a policy against anything from the death of the king to the loss of a horse race by a thoroughbred. Marine insurance gambling by those who have no direct interest in the safety of a ship or its cargo grew into such abuses that parliament has been compelled to pass a drastic act to prevent such gambling on marine accidents and losses by those not otherwise concerned.—New York Press.

His Lawsuit.

It is pretty dull and we are finding a good deal of amusement in listening to a man swear who engaged in a lawsuit three months ago. Every time we meet him the man is cursing his lawyer in a perfectly dreadful way.—Acheson Globe.

Hometown Helps

TALK WELL OF YOUR CITY

Story of a Young Man's Experience That Points a Lesson to Citizens of Every Community.

The Toronto Mail recounts the story of a young man, a citizen of the Dominion, who recently visited several cities of the states. He brought back with him some impressions of one of our cities in particular—Minneapolis, Minn.—and in the opinion of our contemporary Canadian cities might consider his views with great profit. The truth is, the lesson of this young man's experience should prove as interesting to communities on this as on the other side of the border. It amounts to this, that everybody he met in Minneapolis spoke well of the town. "Of the many people he met there," says our informant, "he found not one who was not enthusiastic about the city. The conversation seldom ended without the other party giving it a turn to the popular theme—Minneapolis."

"Now, this young man not only listened in Minneapolis to praise of its places of interest, its progress, its prospects, its advantages as an industrial center, as a place of residence, and so on, but he stored these things in his mind, took them over to Toronto, talked to the editor of the Mail and Empire about them, and got the latter interested in them to the extent that he sat down and wrote an editorial extolling handsomely the civic pride of the Minnesota city."

"The lesson the editor draws from the young Canadian's enthusiasm—on rather the cause of it—is that pride of city is something that would be both becoming and useful on this side of the line. While Minneapolis is not the only city in the United States where the young Canadian might have found a similar measure of local pride and enthusiasm, there are many cities in this country, he it said with regret, in which public sentiment is so incultured with criticism of everything local that the visitor is led to wonder why, under all the circumstances the complaining residents who talk for those places do not move away."

"It is rather a trite way of putting it, we know, but this does not prevent it from being true, that a city is what its citizens make it. If a city is not what it ought to be, this is generally the fault of the citizens who content themselves with criticizing it."

HOUSE BUILT IN NINE HOURS

Quick Work by Members of a Los Angeles Lodge in a Spirit of Brotherhood.

A unique record in home building was established in Los Angeles recently when 100 members of the Woodmen of the World erected a four-room cottage on East Fifty-second street in less than nine hours.

From top to bottom, from roof to foundation, front porch, front steps, sewer connection, gas pipes, plumbing and even the painting was completed long before dark and the little house was ready for occupancy. Where in the morning had been a ragged patch of corn and ugly undergrowth by night as cozy a little cottage as one could wish for poked its little red chimney skyward and its doors stood invitingly open.

Love and the spirit of brotherhood made possible the seemingly impossible. The house was erected by the Woodmen of the World for their fellow member James Harvey and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Harvey. Harvey is thirty-five years of age. Many years ago he became a member of the order and was a hard working and popular member. Five years ago he was stricken with chronic rheumatism, that may make him an invalid for the rest of his life. He has been unable to do any work since.

The house is 15 by 34 feet in dimensions, has four rooms and a fully equipped bath, hot and cold water and gas. It is valued at more than \$1,000.

Shelley the Henpecked.

Ernest Hunter Wright, in an article on the death of Dr. Frederick James Furnivall, throws this new light on the home life of the poet Shelley:

"Dr. Furnivall's father was a surgeon, but touched literature at one point—he attended Mary Godwin Shelley for a time. He found it no privilege to wait upon that lady. She was forever ordering Shelley about like a slave, and wearing his life out with her whims and tempers. It was 'Shelley do this,' or 'Shelley do that,' from morning to night, with never an endearing word and seldom a polite one. So the elder Furnivall decided on some advice for Shelley, and though not a man of phrases, he spoke his mind as best he could one day when the poet had dropped in to watch him make pills.

"'Duce take it all, Shelley,' he said. 'You're putting up with too much nonsense from your wife. You ought to show some backbone. You're a man, Shelley—why don't you make her behave?'

"'I can't,' replied the poet; she won't—it's impossible!'

"'Then you ought to divide the house with her.'

"'How?' asked Shelley, naively.

"'Why, in the Irishman's way—you take the inside and give her the outside.'"

Advertising Talks

WHEN YOU BUY ADVERTISING

Remember, It is the Newspaper That Creates the Tangible Centers of Trade.

(By G. M. EVENSON.)
When our parents were satisfied to "deal around the corner" there was no need for newspaper advertising. At that time the newspaper was simply a gossip distributor. But with the coming of the five-cent street-car rides and rapid modes of delivery we find newspapers becoming a real factor in commercial advancement.

There never has been and never will be any means for advertising devised superior to the newspaper. It is the newspapers that create centers of trade, because they are the force that controls public opinion.

When you buy advertising space you buy circulation, and circulation can be measured just as potatoes can.

But it's the quality of circulation that counts, not the quantity. It therefore follows that a newspaper that has a circulation of 10,000 delivered to the homes of people is more valuable as an advertising medium than the papers having a circulation of 20,000, the larger part of which papers are sold on the street, because people who buy papers on the street rarely, if ever, read the advertisements.

See the list of subscribers of a newspaper and you can then judge its pulling strength.

You want to know where your story is being read. It does you no good to advertise in a paper that circulates largely among the poorer classes of a city, because no matter how alluring your statements, the readers have no money with which to buy your goods. It's the amount of circulation that reaches buyers that concerns you.

There is no magic about preparing copy for a good ad.—its contents consist of plain, honest talk. If you promise silks and deliver cotton, if you promise diamonds and deliver glass, if you promise hardwood and deliver soft, that ad. is an injury to you because it teaches the public that you are to be avoided.

To charge advertising with failure under these conditions would be as unjust as to make you pay another man's bill.

You must give the ad. time to germinate. Don't expect everybody to see your ad. the first time it appears. More will see it the second time and if continued you will soon have every reader of the paper watching your announcements.

The time necessary for the germination of the seed can be cut short by using large space and carefully prepared copy.

I have heard men say that advertising took lots of faith. Nothing of the kind; it just takes common sense. If you begin your advertising campaign in doubt and desert before you have a right to look for results, do not find fault with the newspapers. The failure is entirely of your own making.

You might have a dozen dinky ads. scattered through a half dozen daily papers, but you will not get the result that you would had you spent the same sum for one big ad. in one good newspaper.

All advertising can do is to tell your story to the man and woman at the breakfast table or after the evening meal. If the woman comes downtown in response to that ad. it is then up to you and your clerks to see that every promise of that ad. is fulfilled.

You may talk to one man; your advertising talks to the world.—Mahin.

Fairbanks on Advertising.

Speaking of advertising, ex-Vice President Fairbanks said recently: "Does advertising pay? has been the theme of numerous and labored utterances and there are, no doubt, remote and obscure corners of the country where it is still a vital, living question, but, as a rule, it has become academic, and many of the successes we witness in the market place have been achieved by the fullest recognition in practise of the affirmative of the proposition. The best advertiser and the best merchant are synonymous, and the poorest advertiser is usually the one who finds himself in a court of bankruptcy. Of course, all advertisers do not succeed, but I think it will be generally admitted that there are fewer failures among them than among those who do not possess the faculty of bringing their business fairly and favorably before the public."

Always Assured of New Stock.

"It pays to advertise in the local paper," said a business man recently, "if for no other reason than that the public is assured of purchasing no self-worn goods. By advertising we turn over our stock more frequently and while we charge the cost of advertising expense, it really is not an expense, since it pays for itself in additional patronage and we are not compelled to offer our customers self-worn goods." The public likes to patronize a store where the goods are new, and advertising, combined with fairly intelligent effort on the part of the proprietor and clerks, will assure the customer against old stock. Therefore to be safe, always patronize the store that advertises.

PERSONALITY IN ADVERTISING.

Have something to say and say it. That's the gist of the whole philosophy of modern advertising.

Details of form, display, type, white and illustrations are simply side issues.

Teddy Roosevelt didn't have to know all the tricks of the printer's trade in order to become one of the greatest advertisers in history. He simply thought something and spat it out. What he said and wrote simply served to express his ideas, his policies, his personality.

And that's what every business man can get into his own advertising.

Your ideas are good or you wouldn't be a success in business.

The dishonest dealer is fast becoming a boneyard fossil. Most dealers are square dealers, and they can afford to say exactly what they mean in their advertising, and say it short, frank, quick and to the point.

AD FACTS BY JOHN LEE MAHIN

Terse Sayings Taken From a Speech by Man Who Originated the Gold Dust Twins.

A trade mark at its best is an anchor for all creative sales work that a merchant or manufacturer puts out in connection with the goods he is selling.

Salesmanship is essentially an appeal to the mind of the buyer. The sale always takes place in the buyer's mind before he tells the salesman, either by word or letter, to book his order. It follows then that salesmanship should concern itself in discovering the present mental attitude of prospective buyers, both as individuals and as they may be grouped together, and then influencing them by the best means available to accept the seller's viewpoint of the merchandise he is offering to them.

Advertising rests on the fact that buyers can be influenced in groups. Millions of dollars are being spent today in house canvassing, store demonstrating and particularly sampling, that could be more efficiently spent if retail dealers were educated to comprehend the true value of advertising space.

Many retail dealers have bought space from the publisher of a daily newspaper under the assumption that the space itself comprehended the real sales service. In doing this they were naturally disappointed and condemned the value of newspaper space in its entirety.

I am one of those men who believe that truth is stronger than error; that a man gains strength by doing things right, and that it is not necessary for him to organize and agree with this competitors in order to institute a reform.

Real reforms are accomplished by the individual comprehending the truth and successfully living up to it. And it is not necessary for a man to wait until other people do what they ought to do before he does what he should.

MIGHTY FACTOR IN BUSINESS

Advertising a Strong Creative Force—Multiplies Human Wants and Intensifies Desires.

Advertising is today the mightiest factor in the business world. It is a business builder. It is something more than a drummer knocking at the door of the consumer, something more than mere salesmanship on paper. It is a positive creative force in business. It multiplies human wants and intensifies human desires. It furnishes excuse for timorous ones to possess the things which under former conditions they could get along without. Such service as is required of advertising men today demands broad preparation and equipment. There is a call for men who can exploit a city or a state, men who can market the output of manufacturers, men who can plan and conduct a world-wide selling campaign. The man who succeeds uses every help that comes his way. He seeks the advice of experienced men. The club is to him a source of instruction and inspiration. That is what we are trying to make it. Co-operation is the keynote of club success. We have placed our ideals high, now let us work toward them.

Advertising, as a branch of our commercial life, is new. No other group of men, except advertising men, has ever developed a business of such magnitude in so short a period of time. Mistakes were inevitable. Reasonable and clear-headed men hastened to correct mistakes as soon as they were discovered. We built, and altered to meet conditions as we built, so that the structure we present today meets the demands of today.

Let your advertising sell your goods, instead of the sheriff.

In Gladstone

The council on Thursday passed the appropriation bill, whose yearly preparation has been the labor of Alderman Clark. It is a heart-breaking task to reconcile the city's poverty and its ambition. This year's bill is the first attempt to comply with the charter, which commands that a tax be levied for the sinking fund. A five hundred dollar start is little toward the city's hundred and twenty thousand dollars of debt, but it is the first start. An increased appropriation for the general highway fund has been compulsory. Extension of the water mains is also absolutely necessary in the Buckeye and in the first ward.

Although the schools will have an attendance of a hundred more this year, at least, and twenty-five teachers are necessary, the schoolboard has asked for more of a levy on the people than for several years back, \$12,000. Each year the demands for expenditure have become greater; each year it has been necessary to draw economies tighter and tighter. Unless the state's contribution continues to be large, there is little doubt but that school taxes will have to be boosted next year. As it is, for some years Gladstone has expended less per capita on her pupils than any other city in the state.

Captain F. E. Plumb, in charge of the Salvation Army corps at Escanaba, was in this city Wednesday, investigating the opportunities for holding services here three nights a week, in alternation with those at Escanaba. He desires to obtain a suitable hall for use as army headquarters in this city. Col. Stephen Marshall and Major Percy Morton, of Minneapolis, will be in Escanaba next Tuesday and Wednesday to dedicate the army's hall on Georgia Street, formerly used as the naval reserve armory. They will examine the field for endeavor in Gladstone before leaving.

