

# THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XXVI.

CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

Gladstone, Mich., December 23, 1911

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Number 39

## Christmas

Mixed Candies per lb. 15c  
 Cream Candies 25c Bon Bons per lb. 30c  
 Chocolates assorted flavors per lb. 25c  
 Superior Chocolates in per lb. 40c  
 Fine Chocolates in 1/2 lb packages 25c  
 Dates 10c Layer Raisins the per lb. 25c  
 Imported Figs 20c Mixed Nuts per lb. 18c  
 Walnuts 20c Filberts per lb. 17c  
 Brazils per box 18c  
 All kinds of Xmas tree ornaments from 1 to 10c  
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We would be pleased to show you our stock of Chinaware. It is as good as we ever had and the prices are right. Wishing everybody a Merry Xmas.

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## MERRY CHRISTMAS

to all our friends and patrons, with best wishes. Our choice young poultry will afford a splendid selection, especially to the early buyer, and our stock of delicatessen offers a thousand and one dainty touches to the feast.

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 THE LEADING BUTCHERS.  
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## The Minstrels Played Their Christmas Tune

The minstrels played their Christmas Tune tonight beneath my cottage eaves, While, smitten by a lofty moon, The encircling laurels, thick with leaves, Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen That overpowered their natural green.

How touching when at midnight sweep Snow muffled winds and all is dark To hear and sink again to sleep Or at an earlier call to mark By blazing fire the still suspense Of self complacent innocence!



THE MINSTRELS PLAYED THEIR CHRISTMAS TUNE.

The mutual nod, the grave disguise Of hearts with gladness brimming o'er And some unbidden tears that rise For names once heard and heard no more, Tears brightened by the serenade For infant in the cradle laid. Hail, ancient manners—sure defense Where they survive of wholesome laws, Remnants of love whose modest sense Thus into narrow room withdraws! Hail, usages of pristine mold And ye that guard them, mountains old! —William Wordsworth.

## The Spirit of Christmas

Long years ago Shakespeare pit some fascinating words into the mouth of Hamlet, words full of old legend and tradition, as when he refers to the "cock crowing for Christmas," as it used to be called. The prince of Denmark says: Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated The bird of dawn singeth all night long, And then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad. The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike, No fairy takes nor witch hath power to charm, So hallowed and so gracious is that time. Every one feels in that subconscious region of himself commonly known as the heart that the time is really a hallowed and a gracious one, but his mind may tell him that to many the time is not so gracious as it might be. Only to the few perhaps has Christmas ever been gracious, but there are newly arisen classes who have not even attained unto the merriment which was a conspicuous feature of past Christmases. These have never had it, and even those born in more ample circumstances who would be expected to understand these things appear to have lost somewhat of the art of Christmastide if not altogether its essential spirit.

"Good will toward men" is even now not of universal application, so that there is still ample room for the exercise of hope. Christmas is the one day in the year when the whole world seems to feel a simultaneous longing for what might be. One who understands the meaning of modern thought has written, "All this world is heavy with the promise of greater things, and a day will come—one day in the unending succession of days—when beings who are now latent in our thoughts and hidden in our loins will stand upon this earth as one stands upon a footstool and laugh and reach out their hands among the stars." This longing for a distant ideal is the same feeling which surges over one in the presence of a splendid sea view with wide, unknown horizons. It is a feeling which will not be repressed at the dawn of a beautiful summer's day. This spirit of hope plays a great part in not always fully recognized part in a successful Christmas. The spirit of Christmas is largely composed of hope. Hope is, in fact, one of those fundamental motive forces in man which help to make Christmas possible to him, and a proper use of this force will do wonders with Christmas. A conscious effort to see the sparkle of the candles rather than the pink grease upon the floor is another won-

der worker, and the taking of deliberate thought for the morrow on the part of those who play Santa Claus to the young falls in this case to bring any penalties in its train. Many have wished after a visit to the toy fairy-lands of Christmas:

Backward, turn backward,  
 O Time, in your flight!  
 Make me a child again  
 Just for tonight.

**Christmas Long Ago.**  
 Come sing a hale heigh-ho  
 For the Christmas long ago  
 When the old log cabin homed us  
 From the night of blinding snow,  
 And the rarest joy held reign,  
 And the chimney roared again,  
 With the freight like a beacon  
 Through the frosty windowpane.

Ah, the revel and the din  
 From without and from within,  
 The blend of distant sleighbells  
 With the tinkling violin,  
 The muffled shrieks and cries,  
 Then the glowing cheeks and eyes,  
 The driving storms of greetings,  
 Gusts of kisses and surprise!

Sing in again the mirth  
 Of the circle round the hearth,  
 With the rustic Sindbad telling us  
 The strangest things on earth,  
 And the minstrel bard we knew,  
 With his "Love-ler so true,"  
 Likewise his "Young House-k'yarperner"  
 And "Lov-ed Henry" too!

And, forgetting ne'er a thing,  
 Lift a gladder voice and sing  
 Of the dancers in the kitchen  
 Clean from start to "pigeon wing."  
 Sing the glory and the glee  
 And the joy and jubilee,  
 The twirling form, the quickened breath,  
 The sigh of ecstasy.

But eyes that smile alone  
 Back into our happy own,  
 The leaping pulse, the laughing blood,  
 The trembling undertone!  
 Ho, pair us off once more,  
 With our feet upon the floor,  
 But our heads and hearts in heaven,  
 As they were in days of yore!  
 —James Whitcomb Riley.

## Dickens' Christmas

From Works of Yuletide Author Whose Centenary Comes in February.

An angel, speaking to a group of shepherds in a field; some travelers, with eyes uplifted, following a star; a baby in a manger.

Happy, happy Christmas that can win us back to the delusion of our childish days; that can recall to the old man pleasures of his youth; that can transport the sailor and the traveler, thousands of miles away, back to his own fireside and his quiet home.

After dinner Caleb sung the song about the sparkling bowl. As I'm a living man, hoping to keep so for a year or two, he sung it through.

A merry Christmas and a happy New York to the old man, whatever he is! He wouldn't take it from me, but he may have it nevertheless.

But my song I trol out for Christmas stout. The hearty, the true and the bold. A bumper I drain and, with might and main, Give three cheers for this Christmas old! We'll usher him in with a merry din That shall gladden his joyous heart, And we'll keep him up while there's bite or sup, And in fellowship good we'll part.

We're to be together all the Christmas long and have the merriest time in all the world.

He heard them give each other merry Christmas as they parted at crossroads and byways.

Yo ho, my boys! No more work tonight. Christmas eve, Dick! Christmas, Ebenezer! Let's have the shutters up!

Christmas was at hand in all his bluff and hearty honesty. It was the season of hospitality, merriment and open heartedness. The old year was preparing, like an ancient philosopher, to call his friends around him and, amid the sound of feasting and revelry, to pass gently and calmly away.

The tree was planted in the middle of a great round table and towered high above their heads. It was brilliantly lighted by a multitude of little tapers and everywhere sparkled and glittered with bright objects.

Upon your own hearth, in its quiet sanctuary, surrounded by its gentle influences and associations, hear her, her me, hear everything that speaks the language of your hearth and home.

We all come home or ought to come home for a short holiday—the longer the better—from the great boarding school, where we are forever working at our arithmetical slates, to take and give a rest.

Holly, mistletoe, red berries, ivy, turkeys, geese, game, poultry, brown meal, pigs, sausages, oysters, pies, puddings, fruit and punch.

But hark! The waits are playing, and they break my childish sleep. What images do I associate with the Christmas music as I see them set forth on the Christmas tree?

**DOUBTING THOMAS**  
 Knox Reserved on Presidency—State Chairman Keeps Mouth Shut—Headline.

We refuse to believe it.—Houghton Gazette.

**WANTED AT ONCE**  
 Two Good Machinists.  
 Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Co.,  
 Manistiquis, Mich.

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 Seventeen room house on 10th street, suitable for boarding house. Apply to Dr. David N. Kee. 31-1f

**CARD OF THANKS**  
 We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to the friends of our beloved wife and sister, for their sympathy and attention in our hour of distress.  
 E. D. VAN HORN,  
 MRS. ALBIN SWANSON,  
 MRS. W. H. FRELAND,  
 MRS. JESSE DENIO,  
 MISS FRANCES OLSON.

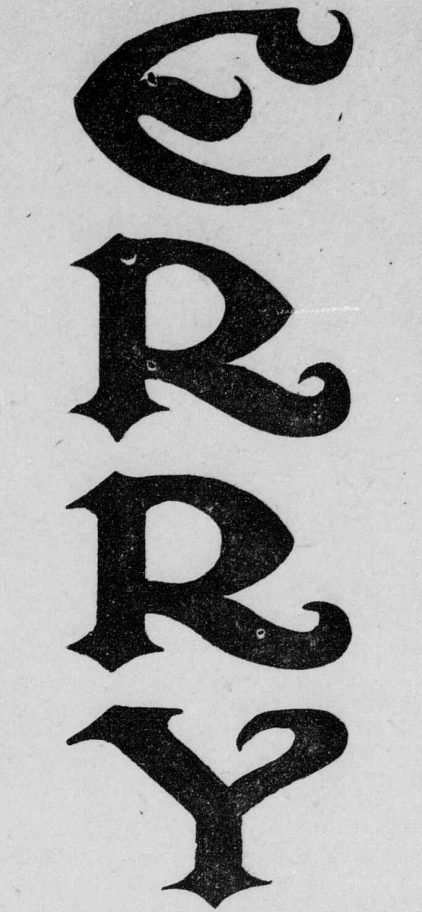
**TAX NOTICE**  
 The tax roll of the city of Gladstone is now in my collection, and payment may be made at my office. On all taxes paid before January 10, 1912, the fee is one per cent. After January 10 the collection fee of four per cent will be charged. My office hours are 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.  
 JAMES D. McDONALD  
 City Treasurer.

**CARD OF THANKS**  
 To the many kind neighbors and friends whose sympathy and assistance was ever ready during the long illness of my wife, and the hours of grief that followed, I desire to express my heartfelt appreciation and grateful memory of their help, as sunshine in the night of sorrow.  
 WILLIAM PEASE

**COME TO MICHIGAN**  
 Men everywhere are seeking two bubbles of rare occurrence and precarious existence. They are reputation and opportunity. It is the fashion to seek them afar; it is the common exception to discover them close at hand, but mostly they are overlooked because neither makes a noisy appeal to the possible claimant. This singularity of fate is brought to mind by the statement of Michael J. McLaughlin of Brooklyn, who is able to point the inhabitants of Michigan to the splendid opportunities that lie right at their hand, and to comment upon the splendid prodigality of the government which spends millions in reclamation and irrigation of far away arid lands which are owned in vast tracts by a few individuals, while right in the heart of the more fertile country better rewards might be distributed to a greater number of people by recognizing the possibilities of neglected lands.