Thurman's orchestra came in for some well-merited praise last Saturday evening. The manager of the Bachelor's Honeymoon company privately mentioned to Manager Burt that it is the best local orchestra that has accompanied the show in a small city. The latter suggested that he let the audience know his appreciation, and the company manager did so in his address from the stage, with a few neat compliments.

Counterfeit Canadian quarters are in circulation in the peninsula. The first one seen here was detected by J. D. McDonald, who had read of the issue. The crown on King Edward's head and that on the reverse side of the coin are together instead of opposite.

A canning factory at Stephenson, Menominee county, is declared to be assured. All that is needed is raising the necessary money which the newly organized boosting club announce will be an easy matter. To obtain this factory the citizens have agreed to subscribe for shares equal to \$25,000, and the outside men are to furnish the remainder of the money. J. C. Johnson, secretary of the Stephenson Boosting club, stated that there will be no difficulty whatever in securing the amount desired. He said that an amount of \$15,000 could be raised among the farmers alone, while the business men of Stephenson would be glad to put up the remaining \$10,000. In fact, most of the money has been subscribed already.

The Menominee Northwesterner among its illustrated series of upper peninsula mayors, in its last issue gives a few lines of biography to the "chief executive of the flourishing city of Gladstone," whom it classes as one of the most able in the peninsula, as well as in comparison with former holders of the office. He is characterized as "young, energetic, of wide influence in the community, and one of the leading bankers of the state."

At the election of officers for Minnecawasa chapter, O. E. S., on Tuesday evening, the following were chosen: worthy matron, Mrs. France; associate matron, Mrs. Rosenblum; worthy patron, P. B. Hammond; secretary, Miss Clara Nebel; treasurer, Mrs. Foss; conductress Miss Derry; associate conductress, Mrs. Hammond.

Andrew Marshall has purchased the interest of Charles F. Schreve in the firm of Marshall & Co., and will be sole proprietor from Saturday night on. Mr. Schreve, who has made many friends during a brief stay in this city, leaves for Detroit, near which he has found a business opening.

The ladies of the M. E. church will serve the first supper of the season in the dining hall of the church on Friday, September 19, from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Usual price, 25 cents. A welcome for all.

Slightly used piano at a bargain. I have always second-hand organs to dispose of for next-to-nothing.

E. A. SEGERSTEIN.
The city council could not see its way clear Thursday to buy new hose for the fire department. Chief Gaufin states that the equipment for this city should be three thousand feet of hose; it has twenty-one hundred, of which half is seventeen years old, and only five hundred feet is really new. About half of it is in good condition; and the rest is rather leaky, and there is danger of a bursted length under fire pressure. However, as the Soo Line is well equipped with hose and could lend some in an emergency, and the Cooperage company has bought new hose and installed it in its yards, Ald. Gaufin did not press the question as he might. Yet fire hose is an article that's wanted good when it is badly wanted.

J. E. Crosbie who has been in charge of the Episcopal mission in this city for eight months has been promoted to the Gladstone mission and will leave about Sept. 15th for his new charge. He has won the esteem of every one with whom he has come in contact since being here and all regret his going. We can recommend Mr. Crosbie unreservedly to our Gladstone friends and hope that he will be appreciated in his new charge.—Crystal Falls Diamond Drill.

A Boyne City paper says of a prisoner who spent last Thursday night in the Gladstone jail: "Fearing his friends would break into the Boyne Falls jail Deputy Sheriff Heaton has removed a man named Richards, said to be from Kentucky, to this city. The prisoner is charged with a serious offence by a young girl and had fled to the upper peninsula. Heaton got him near Escanaba, and was forced to fight his way through a mob of the man's friends there, but finally got him on a light engine and away from the gang. When he arrived in Boyne Falls the man's friends here began making threats to release him, so at the first opportunity he was taken to a place of safety."

Walking down Central Avenue to the old dock and back on moonlight evenings has long been a favorite amusement with the young people of Gladstone; but those who do so should not let their attention stray from an examination of the sidewalk beneath their feet. Every day or so it develops a yawning cavity through which an unwary pedestrian might sink and disappear to unknown depths, with none to understand the reason for his absence.

Miss Esther M. Clark, former principal of the Republic High school, has accepted a position as successor to Miss Palmer in the high school. Miss Irene Stolpe, of Marquette, will teach the third and fourth grades in the fourth ward school house, as soon as furniture arrives for the second story room, now first used. Miss Cora Lee Wells, of Negaunee, will teach in the seventh grade.

Gormsen has taken the contract to improve the bank building for Fred Haber. The Exchange Bank will have a plate glass front and fresh decorations, a private room fitted up at the rear; a concrete basement and modern plumbing will be installed, and in every way the bank's quarters will be made up-to-date and convenient.

School opened Tuesday with the largest enrollment ever seen here, although there is no increase in the size of the high school over last year. It will be necessary to divide the eighth grade; for which purpose the hallway on the second floor of the old school will be partitioned off and used as a recitation room.

Sixteen inch Dry Body Wood, single cord \$2.10, full cord \$6.00; 16-in. Maple and Birch mill wood, \$2.00 per single cord, \$5.75 per full cord; delivered to any part of the city. Call up C. W. Davis, phone 7.

The Gladstone friends of Glenn W. Jackson will congratulate him on his wedding. He was married September 3 to Miss Maud O'Connell, of Montague, Mich., at that city. They are keeping house in Chicago, where Mr. Jackson holds a good position with the law firm of Mahoney, Burt, Kriete and Kriete.

The work of finishing Rosenblum's interior has begun, and will last probably until November 1. Chandler is tinning the extensive roof and the artisans have begun on the studding. The store will be steel ceiled and its walls finished with white pulp plaster. The room is interrupted only by a single line of slender columns.

Capt. Jack Hampel escaped skaitless from his last encounter with the hardy natives, but not so with the dog whose ill-timed curiosity led him to cross the target range last Saturday. The canine received a twenty-two caliber ball from the game getter under the eye, and although he is recovering, will doubtless be gunshy from now on.

Oscar Olson has the contract to build G. Vontell's bungalow, next T. D. Springer at Dakota and Eighth, a building 27x33. The foundation was put in three weeks ago by Peterson and Ekeblad.

A handsome line of stylish fall Jackets, Coats, Suits, Hats and all the accessories for the ladies, at O'Connell's store.

A prominent automobilist has laid his hand upon a bump the size of a goose egg and vowed never again to wake up suddenly. On Friday morning he arose hastily and smashed a hanging lamp with his head.

As we go to press City Plumber, Mgr. etc., P. L. Burt is laboring with a leaky main in the alley beside the office. The returns will be given next week.

Huntley Russell, commissioner of the state land office at Lansing, will sell all fire killed dead and down timber on lands belonging to the state of Michigan. Full particulars may be had of him.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Jackson returned Thursday from Ohio. Their visit was shortened by Mr. Jackson's sudden illness. He is now recovering.

The council took up the question of a meter rate for water Thursday night. Mr. Bushong addressed them, stating the Cooperage company will pay for all the water used by it, at the proposed rates, but objects to a minimum rate exceeding the quantity of water they will use. The council approved the sliding scale of rates, and abolished the provision for a minimum of ten dollars per month.

The residence of Rev. E. J. Warren was in quarantine several days, because of the illness of his servant girl, Ella Anderson. She has recovered from the attack of diphtheria.

At the meeting of the school board Wednesday night, C. A. Clark was re-elected president and Aldine Pennock secretary for the ensuing year.

The Delta county medical society held its monthly meeting Friday afternoon at Dr. Bjorkman's office.

The council met to adjourn as usual, on the evening of Labor Day, until Thursday night.

John Roller of Escanaba is assisting Henry Rosenblum during his removal sale.

FOR RENT—To cross-country tourists. Old Mary, reliable at any time and for any instance. No tow rope included.

Fred Bendure.

THE NEW
Hotel Delta
has a well appointed
CAFE
in connection, where excellent meals are served at any hour of the day or night.
MANAGEMENT OF
MISS A. LEE
Corner of Delta and Central Aves.
GLADSTONE, MICH.

Long Nights

and cold winds are coming, and you should get next to

The Harbor

where you will find everything a man can wish for to comfort his interior.

This "old reliable" is always strictly up to date in all that makes a sample room dear to the hearts of its patrons.

You are expected by
Andrew Stevenson
359 DELTA AVENUE

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Rev. C. B. Fellows of Grand Rapids, Mich., will hold service at the Congregational Church, Sunday evening, Sept. 11. Members and friends of the church are cordially invited.

ALICE MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Services will be held as usual in the church September 11, the last Sunday of the fiscal year. Subject in the morning, "The Conquering Life;" evening, "The Question of a Determined Hero."

FOR SALE—CHEAP
Two small heating stoves in good condition. Apply at Delta office.

THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS.
Saturday, September 10: "The Great Divide" by William Vaughan Moody, at Gladstone theatre.

Sept. 23: "St. Elmo" at Gladstone theatre. Return of a favorite production.

Wednesday, September 28: "Joshua Simpkins."

Monday, October 3: "Paid in Full" by Eugene Walter.

Promenade at Gladstone theatre every Thursday evening. Twenty-five cents.

EXPLAINED TO HUSBAND.

Mrs. Scorchum Has a Few Words to Say About Her Sex.

MRS. SCORCHUM looked up from her paper. "Henry!"

"Yes, my dear."

"These newspaper writers are always making fun of women because we can't throw stones straight and because we get off from moving trains and street cars backward."

"Yes, my dear."

"Well, do you know why we don't do such things as niftily as the men do?"

"No, my dear."

"Well, I'll tell you. When we were little girls we were in the school-houses studying and trying to improve our minds, while you were out practicing jumping off from freight trains and trying to see how much window glass you could break—that's the reason!"

And Mrs. Scorchum resumed her reading without waiting for the answer which she knew wouldn't be forthcoming.—Boston Herald.

A Homemade Barometer.

Take one-quarter ounce of pulverized camphor, sixty-two grains of pulverized nitrate of potassium and thirty-one grains of nitrate of ammonia and dissolve in two ounces of alcohol. Put the solution in a long, slender bottle, closed at the top with a piece of bladder containing a pin hole to admit air, says the Metal Worker.

When rain is coming the solid particles will tend gradually to mount, little crystals forming in the liquid, which otherwise remains clear. If high winds are approaching the liquid will become as if fermenting, while a film of solid particles forms on the surface. During fair weather the liquid will remain clear and the solid particles will rest at the bottom.

Willing.

"Jane, at the table we wish to be served with alacrity."

"All right, mum. Will you have it after the soup?"—London Answers.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.—Goethe.

Business Methods

demand good printing. The merchant who carefully trims his windows and buys an expensive sign, yet uses poor stationery, is inconsistent.

The Delta sells none but the best of stock, well printed. While the price may not be higher than that you pay for inferior work, a job that leaves this door is always good.

The Gladstone Delta
Phone 43

We Recommend Our Own Preparation

ALMOND AND CUCUMBER CREAM

A Pleasant Emollient for Daily Use

25c

Relieves chapped hands, redness of the skin, chafing, etc.

Removes sunburn, pimples, wrinkles, and makes the skin smooth and white.

Erickson & Von Tell
DRUGGISTS

The Same Consideration

The child with her penny savings bank :: The boy with his small change :: The lady with her pin money savings :: The small man with his small roll :: The big man with his big roll,—are EACH accorded the same considerate attention and extended the most liberal treatment consisted with good and profitable banking

The Exchange Bank

W. L. MARBLE, PRES. GLADSTONE, MICH. W. A. FOSS, CASHIER

3 Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings Deposits

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO SELL WOOD.. CHEAPER THAN ANY ONE ELSE CAN IN GLADSTONE.

CALL UP 45 AND GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

WOOD

THE NORTHWESTERN COOPERAGE & LUMBER COMPANY

P. & B. B. Laina

The Pioneer Grocers

Invite the continuation of your patronage by careful and unflagging attention to your desires, and by a studied effort to procure always the best goods for your table.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES

And All Building Materials Carried in Stock. Let me figure on your house bills

C. W. DAVIS

Phone 7 GLADSTONE, MICH.

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

We're After Your Money!

And we think we can get most of it by giving you your money's worth. When we show you to the door and say, "Come Again!"—we like to hear you say "I will" as if you meant it.

You can spend a nickel here or a hundred dollars, but for every cent you spend there's value received in the bundle under your arm.