The common pursuit of fortune, like the course of empire, takes its way westward and northward. Land seekers think only of the cheapness of the land and pay too little heed of the possibilities of realization. They will traverse a thousand miles of sparsely settled country to get land for \$1 an acre when it would be a better business to buy unimproved land nearer to the markets of the country. While the farmer can raise large crops on fertile lands 1,000 to 2,000 miles from market, the cost of getting his product to market puts him at disadvantage as compared with the farmer who settles upon land which is but 100 to 500 miles from market, and especially if he can have the benefit of water transportation for the greater part of the way. Mr. McLaughlin has invested heavily in Northern Michigan land which, experiment has shown, can produce the finest apples and potatoes in the world, and from which they can be delivered to the consumer at very small cost. That region is well-watered which makes it available for forestation and for intensive farming by resort to irrigation. Yet a strong tide of immigration is carrying thousands to the far west and to the remote northwest because of the lure of cheap land and an utter disregard of the cost of delivering soil products to the consumer.

The possibilities of Northern Michigan are as yet only partially proved, but it is known that two of the important staples can be produced there in unexcelled quantity and quality. When that region is finally developed the farmers will ship their produce to the nearest lake port by rail and the delivery to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and all other lake ports will be at very little expense. When the New York barge canal is completed, they will have the benefit of cheap water transportation to the eastern seaboard, which means a sure market reached at the least possible expense. The opportunity still waits.—Detroit News.



## Stuffing

Your predilections for Christmas lead to Turkey perhaps, or it may be you have some pet dish in mind "that mother used to make." Foy has the materials in his ample refrigerator and well-filled shelves, and you can soon fill your plump packages of Christmas fare, A Merry Christmas to you all, from

**M. P. FOY**  
 Sanitary Meat Market  
 Phone 158

## CHRISTMAS CANDY

This is the place to buy your Christmas candy. We have a full line. Dairy drops, Barnet peanuts, French Creams, Coco Bons Bons, Butter Cups, Orange and Lemon Slices, Peach stones, Mint Wafers, Peerless squares, Cream Peanuts and several other kinds. Regular 20 cent sellers, now 10 cents per lb. All warranted Pure.

See our line of fancy China and Crockery

**Andrew Marshall**  
 Phone 164

DO YOU READ THE GLADSTONE DELTA?

## FOR THE Stocking

We have laid in a magnificent Christmas line of Fancy Candies, Nuts, etc. We will quote special prices on these in large quantities to those interested. We will also have a large line of fruits, Green Stuff, etc., fresh for the holiday

Choice Chinaware

**J. R. BARRETT & CO.**

Phone 55-J.

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for Christmas  
 20c, 25c and 30c candies, Mixed. Three pounds for 60c  
 15c and 20c Candies, 25c Two pounds for 60c  
 All Home-made and Fresh Mixed Nuts, this fall's crop. Three pounds 60c for

Come and examine Prices and Qualities

Candies in Fancy Boxes 25c up to \$5.00

**ROUMAN BROS.**  
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for Gentlemen who cherish Quality.

FOR SALE BY **EMIL VANDWEGHE**



# GLADSTONE DELTA

C. E. MASON, Publisher

GLADSTONE MICHIGAN

Butter and eggs are high again, but something always is.

The right place to censor postcards is in the manufactories.

Winter is acting as if it had found the right place to settle down.

It is suspected that somebody at Medicine Hat has left the door open.

Military experts have devised a gun for killing aviators. But what's the use?

This is the time for the cold weather prophets to shout that they told us so.

California's first woman jury acquitted an editor. He must be a good-looking feller.

Another aeronaut threatens to fly across the Atlantic. He is said to be a good swimmer.

Sometimes a man goes through life as a dictator and sometimes he marries his stenographer.

A York, Pa., man ate a live mouse, there being no accounting for tastes, as we have said before.

It must be a great experience to be engaged to a girl who can say "I love you" in 54 languages.

Dr. Wiley says that American cooking is the worst in the world. Eating must be an awful chore to Dr. Wiley.

Once more tailors and coal dealers are taking some interest in life. Also trade in thermometers is brisk again.

A Chicago man who has been hairless for 50 years now has a full beard, easy as a pork millionaire acquiring culture.

Sea captain in love with a Maryland maid eloped by mistake with her twin sister. However, it's all in the family.

A college professor advises all men to wear whiskers. Evidently he has been cut up by a barber and wants to get even.

We see by the papers that an Indiana girl was hurt playing football. Evidently she was training to be a suffragette.

A Philadelphia clergyman says that no business man can be honest. All isn't gospel that is dealt out from some pulpits.

A New Hampshire manufacturer of seventy-seven has married a girl book-keeper, so his estate will be straightened up properly.

If the boxing game continues to lose its popularity it will soon be necessary for our boxers to join their brethren in China.

The man who rocks the boat, having had a chance to rest up a bit, is now engaged in dragging the gun through the bushes.

An Andover professor complains because Harvard men sit up when they pray, but how he would complain if they sat up to play cards!

A college professor announces that the earth will cease revolving in 5321. Now then some game sport ought to bet him a million that it won't!

Chicago proposes to give all its streets names easy to pronounce. But that won't make any difference with the conductors who call them off.

The Chinese emperor is only a little feller, but, judging from the way he writes, he will some day make a fortune out of the six best seller business.

Connecticut grave digger, eighty-five years old, celebrated his birthday by digging his own grave. Some people have queer ideas of amusement.

The Chinese emperor keeps his thoughts to himself, but we have a hunch that he is signaling for an aeroplane, or some other means of rapid locomotion.

The young fellow in Massachusetts who has reached the age of 21 without having kissed a girl may be a virtuous youth, but it strikes us that his early education has been neglected.

The earth, we are told, will be habitable for the next 10,000,000 years. This announcement will cause a feeling of relief among those who have been thinking of leasing apartments on Mars.

A burglar entered a house in New York the other day and stole five volumes of poetry. Perhaps they were wanted for Mona Lisa to help her while away the days of her retirement.

A writer in the Lowell Courier-Citizen has deservedly got into trouble by saying that Germans traveling in Europe are "too often unmitigated swine." Considering the behavior of two many Americans abroad, no American should throw stones at any traveler of any other nationality.

## PRESIDENT SAYS RATES TOO HIGH

### Chief Executive Urges Downward Revision of Schedule K.

## MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

### Document Upholds Protective Principle But at the Same Time Most Ardently Supports Recommendations of Tariff Board.

Washington.—President Taft transmitted to congress the report of the tariff board on schedule K. Accompanying the report, the chief executive sent to the national legislature the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my annual message to congress, December, 1909, I stated that under section 8 of the act of August 5, 1899, I had appointed a tariff board of three members to co-operate with the state department in the administration of the maximum and minimum clause of that act, to make a glossary or encyclopedia of the existing tariff so as to render its terms intelligible to the ordinary reader, and then to investigate industrial conditions and costs of production at home and abroad, with a view to determining to what extent existing tariff rates actually exemplify the protective principle, viz: That duties should be made adequate, and only adequate, to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

I further stated that I believed these investigations would be of great value as a basis for accurate legislation, and that I should from time to time recommend to congress the revision of certain schedules in accordance with the findings of the board.

In the last session of the Sixty-first congress a bill creating a permanent tariff board of five members, of whom not more than three should be of the same political party, passed each house, but failed of enactment because of slight differences on which agreement was not reached before adjournment. Appropriation act provided that the permanent tariff board, if created by statute, should report to congress on schedule K in December, 1911.

Therefore, to carry out so far as lay within my power the purposes of this bill for a permanent tariff board, I appointed in March, 1911, a board of five, adding two members of such party affiliation as would have fulfilled the statutory requirements, and directed them to make a report to me on schedule K of the tariff act in December of this year.

In my message of August 17, 1911, accompanying the veto of the wool bill, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K would be revised and the rates reduced, my veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would make, in December, a detailed report on wool and wool manufactures, with special reference to the relation of the existing rates of duties to relative costs here and abroad, public policy and a fair regard to the interests of the producers and the manufacturers on the one hand and of the consumers on the other demanded that legislation should not be hastily enacted in the absence of such information; that I was not myself possessed at that time of adequate knowledge of the facts to determine whether or not the existing act was in accord with my pledge to support a fair and reasonable protective policy; that such legislation might prove only temporary and inflict upon a great industry the evils of continued uncertainty.

Advocates Reduction of Rates. I now herewith submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of these findings I now recommend that the congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates.

The report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw wool—this is, by the specific rate on the greasy weight, less the amount of grease, wool of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality, from the American market and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer, that the duty on unscoured wool of 33 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low-priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing purposes which cannot be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

To make the preceding paragraph a little plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first-class wool imported under the present duty, which is 11 cents a pound. That would make the duty on the hundred pounds \$11. The merchant part of the wool thus imported is the weight of the wool of this hundred pounds after scouring. If the wool shrinks 80 per cent, as some wool does, then the duty in such a case would amount to \$11 on 20 pounds of scoured wool. This, of course, would be prohibitory. If the wool shrinks only 50 per cent, it would be \$11 on 50 pounds of wool, and this is near to the average of the great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wool.

These discriminations could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, that is, in terms of the value of the goods, first, that it increases administrative difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through undervaluation; and, second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer can best stand competition; while, if prices decline the duty is decreased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs protection.

Method That Meets Difficulty. Another method of meeting the difficulty of taxing the greasy pound is to assess a specific duty on greasy wool in terms of its scoured content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkages, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board reports that this method is feasible in practice and could be administered without great expense.

The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in categorical terms the cost of wool production and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that, taking all varieties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present duty.

The report shows that the duties on wools, wool wastes, and shoddy, which are

adjusted to the rate of 33 cents on unscoured wool, are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on scoured wool is prohibitory. In general, they are assessed at rates as high as, or higher than, the duties paid on the clean content of wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imported.

Some Duties Prohibitory. The duties on many classes of wool manufacture are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops, of yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns of a very high grade), and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

On tops up to 52 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 45 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent, with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths, the existing rates frequently run to 150 per cent, and on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent.

On the other hand, the findings show that the duties which run to such high and valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since foreign goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one yard samples of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was \$4.84; the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, \$76.90; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, \$118.74; or a nominal duty of 133 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at \$59.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

Would Reduce Duties. Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in time of scarcity, so that they form a temptation to monopoly and conspiracy to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with the principle.

The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad. It is found that the cost of yarn and cloth of the domestic woolen and worsted manufacturer has in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The findings show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. Under the protective policy a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people has been established despite these handicaps.

In regarding reduction and reduction I therefore find that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

The board recommends that an equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics, and that, excepting for a compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and effectively. Any single rate which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost here and abroad, on highly finished goods involving such labor would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the labor cost is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufacture, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trade development in recent years. I therefore recommend that in any reduction of the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem duties on cloths be carefully considered and applied.

Praises Work of Committee. I venture to say that no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woolens of the world over. It is a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. They were chosen from both political parties, but have allowed no partisan spirit to prompt or control their inquiries. They are unanimous in their findings. I feel sure that after the report has been printed and studied the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in respect to this schedule of the tariff will convince all of the wisdom of making such a board permanent, in order that it may treat each schedule of the tariff as it has treated this, and then keep its bureau of information up to date with current changes in the economic world.

It is no part of the function of the tariff board to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings of fact on which rates of duty may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge. It is the duty of the economic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K, in so far as it relates to the protective principle, and present the data as to relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs. I recommend that such revision be proceeded with at once.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT.  
The White House, Dec. 20, 1911.