Shall we try one of these stylish new Hirsh-Wickwire suits on you? There are a dozen shades and patterns in just your size.

THE HUB

LEWIN & JACOBS, Proprietors
Gladstone, Mich.

Purveyors of HIRSH-WICKWIRE Stylish, Substantial Suits to Sensible People.

MUSIC

My display room in the Theatre Block, just opened, will display a choice of instruments. I sell Schultz and Moline Pianos and Organs for cash and on time at advantageous rates, and can price you them from \$95.00 to \$750.00. Your old instruments taken in part payment.

I have also a line of Talking Machines.

E. A. SEGERSTEIN
GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Open Every Evening
Box 487

Days by Appointment
Theatre Block

STANDS STRONGLY FOR CONSERVATION

President Taft's Address Before Congress at St. Paul.

DANGER IN CONTINUED WASTE

Chief Executive Outlines Plans Which He Believes Should Be Adopted—Statistics Make Speech Comprehensive to Hearers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—President Taft delivered his long-expected speech before the National Conservation congress here today. Substantially it was as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Conservation Congress: Conservation as an economic and political term has come to mean the preservation of our natural resources for economic use, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

The danger to the state and to the people at large from the waste and dissipation of our national wealth is not one which quickly impresses itself on the people of the older communities, because in most obvious instances do not occur in their neighborhood, while in the newer part of the country the sympathy with expansion and development is so strong that the danger is scoffed at or ignored. Among scientific men and thoughtful observers, however, the danger has always been present; but it needed some one to bring home the crying need for a remedy of this evil as a national problem, and the public mind and action by the formation of a public opinion and by the representatives of the people. Theodore Roosevelt took up this task in the last two years of his second administration, and well did he perform his duty.

As president of the United States I have, as it were, inherited this policy, and I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my high opportunity to do all that an executive can do to help a great people realize a great national ambition. For conservation is national. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do, as a president of a party, but as president of the whole people. Conservation is not a question of politics, or of factions, or of persons. It is a question that affects the vital welfare of all of us—of our children and our children's children. I urge that no good can come from meetings of this sort unless we ascribe to those who take part in them, and who are apparently striving worthily in the cause, all proper motives, and unless we judicially consider every measure or method proposed with a view to its effectiveness in achieving our common purpose, and wholly without regard to who proposes it, or to the party which is its sponsor. The problems are of very great difficulty and call for the calmest consideration and clearest foresight. Many of the questions presented are of a nature which require a halt in the waste of our resources. This was recognized by congress by an act authorizing the executive to reserve from entry and set aside public timber lands in the United States. Speaking generally, there has been reserved of the existing forests about seventy per cent. of all the timber lands of the government. Within these forests (including 25,000,000 acres in Alaska) are 192,000,000 acres, of which 166,000,000 acres are in the United States proper and include within their boundaries something like 22,000,000 acres that belong to the United States, and belong to the public domain. We have, then, excluding Alaska forests, a total of about 144,000,000 acres of forests belonging to the government which is being treated in accord with the principles of scientific forestry.

The government timber in this country amounts to only one-fourth of all the timber, the rest being in private ownership. Only three per cent. of that which is in private ownership is looked after properly and treated according to modern rules of forestry. The usual destructive waste and neglect continues in the remainder of the forests owned by individuals and corporations. It is estimated that fire alone destroys \$50,000,000 worth of timber a year. The management of forests not on public land is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. If anything can be done by law it must be done by the state legislatures. I believe that it is within their constitutional power to require the enforcement of regulations in the general public interest, as to fire and other causes of waste in the management of forests owned by private individuals and corporations.

I have shown sufficiently the conditions as to federal forestry to indicate that no further legislation is needed at the moment except an increase in the fire protection to national forests and an act authorizing the executive with full power to make forest reservations in every state where government land is timber-covered, or where the land is needed for forestry purposes.

Coal Lands.

The next subject, and one most important for consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and in Alaska. First, as to those in the United States. At the beginning of this administration they were classified as follows: 4,478,000 acres, and there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,867,000 acres. Since that time there have been orders for withdrawal from entry for classification 77,648,000 acres, making a total withdrawal of 95,515,000 acres. Meantime, of the acres thus withdrawn, 11,371,000 have been classified and found to be of such a nature as to be suitable for agricultural entry, and 4,358,000 acres have been classified as coal lands; while 79,788,000 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 336,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,188,000 acres.

Under the laws providing for the disposition of coal lands, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is \$10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and sell at that price. By the first regulation governing appraisal, approved April 8, 1907, the minimum was \$10, as provided by law, and the maximum was \$100, and the highest price actually secured upon any land sold was \$10. Under the new regulations, adopted April 10, 1909, the maximum price was increased to \$300, except in regions where there are large mines, where no maximum limit is fixed, and the price is determined by the estimated tons of coal to the acre. The highest price fixed for any land under this regulation has been \$608. The appraisal value of the lands classified as coal lands and valued under the new and old regulations is shown to be as follows: 4,303,821 acres, valued under the old regulations at \$77,644,829, an average of \$18 an acre, and 5,884,722 acres classified and valued under the new regulation at \$18,203,242, or a total of 10,188,543 acres, valued at \$471,847,571.

For the year ending March 31, 1909, 270 entries were made, embracing an area of 35,321 acres, which sold for \$665,020.40. For the year ending March 31, 1910, there were 176 entries, embracing an

area of 23,413 acres, which sold for \$608,813; and down to August, 1910, there were 617 entries, with an area of 1,720 acres, which sold for \$33,000. The total disposition of the coal lands in the last two years of about 60,000 acres for \$1,365,000.

The present congress, as already said, has separated the surface coal lands into either "classified" or "unclassified" lands, either "classified" or "unclassified" lands, from the coal beneath, so as to permit at all times homestead entries upon the surface of lands useful for agriculture, and to reserve the ownership in the coal to the government. The question which remains to be considered is whether the existing law for the sale of the coal in the ground should continue in force or a new method of disposition adopted. Under the present law the absolute title in the coal beneath the surface passes to the grantee of the government. The price fixed is upon an estimated amount of the tons of coal per acre beneath the surface, and the prices are fixed so that the earnings will only be a reasonable profit upon the amount paid and the investment necessary. But, to these, the present law adds the government parts with the ownership of the coal in the ground absolutely. Authorities of the geological survey estimate that in the United States today there is the surface of about three thousand billions of tons of coal, and that of this one thousand billions are in the public domain. Of course, the other two thousand billions are within private ownership, and under the control of the user of the price, which the coal may be sold than any other private property. If the government leases the coal lands and acts as any landlord might, the general development of the lease, like those which are now imposed by the owners in fee of coal mines in the various coal regions of the east, then it would retain over the disposition of the coal lands the same control which it has at the end of the term of the lease, which might easily be framed to enable it to exercise a limited but effective control over the disposition and use of the coal to the public. It has been urged that the leasing system has never been adopted in this country, and that its adoption would largely interfere with the investment of capital and the opening up of the coal resources. I venture to differ entirely from this view.

The question as to how great an area ought to be included in a lease to one person, and under what conditions, is a difficult one; but in view of the fact that the government retains control as owner, I think there might be some liberality in the amount leased, and that 2,500 acres would not be an excessive amount. By the opportunity to readjust the terms upon which the coal shall be held by the tenant, either at the end of each lease or at periods during the term, the government may secure the benefit of sharing in the increased price of coal and the additional profit made by the tenant. By imposing conditions in respect to the character of work to be done in the coal lands, the government may secure the character of the development of the mines and the treatment of employees with reference to safety. By denying the right to transfer the lease except by the written consent of the government, the government may withhold the needed consent when it is proposed to transfer the leasehold to persons interested in establishing a monopoly of coal production in any state, or that first called attention to the absolute grant to the leasing system will involve a good deal of trouble in the outset, and the training of experts in the matter of making proper leases, but the change will be a good one and can be made. The change is in the interest of conservation, and I am glad to approve it.

Mineral Lands.

By mineral lands I mean those lands bearing metals, or what are called metallic minerals. The rules of ownership and disposition of these lands were first fixed by custom in the west, and then embodied in the law, and they have worked, on the whole, so fairly and so well that I do not think it wise to attempt to change or better them.

Forest Lands.

Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the west that first called attention to a halt in the waste of our resources. This was recognized by congress by an act authorizing the executive to reserve from entry and set aside public timber lands in the United States. Speaking generally, there has been reserved of the existing forests about seventy per cent. of all the timber lands of the government.

Within these forests (including 25,000,000 acres in Alaska) are 192,000,000 acres, of which 166,000,000 acres are in the United States proper and include within their boundaries something like 22,000,000 acres that belong to the United States, and belong to the public domain. We have, then, excluding Alaska forests, a total of about 144,000,000 acres of forests belonging to the government which is being treated in accord with the principles of scientific forestry.

The government timber in this country amounts to only one-fourth of all the timber, the rest being in private ownership. Only three per cent. of that which is in private ownership is looked after properly and treated according to modern rules of forestry. The usual destructive waste and neglect continues in the remainder of the forests owned by individuals and corporations. It is estimated that fire alone destroys \$50,000,000 worth of timber a year. The management of forests not on public land is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. If anything can be done by law it must be done by the state legislatures. I believe that it is within their constitutional power to require the enforcement of regulations in the general public interest, as to fire and other causes of waste in the management of forests owned by private individuals and corporations.

Coal Lands.

The next subject, and one most important for consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and in Alaska. First, as to those in the United States. At the beginning of this administration they were classified as follows: 4,478,000 acres, and there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,867,000 acres. Since that time there have been orders for withdrawal from entry for classification 77,648,000 acres, making a total withdrawal of 95,515,000 acres. Meantime, of the acres thus withdrawn, 11,371,000 have been classified and found to be of such a nature as to be suitable for agricultural entry, and 4,358,000 acres have been classified as coal lands; while 79,788,000 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 336,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,188,000 acres.

Under the laws providing for the disposition of coal lands, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is \$10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and sell at that price. By the first regulation governing appraisal, approved April 8, 1907, the minimum was \$10, as provided by law, and the maximum was \$100, and the highest price actually secured upon any land sold was \$10. Under the new regulations, adopted April 10, 1909, the maximum price was increased to \$300, except in regions where there are large mines, where no maximum limit is fixed, and the price is determined by the estimated tons of coal to the acre. The highest price fixed for any land under this regulation has been \$608. The appraisal value of the lands classified as coal lands and valued under the new and old regulations is shown to be as follows: 4,303,821 acres, valued under the old regulations at \$77,644,829, an average of \$18 an acre, and 5,884,722 acres classified and valued under the new regulation at \$18,203,242, or a total of 10,188,543 acres, valued at \$471,847,571.

For the year ending March 31, 1909, 270 entries were made, embracing an area of 35,321 acres, which sold for \$665,020.40. For the year ending March 31, 1910, there were 176 entries, embracing an

area of 23,413 acres, which sold for \$608,813; and down to August, 1910, there were 617 entries, with an area of 1,720 acres, which sold for \$33,000. The total disposition of the coal lands in the last two years of about 60,000 acres for \$1,365,000.

The present congress, as already said, has separated the surface coal lands into either "classified" or "unclassified" lands, either "classified" or "unclassified" lands, from the coal beneath, so as to permit at all times homestead entries upon the surface of lands useful for agriculture, and to reserve the ownership in the coal to the government. The question which remains to be considered is whether the existing law for the sale of the coal in the ground should continue in force or a new method of disposition adopted. Under the present law the absolute title in the coal beneath the surface passes to the grantee of the government. The price fixed is upon an estimated amount of the tons of coal per acre beneath the surface, and the prices are fixed so that the earnings will only be a reasonable profit upon the amount paid and the investment necessary. But, to these, the present law adds the government parts with the ownership of the coal in the ground absolutely. Authorities of the geological survey estimate that in the United States today there is the surface of about three thousand billions of tons of coal, and that of this one thousand billions are in the public domain. Of course, the other two thousand billions are within private ownership, and under the control of the user of the price, which the coal may be sold than any other private property. If the government leases the coal lands and acts as any landlord might, the general development of the lease, like those which are now imposed by the owners in fee of coal mines in the various coal regions of the east, then it would retain over the disposition of the coal lands the same control which it has at the end of the term of the lease, which might easily be framed to enable it to exercise a limited but effective control over the disposition and use of the coal to the public. It has been urged that the leasing system has never been adopted in this country, and that its adoption would largely interfere with the investment of capital and the opening up of the coal resources. I venture to differ entirely from this view.