Napoleon's Model Library. In view of the recent talk about limiting the size of libraries by destroying the rubbish, it is interesting to remember that Napoleon once tried to make a list of all the books in the world which were worth preserving. He believed when he sat down to his task that a thousand volumes would suffice; but the list grew under his hands and ultimately included three thousand volumes. Even so, however, there were omissions of which Lord Rosebery and Mr. Edmund Gosse, as well as the general reader, would have been likely to complain. When the emperor came to look over his first list, he found that he had unaccountably left out the Bible. In his second list he forgot to mention not only Virgil and Shakespeare but—very curiously—Moliere.

Nothing the Matter. Canvasser—Are you single? Man at the Door—Yes. "Why, the people next door told me you were married."

"So I am."

"You told me just now you were single."

"Yes; so I did."

"Well, what is the matter with you?"

"Nothing, sir. My name is Single."

"And I'm married. Good day, sir."

## COWS AFFECTED WITH DISEASE

### Marshall Says 35 Per Cent. of Cattle Tested Are Tuberculin.

## DANGEROUS TO HUMAN BEING

### M. A. C. Professor, in Talk Before the Central Michigan Holstein Breeders, Declares Condition Should Be Remedied.

Lansing.—"Thirty-five per cent. of the cattle tested in Michigan are tuberculin," stated Dr. Charles E. Marshall, professor of bacteriology at M. A. C., in a talk before the Central Michigan Holstein Breeders' association which held its third annual meeting in Grange hall, at Lansing. "From an economic standpoint it is wise to test cattle regardless of any possibility of the disease being conveyed to the human family.

"For a long time it has been admitted that a large share of the tuberculosis in the human family comes from the human family. But it is possible for the germ to be transferred from the cow to the human being, tests having been made which demonstrate whether the infant has bovine or human tuberculosis. Seven to ten per cent. of the infants affected can be traced to bovine sources."

Doctor Marshall said that many states now have strict laws which regulate very carefully the sale of infected cattle. Michigan has a law which prohibits their importation. He declared that some owners of cattle proceed to get rid of them by selling when it is discovered that their cattle are infected. This is not strictly honorable, he said, and should not be favored by any association.

"Every breeder of cattle must sooner or later come to the tuberculin test," said he. "Of the cattle tested in this state, 35 per cent. are tuberculin. This points out a condition which should be remedied, and the earlier the better. If we strike early at it, less mischief will be done. If not the results will become more and more disastrous. Tuberculosis is increasing and quite rapidly in many quarters."

In response to questions asked him, Doctor Marshall stated that it is only by properly testing animals when about to purchase, that tuberculosis can be kept out of a herd. The disease does not respond readily to any of the cures attempted.

## Michigan Will Be \$152,000 Short.

Because of an under-estimate as to the general deficit in the general fund of the state on January 1, 1912, the state's financial account will show a shortage on January 1 of about one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars instead of a balance, as was expected last winter.

Governor Osborn was informed of the true condition in a letter from State Accountant Fred Z. Hamilton, who states that while he estimated last February that the amount needed would be \$561,000, it has since developed that \$650,000 was needed and that other drains have developed which increase the amount agreed upon by Governor Osborn and the legislature with which to balance the account.

The situation indicates that state expenditures have been increasing faster than was approximated and the wiping out of the deficit which has existed ever since the primary school money was separated from other state moneys, appears to be a more difficult task than expected.

An additional shortage has been created by the increased equalized valuation of the state, making increased appropriations for the university and agricultural college. These two institutions will receive \$263,000 more money than was estimated.

There is another item which may increase the shortage to be inherited by the next legislature. There was included among the appropriation bills an item of \$125,000 for the use of the Jackson and Marquette prisons in establishing industries to employ convicts on state account. Each institution was authorized to expend \$62,500 of the amount to carry out this purpose if needed. Inadvertently, however, the bills were not included in the Budget Items which State Accountant Hamilton included in his tax levy, as a result of which they were not spread and the fund is shy. The money, however, can be provided out of the state fund and a later legislature make provision for replacing it if either prison makes a demand for its share.

## Eagles Are Placed Under Protection.

Eagles have been placed under protection in Michigan, as non-game birds, by the state non-game commission, according to the annual report which Prof. W. B. Barrows, of the agricultural college submitted, as secretary of the commission. He states that while the commission appreciates that eagles are only beneficial to a limited extent and occasionally do some injury, yet it is believed that the steady decline in their numbers in Michigan warrants protecting them.

## Select Flint for Convention.

Flint was selected as the town for the next state convention of the Republican State league of Michigan at a meeting in Detroit. It will be held in February at the same time as the meeting of the Genesee County Republican club. Col. William A. Waite, president, presided.

Speakers at the banquet at the state convention will include, it was decided, John Hays Hammond, president of the National league; Congressman Francis Burke, Pittsburgh; Governor Bass, New Hampshire, and a cabinet officer to be decided on later. Other prominent Republicans, many of them Michigan men, will be added to the list before the final details are completed.

The report of Malcolm J. McLeod of the meeting of the executive committee of the national league, in Washington, was read. The officers of the state league present were: President, Col. Will A. Waite, Detroit; vice-president, Roy M. Watkins, Grand Rapids; secretary, Roy E. Brownell, Fenton; treasurer, Frank N. Wakeman, Paw Paw; next president, Samuel H. Kelly, and National Committeeman Roy C. Lyle.

No interference in the primaries will be tolerated by the league, according to the overwhelming sentiment of those present. It will be only after the party candidates are nominated that the league will support individuals. This is in accord with the long-established policy of the league.

Colonel Waite entertained the officers at dinner at the Fellowcraft club.

## State Law Ignored by Loan Agencies.

All but two of the many loan agencies of Detroit are ignoring the law passed by the legislature at its last session compelling them to take out a license before they can do business and requiring them to charge only two per cent. interest and a small fee.

The law went into effect August 15, but Sergt. A. Hicks of the mayor's office, who has the supervision over the companies, and who issues the licenses, says the Provident and Detroit Mortgage companies are the only ones doing business legally.

After the state law was passed the common council adopted an ordinance with terms similar to the legislation enacted at Lansing. Both the state law and city ordinances are consequently being disregarded by the agencies.

Test cases of the validity of the law are now pending in the local courts, but it will probably be some time before an opinion is obtained. In the meantime the loan merchants are charging from six to ten per cent, and in some cases more exorbitant rates of interest.

Only recently Sergeant Hicks was called on to aid a man living on Wabash avenue who had obtained a loan of \$150. After paying back the greater part of the loan he clashed with the agency over the amount due and appealed to the mayor's office. The agency was demanding that he pay it \$160.15, but Mr. Hicks discovered that all it had coming was \$13.55.

## Fewer Divorce Decrees Granted.

There were 16,046 divorce cases under consideration in the courts of Michigan during the year 1910, according to compilations from the records in the office of Secretary of State Martindale, and 3,246 divorces granted.

The report shows there were 10,450 bills for divorce pending in the courts on January 1, 1909, while 5,596 new bills were filed during the year. While there were 3,246 divorces granted, there were only 63 refused, 236 being withdrawn or otherwise disposed of and 12,501 go over as pending for the present year. Taking 16,046 as the aggregate number before the courts, the number granted constitute 20.2 per cent. of the total number of petitions.

How the divorce has grown in popularity is shown by the statement made in the report, which shows that in 1898 there were only 2,475 cases pending, in 1899 there were only 2,475 cases pending, in 1899 there were 2,959, in 1902 the number had grown to 4,857, in 1905 it was 7,430, in 1908 there were 10,556.

## Osborn May Sift Hospital Charges.

Governor Osborn hints that there may be an investigation of conditions under which business in the Kalamazoo state hospital is conducted as a result of complaints received by him from a source he does not make public.

"I has come to my notice that Doctor Osborne, the Kalamazoo member of the hospital board, has been placing the funds of the institution in a bank which pays a smaller rate of interest than could be procured elsewhere," said Governor Osborn, who arrived at Kalamazoo. "I asked him about the matter and he said that if I persisted in asking pertinent questions he would resign. I told him that under the circumstances that might be the best thing he could do. Possibly an investigation would be a good thing."

Doctor Osborne declares that under no circumstances will he resign until his full term of office has expired.

## New Michigan Corporations.

The following companies have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state: Detroit Switch Lock company, Detroit, \$25,000; principal stockholder, Albert Kaltzschmidt; Acme White Lead and Color Works company, Detroit, increase from \$2,750,000 to \$4,000,000; Brandau Shoe company, Detroit, \$40,000, principal stockholder, Adam Brandau; City Realty company, Detroit, \$40,000, principal stockholders, F. M. Alken and George H. Kleinert.

## PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, FACIAL ERUPTIONS

### All Disappear When Gettysburg Man Uses Resinol.

How happy would men and women be did they know, as does R. G. Parry, of Gettysburg, Pa., how to remove blackheads and pimples and restore their skin to its natural healthy state! Many a beautiful woman is rendered homely by facial eruptions. This letter may be the means of showing a way to those thus afflicted. Read it thoroughly and give it thought.

"For some months my face was covered with pimples and blackheads. Hearing of Resinol Soap, I immediately began to use it, and was greatly benefited, especially so in its having caused the disappearance of all facial eruptions.

"R. G. PARRY, Gettysburg, Pa."

Resinol Soap quickly relieves and removes skin affections and Resinol Ointment is without a rival in relieving eczema, scalds, burns, tetter, milk crust, ringworm, barber's itch, pimples, rash, itching, blackheads, boils, chilblains, chaps and cracking of the skin, etc. Your druggist is familiar with the efficacy of Resinol Ointment, and will sell it to you in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes, or, if free trial is desired, write for sample to Department 86, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

## MADE A BUM JOB OF IT.



Puffman—Sir, I am a self-made man!

Blunt—By George! You look like the kind of man you'd be apt to make!

Meant to Be Real Bad. Two little girls residing in East Eighty-sixth street, Virginia Clough and Claire Feldman, who had long envied their boy playmates for their ability to enjoy such badness as is inherent in boys, resolved to be bad themselves. To this end they shut themselves up in Virginia's room and proceeded to be naughty. In fact, they practiced swearing—just to see what would happen.

When they were quite sure that none would overheard them each produced a slip of paper containing the swear word and fired away.

"Bulldog!" said Virginia.

"Cigars!" was Claire's reply.

But the ceiling didn't drop, and there was no earthquake to swallow them up, and the two resumed their play, a trifle disappointed at the tame termination of their badness.—Cleveland Leader.

## 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. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Kindly Repartee. "I refused him because I want a husband who has known sorrow and acquired wisdom."

"But, my dear, if you had accepted him he would soon have met your requirements."

## Such a Difference.

Usher—Are you a friend of the groom?

Madam—Oh, my, no! I'm the bride's mother.—Judge.

## Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of \$10,000 or \$12,000 an acre every year.

Land purchased 3 years ago at \$10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at \$25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

## Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, good railroads.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

C. J. Broughton, 418 Herchuleon & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. J. D. Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Hall, 125 2d St., Milwaukee, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use

Thompson's Eye Water

TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS



# SENATE WITH TAFT

PRESIDENT IS UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED IN ABROGATING RUSSIAN TREATY OF 1832.

## LODGE MEASURE IS PASSED

Senator Hitchcock Offers Resolution Giving Religion and Race Prejudice as Reason for Termination of Pact, But It Is Defeated.