The question as to how great an area ought to be included in a lease to one person, and under what conditions, is a difficult one; but in view of the fact that the government retains control as owner, I think there might be some liberality in the amount leased, and that 2,500 acres would not be an excessive amount. By the opportunity to readjust the terms upon which the coal shall be held by the tenant, either at the end of each lease or at periods during the term, the government may secure the benefit of sharing in the increased price of coal and the additional profit made by the tenant. By imposing conditions in respect to the character of work to be done in the coal lands, the government may secure the character of the development of the mines and the treatment of employees with reference to safety. By denying the right to transfer the lease except by the written consent of the government, the government may withhold the needed consent when it is proposed to transfer the leasehold to persons interested in establishing a monopoly of coal production in any state, or that first called attention to the absolute grant to the leasing system will involve a good deal of trouble in the outset, and the training of experts in the matter of making proper leases, but the change will be a good one and can be made. The change is in the interest of conservation, and I am glad to approve it.

Alaska Coal Lands.

The investigation of the geological survey show that the coal properties in Alaska cover about 1,200 square miles, and that there are known to be available about 15,000,000 tons. This is, however, a conservative estimate, because further developments will probably increase this amount many times; but we can say with considerable certainty that there are two fields on the Pacific slope, one of which is the great field of the Yukon, which will afford certainly 5,000,000,000 tons of coal, and the other a field of a very high grade of bituminous and of anthracite. It is estimated to be worth, in the ground, one-half a cent a ton, which makes its value per acre from \$50 to \$500. The coal fields of the Yukon and of the great field of the Yukon are worth from \$800 to \$2,000 an acre, while other Appalachian fields are worth from \$10 to \$358 an acre, and the lands in the central states from \$10 to \$200 an acre. The demand for coal on the Pacific coast is for about 4,500,000 tons a year. It would encounter the competition of cheap fuel oil, of which there are deposits in the west, if a coal year is used there. It is estimated that the coal could be laid down at Seattle or San Francisco, a high-grade bituminous, at \$4 a ton and anthracite at \$5 a ton, and the cost of transportation from the Pacific slope varies greatly from time to time in the year and from year to year—from \$4 to \$12 a ton. With a regular coal supply established, the expert of the geological survey, Mr. Brooks, has made a report on the subject, does not think there would be an excessive profit in the Alaska coal mining because the price at which the coal could be sold would be considerably lowered by the presence of crude fuel oil. The history of the laws affecting the disposition of Alaska coal lands shows them to need amendment.

Phosphate Lands.

Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potassium. Of these three, phosphorus is by all odds the scarcest element in nature. It is easily extracted in useful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States contains the greatest known deposits of phosphate rock in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands in the United States are in Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1909, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time 2,200,000 acres have been withdrawn from agricultural entry to contain phosphate in profitable quantities, while 1,800,000 acres were classified as phosphate lands. During this administration there has been an order for withdrawal of 97,000 acres, so that today there is classified as phosphate rock land 2,115,000 acres. This rock is most important in the composition of fertilizers to improve the soil, and for the future of our country an enormous demand throughout this country for fertilization, the value to the public of such deposits as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a leasing system for the phosphate deposits, together with a provision for the separation of the surface mineral rights as is already provided for in the case of coal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and their utilization in the agricultural industry. If it is thought desirable to discourage the exportation of phosphate rock and the saving of it for our own lands, this purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease which would require that its lessee, of course, under the constitution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phosphate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the kind of sales, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessee might make of the phosphate mined.

Water-Power Sites.

Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as water-power sites, which might not be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about four million acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land which was not suitable for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 23 rivers in nine states. Since

that time 8,475,442 acres have been reserved for settlement of the original four million, because they do not contain power sites, and meantime there have been newly withdrawn 1,245,392 acres on vacant public land and 211,007 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,466,399 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals, and many more, on 128 rivers and in 11 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

The statute of 1901 with its amendments permits the secretary of the interior to grant perpetual easements or rights of way from water sources over public lands for the primary purpose of irrigation and such electrical current as may be incidentally developed, but no grant can be made under this statute to concerns whose primary purpose is generating and handling electricity. The statute of 1901 authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue revocable permits over the public lands to electrical power companies, but this statute is woefully inadequate, and meantime there have been the collection of a charge or fix a term of years. Capital is slow to invest in an enterprise founded on a permit revocable at will.

The plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent monopoly and will prevent extortionate charges, and that the accompaniment of monopoly. The difficulty of adjusting the matter is accentuated by the relation of the power sites to the water, the fall and flow of water, and the power in the streams where these sites are, the riparian owner does not control or own the power in the water which flows past his land. That power is under the control and within the grasp of the state, and generally the rule is that the first water user is entitled to the enjoyment. Now, the possession of the bank or water-power site over which the water is to be conveyed will prevent the exercise of the water to its owner an advantage and a certain kind of control over the use of the water power, and it is proposed that the government in dealing with its own lands should insist upon the consent of the state to power sites to those who would develop the power, and impose conditions on the leasehold with reference to the reasonableness of the rates at which the power is to be sold, and forbidding the union of the particular power with a combination of others made for the purpose of monopoly by forbidding assignment of the power to another person, and forbidding the government to acquire the power by some such attempt on the part of the general government, because of the sovereign control of the state over the water power in its natural condition, and the mere proprietorship of the government in the riparian lands. It is contended that the riparian owner's right in the site, the central government would not be able to attempt to exercise jurisdiction with reference to how the water power in a river owned and controlled by the state shall be used, and that it is a violation of the state's rights in the water power, and that through the intervention of the federal government the government gives title to the land?

The principal underlying feature of such legislation should be the exercise of beneficial control rather than the collection of a tax. It is not only the largest owner of oil lands, but as a prospective large consumer of oil by reason of the increasing use of fuel oil by the navy, the federal government may directly contribute to encouraging rational development and at the same time insuring the longest possible life to the oil supply.

One of the difficulties presented, especially in the California fields, is that the Southern Pacific railroad owns every other section of land in the oil field, and in those fields the oil seems to be in a common reservoir, or a mass of reservoirs, and the oil is communicating through the oil sands, so that the excessive draining of oil on one well, or on the railroad territory generally, would exhaust the oil in the common reservoir. Hence it is impossible for the government to give its share of the oil it should begin the opening of wells on its own property. It has been suggested, and I believe the suggestion to be a sound one, that the government should be proprietor for two years over a certain tract of government land for the discovery of oil, the right to be evidenced by a license for which the applicant should pay a fee. When the oil is discovered, then he acquires title to a certain tract, much in the same way as he would acquire title under a mining law. Of course if the system of leasing is followed, then the oil would be given the benefit of a lease upon terms like that above suggested. What has been said in respect to oil applies also to government gas lands.

Phosphate Lands.

Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potassium. Of these three, phosphorus is by all odds the scarcest element in nature. It is easily extracted in useful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States contains the greatest known deposits of phosphate rock in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands in the United States are in Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1909, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time 2,200,000 acres have been withdrawn from agricultural entry to contain phosphate in profitable quantities, while 1,800,000 acres were classified as phosphate lands. During this administration there has been an order for withdrawal of 97,000 acres, so that today there is classified as phosphate rock land 2,115,000 acres. This rock is most important in the composition of fertilizers to improve the soil, and for the future of our country an enormous demand throughout this country for fertilization, the value to the public of such deposits as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a leasing system for the phosphate deposits, together with a provision for the separation of the surface mineral rights as is already provided for in the case of coal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and their utilization in the agricultural industry. If it is thought desirable to discourage the exportation of phosphate rock and the saving of it for our own lands, this purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease which would require that its lessee, of course, under the constitution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phosphate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the kind of sales, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessee might make of the phosphate mined.

Water-Power Sites.

Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as water-power sites, which might not be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about four million acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land which was not suitable for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 23 rivers in nine states. Since

that time 8,475,442 acres have been reserved for settlement of the original four million, because they do not contain power sites, and meantime there have been newly withdrawn 1,245,392 acres on vacant public land and 211,007 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,466,399 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals, and many more, on 128 rivers and in 11 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

The statute of 1901 with its amendments permits the secretary of the interior to grant perpetual easements or rights of way from water sources over public lands for the primary purpose of irrigation and such electrical current as may be incidentally developed, but no grant can be made under this statute to concerns whose primary purpose is generating and handling electricity. The statute of 1901 authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue revocable permits over the public lands to electrical power companies, but this statute is woefully inadequate, and meantime there have been the collection of a charge or fix a term of years. Capital is slow to invest in an enterprise founded on a permit revocable at will.

The plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent monopoly and will prevent extortionate charges, and that the accompaniment of monopoly. The difficulty of adjusting the matter is accentuated by the relation of the power sites to the water, the fall and flow of water, and the power in the streams where these sites are, the riparian owner does not control or own the power in the water which flows past his land. That power is under the control and within the grasp of the state, and generally the rule is that the first water user is entitled to the enjoyment. Now, the possession of the bank or water-power site over which the water is to be conveyed will prevent the exercise of the water to its owner an advantage and a certain kind of control over the use of the water power, and it is proposed that the government in dealing with its own lands should insist upon the consent of the state to power sites to those who would develop the power, and impose conditions on the leasehold with reference to the reasonableness of the rates at which the power is to be sold, and forbidding the union of the particular power with a combination of others made for the purpose of monopoly by forbidding assignment of the power to another person, and forbidding the government to acquire the power by some such attempt on the part of the general government, because of the sovereign control of the state over the water power in its natural condition, and the mere proprietorship of the government in the riparian lands. It is contended that the riparian owner's right in the site, the central government would not be able to attempt to exercise jurisdiction with reference to how the water power in a river owned and controlled by the state shall be used, and that it is a violation of the state's rights in the water power, and that through the intervention of the federal government the government gives title to the land?

The principal underlying feature of such legislation should be the exercise of beneficial control rather than the collection of a tax. It is not only the largest owner of oil lands, but as a prospective large consumer of oil by reason of the increasing use of fuel oil by the navy, the federal government may directly contribute to encouraging rational development and at the same time insuring the longest possible life to the oil supply.

One of the difficulties presented, especially in the California fields, is that the Southern Pacific railroad owns every other section of land in the oil field, and in those fields the oil seems to be in a common reservoir, or a mass of reservoirs, and the oil is communicating through the oil sands, so that the excessive draining of oil on one well, or on the railroad territory generally, would exhaust the oil in the common reservoir. Hence it is impossible for the government to give its share of the oil it should begin the opening of wells on its own property. It has been suggested, and I believe the suggestion to be a sound one, that the government should be proprietor for two years over a certain tract of government land for the discovery of oil, the right to be evidenced by a license for which the applicant should pay a fee. When the oil is discovered, then he acquires title to a certain tract, much in the same way as he would acquire title under a mining law. Of course if the system of leasing is followed, then the oil would be given the benefit of a lease upon terms like that above suggested. What has been said in respect to oil applies also to government gas lands.

Phosphate Lands.

Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potassium. Of these three, phosphorus is by all odds the scarcest element in nature. It is easily extracted in useful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States contains the greatest known deposits of phosphate rock in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands in the United States are in Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1909, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time 2,200,000 acres have been withdrawn from agricultural entry to contain phosphate in profitable quantities, while 1,800,000 acres were classified as phosphate lands. During this administration there has been an order for withdrawal of 97,000 acres, so that today there is classified as phosphate rock land 2,115,000 acres. This rock is most important in the composition of fertilizers to improve the soil, and for the future of our country an enormous demand throughout this country for fertilization, the value to the public of such deposits as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a leasing system for the phosphate deposits, together with a provision for the separation of the surface mineral rights as is already provided for in the case of coal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and their utilization in the agricultural industry. If it is thought desirable to discourage the exportation of phosphate rock and the saving of it for our own lands, this purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease which would require that its lessee, of course, under the constitution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phosphate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the kind of sales, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessee might make of the phosphate mined.

Water-Power Sites.

Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as water-power sites, which might not be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about four million acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land which was not suitable for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 23 rivers in nine states. Since

STATE HAPPENINGS

Grand Rapids.—The first grand Rapids-made aeroplane will be given its initial test at J. H. Bonnell's farm in East Grand Rapids, with Irving Bissell at the lever. The aeroplane has been built of cypress and bamboo, with balloon cloth covers. It is 38 feet wide and 33 feet in length and complete with the motor will weigh about 850 pounds. It has two seats. The motor is of special design, four-cylinder, 55 to 50 horse power, very compact, and in its construction several new ideas have been developed. The aeroplane has been designed by Francis Conda Mason, mechanical engineer and designer for the Bissell Carpet Sweeper company. Irving Bissell has financed the enterprise. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Mason have been working on the machine for two years.