Washington.—The threatened crisis over the question of Jewish passports in Russia is a matter of history and the treaty of 1832 will be terminated without hurting the feelings of the Russian government.

Without a dissenting vote the senate passed the Lodge resolution approving the president's course in notifying Russia that the treaty will terminate December 31, 1912. The harmony that prevails in the senate may be taken as a guarantee that the house will concur in the resolution.

The only opposition to the resolution was led by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who offered a substitute stating that the reasons for terminating the treaty are Russia's discrimination against American citizens because of religious or racial prejudices.

Hitchcock got the support of O'Gorman of New York, Rayner of Maryland, Culberson of Texas and Williams of Mississippi. But two Democrats, Stone of Missouri and Shively of Indiana united with Root, Lodge and Heyburn in approving of President Taft's course.

Even the Democrats, who resented the president's mixing into the affair before congress had acted and trying to ignore the Sulzer resolution, were eager to have the treaty terminated somehow. So when the Hitchcock resolution was voted down by 54 to 16, they all wheeled into line and 72 of them voted for the Lodge resolution, and none against it.

While Hitchcock did his best to get his substitute adopted, neither he nor any of those who supported him on the floor showed any rancor. The only question upon which there was the least difference of opinion was the form the resolution should take.

The joint resolution which was adopted follows:

Whereas, The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia, concluded on the 18th day of December, 1832, provides in article 12 thereof that it "shall continue in force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1839, and if, one year before that date, one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other by an official notification its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification;" and

Whereas, On the 17th day of December, 1911, the president caused to be delivered to the imperial Russian government by the American ambassador at St. Petersburg an official notification on behalf of the government of the United States, announcing its intention to terminate the operation of this treaty upon the expiration of the year commencing on the first of January, 1912; and

Whereas, Said treaty is no longer responsive in various respects to the political principles and commercial needs of the two countries; and

Whereas, The restrictions placed thereon by the contracting parties differ upon matters of fundamental importance and interest to each, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the notice thus given by the president of the United States to the government of the empire of Russia to terminate said treaty in accordance with the terms of the treaty, is hereby adopted and ratified.

## PACKERS' TRIAL IS BEGUN

Jury Is Secured and United States Attorney Makes Opening Address Scoring Meat Trust.

Chicago.—The jury which is to hear the evidence against the ten Chicago packers who are on trial for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law having been completed and sworn in, United States District Attorney James H. Wilkerson began his opening address, outlining the government's case against the defendants.

The jury is notably rural in character, only three of the twelve men being Chicagoans. Three of the jurymen are farmers and the rest are business men and employes in small towns near Chicago.

In his address to the jury Mr. Wilkerson arraigned the so-called beef trust as the "most complete and systematic engine for the suppression of competition known to the industrial world."

Emperor Is Critically Ill. Vienna.—A change for the worse was reported in the condition of Emperor Franz Josef, causing greater anxiety to the physicians and entourage of the monarch. The doctors fear that pneumonia may develop.

College Scared by Smallpox. Providence, R. I.—Alarmed by the epidemic of smallpox which has afflicted several hundred persons in the Pawtucket valley, President Faunce has ordered that all students at Brown university be vaccinated.

# "FIGHTING DICK" QUILTS

ADMIRAL WAINWRIGHT RETIRES FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Executive Officer of Battleship Maine Reaches Age Limit and Leaves Navy—Career Brilliant.

Washington, D. C.—The official life of "one of the greatest fighters, best fellows, and most-beloved officers the service afloat has ever had" expired when, on the sixty-second anniversary of his birth, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, aid for operations in the navy department, was retired from active service.

No officer in the United States navy today is better known or better liked than "Fighting Dick" Wainwright. His record of service is long and efficient. He was graduated from the naval academy in 1868, but it was not until the early '90s that his name began to be heard outside of the service. He was executive officer of the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor.

"I will never set my foot on Cuban soil until the Maine is avenged," Captain Wainwright declared as the waters closed over the twisted and torn hull of the American battleship as it carried down to their death 266 sailors and marines. For weeks, from dawn to dark, Wainwright toiled beside the wreck, directing the divers' work and recovering the bodies of the dead.

When war was declared with Spain, Captain Wainwright was among the first to apply for active service. He was delighted when he was placed in command of J. Pierpont Morgan's transformed pleasure yacht, the Corsair. The little vessel was renamed the Gloucester, in honor of the Massachusetts city where Wainwright was born.

The Gloucester lost no time in joining the blockading fleet at Santiago. When the Spanish fleet attempted to escape the Gloucester pounded her and destroyed the two torpedo boat destroyers.

Admiral Wainwright comes of a famous naval family.

## WARSHIP FOR MAINE BODIES

Taft Determined Last Rites for Spanish War Martyrs Shall Be of Utmost Dignity.

Washington.—President Taft again evidenced his desire to have the bodies of the American sailors who went down in the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor treated with the utmost dignity.

The president has learned that a local undertaker had been engaged to prepare the remains of a number of bodies discovered in the sunken wreck and ship them to Washington to be buried in Arlington with other victims of the disaster.

He sent a communication to Secretary of the Navy Meyer instructing him to have the bodies brought from Havana aboard one of the largest United States battleships, conveyed by another monster vessel.

## ALFRED G. VANDERBILT WEDS

Mrs. McKim Becomes the Bride of Millionaire in England—Both Are Divorcees.

London.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, from whom he inherited a fortune estimated at \$100,000,000, was married at Regate, Surrey, to Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, daughter of Capt. Isaac Emerson, the Baltimore millionaire and divorced wife of Dr. Smith H. McKim.

The ceremony was performed by a registrar. The witnesses were: J. D. Langdon, Miss Ethel McCormack, Roy C. Gaffer and Walter Webb Ware. Following the marriage the bridal party went to Gloucester house, where a reception was held.

## BAR PACKERS FROM BRITAIN

Indicted Chicago Firms Are Excluded From Bidding for Army and Navy Meat Contracts.

London.—The British government has decided to exclude all the American meat packers, against whom prosecutions have been instituted in the United States, from tendering contracts for the supply of meat to the British army and navy, pending the settlement of the suits.

The decision of the government is due to the opposition of labor and advanced radical members of parliament to the American trusts.

## O. K.'S ON 'FULL CREW' ACT

United States Supreme Court Decides That Indiana Law Is Constitutional.

Washington.—The constitutionality of the "full crew" act of Indiana, regulating the size of crews on freight, passenger and mail trains, was upheld by the Supreme court.

Tarrers Are Fined \$200. Lincoln Center, Kan.—Sherrill Clark and John Schmidt, under conviction for complicity in the tarring of Miss Mary Chamberlain, the Shady Bend school teacher, were sentenced by Judge Grover in the district court, each being fined \$200 and costs.

Orphan Twins Die in Fire. Paterson, N. J.—Frederick and Caroline Sterkey, twins, aged four, and orphans, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home in which they lived.

# TAKING DICTATION



"I Wish My Stenographer Could See Me Now."

## JURY FREES GIRLS

LILLIAN GRAHAM AND ETHEL CONRAD, WHO SHOT STOKES, FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

## VERDICT IN 58 MINUTES

Young Women Become Hysterical When They Are Acquitted of Attempt to Kill New York Millionaire—Given Ovation by Crowd.

New York.—Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, the young women who shot W. E. D. Stokes in the legs, are acquitted. The acquittal was returned in record-breaking time, but fifty-eight minutes to think it over and reach a verdict.

Miss Graham fell into the arms of Miss Conrad and they were locked in a tearful embrace when friends rushed to their aid.

After holding a triumphant reception in the courtroom were escorted from the criminal court building by a cheering crowd.

In his charge to the jury Judge Marcus eliminated the attempted murder charge from the indictment, restricting the jury to the charges of assault with intent to kill and assault with intent to do bodily harm. His contention was that the shooting in the Varuna apartment on the night of June 7 was not premeditated.

The closing plea of Assistant District Attorney Buckner was a vicious attack on the girls and a denunciation of Stokes. Of the latter he said: "It makes no difference whether you like Stokes or not. I don't like him. I'm glad he isn't my father. My father is a minister of the Gospel and stands for everything Stokes isn't. This has nothing to do with the case, however. The fact remains that Stokes was a wily old man who knew better than to get himself into a breach of promise suit. There was not an element of love in the whole affair. It was just on Stokes' part and on Miss Graham's part it was lucre."

The girl's plea was extortion, pure and simple, he declared, with Ethel Conrad, "a wildcat and kitten," as the prime mover.

He said the whole episode was a blackmailing scheme and heaped all the blame on Miss Conrad, whom he described as "the most remarkable woman I have ever met, the most astounding combination of a wildcat and kitten the world has known in many years—and only nineteen years old!"

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## HOLD STATE MOB LAW VALID

United States Supreme Court Rules on Illinois Cases Involving Millions of Dollars.

Washington.—The constitutionality of the Illinois statutes to indemnify the owners of property for damages caused by mobs or riots was upheld by the Supreme court of the United States. Several cases brought under this law are said to be pending in the Illinois state courts, involving claims for damages aggregating many millions of dollars.

Wabash in Receivers' Hands. St. Louis.—F. A. Delano, Edward B. Pryor and William K. Bixby were appointed receivers for the Wabash railroad by Judge Adams of the United States circuit court, in answer to a petition filed by the Westinghouse Air Brake company. Each of the receivers is required to give bonds in the sum of \$300,000.

Sandford Is Given Ten Years. Portland, Me.—Ten years in the federal prison at Atlanta was the sentence imposed upon Rev. Frank W. Sandford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society of Shiloh, for causing the deaths of six persons on the yacht Coronet.

Emperor's Illness Slight. Vienna.—Reports in circulation that Emperor Franz Josef is dangerously ill are without basis of truth. The emperor, it was stated, is suffering from a cold.

## FORT PLOT IS BARED

ATTACKS WITH TORCH AND DYNAMITE ON RILEY.

## Double Guards Placed on Duty After Officers Received Letters—Damage to Government \$1,000,000.

Fort Riley, Kan.—Following the arrest of Rev. C. N. Brewer, Mrs. Anna Jordan and five soldiers, it developed that for nine months federal army officers at Fort Riley have been fighting an alleged plot to destroy the big army reservation. Not only were there frequent incendiary fires and dynamite explosions, but the commanding officers received frequent letters threatening them with death and the fort with destruction.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler, commander of the post; Col. Eli D. Hoyle, in command of the Sixth field artillery, and Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield were recipients of letters threatening them with personal violence and the blowing up of their homes.

The first and one of the worst fires was the night of March 14, when the quartermaster's storehouse was entirely destroyed with a loss of \$250,000. Another fire on March 20 damaged the cavalry ordnance building.

An attempt not only to burn a building, but to burn soldiers, was made the night of June 3. Mattresses were saturated with kerosene and set on fire. Early discovery saved the building and probably many lives.

At midnight June 24, the government bridge was dynamited. The morning of June 28 fire destroyed Troop A stable and killed 27 horses. August 9 an attempt was made to blow up the water main and cut the fort entirely from its supply of water. The attempt was only partly successful.

## RECOVER FORTY-FIVE BODIES

Now Believed There Are No More Living Miners in Briceville Coal Shaft.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Forty-five dead bodies have been removed from the Cross Mountain mine, which, with the five men rescued alive, makes a total of fifty given up from the tomb. The officials of the company claim that there were only 86 men at work at the time of the explosion, but even were they able to tell exactly those who checked in, still many miners, boys and helpers went into the mines who do not appear on the company's list.

Not another live miner will, in all probability, be taken from the mine, as there is little to indicate that there is a living thing in the underground passages.

## TWELVE KILLED IN WRECK

Silk Train on St. Paul Road Runs Into Columbian Limited at Odessa, Minn.

Odessa, Minn.—Crashing into the rear of the Chicago bound Columbian limited, the fast new all-steel train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, a silk special which was following at terrific speed close behind killed 12 passengers and injured nearly a score more. The collision occurred a short distance from Odessa.

Unexpected stoppage of the Columbian by block signals and failure to signal the silk train, which was running as a second section of the limited, are believed to have caused the wreck.

Charles W. Morse Collapses. Atlanta, Ga.—Charles W. Morse collapsed when informed that President Taft had refused to grant him a Christmas pardon. The news was carried to the former New York banker by his little daughter.

Big Buffalo Lock Done. Buffalo, N. Y.—The largest inland ship lock in the world has just been completed here at a cost of \$1,250,000. The contract was let by the government in 1908. The lock is 600 feet long and 70 feet wide.

# TREATY IS KILLED

HOUSE PASSED LODGE RESOLUTION UPHOLDING PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON RUSSIAN PACT.

## FEAR OF CRISIS DISAPPEARS

State Department and White House Push Negotiations for New Understanding With Czar's Government.

Washington.—The Lodge resolution ratifying the action of President Taft in notifying the czar of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 and passed in the senate by a vote of 72 to 0 was passed in the house by a viva voce vote. The only negative vote was cast by Mr. Macon of Georgia.

Carrying out informal instructions from the committee on foreign affairs, Chairman Sulzer moved that the house concur in the senate resolution.

Mr. Sulzer said the United States should seek closer relations with Russia.

"Do you believe the abrogation will give recognition to American Jews in Russia?" asked Mr. Berger of Wisconsin.

"I believe it will bring about a change in conditions," said Mr. Sulzer. "We know that after many secretaries of state and many presidents had failed to terminate the Russian treaty President Taft did effectually move in the matter two days after the house had passed its resolution demanding the abrogation of the treaty," said Mr. Sulzer. He said President Taft had ignored the senate by acting on the house resolution and sending notice to Russia and had ignored the senate, and that the senate then ignored the president by sending back to the house an amendment to the latter's resolution. So it appeared that all branches of the government had affirmed the action started by the house.

Mr. Maltby of New York, the only member of the house who voted against the Sulzer resolution, spoke in opposition to action by the house, saying the United States would not help to improve the "inhuman" conditions in Poland by terminating all commercial relations with Russia.

While congress is severing certain relations with Russia, the state department and the White House are working vigorously to push negotiations looking to the drawing of a new understanding. That this is a delicate task is acknowledged. The best of feeling thus far marks the negotiations, but the difficulties, while not insurmountable, are great.

With the abrogation incident closed, diplomats of both countries believe a way out of the embarrassing situation will be found. The one great drawback to prompt readjustment, it is acknowledged, will be the endeavor of both political parties, on the eve of a presidential campaign, to seek political capital in the existing misunderstanding.

## ACCUSED PASTOR CUTS SELF

Drastic Operation Saves Life of Rev. Richeson, Held for Murder of Girl.

Boston.—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, awaiting trial on January 15 on an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree by administering cyanide of potassium to Avis Linnell of Hyannis in Boston on October 15, seriously injured himself in his cell at the Charles street jail with a piece of tin from a marmalade can.

The self-inflicted injuries were such that the accused preacher was nearly dead from loss of blood when a keeper attracted by his groans summoned physicians, who decided an immediate operation was necessary to save his life. The physicians are of the opinion that Richeson did not intend to commit suicide.

It is believed that Richeson will recover unless blood poisoning should set in and that he will be able to be in court on January 15 when he is to be called for trial.

In legal circles it was stated that some action was probably be taken before the trial begins to inquire into the sanity of the accused clergyman.

## FOUR SLAYERS GIVEN STAY

Governor Deneen Repeives Young Men Who Murdered Fred W. Guelzow at Chicago.

Chicago.—The four slayers of Fred W. Guelzow, Jr., a truck farmer, who was murdered at Lincoln and Peterson avenues October 20, who were sentenced to be hanged December 22, were granted a reprieve until February 16 by Governor Deneen and the board of pardons.

The men who were to have been hanged are Ewald and Frank Shilblawski, brothers, and Phillip Sommerling and Thomas Schultz.

## Kentucky Woman, 107, Dies.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Kentucky lost its oldest inhabitant by the death of Mrs. Henrietta Jones, one hundred and seven years old. She was a native of Maryland, but had lived in this state most of her life. Five aged children survive her.

## Iowa Furniture Factory Burned.

Mason City, Ia.—The plant of the Weir Wardrobe company, furniture manufacturers, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

# MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS

Detroit.—Because he declared he was speeding his automobile in order to keep a Sunday evening engagement with his sweetheart, W. E. Cronenwett escaped in Judge Connolly's court without a fine.

"I was late, your honor," he said, "and I had to keep an engagement with my girl. I hope you'll take that into consideration."

"We have to take care of these young men who are calling steadily," said the court, "so you can go this time; but don't come in here again."

Cadillac.—The coroner's inquest in the death of Mrs. Fred Coster, who was found dead in her home, rendered a verdict that the woman came to her death from a gunshot wound caused by a gun in the hands of Carl Bliss, the boarder in the family, who was the first to know of the death. The case of probable murder flattened out, it being very evident that Bliss accidentally shot the woman, and he confessed that fact. He was cleaning the gun at the time and thought the chamber of the rifle was empty. When he picked up the gun from the floor the hammer struck a rung on a chair and the gun went off while the woman was standing two feet away. Bliss admitted that his first story was a lie, given for the reason that he feared any other procedure would fasten the charge of murder against him. He will probably be discharged by Sheriff Evans tomorrow.

Port Huron.—Fred Buchanan, the sixteen-year-old Sarnia boy who was arrested in this city for entering and trying to rob the plumbing shop of Gibson Bros., can give credit for his freedom to a medal awarded him some time ago by the Canadian government. It was found that the juvenile court had no jurisdiction over Buchanan. The only thing left for the court to do with him was to try him on a charge of burglary, a conviction meaning a term of years in prison. Investigation by the authorities proved that the boy had been awarded a medal and a gold watch by the Canadian government for bravery in saving a child's life.

Jackson.—For the second time within two days George H. Sweet of Detroit, formerly at the head of the closed banks of Hunkin and Whitmore Lake, has been placed under arrest. He was charged on the complaint made against him charging larceny, and was rearrested on a complaint made by Henry Kutt of Munith charging false pretenses. He demanded an examination, which has been set for Friday. Unable to furnish a bond of \$500, he is held at the county jail.

Saginaw.—Mrs. Nicola Labanio, wife of the Sicilian held as an accomplice of John Massine, the convicted "Black Hand" will be deported. An immigration official arrived in Saginaw and will take the woman to Detroit, where she will be deported with a number of other undesirable foreigners. Mrs. Labanio was taken into custody several weeks ago and was to be deported as soon as her husband's trial was held. As the trial will be delayed longer than first anticipated, the government declined to wait.

Bad Axe.—As had been anticipated by the prosecution, the arrest of Mrs. Carrie Boddy Sparling on the charge of murder by poison of her son, Cyril, has had the effect to break the reticence she has maintained since the arrest of Dr. MacGregor on the same charge. Between crying spells during her first day in jail she talked quite freely about her arrest and the MacGregor case. She was particularly bitter over the finding of poison in her home by Nurse Gibbs, and declares that it was a "put-up job."

Marquette.—To Miss Lena Bobko, a comely young woman of seventeen years, residing in this city, is believed to belong the distinction of being the only possessor of a tame raccoon, a raccoon that takes the place of a dog or a cat as a family pet. When it is taken into consideration that the "coon" is not a native of the north country, although they abound in southern Michigan in large numbers, the success of the Marquette girl in making a pet of the little animal is all the more cause for wonder.

Flint.—Two men, giving the names of Frank Howard and James Callahan of Toledo, were brought here from Durand after a pistol duel during which they were captured by a sheriff's posse in the Durand rail road yards. Several safe robberies have occurred in Gaines Village recently, and the trail from the scene of an attempted robbery led to Durand. A third man, who escaped, is believed to have been wounded. No member of the posse was hurt.

Bad Axe.—After a sensational climax to his preliminary examination, Dr. Robert A. MacGregor of Ubyly, charged with the murder of Cyril Sparling of Ubyly, was bound over without bail to the circuit court. Mrs. Margaret Gibbs of Port Huron, a nurse, charged with being an accessory after the fact, waived examination. Her bail was fixed at \$1,000 which she furnished. Sheriff McAuley said that a warrant would be served on Mrs. John Wesley Sparling, charging her with poisoning her son Cyril.



## A Christmas Flashlight

It was on a late October afternoon that he first drifted into the settlement house. He was not the type that usually seeks out such a place. There was nothing foreign about him—nothing suggestive of the immigrant. His silvery white hair was brushed back from a face of distinctive refinement, which even the marks of dissipation could not hide. He looked exceedingly frail, possibly tubercular.

He was selling ink and blotters, and receiving a bit of financial encouragement from Miss Newton, the young woman on duty that morning, he called again in a fortnight and yet again. In the course of his visits Miss Newton, whom he always insisted upon seeing, gradually pieced together his reluctant story. He had come from a good old Massachusetts family, was educated at one of the eastern universities and had been an official in a big eastern bank. But the drink habit had fastened itself upon him.

He had married, but his wife had deserted him after two years. She was long since dead, as were all of his immediate family. He had gone through the indescribable experience that the man who is down and out sometimes suffers, though not always, thank God! It was almost twenty years ago that he had left the east.

And now he was in Chicago, cut loose from every old time tie, a derelict in the great city, living in one of the unspeakable west side lodging houses, broken in spirit, in ambition and in health, too proud, in spite of everything, to go to the poorhouse, too weak to much more than earn the 10 cents necessary for a bed and the additional pittance for food.

A few days before Christmas the man appeared again at the settlement. "If—if you had some shoes, miss, that would fit my big feet I'd be very glad to work for them. These are—well, they're pretty summery for walking the streets. I've put newspapers in the soles, but they're wet clean through."

Nothing in the right size could be found, and the man was told to return in a few days, when a pair would be awaiting him. Meantime Miss Newton procured from a friend some new heavy shoes, and, leaving them in the office on the day before Christmas, she said to the one in charge:

"Give these to my lodging house friend when he comes, please, and tell him I cannot see him today. I'm leaving for home tonight, and I have a hundred and one things to do besides packing. It's all right about the shoes. He needn't work them out. Tell him they're a—a sort of Christmas present and to come and see me after New Year's."

But when the man came that afternoon he insisted upon seeing Miss Newton. "It will take only a minute," he urged.