Owosso.—Charles Falls is serving 15 days in the county jail for drunkenness and as this is a "dry" county the people are thoroughly aroused over this latest violation of the liquor law. The conditions are becoming more serious every day and violations are frequent. Mayor Burke, who is a former saloonkeeper, made a public statement telling the citizens that he desired their aid in stamping out the evil and requested them to swear out warrants where violations of the law came to their notice. He stated that they need not appear in court on the complaint and that their identity would be kept secret. The mayor added that he wanted the persons violating the law prosecuted.

Sault Ste. Marie.—A monster reception will be given for Chase S. Osborn when he returns to this city. Two of four persons who disappeared a few days ago and for whom the police have been searching, have been found. One said he had been visiting. The other, Walter McDonald, was drowned, his body having been taken from St. Mary's river. The weds are being searched for the others.

Vassar.—Earl Quick and Peter Bigelow, farm laborers, each about 25 years old, had a narrow escape from death when they were struck by a fast Michigan Central train on a crossing, two miles west, while driving home from Bloomfield. Quick was thrown 40 feet and was found unconscious lying over a fence. He will recover. Bigelow jumped just as the engine crashed into the rig, escaping with severe bruises.

Port Huron.—After selecting Bay City as the next meeting place the State Association of Fire Insurance Agents elected the following officers: President, Seelye B. Birchard, Bay City; vice-presidents, C. C. Peck, Port Huron; J. Sherman Collins, Munising; John Balster, Petoskey; Mark Ger, Saginaw; O. A. Leonard, Algon; B. P. Barnes, Manistee; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Eldridge, Detroit.

Calumet.—One of the most remarkable escapes from death in the annals of the Lake Superior copper industry occurred at the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet & Hecla mine when Mike B. Sunrich, a timberman, in stepping from repair cage to the main cage, fell into the shaft. He fell 150 feet before he grasped the rope attached to the skip, saving himself from fall of a mile to the bottom of the shaft and instant death. His hands were badly burned on the wire rope, but otherwise he was unhurt.

Battle Creek.—After years of wrangling over contagious diseases that have been treated either in private houses or in a "pest house" very near the north side residence district, the city closed an option for the purchase from Frank Kingman, of a ten-acre lot outside the city on North avenue. A contagion hospital will be erected in this secluded ten acres.

Monroe.—Six men rounded in a poker game raided by Sheriff Renner, have been ordered to appear in court. The game was being played under the Michigan Central railroad water tank when the chief officer flung the tank and the participants fled.

Saginaw.—Marnard Carter, 55, a farmer living eight miles out, fell from a load of hay and received a sprained back, dislocated shoulder and internal ribs. Injuries which doctors say may prove fatal.

Midland.—Mrs. Mason Anderson, wife of Midland's oldest business man, died from heart trouble while lying on a lounge, after dinner. She leaves a husband and six children.

Brighton.—Roy Caverly, formerly foreman in the Howell Republican, has bought the Pickney Dispatch.

Richmond.—Sylvester A. Stone, seventy-eight years old, of Romeo, dropped dead in the streets here while participating in the business men's and farmers' festival. Death was due to heart trouble. He leaves a widow and two sons, Dr. C. Stone of Romeo, and Stewart Stone, near Romeo; also a daughter, Mrs. Smith of Belding.

Kalamazoo.—Frank Rayner, thirty-eight, an M. U. R. employe, was drowned in Sherman lake, falling out of a boat after an attack of heart trouble. His body has not been recovered.

Port Huron.—George K. Schnoor, a former tobacconist of this city, lately employed in Detroit as a lumber-sealer, killed himself in the park near the waterworks by taking two ounces of carbolic acid. He recently failed in business and had been brooding over his losses. He leaves a widow, three daughters and a son.

Battle Creek.—Warren Lott, who attempted to slay his family, and was thought to have killed himself by drowning, was found in a dazed condition plodding toward his home. He still carried the revolver with which he threatened his wife.

CONSERVATION IS PATRIOTIC DUTY

Roosevelt at St. Paul Advocates New Methods.

WASTE AND MONOPOLY WRONG

Waterways and Forests Discussed—State and Federal Control—Country Life Institute is Favored.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt was the central figure in the conservation congress today, and delivered an address that called forth the warmest praise of those who were fortunate enough to hear it. The fact that the former president was to speak attracted to the convention hall a tremendous crowd, and the man who has made conservation one of the chief issues in the United States was given the heartiest kind of a greeting.

Taking "National Efficiency" for his general subject, Mr. Roosevelt said: America's reputation for efficiency stands deservedly high throughout the world. We are efficient probably to the limit that any nation can attain by the methods hitherto used. There is great reason to be proud of our achievements, and yet no reason to believe that we cannot excel our past. Through a practically unrestrained individualism, we have reached a pitch of literary unexampled material prosperity; although the distribution of this prosperity leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of justice and fair dealing. But we have not only allowed the individual a free hand, which was in the main right; we have also allowed great corporations to act as though they were individuals, and to disregard the rights of individuals. In addition to using the vast combined power of high organization and enormous wealth for their own advantage, this development of corporate action, it is true, has doubtless in large part responsible for the gigantic development of our natural resources, but it is not less responsible for waste, destruction, and monopoly on an equally gigantic scale.

The method of reckless and uncontrolled private use and waste has done for us all the good it ever can, and it is time to put an end to it before it does all the evil it easily may. We have passed the time when heedless waste and destruction, and arrogant monopoly, are any longer permissible. Henceforth we must seek national efficiency by a new and a better way. We have passed the time of the preservation of our natural resources by making the most of what we have for the benefit of all of us, instead of leaving the sources of material prosperity open to indiscriminate exploitation. These are some of the reasons why it is wise that we should abandon the old point of view, and why conservation has become a patriotic duty.

Waterways Development.

One of the greatest of our conservation problems is the wise and prompt development and use of the waterways of this Nation. The Twin Cities, lying as they do at the headwaters of the Mississippi, are not upon the direct line of the proposed lakes to the gulf deep waterway. Yet they are deeply interested in its prompt completion, as well as in the deepening and regulation of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri and to the gulf. The project for a great trunk waterway, an arm of the sea, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, should not be abandoned. The lakes to the gulf deep waterway, and the development of the rivers which flow into it, should be pushed to completion vigorously and without delay.

In nearly every river city from St. Paul to the gulf the water-front is controlled by the railways. Nearly every artificial waterway in the United States, either directly or indirectly, is under the same control. It goes without saying that unless the people prevent it in advance, the railways will attempt to take control of our waterways as fast as they are improved and completed; nor would I blame them, if we, the people, are negligent in the matter. We must see to it that adequate terminals are provided in every city and town on every improved waterway, terminals open under reasonable conditions to the use of every citizen, and rigidly protected against monopoly; and we must compel the railways to co-operate with the waterways continuously, effectively, and under reasonable conditions. Unless we do so, the material lines will refuse to deliver freight to the boat lines, either openly or by imposing prohibitory conditions, and the waterways once improved will do comparatively little for the benefit of the people who pay the bill.

Adequate terminals properly controlled and open through lines by rail and boat are two absolutely essential conditions to the usefulness of inland waterway development. I believe furthermore that the railways should be prohibited from owning, controlling, or carrying any interest in the boat lines on our rivers, unless under the strictest regulation and control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that the shippers' interests may be fully protected.

The National Forests.

If any proof were needed that forest protection is a national duty, the recent destruction of forests in the west by fire would supply it. Even with the aid of the army added to that of the forest service the loss has been severe. Without either it would have been vastly greater.

But the forest service does more than protect the National forests against fire. It makes them practically and increasingly useful as well. During the last year for which I have the figures the National forests were used by 23,000 cattlemen with their herds, 5,000 sheepmen with their flocks, 5,000 timbermen with their crews and 45,000 miners. More than 5,000 persons used them for other special industries. Nearly 84,000 settlers had the free use of wood. The total resident population of the National forests is about a quarter of a million, which is larger than the population of certain states. More than 700,000 acres of agricultural land have been patented or held for patent within the forests, and the reports of the forest officers show that more than 400,000 people a year use the forests for recreation, camping, hunting, fishing, and similar purposes. All this is done, of course, without injury to the timber, which has a value of at least a thousand million dollars. Moreover, the National forests protect the water supply of a thousand cities and towns, about 800 irrigation projects, and more than 300 power projects, not counting the use of water for these and other purposes by individual settlers.

Country Life Institute.

The investigations of the Country Life Commission have led the farmers of this country to realize that they have not been getting their fair share of progress and

all that it brings. Some of our farming communities in the Mississippi valley and in the middle west have made marvelous progress, yet even the best of them, like communities of every other kind, are not beyond improvement, while much needs to be done in some other sections to improve country life. As yet we know comparatively little of the basic facts of rural civilization. The means for better farming we have studied with care, but to better living on the farm and to better business on the farm the farmers themselves have given scant attention. One of the most urgent needs of our civilization is that the farmers themselves should undertake to meet for themselves a better knowledge along these lines, and then to apply it. Sir Horace Plunkett, for many years a Wyoming cattleman, and now developing himself in Ireland to the country life problem there, has suggested in his recent book on the "Country Life Problem in America" the creation of a Country Life Institute as a center where the work and knowledge of the world concerning country life may be brought together for the use of every nation. I am strongly in sympathy with this idea, and I hope to see it carried out with the co-operation and assistance of our own people. Last spring, while visiting the capital of Hungary, Buda-Pesth, I was immensely impressed by the Museum of Country Life, containing an extraordinary series of studies in agriculture, in stock raising, in forestry, in mining; the exhibits were of the utmost practical importance and were also intensely interesting and instructive.

As a people we have not yet learned to economize. One of the virtues we Americans most need is thrift. It is a mere truism to say that luxury and extravagance are not good for a Nation. So far as they affect character, the less they cause may be beyond computation. But in the material sense there is a loss greater than is caused by both extravagance and luxury put together. I mean the needless, useless, and excessive loss to our people from premature death and avoidable diseases. Wholly apart from the grief, the suffering, and the wretchedness which they cause, the material loss each year has been calculated at nearly twice what it costs to run the Federal government. In addition to the state and city health officers and organizations, there is urgently needed a Federal bureau of health, to act, so far as the National government properly may, to relieve our people from this dreadful burden.

The Conservation Fight.

On of the difficulties in putting into practice the conservation idea is that the field to which it applies is constantly growing in the public mind. It has been no slight task to bring to the attention of the people the need of conservation, and convince them that it is right. This much we have accomplished. But there remains much to be done. These misunderstandings are due in part at least to direct misrepresentation by the men who oppose it. For example, we should not stand by and let it be said that the conservation movement is a mere withdrawal of coal lands, such as the withdrawals of coal lands, will permanently check development. Yet the fact is that these withdrawals have no purpose except to prevent the coal lands from passing into private ownership until congress can pass laws to open them to development under conditions just alike to the public and to the men who own them. Our purpose is to delay the responsibility for its rests, not on the men who made the withdrawals, but on those who prevent congress from passing wise legislation, and thus making an end to the coal withdrawals.

Abuses committed in the name of a just cause are familiar to all of us. Many unwise things are done and many unwise measures are advocated in the name of conservation. Our purpose is to delay the responsibility for its rests, not on the men who made the withdrawals, but on those who prevent congress from passing wise legislation, and thus making an end to the coal withdrawals.

Pan-American Construction.

When the government of the United States awoke to the idea of conservation and saw that it was good, it lost no time in commencing the advance work. At the first point of view to its immediate neighbors among the nations. A North American conservation conference was held in Washington, and the co-operation of Canada and Mexico in the great project of developing the resources of the continent for the benefit of its people was asked and promised. The nations upon our northern and southern boundaries wisely realized that their opportunity to better their natural resources was better than ours, because with them destruction and monopolization had not gone so far as they had with us. So it is with the republics of Central and South America. Obviously they are on the verge of a period of great material progress. The development of their natural resources—their forests, their mines, their water, and their soils—will create an enormous wealth. It is to the mutual interest of the United States and our sister American republics that this development should be wisely done. Our manufacturing industries offer a market for their products, and more of their natural wealth and raw material, while they will increasingly desire to meet that demand in commercial exchange. The more we buy from them, the more we shall sell to them. Their prosperity is inseparably involved with our own. Thank heaven, we of this continent are now beginning to realize, what in the end the whole world will realize, that normally it is a good thing for a nation to have its neighbor nations prosper. We of the United States are genuinely and heartily pleased to see growth and prosperity in Canada, in Mexico, in South America.

It is clear that unless the governments of our southern neighbors take steps in the near future by wise legislation to control the development and use of their natural resources, they will probably fall into the hands of concessionaires and promoters, with single purpose, without regard to the permanent welfare of the land in which they work, will be to make the most possible money in the shortest possible time. There will be shameful waste, destructive loss, and short-sighted disregard of the future, as we have learned by bitter experience here at home. Unless the governments of all the American republics, including our own, enact in time such laws as will both promote their natural wealth and promote their legitimate and reasonable development, future generations will owe their misfortunes to us of today. A great patriotic duty calls upon us. We owe it to ourselves and to them to give the American republics all the help we can. The cases in which we have failed should be no less instructive than the cases in which we have succeeded. With prompt action and good will the task of saving

the resources for the people is full of hope for us all.

State and Federal Control.

But while we of the United States are anxious, as I believe we are able, to be of assistance to others, there are problems of our own which we must not overlook. One of the most important conservation questions of the moment relates to the control of water power monopoly in the public interest. There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdiction. The essential question is not one of hair-splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good? Most of the great corporations are interstate or have interstate affiliations. Therefore they are largely out of reach of effective state control, and fall of necessity within the federal jurisdiction. One of the prime objects of those who are grasping and greedy is to avoid any effective control either by state or nation; and they advocate at this time state control simply because they believe it to be the least effective. In the conservation fight of the people to drive the special interests from the domination of our government, the nation is stronger and its jurisdiction is more effective than that of any state. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the Atlantic coast, will be federal laws and the federal executive. That is why, so strongly opposed the demand to turn these matters over to the states. It is fundamentally a demand against the interest of the plain people, of the people of small means, against the interest of our children and our children's children; and it is primarily in the interest of the great corporations which desire to escape all government control.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

Galena, Ill.—Illinois Central passenger train No. 5, which left Chicago at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning, went into the ditch at a point between Council Hill and Scales Mound, 16 miles east of here, killing Engineer Frank Tucker of Freeport, Ill., and injuring 15 passengers, three probably fatally.

The accident occurred on a sharp curve and all cars except one left the track and fell over on their sides. Tucker was caught on the gangway between the tender and the locomotive when the engine plunged through the open rail and turned over. He was pinned by a steel plate that held him suspended by the feet until he was scalded to death by steam escaping from a broken pipe. In the first confusion it was reported that four passengers had been buried under one car and a mail clerk killed when the car was smashed. All were later accounted for.

Every car but the last, which was a diner, left the track. The train turned over, throwing many passengers across the cars. A wild panic ensued. Screams and moans were heard above the loud hiss of the steam escaping from the engine and passengers in terror fought their way across the berth and seat sides to doors and windows.

Several passengers in the diner narrowly escaped serious injury when china and glassware was scattered over the car. Flying glass in other cars added to the scenes of terror. Train No. 5, the fast mail, the popular Illinois Central train for western Iowa and South Dakota points, carries three sleeping cars, one chair car, and a through coach to Sioux city. The train was said to be a few minutes late and was making up time when the accident occurred.

The heavy steel back of the mail coach broke the shock and prevented a much worse disaster. Doctors from here were rushed out and relief and a wrecking train from Dubuque was sent to the place of disaster with doctors and nurses. The injured were taken to Dubuque hospitals.

BURROWS PROBABLY BEATEN

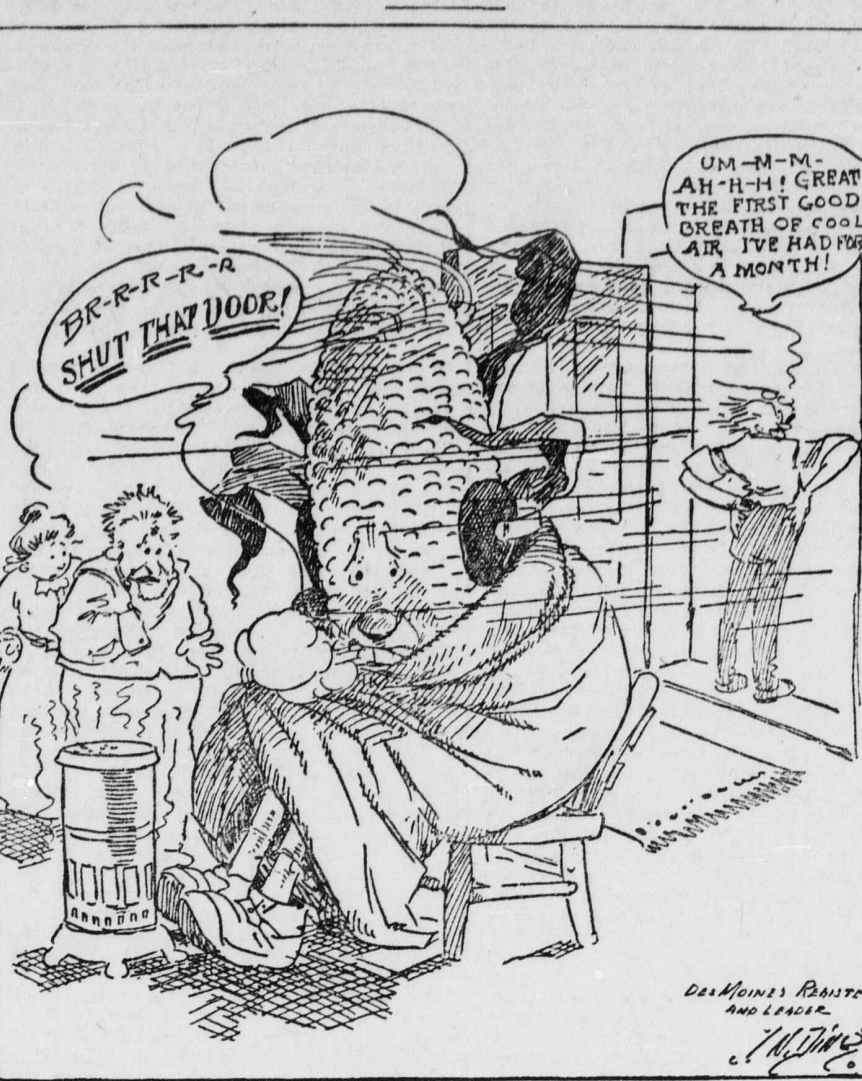
Early Returns Show Congressman Townsend Nominated for U. S. Senator in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich.—Incongruous returns show that it is practically a certainty that United States Senator Burrows has been defeated for renomination at the Republican primaries Tuesday by Congressman Charles E. Townsend of Jackson.

Chase S. Osborn has been nominated for governor by a large majority.

Ousts Pastor Girl Accused. Plattsburg, Mo.—Rev. Clyde Gov, formerly pastor of a Lincoln county, Methodist Episcopal church, South, was Tuesday dismissed from the church on charges made against him by Miss Elizabeth Gleason, a school teacher, who died two years ago as the result of an operation.

COOL FOR THE DELICATE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.



ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

Warns His Chief Clerk Against Giving Out Information Regarding Billing Methods.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—Mrs. SARAH LOUISIGNON, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream and Magical Hair Oil.



'Gouraud's Cream' is the least harmful of all the skin preparations. For sale by all druggists and Fancy-goods Dealers in the U. S. and Canada. Export: Fard, T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., New York

A Shipping Error.

The young duchess of Westminster, wife of the richest peer in England, recently gave birth to her third child, a daughter. Thus there is no heir to the immense Grosvenor fortune, Earl Grosvenor, the duchess' second child, having died at the age of four.

Apropos of all this, a rather cruel story is being told in Newport about Lady Ursula Grosvenor, the eight-year-old daughter of the young duchess.

A friend, the story goes, called at Eaton Hall, and as she sat in the drawing-room, little Lady Ursula entered. "Oh, good afternoon," she said, gravely. "Mamma can't see any one today. She's upstairs with the new baby. They sent her, you know, a girl when she'd ordered a boy, and she's so upset that she's quite ill."

Where Size Counts.

Edna thoughtfully considered a cow that was calmly grazing in a meadow across the way. "Mamma, how old is that cow?" she finally inquired. "She is four years old," answered Edna's mother. Edna considered the answer and from time to time appeared to be comparing herself with the cow. "Well," was her parting comment on the question, "I'm five and that cow is big enough to be fifty."

Mere Men.

He—I dreamt last night that your mother was ill. She—Brute! I heard you laugh in your sleep.—Life.

This Is a Good Breakfast!

Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;

Post Toasties

with cream;

A soft boiled egg; Slice of crisp toast; A cup of Postum.

Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans in Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land had a crop—and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well-built substantial story-and-a-half leg house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle.

His broken English—he was a French Canadian—was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid \$20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used in its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "brawn." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him—the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette?"

As he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his far-west home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here year ago, and we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work tarm har', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, sometin' go not always 'at you call

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT



Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada for 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

de' right, an' de farmer he say de' mean 'ting, be gosh! and tell us go to—'Well, anyway he tarm mad. Now,' and then he waved his hand again towards the fields, 'I 'ave no bodder, no cardin' mill, no gris' mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' wher me want to, me can say to de oder fellow: you go—I will, we like him—the farmin'." And that was a good definition of independence.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands on the American side of the line to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a portion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in these portions the crops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good. The great province of Saskatchewan has suffered less from drought in proportion to her area under cultivation than either of the other provinces. On the other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Saskatchewan also. In spite of this, however, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the averages of yield, with the averages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has

been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of the farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maldstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10. I came to Maldstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our patents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe that Saskatchewan is just the place for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from \$35 to \$45 per month. Lee Dow.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan. O. L. Pugh.

James Norrur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin. "This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Americans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers joined with the others in an address of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united together and the peace of the world will be forever assured.

"I hope that in coming here as you have, you have found liberty, justice and equality of rights. In this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good Americans. We do not want you to forget what you have been; but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

PINCHOT IS CHEERED

OVATION GIVEN EX-FORESTER WHEN SENATOR BEVERIDGE MENTIONS HIS NAME.

SPEAKER'S VOICE DROWNED

Tears Fill Conservation Champion's Eyes at Ovation Tendered Him—James J. Hill and Secretary Wilson Speak.

St. Paul, Minn.—The two opposing ideas of conserving natural resources met fairly and squarely here Wednesday when Senator Beveridge, in an eloquent speech, declared for national control, while James J. Hill argued the contrary.

Gifford Pinchot received an ovation that furnished the most dramatic moment of the congress. The former forester, the object of a wild demonstration by the audience, stood with tears streaming from his eyes until the outburst of cheers had subsided and the spectators were seated.

Just what Senator Beveridge was trying to say complimentary to Mr. Pinchot was drowned in the roar that rose the moment the trend of his remarks became apparent.

"Gifford Pinchot," said the speaker, and the outburst started. It grew until every one was yelling and the whole house was on its feet waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Senator Beveridge had no sooner retired than cries of "Pinchot! Pinchot!" rang through the house. He was dragged forth by President Baker. His voice shook as he spoke.

"It is magnificent," he said, "to hear the sound policies of conservation acclaimed as has been done here. Conservation has won out. I thank you." Senator Beveridge sounded his keynote in the statement that this is one nation, not forty-six nations.

He said in part: "Co-operation of municipality, state and nation to correct past mistakes and preserve and administer for the general good of all the people the natural resources yet remaining—this is the policy of common sense and common honesty. Strife and division to the end that the reign of waste and pillage under the false name of development shall go on and the feverish upbuilding of private wealth upon the ruins of the people's resources shall continue—this is the policy of private avarice and private plunder. Forests and coal, water powers and phosphates—must be kept and developed for the benefit of all the people.

Mr. Hill said that there are dangers inseparable from national control. The machine is too big and remote, he said, and its operation too slow and costly.

Continuing, Mr. Hill said: "To pack the fact into a single statement, the need of the hour and the end to which this congress should devote itself is to conserve conservation. It has come into that peril which no great truth escapes—the danger that lurks in the house of its friends. It has been used to forward that serious error of policy, the extension of the powers and activities of the national government at the expense of those of the states. The time is ripe and this occasion is most fitting for distinguishing between real and fanciful conservation and for establishing a sound relation of means to ends.

"Toward the conservation of our mineral resources little can be done by federal action. The output is determined not by the mine owner, but by the consumer."