"I'm sorry to trouble you, miss," he apologized when she appeared. "I promise not to keep you long. But I thought to myself as I sat there reading in the public library" (he



H. MEYER  
HE WAS SELLING INK AND BLOTTERS.

often "brushed up," as he would say, on his Latin and Greek history, and few men were better versed than he on matters of the day) "that it was pretty cold and stormy to walk away out here. But I said to myself, 'I'm not the one to break my word to the lady who has been my friend.' Besides, I wanted to give you a little something. I've brought you a few blotters, fancy ones, for your own desk, and here"—he reached down into his pocket—"is this little knife I thought you might use. It's silver all right—just needs a little polish. I've had it a long, long time, miss. \* \* \* Thank you for the shoes. You are very kind to take this trouble for me."

Trouble! Miss Newton tried to think of the right words in reply. The man wanted to work in payment for the shoes. He was sent on an errand or two, and later permission was obtained to give him something to eat. "There, miss," said he as he finished a second cup of coffee and his last piece of bread, "that will do for supper and tomorrow's breakfast too. Oh, but that was good coffee! \* \* \* And so you're going home for Christmas! Isn't that fine? How I wish I had a home to go to! \* \* \* Well, miss, goodbye and a—merry Christmas to you."

And he went out upon the avenue, its windows glistening with Christmas brightness, its stores crowded with eleventh hour shoppers.

When Miss Newton returned after New Year's she waited in vain to hear from her lodging house friend. He never came.

Perhaps—who knows?—perhaps he is at home this Christmas season.

MARY HUMPHREY.

**Sharks in Eastern Seas.**  
Seventeen kinds of sharks inhabit the seas of the far east, the basking shark of the Indian ocean frequently attaining a length of fifty feet.

**Conversation Under the Sea.**  
About 30,000,000 words a year pass under the sea, through cables linking British and North American ports.

**SATURDAY DEC. 23**

**THE GEM THEATRE**

will give a

**Christmas Special**

**MATINEE**

Santa Claus will be there  
and give

**PRESENTS**

to all the little folks

**Doors open at 2:00**

Regular Admission

**IT WON'T DO**

you any good to look for a more attractive, convenient, snug and cosy place to pass a few leisure moment than is that which we place at the service of our patrons.

**TRY ANY ONE**

of our Liquids—They are all good. Even the water we draw is different. Special drinks throughout December.

•••

**JOHNSON & FISHER**

901 DELTA AVENUE

**Winter Work**

We do not crawl into a hole when the first cold snap comes. The bear doesn't need a plumber, in his hollow log, but you do often.

For repair work or new construction, I am always in readiness. My guarantee is

Good Work and the Best Material

**H. J. KRUEGER**

PHONE 260-J

**Don't Fail**

To see my holiday display. I have made full preparation to satisfy all demands during the

**Holiday Season**

and I will be very glad to welcome you to my hospitable board. During the Jovial Christmastide we will have an extra smile for those who wish to smile with us.

**P. W. Peterson**

725 DELTA

Many of the states exhibited two or three products at the big land show while the Upper Peninsula incorporated the whole gamut of agricultural products. The display of apples also called forth much surprise and favorable comment. Here also the Upper Peninsula excelled, for there were on view more than two dozen varieties of apples while other exhibitors displayed generally from eight to twelve varieties. The vegetables and grains also figured conspicuously in the display and the growing celery and Brussels sprouts always attracted attention. It was a splendid demonstration of the fact that the Upper Peninsula is not a one-crop country. Its great variety of soils, large extent of territory and one thousand miles of coast line make it possible to raise almost every variety of crop known that can be grown in this latitude.

Christmas tree ornaments at half price. Get our price before you buy. It will cost you nothing to look.

STEWART'S PHARMACY

The city council met Monday and referred the water board's recommendation for reduced rates back to that body, considering that the city's income is too small already, compared with the need of paying off some portion of its debt. The report of Justice Scott, with \$20 fines accompanying, was accepted. Some of the aldermen criticised the cemetery board for paying a sexton salary in the winter time. The mayor pointed out that the cemetery board is an independent body, and not answerable to the council.

The event of next week will be the big masquerade ball at Wasa Hall next Friday evening. Eight prizes have been put up by District Manager Cramer, of the Yeomen. The best of music will be provided, and all are heartily invited to attend.

That Gladstone is becoming urbane in its ways is evidenced by the fact that a new electric mixer of drinks has been installed by Johnson & Fisher. The machine is a shiny bit of nickel plate, with its own motor and transformer, and when its spindle is inserted into a glass, it forms of the contents a miniature Maelstrom that brings back to Soren memories of the early days on the Lofodens. The machine and the novelty of its operation has already increased the demand for mingled concoctions about 14371 per cent.

The Houghton Gazette, p. e., refutes the assertion that there is but one Paris, and then rashly remarks "there is but one Boston." In America, or England?

At the examination Tuesday evening, twenty-six applicants were present, and passed with high standing, into the Boy Scouts. The excellent preparation of all the boys was noteworthy. The first three patrols, of eight each, have been organized, and next Tuesday evening another examination will be held at the same place for additional applicants. Messrs. Miner, Ogden, Bredahl and Doig acted as judges.

Now if Russia goes to war with us and takes back Alaska, it will settle that whole troublesome coal question.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, B. of L. E., on Wednesday elected Mrs. James Inman, past president; Mrs. John Murdock, president; Mrs. John Roe, vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Cameron, secretary; Mrs. W. J. Moore, treasurer; Mrs. Fitzpatrick, chaplain; Mrs. John Johnson, guide, Mrs. W. O'Brien, sentinel. The Gladstone and Escanaba divisions will hold a joint installation in early January.

Over 500 books to select from, 5 cents to \$2, prices all in plain figures. See them at

STEWART'S PHARMACY

Premier Borden of Canada says that Canada offered us reciprocity in 1897 and we rejected it. True. We were then engaged in making a Republican tariff, one under which, as Premier Borden points out, the balance of trade with Canada has been heavily in our favor. For the rest, Aunt Della Torrey has often warned her illustrious nephew "Mr. Roosevelt always won in politics because he always let the protective tariff alone."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The shortest days of the year occur this week, but most people will be really short after Christmas.

President Henke, of the cemetery board, states that body finds it cheaper, by experience, to engage a sexton the year round, than to hire different men at odd times, and then release them before they are familiar with the work.

Bill Taft and his tariff board will get the votes of the wool states next year. O yes!

This was the busy week for electric lighting, as well as other business, and it seems as if the traction company had more than it could carry during the rush hours. Around six o'clock, the period of greatest load on the dynamos, the lights burnt very dim, at hardly half their proper brightness.

Editor O'Brien of the Iron River Reporter, observed with sorrow a pile of four-foot wood in the street before the office of the commercial club's civic beauty chairman. So in his usual breezy manner he criticised the receptacle for Ethiopians. During the interval between printing and publication, however, the woodpile disappeared into the owner's cellar, and the editor is scratching his head and wondering where the information leaked out.

Few men that are personally acquainted with Governor Osborn and Auditor General Fuller believe that relations between these two worthy gentlemen are strained to the degree that some politicians would lead them to believe. Osborn will succeed himself as governor or without serious opposition, and Fuller has made good to such an extent as auditor general that he will not have formidable opposition should he desire another term. Michigan Republicans cannot afford to have a family quarrel upon the eve of a presidential election, and that Osborn and his friends will precipitate one at this stage of the game, is not even surmised by politicians that keep their ears and eyes open to trend of current political events.—Manistique Pioneer-Tribune.

Sixteen inch Dry Body Wood single cord \$2.10, full cord \$8.00; 15 inch Maple and Birch mill wood \$1.75 a single cord, \$5.00 a full cord; Hemlock, \$1.15 single and \$2.75 full cord; delivered to any part of the city. Call up C. W. Davis, Phone 7.

The public generally will probably approve the action of that St. Louis jury, which absolutely refused to bring in a verdict in accordance with the orders of the court and finally managed to thwart the judge and render a verdict quite the opposite of what he had instructed. The average layman has never yet been able to figure out in a satisfactory manner why a judge should be permitted to take the finding of a verdict out of the hands of the jury, unless this is done on some technical point of law involved and it is not in relation to a decision as to the facts and evidence. What is a jury for if not to decide on the facts and the evidence as presented, and what excuse can there be for a judge to dictatorially decide that this or that "must" be the verdict? The judicial prerogative of setting a verdict aside may be reasonable protection against the miscarriage of justice, but no judge should take the verdict away from the jury unless there is clear and apparent reason for so doing.—Houghton Gazette.

When you purchase any thing at Stewart's, till the night of the twenty-sixth, save the pink Cash Register checks, and give them to a little girl who is in the contest for the large Dressed Doll, as advertised. Signed by Little Miss.

The internal revenue receipts last year totaled \$322,625,209. The report further states that 270,202 corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of \$67,886,430,519 and a net income to stockholders of \$3,370,250,642, made returns under the new federal law taxing corporations. Whereat the New York World is moved to complain: "This bald summary of financial institutions whose nominal assets equal half the entire estimated wealth of the nation is apparently to be the sole return to the people in the way of publicity from the Corporation Tax Law."

I offer for sale the very desirable property, Block 1 and 4, South Gladstone. This has the creek, and is suitable for a home, dairy or garden. There is also all kinds of fruit. ALBERT LATIMER 26-1f

Gladstone Homestead, B. A. Y., adopted a class of twenty-five Thursday evening. Several applicants were unable to attend, and ten more cards were received for next meeting. A committee was appointed to make preparations for the joint installation January 4, and the work was followed by a social dance.

E. A. Payne has opened a lunch counter in the rear of P. W. Peterson's, where a good, well-cooked meal may be had at any time during business hours. Mr. Payne is known to all in this city as a short-order artist.

To send a Christmas package by mail to Europe costs twelve cents a pound; to send it to Escanaba, sixteen. If parcels post will not pay in this country, it should certainly be abolished internationally.

Oscar Swanson of Wallace, one of the most prosperous farmers in that township, was in town on business Thursday. Mr. Swanson lays claim to being a successful corn raiser, having secured 300 bushels of excellent yellow dent corn on 3½ acres of laand.—Stephenson Journal.

The Escanaba baseball team spent over \$9000 last season and landed in third place. Marquette finished next to the champs for an expenditure of half as much. The question remains: How much money would Escanaba have had to have spent to have wound up the season as the cellar champs?—Mining Journal.

Firemen's night at the Gem drew a good house and proved a moneymaker Wednesday evening. It will be an event once a month until the tournament, and will go far toward piling up a good sized fund. The thanks of the committee are due to Maclaurin & Needham for their generosity.

Rain, snow and ice that praise the Lord, I've watched them at their work; and wished we had another route, or they another kirk.—Kipling.

The fishermen who deplored the scarcity of minnows last winter, are now hauling in almost miraculous draughts. The little shiners abound, and it is only necessary to drop a net anywhere to bring up a week's bait.

## Early Or Late

makes no difference with us. We are always here and you can shop any time of the day.

We offer some fine attractions in goods suitable for Xmas gifts. Fine lines of brass goods.

Cut Glass

Toilet Articles

Perfumeries

Stationery

Leather Goods

Books

Smoking Articles, etc.

**ERICKSON & VON TELL**

DRUGGISTS

DIRECTORY.

GLADSTONE LODGE NO 163.



Meets every Tuesday night in Castle hall, Minnawasca Block. All Visiting Knights are Welcomed.