I. C. GRAFT TALE CAUSES STIR

Blue Island Car Head Reveals in Startling Manner How Railroad Was Mulcted.

Chicago.—Admission on the witness stand by F. H. Niles, president of the Blue Island Car company, that bills for the reconstruction of the Blue Island Car Repair company's plant were paid out of the "extras" charged on padded car-repair bills for the Illinois Central railroad, caused a sensation during the hearing of the Illinois Central charges before Judge Bruggemeyer Wednesday.

Niles declared that the expenditures for rebuilding the company's plant were defrayed by the profits made on the padded car-repair bills of the railroad. This was done repeatedly, he admitted, at the advice of J. M. Taylor of the Illinois Central road.

Ira G. Rawn, slain head of the Monon railroad, owned 714 shares in the Blue Island Car Equipment company, which did \$1,500,000 worth of business with the Illinois Central Railroad company and made a profit of \$400,000 while Rawn was an I. C. official, according to Niles.

Niles, who also implicated Joseph E. Buker and William Renshaw, in addition to the three defendants, testified that the dividends were paid to himself and that he proportioned them out to the owners of the stock.

Caught in Milk Deluge.

New York.—Fire in a dairy company's five-story pasteurizing plant Wednesday caused \$200,000 damage to the building and adjoining tenement houses in uptown. Three firemen narrowly escaped death when retreat was cut off by the bursting of an immense vat filled with milk.

Floods Peril Jap Cities.

Tokyo.—Serious floods threaten the cities of Osaka and Kobe, on the island of Honshu. River banks are collapsing. Much damage is probable.

A STITCH IN TIME

Every form of cutaneous disease could be cured in its incipency if a jar of Resinol Ointment were kept at hand. A little of this excellent Ointment applied in time will effectually ward off and cure a starting trouble which, if neglected, may prove a troublesome and often obstinate case of Eczema or other disfiguring skin disease. For burns, scalds, slight wounds, sores, eruption of poison ivy, sunburn, it is a quick and sure remedy, usually curing these troubles over night. To the unfortunate sufferer with Hemorrhoids (Itching or Inflamed Piles) Resinol ointment is indeed a godsend. The intense pain and intolerable itching of this trouble is instantaneously relieved and a cure effected in a very short time.

The bath room or family medicine case is incomplete if not equipped with Resinol Soap and Ointment. They are most valuable accessories in every well regulated household, and can be obtained at any drug store.

Resinol Medicated Shaving Stick is also highly appreciated by men who regard a good complexion and a face free from pimples and blotches.

Booklet on Care of the Skin and Complexion sent free on application. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

Global Lightning.

Yesterday the inhabitants of Lewis-ham were provided with a specimen of that curious phenomenon known as "globular lightning." It is what is commonly called the "fire ball," and as it persists for several seconds it is obviously of a totally different character from any other form of lightning. It is much less brilliant than ordinary lightning, and its brightness appears to be that of iron at the "red hot" stage.

It is not, as some accounts might lead one to infer, a solid missile, but it is always spherical and appears to fall from a thunder cloud by its own gravity, sometimes rebounding after striking the ground.—London Globe.

When the Fish Exploded.

Somebody discovered that fish are fond of gasoline, and this led to the idea of soaking worms in gasoline in order to make them more alluring when used for bait.

Two of those gasoline-tempted fish exploded in the frying pan, and broke the kitchen window, and blew the cook's face full of mashed potato, and hurled the teakettle into the flour barrel, and painted the kitchen ceiling with stewed tomatoes.

Call it a lying word and let it go at that.

A Liking for "Hamlet."

"Do you like Hamlet?" asked the hostess of her unlettered, if gushing, guest.

"Indeed I do," was the reply. "I am excessively fond of it, but I always prefer a savory to a sweet one."

There was a momentary confusion, and then the hostess realized that the admiration of the guest was of a culinary, not literary, character.

"I gave her ham with an omelette for breakfast next morning," said the hostess, when telling the story.—Scraps.

Active Possession.

Guinevere, aged four, was going out to walk with a young lady, of whom she was very fond. As they opened the street door they were met by a swirling cloud of dust, blown up from the thoroughfare.

"Keep your lips tightly closed, Gwen, or you'll get your lungs full of microbes," warned the young lady. Guinevere pondered a moment and then, looking up, demanded: "What are your crobes?"—National Monthly.

"NO FRILLS" Just Sensible Food Cured Him.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 10 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use but finally to humor her I tried a little, and they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering.

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October.

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

AWFUL



Stranger—I suppose you people in this town think you have the grandest climate in the country?

Man With a Cold—No; but we claim the greatest variety.

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.

How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.

Mrs. Ray Trusmer, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors.

The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Busy Life.

Sub-Editor—A dispatch from the penitentiary says the convicts have struck and refuse to work unless they can have pie twice a day.

Great Editor (busily)—Counsel moderation and arbitration.—New York Weekly.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*.

In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Partly Made Over.

"Weren't we engaged last summer?" inquired the girl.

"Your face is familiar," faltered the man.

"Well, I'll forgive you for not recognizing me. My hair and figure are new."

DR. MARTEL'S FEMALE PILLS.

Seventeen Years the Standard. Prescribed and recommended for Women's Ailments. A scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all Drug Stores.

Didn't Want His Chewed.

Bill—Don't you like to see a dog chewing a bone?

Jill—Yes, if it's not one of my own.—Yonkers Statesman.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Powder, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Itching, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

And the only way to impress some people is to suppress them.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will not, this year, \$10 to \$15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of one settled country are there—schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY WANT FOR THEIR SON.
Maitland, Sask., Canada, Aug. 24, 1910. "My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Cousin Adams for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stetley, Alberta, July 31st, 1910. "Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and an going back there now soon to get them and another one up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for my certificates." Yours truly, H. A. WEL.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910. "I am going to Canada a week from today, and intend to make my home there. My husband has been from six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He lived on a claim near Laidlaw, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go."

C. J. BROUGHTON, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. ROGERS, 3d Floor, Tracilon Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
GEO. A. HALL, 180 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. (Incorporated)

Munyon's Soap
With Hazel
is more soothing than Cold Cream; more healing than any lotion, liniment or salve; more beautifying than any cosmetic.
Cures dandruff and stops hair from falling out.

The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief, they permanently cure Constipation. MILLIONS use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin, SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine with Signature

W. L. DOUGLAS HAND-SEWED SHOES
MEN'S \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00
WOMEN'S \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
BOYS \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. *Foot Doctor* makes them. **TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE!** If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PILES
"I have suffered with piles for thirty six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryler, Napoleon, O.
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Farm Wanted--Special
I have been manufacturing very profitable standard goods, used extensively in homes, business stores, banks, factories, railroads, schools, farming houses, barns, mines, etc., for 12 years, still increasing. Netted \$15,000 last year. Failing health compels me to lead a rural life. Will exchange for one or two good farms or half interest to good man for one good farm, at once. Describe fully your property with price. Address S. M. Booth, 230 W. Huron St., 5th Floor, Chicago

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC. AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c. PLANTEN, 25 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN.

25 ASSORTED HANDSOME PICTURE POSTAL CARDS sent postpaid on receipt of ten cents. Many other articles equally cheap. Write for bargain list. Manhattan Trading Company, 96 Chambers St., New York City.

Farms Sold Business, Property Quickly for cash and loans. Reasonable terms. Green's list, Chicago
PATENTS Watson R. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Books free. High class references. Best results.
W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 37-1910.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will not, this year, \$10 to \$15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of one settled country are there—schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY WANT FOR THEIR SON.
Maitland, Sask., Canada, Aug. 24, 1910. "My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Cousin Adams for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stetley, Alberta, July 31st, 1910. "Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and an going back there now soon to get them and another one up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for my certificates." Yours truly, H. A. WEL.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910. "I am going to Canada a week from today, and intend to make my home there. My husband has been from six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He lived on a claim near Laidlaw, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go."

C. J. BROUGHTON, 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. ROGERS, 3d Floor, Tracilon Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
GEO. A. HALL, 180 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. (Incorporated)

September 8, 1910. September 17, 1910.
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN.
 The Probate Court for the County of Delta.
 At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Escanaba, in said County, on the thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1910.
 Present: Hon. Judd Yelland, Judge of Probate.
 In the matter of the estate of
MICHAEL WEST, Deceased.
 Gustaf Ohman having filed in said court his petition, praying for license to mortgage the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described, for the purpose of paying debts,
 It is ordered, that the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, he and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to mortgage the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted.
 It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.
 JUDD YELLAND,
 Judge of Probate.
 A true copy.
 ELIZABETH SCHWITZKY,
 Register of Probate.

September 8, 1910. September 17, 1910.
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN.
 The Probate Court for the County of Delta.
 At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Escanaba in said County, on the thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1910.
 Present: Hon. Judd Yelland, Judge of Probate.
 In the matter of the estate of
HERMAN THREML, Deceased.
 A. L. Laing having filed in said court his petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described, for the purpose of paying debts,
 It is ordered, that the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, he and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted.
 It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.
 JUDD YELLAND,
 Judge of Probate.
 A true copy.
 ELIZABETH SCHWITZKY,
 Register of Probate.

September 8, 1910. September 17, 1910.
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN.
 The Probate Court for the County of Delta.
 At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Escanaba in said County, on the thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1910.
 Present: Hon. Judd Yelland, Judge of Probate.
 In the matter of the estate of
HERMAN THREML, Deceased.
 A. L. Laing having filed in said court his petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described, for the purpose of paying debts,
 It is ordered, that the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, he and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted.
 It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.
 JUDD YELLAND,
 Judge of Probate.
 A true copy.
 ELIZABETH SCHWITZKY,
 Register of Probate.

August 27, 1910. September 10, 1910.
Appointment of Administrator.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN.
 The Probate Court for the County of Delta.
 At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Escanaba in said County, on the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1910.
 Present: Hon. Judd Yelland, Judge of Probate.
 In the matter of the estate of
ESTELLA GARTLAND, Deceased.
 Ella Desmond, having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Hugh Gartland or some other suitable person,
 It is ordered, that the nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, he and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;
 It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.
 JUDD YELLAND,
 Judge of Probate.
 A true copy.
 ELIZABETH SCHWITZKY,
 Register of Probate.

August 27, 1910. September 10, 1910.
Notice of Hearing Claims Before Court.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN.
 The Probate Court for the County of Delta.
 In the matter of the estate of
JOSEPH BOURCIEZ, Deceased.
 Notice is hereby given that four months from the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1910, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the City of Escanaba in said county, on or before the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1910, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
 Dated August 20, A. D. 1910.
 JUDD YELLAND,
 Judge of Probate.

August 20, 1910. September 24, 1910.
Homestead Notice.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
 U. S. LAND OFFICE, at MARQUETTE, MICH.
 AUGUST 15, 1910.
 Notice is hereby given that AXEL JOHN-SON, of Escanaba, Mich., who, on June 14, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 11967, Serial No. 01853, for 2 1/2 of Section 32, Township 43 N., Range 24 West, Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta County, Michigan, at Escanaba, Michigan, on the 27th day of September, 1910.
 Claimant names as witnesses:
 Charles Asp of Escanaba, Mich.
 Magnus Johnson of " "
 Peter Anderson of " "
 George Williams of " "
 JAMES J. DONOVAN,
 Register.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
 TRADE MARKS
 DESIGNS
 COPYRIGHTS &c.
 Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
 A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 per year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
 Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

A BUSINESS WOMAN
 By M. QUAD
 Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.