GLENN W. JACKSON

LAWYER

PHONE 21 OVER POST OFFICE

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. 18xv1.

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.

**Fresh and Juicy**

are all the good and sound beverages I offer you for your solace during the coming

**HAPPY DAYS**

you cannot realize how well I am fixed to make you comfortable unless you come and see.

Electric Beef.

**FRED ANDERSON**

**Paddy**

**Is Willin'**

When the frost takes effect on that piping that you forgot to have protected last fall against its freezing, you will get up and say what you think of yourself, then call 265-J on the phone and tell Burt to bring his thawer up right away and fix things. He is

"Always Ready."

**P. L. BURT**

Phone 265 J.

**Helpful Gifts**

In the many wizard-like Electrical devices for saving labor in the household, you will find an appropriate gift for the home and the housekeeper. Be sure to look over our interesting line of new inventions.

**MACLAURIN & NEEDHAM**

Electrical Contractors

Phone 85

Decorative Illumination is one of our many specialties.

**THAT ODD JOB**

You need waste no more time looking for a carpenter to do it. I have a man ready at any time to come up and fix it.

**THAT HOUSE PLAN**

your wife likes so well. Ask me for a price on putting up the building. I am always ready to estimate.

**William Jacobson**

Phone 125-3 rings.

**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**

**NOW**

is the time to place your order for

**Printing**

with the office that does printing right.

**The Delta.**

From now until after

**Christmas**

I will entertain you with the best of good food and any or all kinds of

**Plain and Fancy**

drinks. Everything kept in stock by

**ANDREW STEVENSON**

Opposite the Christmas Trees



## HOLIDAY GIFTS

No old stock carried over from year to year but absolutely all new and up to date.

Shaving Sets	Hair Brushes	Silver Toilet Sets
Smoker Sets	Toilet Sets	Ebony Toilet Sets
Military Sets	Work Boxes	Gold Toilet Sets
Traveling Sets	Trinket Baskets	Hand Painted Toilet Sets
Fountain Pens	Dolls and Heads	Ladies Leather Bags
Hat Brushes	Games	Silver Ware
Clothes Brushes	Horns	Ink Stands Gold and Silver
Collar and Cuff Boxes	Mechanical Toys	Jewel Cases
1912 Diary	Rubber Balls	Hand Mirrors
Neck tie Racks	Fancy Books	Manicure Sets
Cigar Cases	Harmonicas	Gold Pens
Xmas pkg Cigars	Silver Cups	Fancy Stationery
Ash Trays	Purses	Glove and Hdkf Box

and numerous other articles suitable holiday gifts for young and old Not necessary to buy if you call you are invited.

**LA BAR & NEVILLE, Prop.**

Minnewasca Block

Telephone No. 3

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

## XMAS GOODNESS

For genuine Christmas cheer, when all the folks so dear come home to spend the week, just serve them these:

**Candies**—enough to supply everyone and in so many varieties that you're sure to get your kind here. Prices range from 12½ to 50 cents per lb.

**Fresh fruits**—choice bananas, sweet juicy oranges, clean fresh figs and dates, grape fruit, and varieties of apples, etc. Prices most reasonable.

**New Nuts**—Don't let low prices tempt you, you are sure to get nuts that contains old stock. We guarantee the freshness of our line. Walnuts 18 and 22 cents for extra large quality, Pecans 18c, Filberts 17c, Almonds 20c, Brazils 18c. Mixed nuts 3lbs for 50c. Cranberries, New Mince Meat, Oiler, fancy canned fruits and vegetables.

Also fresh vegetables such as sweet potatoes, lettuce, green onions, radishes, parsley celery, etc., everything that's good for the Xmas dinner we have.

## Don't forget

we are headquarters for fancy and imported dishes. Visit our store. Santa Claus is here.

## GLADSTONE GROCERY

"THE QUALITY STORE"

PHONE 15 P. J. LINDBLAD, PROP.

December 16, 1911 February 17, 1912

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.

December 5, 1911

Notice is hereby given that Louis Tonolo, whose post-office address is Defiance, Michigan, did, on the second day of March, 1911, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 02388, to purchase the S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼, Section 26, Township 42 N., Range 23 W., Michigan Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such values as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been estimated and valued by applicant the timber estimated 40,000 board feet, valued at \$100.00; and the land Nothing; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of February, 1912, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta County, at Escanaba, Michigan.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

OZRO A. BOWEN

Register.

December 16, 1911.

## TAX TITLE NOTICE

To the owner or owners of any and all interests in, or liens upon the land herein described: Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed or deeds issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the register in chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff, for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Description of Land, lot six, block Eighteen, The I. Stephenson Company's Plat of North Escanaba, City of Escanaba according to plat thereof. Amount paid, \$5.96, tax for the year 1907. All in the county of Delta, State of Michigan.

Amount necessary to redeem, \$16.18 plus the fees for service.

Ed W. McRoy

Place of business, Marinette, Wis.

To Peter Vacan, grantee under the last recorded deed, in regular chain, of title, to said land, or any interest therein.

State of Michigan } ss.

County of Delta }

I do hereby certify and return that after careful inquiry and diligent search, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or Post Office address of Peter Vacan, grantee named in the last recorded deed in the regular chain of title, to lot six, block eighteen, The I. Stephenson Company's Plat of North Escanaba, City of Escanaba, according to plat thereof.

I am also unable to ascertain the post-office address or whereabouts of any heir, executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, grantee, mortgagee or assignee of said Peter Vacan, upon the within described premises.

Dated Delta County, Michigan, this 22nd day of November, A. D. 1911

TIM J. CURRAN

Sheriff of said Delta County, Michigan.

My fees, \$1.10

The first mass at All Saints' church on Christmas morning, which will be a high mass, will be at midnight; the second mass at 8:30 o'clock and the third mass at 10:30. Special music and decorations have been prepared for the occasion.

John, the five-year old son of John Murdock, died Thursday afternoon after a week's illness with diphtheria. Owing to the contagious nature of the disease, the little fellow's funeral was held privately Friday morning.

P. L. Bart leaves today for Manistique to attend the election of officers by the Tugmen's Protective Association. The headquarters of local 15 have been transferred to Manistique after the departure of C. D. Mason.

J. D. Colburn, of Cornell, has a large crew at work endeavoring to put the roads in a condition for hauling logs.

The mills of the Cooperage company closed Friday for the holidays. Their opening is conditional on weather favorable to hauling timber, as a supply must be obtained to make operation possible.

Thirty-one members of Rachel Hive, L. O. T. M. M., adjourned from the lodge hall to the Gem Tuesday evening to see the McCabees reproduced in motion-pictures.

The department was called Sunday evening to a chimney blaze at the home of Daniel McGuinn on Delta avenue. Little damage was done.

Tramps are growing numerous in the vicinity. Marshal Murker gave five of them the move-on sign yesterday.

If it rains a little more, it may be possible to float the logs out of the woods instead of sledging them.

Christmas exercises were held Friday at the Kipling schools, in all the grades.

Pearls From the Conch. Some very valuable pearls are obtained from the common conch of Florida. Occasional specimens have sold for \$1,000.

Boiled mutton with caper sauce is familiar to every housekeeper, but all may not know the best way of preparing it. The following rule is recommended by a world famous chef: Procure a fine six pound leg of mutton and beat the meat gently with a cleaver. Put it in a large saucepan, cover with cold water, add two sliced carrots, one sliced turnip, two sliced onions, one sliced leek, two small branches of soup celery, two bay leaves, one spring of thyme, two cloves, one bean of garlic, a good sized table-spoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of pepper. Cover the pan and let the whole boil for an hour and ten minutes. Remove the meat, place it upon a hot platter garnished with a few sprays of parsley and serve with caper sauce.

For caper sauce mix together over the fire two tablespoonfuls of flour and one tablespoonful of a half of butter. Add slowly a pint of real stock, stirring continually. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt and a salt-spoonful of pepper. Reduce the sauce by cooking it to half its original quantity. Add two tablespoonfuls of capers and let the whole boil for about two minutes. Dilute an egg yolk with half a gill of cream. Add this to the sauce and stir the whole for a moment or two. Then pour into a sauce bowl and serve. Water may be used instead of stock, which makes a good sauce, but it is not as rich. It will be in that case an ordinary "white sauce," but with additions which hide its real character.

### How to Sleep.

Dr. Fischer, a physician practicing in Paris, has turned his attention to the matter of sleeping reform. After a series of experiments he has come to the conclusion that the orthodox way of sleeping is wrong and advocates a complete reversal of the existing order of things.

You must have your head on a level with or lower than your feet. If pillows are to be used they must be under the feet instead of the head. The result, he claims, will be amazing, being a sure cure for insomnia as well as a preventive for nightmare. To prevent any inconvenience by too sudden a change the pillows should be gradually reduced and finally placed under the feet.—London Globe.

### How to Make Cherry Jelly.

The superlative juice from a jar of preserved cherries can be used with gelatin for dessert. To every pint of the juice add a half pint of hot water in which enough gelatin has been dissolved to stiffen the liquid. The proper amount varies with the various makes of gelatin, but as each make has directions on the package as to the amount needed there will be no trouble. A level tablespoonful of shredded English gelatin is usually enough for half a pint of liquid. In this weather the jelly will not stiffen properly without ice. It may be served with or without whipped cream. With cream it is delicious.

### How to Remove Ink Stains.

One of the best ways to remove ink stains and somewhat similar to the often efficient lemon and salt method is to dampen the stains with hot water and rub them with all the cream of tartar they will hold. Leave this for ten minutes; then hold the stained part under a stream of boiling water and repeat the process twice; then lay the article where the hottest sunshine will fall on the wet spots for five or six hours. If the stains are not removed entirely soak them overnight in clear water and repeat the process the following day.

## The Scrap Book

**An Innocent Abroad.** James Morro, day clerk at the Hotel Edward, in Kansas City, Mo., encountered a "new one" recently. The night before the "new one" was sprung a rural citizen from another state registered at the hostelry and was given the only unoccupied room in the house, one with a private bath in connection with it.

The next time Morro was approached by the guest was when the latter was ready to check out.

"Well, did you have a good night's rest?" the clerk asked. "No, I didn't," replied the rural innocent. "The room was all right, and the bed was pretty good, but I couldn't sleep very much, for I was afraid some one would want to take a bath, and the only door to it was through my room."

**Greatness.** Years of toil and years of care, Years of patient faithfulness, Years of hope and of despair, Strength and courage measureless, Mercy for the weak, Bold where boldness must be shown, Brave enough to stand alone, Unafraid to act or speak When the cause is just, Knowing whom to trust, Whom to turn from in the stress Unbelieved, Finally, when sweet success is achieved, After all your foes are faced, Knowing how To wear worthily the laurels placed On your brow. —S. E. Kiser.

**Nothing More to Say.** John came home from the office in the evening in a rather bad humor and after a quick look at his smiling better half said:

"You must have called me late this morning, Sylvia. It was 12 o'clock when I reached the office, and I had an important appointment for 10 o'clock too."

"Why, I called you at 7:30, John?" "Was the clock right?"

"Yes; I set it last night when you came home. You remember I called downstairs when you came in and asked you what time it was, and you said 10:30. The clock in my room said 1:45, so I turned it back to agree with your watch, and, of course, I called you by the correct time this morning."—Buffalo Express.

**The Mule's Error.** One one occasion, writes Attorney Earl B. Smith of Somerton, Yuma county, Ariz. I was obliged to remain at a primitive southern Arizona ranch over night, and at about dusk I was given a quilt, a clean sheet and a pillow and told to take them to the top of a twenty foot alfalfa stack and make up my bed. Knowing the conditions of the country, I did not murmur and climbed the pole ladder to spend the night. I never enjoyed a better night's rest at any hotel. At early dawn I raised my head and saw two yearling mule colts feeding at the edge of the stack. We exchanged glances for a few moments, while the mules' ears showed keen astonishment. Suddenly I rose to my feet, and in doing so the white sheet clung to my shoulders, whereupon the colts "lit out" down the lane as if the Angel Gabriel were descending to take them to celestial pasturage. While at the breakfast table I related the incident, which was much enjoyed, but no remarks were made at the time. As one of the ranch hands was passing out of the door he said in a subdued but distinctly audible voice that it was the first time he had ever heard of a lawyer being mistaken for an angel, and nobody but a mule would have made such an error.—Case and Comment.

**A Sight Unseen.** Mr. Heyburn of Idaho sometimes has trouble in getting a large audience of his fellows when he speaks on the floor of the senate. One day last July he rose to make a speech, and seeing that there were only three men besides himself in their places, he moved to adjourn. This was prevented by the assembling of a quorum of senators who had been sitting in the cloakrooms. In beginning his delayed speech he said: "I do not understand the conduct of senators. I have seen a senator leave this chamber when he should stay here to receive good advice. I have seen him leave this chamber when by remaining he could have given good advice. The only thing I never saw a senator do was to back out of the door in the middle of his own speech."

**Bad Both Ways.** "A man should not seek an election to the senate with a view to making money."

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "And on the other hand, he'll be criticized just the same if he accumulates money with a view to getting into the senate."—Washington Star.

**Dodging the Dun.** "Why did you come way downtown to buy this when you could have bought it from your neighbor?"

"I've exhausted my credit with him, and if I went in there and paid cash for something he'd think I have money and start to dun me."—Detroit Free Press.

**Not Impressed.** "Dad, my coming out gown will cost an even hundred."

"I once knew a girl who made her own gown at a cost of \$2 and thus won a husband."

"I don't want a two dollar husband."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Present Location.** "Did the minister speak feelingly of the man whose death was hastened by the lack of coal?"

"Yes, he spoke feelingly, but not thoughtfully. He said the man didn't feel the need of coal now."—Satire.

**Competent Judge.** She—Anyhow, you must admit he is a well read man. Did you notice his knowledge of Aristotle?

He—I did, and if you want my candid opinion, I don't believe he's ever been there.—Sketch.

**Naming Her.** Church—What would you call that woman with five hatpins in her hat?

Gotham—A fool. Church—Don't you think a "pinhead" would be more appropriate?—Yonkers Statesman.

**For Domestic Peace.** Knicker—Why does Jones keep a parrot?

Bocker—It is trained to yell "cuckoo" ten times whenever he comes home.—New York Sun.

**An Alternative.** She—There are no end of buttons off that man's coat. He ought to be married.

He—Or divorced.—Flegende Blatter.

## CHEMICO-METRICAL MADRIGAL

I know a maiden, charming and true, With beautiful eyes like the cobalt blue Of the hoarx head, and I guess she'll do If she hasn't another reaction. Her form is no bundle of toilet shams, Her beauty no boon of arsenical balms, And she weighs just sixty-two kilograms To a duodecimal fraction.

Her hair is a crown, I can truthfully state. 'Tis a meter long, nor curly, nor straight, And it is as yellow as flumbeic chromate In a slightly acid solution. And when she speaks from parlor or stump The words which gracefully gambol and jump Sound sweet, like the water in Sprengel's pump In magnesian phosphate abluton.

One day I said, "I will leave you for years." To try her love by rousing her fears. She shed a deciliter of tears, Turning brown the turmeric yellow. If by her tears I gave her, you know, A hexagram of candy; also, To bathe her red eyes H<sub>2</sub>O. She said, "You're a naughty fellow."

I have bought me a lot, about a hectare, And have built me a house ten meters square, And soon, I think, I shall take her there. My tart little acid radical. Perhaps little salbers on life's deep sea Will be the salts of this chemistry And the lisp of the infantile A B C Be the refrain of this madrigal. —Attributed to H. W. Wiley, United States Department of Agriculture.

Foxy.



He—How shall I express my sentiments toward you?

She—On paper, please. Then there can be no chance of your wriggling out of it.—New York Mail.

**Modified Marriage.** "You and your husband celebrate your silver wedding next week, do you?"

"Yes; next Wednesday."

"Does it seem possible that you have lived together twenty-five years?"

"I should say it didn't! Harry's a traveling man for a wholesale cheese-ware house, and we've lived together just three years, eleven months and nineteen days."—Chicago Tribune.

**A Nice Point.** "Every student of history knows that our Christmas customs are a development of the Roman saturnalia."

"Oh, surely not all!"

"I think so."

"No, no! There's no reason to suppose, for instance, that the Romans were all the time being hunched to do their Saturnalian shopping early."—Puck.

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**An Alternative.** She—There are no end of buttons off that man's coat. He ought to be married.

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P. R. Legg attended the meeting of the directors of the Northern State Fair at Sec'y Strom's office Monday night. Much routine business was transacted. The dates for the coming fair will be Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1912. Another meeting will be held on Jan. 10th to clean up all unfinished business so the new set of officers to be elected in January can start in to plan for the coming fair.

H. J. Krueger this week installed a new hot-air producer at Johnson & Fisher's, and the fiercest Arctic gale need cause no distress to those who enjoy the hospitality of that cosy buffet. It is needless to add that Paul is a hot-air expert and that the job was well and thoroughly done under his experienced supervision.

The funeral of Mrs. William Pease was held Sunday afternoon from the Methodist church, Rev. F. N. Miner officiating, with a large attendance. Of her relatives Mrs. Charles Youmans of Kipling was the only one present, the others being in lower Michigan. Her eldest son, Carl, is in California and has not been reached by telegraph.

Miss Mamie Reagan returned this week from Ypsilanti, where she has been studying, to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reagan.

John Swenson is convinced that Jack Frost is a tough customer. While clearing ice from his eaves Monday he dislodged a large piece, which struck him in the face and inflicted a severe bruise.

Miss Gladys Nebel was pleasantly surprised Wednesday evening by a party of about twenty young friends who came to help her celebrate her fourteenth birthday. The evening was spent in games and merrymaking.

The Misses Loretta McCarthy, Grace Farrell, Linda Olson and Essie Smith returned last Friday from Marquette, where they have been attending the northern normal.

J. R. Barrett & Co. have secured a supply of genuine mistletoe for the holidays. For those fond of old traditions, it is a most appropriate decoration.

Mrs. A. Z. Le Blanc, Mrs. P. Snyder, Miss Grace Rogers and Mrs. W. J. Micks attended the St. Patrick's supper Monday night at Escanaba.

Joseph K. Rogers leaves today, to spend Christmas, with Mrs. Rogers, at the home of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Rogers, at Ishpeming.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Huebscher, of St. Paul, arrived Tuesday to spend Christmas with their mother, Mrs. Habermann.

Mrs. I. N. Bushong returned Sunday from Toledo, Ohio, accompanied by Miss Margaret Bushong, who will spend the holidays at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenblum returned last Saturday from Chicago, where Mrs. Rosenblum has been undergoing treatment.

G. R. Empson, H. B. Laing and Michael Gleason returned Tuesday night from attending circuit court at Crystal Falls.

Sidney Katzenstein is spending Christmas at his home in Cleveland. He returns next week.

J. T. Whybrew and George Nebel were in Escanaba Monday to bid on removing the old Wells bridge.

Mrs. S. Goldstein entertained the Little Red Ribbon Bows at the regular meeting Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Ina Stephenson arrived home from Detroit last Friday, to enjoy the holidays in Gladstone.

Gladstone Lodge, F. & A. M., held regular installation services Tuesday evening.

Carl Scharf, of Minneapolis, arrives this morning to spend Christmas at the home of T. D. Springer.

Ed D. Van Horn went in to Minneapolis Tuesday evening, returning this morning.

A. E. Neff returned today from a visit to the mining field at Iron River. J. Allen Miller returns Saturday from Lansing to spend his vacation.

W. L. Marble returned Sunday morning from his business trip.

Nightwatchman Conners has been on the sick list this week.

F. E. Valentine, of St. Johns, visited Dr. Kimmond Friday.

A son was born Friday to Mr. and Mrs. William Carr.

A daughter was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Smith. Attorney John L. Loell was over from Escanaba Monday on business.

Commissioner Legg was in Cornell Wednesday on school business.

P. R. Legg transacted business at the Cliffs camp Tuesday.

Robert Cavill was seen on our streets Sunday.

Roy Brown was an Escanaba visitor Monday evening.

Justin Fulton made a trip east on the Soo Tuesday.

W. H. Wellsted transacted business here Saturday.

Herman Johnson of Rock was here for a short time Monday.

Miss Estella Champion is spending the holidays at home.







# FINANCES ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

Economies Have Effected Cut in Expenses of Various Departments.

## MONETARY REFORM IMPORTANT

President Hopes It Will Not Be Made Subject of Party Politics—Surplus in Postal Department—Attention Called to Canal Matters—Postal Savings.

Washington. — Finances and currency reform are the subject of a special message to congress, which reads in part as follows:

The financial condition of the government, as shown at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1911, was very satisfactory. The ordinary receipts into the general fund, excluding postal revenues, amounted to \$31,372,474.93, and the disbursements from the general fund for current expenses and capital outlays, excluding postal and Panama Canal disbursements, including the interest on the public debt, amounted to \$29,377,907.58, leaving a surplus of \$1,994,567.35.

The postal revenue receipts amounted to \$27,879,828.60, while the payments made for the postal service from the postal revenues amounted to \$27,690,736.48, which left a surplus of postal receipts over disbursements of \$189,092.12, the first time in 27 years in which a surplus occurred.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States June 30, 1911, amounted to \$85,853,190. The debt on which interest had ceased amounted to \$1,870,820.26, and the debt bearing no interest, including greenbacks, national bank notes to be redeemed, and fractional currency, amounted to \$88,724,370.43, or a total of interest and non-interest bearing debt amounting to \$1,302,984,957.69.

The actual disbursements, exclusive of those for the Panama Canal and for the postal service, for the year ending June 30, 1911, were \$54,137,997.89. The actual disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1910, exclusive of the Panama Canal and the postal service disbursements, were \$59,708,391.03, making a decrease of \$5,570,393.14 in yearly expenditures in the year 1911 under that of 1910. For the year ending June 30, 1912, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are \$29,600,000, while the total estimated disbursements, exclusive of those for the Panama Canal and for the postal service, are \$28,842,799.34. This is a decrease in the 1912 estimates of \$1,554,967.22.

For the year ending June 30, 1913, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are \$29,600,000, while the total estimated disbursements, exclusive of those for the Panama Canal and for the postal service, are \$28,842,799.34. This is a decrease in the