When coal oil was found in West Virginia among the few who held on to their land was the widow Turner.
 When the widow Turner was left to care for herself she possessed sixty acres of sterile land, a wretched old cabin, a mule and a cow. She had always worked in the field with her husband. She was a large, bony woman, unable to read or write, and the very homeliest among a lot of homely women. No one predicted that she would marry again, and she had no encouraging thoughts herself. She lived alone, and all the farm work was done by her own hands.
 When the oil excitement got started all the landowners around the widow Turner sold out. She alone held on. She was offered five times what her farm was considered worth, but she shook her head. As a matter of fact, she was frightened.
 Then along came a tin peddler. She had dealt with him before and found him honest. She told him her troubles, and he said:
 "Widow, I am going to talk plainly to you. You are as ignorant as a mule and as homely as a stump fence."
 "I know it," was the answer.
 "If things had run along as they were going you couldn't have found a man in the United States to marry you."
 "I admit that."
 "But now you can. You can not only find a husband, but money with him. Let me tell you what to do."
 They had a long conversation, and the result of it was that when an offer for the farm was renewed next day it was accepted with a proviso. The widow demanded \$50,000 in cash and a husband. It was acceded to at once. It would be very easy to find a man to marry her and run away afterward. Plenty of them could be hired for \$2,000. But the widow wanted an acceptable husband. That was different. Thirty men were paraded before her, and she rejected every one. The capitalists had figured on a soft thing and got left. After two months' search and after fifty men had been brought forward one was found to fill the bill. He was no scrub. On the contrary, he was a broken down gentleman. It was like mating an eagle with a crow.
 Yes, he would do, but there were details to be considered. He must be bound to certain things, and the buyer of the farm must guarantee him. He must be bound not to run away and not to apply for a divorce. He must be bound to live in the same house with her and not be absent over three days at any time without her written permission. He must teach her the common branches of education and rules of etiquette. He must take her to New York city and Niagara falls once in two years. If she wished to sign he must not be put out. Her money must be her own. There were about a dozen other things mentioned, and the broken down gentleman said he'd be hanged if he would. They had promised him \$10,000, but he said it wasn't enough. He hung out until he was offered the same as the widow. They told him that a smart lawyer could pick a dozen loopholes in the contract.
 But the widow wasn't through yet. They must allow her \$10,000 for a lawyer's fee. They agreed, and she sent to Chicago for one of the leaders of the bar. Then came the guarantee. The guarantee of the buyer was not enough. The lawyer insisted that some one must guarantee him. This was done. Time had been wasted, and "gushers" were being struck all around them. The money was counted out, the marriage took place, and the next day the drillers were at work. The newly weds went to the nearest village to pass their honeymoon.
 The broken down gentleman had gone into the mind to make a stake. He had a good mind for billiards, good clothes and good dinners, but not for legal matters. Within three days he ran away. The wife called upon the guarantors to return him. They had to hire a detective and hunt for a month. When he was brought back he was locked up for two weeks. He appealed to the law, but the law said that his wife had a right to take all reasonable precautions. He had bound himself to teach her certain things. He refused. She called upon his guarantors, and they forced him to do it. He had taught her the A B C's when he ran away again. Again he was brought back.
 Although the work of drilling wells had begun at once, there were no results. They drilled here and there for more than a year, but not a pint of oil was had. That farm was just over the oil line somehow. Geologists said there ought to be a great lake of oil under it, but it didn't turn out that way. In buying and drilling more than half a million dollars was expended. At the end of a year the broken down man ran away again. When his backers were called upon to return him they agreed to give the wife \$5,000 to let them off the contract. The tin peddler came along and advised her to take it, and she did. She is still living on that little farm in the Buckeye State, and though her singing scares the cows for miles around and she is not up on etiquette and has to spell out the big words, she has money to burn and is fairly happy. The tin peddler? Oh, his conscience rewarded him for the good deed done.

Personals

W. F., R. J., and Master David Hammel, H. C. Henke and P. W. Peterson left Sunday for Appleton in the auto. At Green Bay they broke a tire spring, and laid the machine up for repairs, a fortunate accident, when they saw the roads next day. They went on to Appleton by train, returned next day by street car to Green Bay and thence home in the car.
 Mrs. P. R. Legg, with her son Myron, returned Monday, from visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Turpin, at Lakeside.
 Fred J. Mingay, who has been visiting here for a few days, returned Thursday evening to Superior. Mrs. Mingay will join him in that city as soon as their house there, next that of W. C. Pratts, is ready to occupy.
 Frank Bethke, of Milwaukee, who was the guest for a week of Peter Snyder, returned Wednesday night to his home.
 Miss Hannah Henke has returned to her home in Milwaukee, after visiting her brother Henry.
 O'Connell's fall millinery opening will be held next week, in charge of Miss Gordon, whose skill is well known to the ladies of Gladstone.
 Wesley Ward returned Monday evening from Rosedale, where he has been visiting for a couple of weeks.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart returned Wednesday from a ten days' vacation at Chicago and Elgin, Ill.
 Ernest Eckerson, who has been a guest at the home of Dr. Bjorkman, left Sunday night for his home in Iowa, by way of Hamline, Minn.
 Eunice Needham returned the first of the week from a two weeks' visit in Escanaba. It had been prolonged by the fact that the home at which she stayed had been quarantined for diphtheria.
 Mart Hollister leaves in a few days for Chicago, but will return to Marion, Ind., this fall. His mother will make her home with him in that city.
 I. N. Bushong returned Tuesday morning from his western trip.
 James Grills and Roy Martin left Monday morning for Big Rapids and have entered the Ferris Institute.
 Mrs. H. B. Laing and her daughter Hazel returned Wednesday from their stay at Mt. Clemens.
 Oscar Carlson spent Sunday and Monday at Whitefish hunting.
 John Dwall spent Labor Day in Escanaba.
 Hallie Perrin, of Escanaba, this week accepted the position as barber with John Erickson, in the theater block parlor.
 I. E. Shelley went down to Chicago Tuesday to make his fall purchases, returning Saturday morning.
 D. K. Niverson will occupy the Nelson residence at Central and Wisconsin, which Charles Schreve vacates.
 M. Jacobs and his family returned Thursday morning from Chicago, having enjoyed themselves greatly in spite of the hot weather.
 Conrad Bjorkman left Monday evening for Rock Island to Augustana College.
 Alex Vizona, of Gary, Indiana, spent Sunday with his family here.
 Mr. and Mrs. August Carlson left this Friday night for the south. They will visit in Bark River and then return to Alabama.
 A son was born Sunday Sept. 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Nyberg.
 Joseph LaPine and family were in the city the first of the week, on their way home to Oshkosh from their summer home at Foster City.
 Mr. and Mrs. Matt Lampert, who have been the guests of L. F. Rawson, returned Tuesday to Milwaukee.
 William and Elmer Winter visited at the home of P. R. Legg Wednesday.
 MacLaurin & Needham have commenced the task of wiring Rosenblum's big store for a modern tungsten lighting system.
 Miss Bertha Miller is visiting at the home of her brother, Dr. A. H. Miller.
 Mrs. L. J. Bryson, and children, of Napanee, Ind., arrived Friday to visit her relatives here and in Escanaba for a couple of weeks.
 Miss Gertie Darrow visited in Gladstone and Escanaba Thursday.
 Henry Winde was in the city Wednesday. He has been camping at Maywood all summer, but will leave in a few days for Tennessee.
 Miss Edith Holm is spending the week with friends in Minneapolis.
 Miss Harriet Goldstein leaves tonight for Minneapolis.
 E. A. Segerstein was ill for a couple of days this week.
 William Black, who has been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever, is outdoors again.
 R. B. Baird arrived last Saturday night in Denver, where he is making his residence for the present.

P. J. Lindblad, with his family, enjoyed the pleasures of rural life from Thursday until Tuesday at his villa on the banks of Escanaba. Mr. Lindblad has eight acres out of sixty under cultivation and has quite an amount of green stuff and vegetables from it this year.
 Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Warren leave September 19 for Detroit to attend the conference, which has been postponed for a week. As the congregation has petitioned that Mr. Warren remain, it is certain that he will be assigned to Gladstone for another year.
 Prosecuting Attorney H. R. Dotsch was in the city Thursday morning, looking in better health than he has been for many months.
 Frank Anderson, who has been working for the Postal Telegraph Co. here is now in charge of the Escanaba office.
 Miss Mary Callahan, formerly chef at the Leader, is again in charge of the cuisine for Miss Lee at the Delta hotel and cafe.
 Miss Jessie McDonnell returned last Saturday from her visit at Rockland.
 Commissioner Legg visited the Escanaba high school and the parochial schools of St. Joseph and Ste. Anne in Escanaba Thursday.
 Mrs. H. L. Bushnell of Menominee, who has been spending the last ten days with her friends in Gladstone, left Thursday night for her home.
 Mrs. R. B. Baird spent Monday with her parents in Escanaba.
 C. A. Morey, formerly of Gladstone, visited his friends in the city from Saturday until Tuesday.
 Frank Peterson left Monday for Augustana college to resume his studies.
 Richard Nebel called on friends in Escanaba Monday afternoon.
 Mrs. A. H. Miller, who with the baby has been visiting her parents in the Soo for the last two months, returned from that joyful city Thursday afternoon.
 Xavier Leroux has been successful with his series of Saturday evening dances at Fraternity Hall, and will make them a regular thing. Dancing from 9 till 12.
 A daughter was born Monday, September 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bolley.
 A daughter was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Blair.
 Fred Anderson, John Ohman, and Al. Gauvin were among the Gladstone men who visited the Minnesota state fair this week.
 P. L. Burt, Jr., and Victor Mallongree left Tuesday evening to take in the Minnesota state fair at Hamline.
 Mark O'Connell arrived Monday evening on the Arizona by way of Mackinac from Chicago.
 Phil Clark returned Tuesday to Duluth, after spending Labor Day in Gladstone.
 Will H. Donahue, who has been working for the government at Philadelphia for the past few months is now the electric engineer of the new federal building at Cleveland, just completed.
 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith spent Monday afternoon in Escanaba.

FRUIT!
Bartlett Pears
 for canning, at about
55c a Peck
 I will have a few more peaches Monday. They will be the last this fall.
 The most varied and best line of well flavored Teas and Coffees in the city. Try the Black Cross or White House brands.

ELOF HANSON
GROCER
 PHONE 48.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS
 I am prepared to put in walks, guaranteed to be the best, at
9 Cents a foot.
 I have a new mixer and will take all contracts for
Concrete Work
 at the lowest figures and will do your work promptly and in the best and latest style.

WERNER OLSON
 835 Michigan Avenue, next to the Swedish Mission Church

AUG. LILLQUIST
 having got out of the woods, is again anxious to meet his friends and his enemies—also those who don't care very much about it—in order to demonstrate his line of 5, 10 and 15 cent goods.
 Ninety-eight per cent of a cucumber is water, but I carry
No Cucumbers
 You will find that all my goods look right, smell right, taste right, and are right.

AUG. LILLQUIST
 917 DELTA AVENUE

COAL
 PLENTY ON HAND. CLEAN AND BRIGHT, AND DELIVERED PROMPTLY.
 GENUINE POCAHONTAS.
 CALL ME UP WHEN YOU WANT GOOD COAL.
 Phone 7.
C. W. DAVIS

THE EXCITEMENT
 is over for two months, but you will find in my calm and
QUIET RETREAT
 next door to Henke's abattoir, all the old, old memories of youth and vigor. My goods are well stricken in years and of the finest flavor and bouquet.

P. W. PETERSON
 725 DELTA AVENUE
AND BE HAPPY

DIRECTORY.
GLADSTONE LODGE NO. 163.
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
 Meets every Tuesday night in Castle hall, Minnawasca Block.
 All Visiting Knights are Welcomed.

DR. F. W. STELLWAGEN,
 Dentist.
 Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., from 1 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m. Delta avenue and Ninth street, over Minnawasca Furniture Co.'s store. 18xvi.

DR. DAVID N. KEE,
 Physician and Surgeon,
 Office and Residence 811 Delta Ave. Telephone No. 44. 49.

DR. A. H. KINMOND,
 Dentist. 41
 Office over Lindblad's Grocery, McWilliams' Block.

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

DO YOU READ THE GLADSTONE DELTA?

CEMENT
 The Cheapest and Best Construction Material, Everlasting and Requiring No Repairs
 Now Selling at
\$1.50
 per barrel.
PLASTERER'S FIBRE
 at \$10.00 per ton
 I sell Coal, Wood, Lime and Cement at the lowest prices with prompt delivery, and will haul anything you wish moved, large or small, with the utmost despatch.
J. T. WHYBREW
 FREIGHT AGENT
 Receiving and Delivering Freight from and to Escanaba Traction Company and Soo Line
 PHONE 58

IMPROVEMENT
 Is the order of the day in growing Gladstone. There is no longer excuse for not having sanitary plumbing, the greatest health insurance known. We will step up to your house and in a few minutes give you a surprisingly low estimate on any combination of fixtures you may desire.
P. L. BURT & CO.
 "ALWAYS READY"
 Phone 265
 CITY PLUMBER

Hot and Cold
 Water in the house at the turn of your wrist, that not only spells comfort, but it makes for cleanliness. And it doesn't cost so much. When you alter the house, include in your estimate a good steam or hot water plant, and it will save half your boiler and fuel bill for many years. I shall be pleased to make estimates on a job of any size.
 Good Work and the Best Material
H. J. KRUEGER
 712 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich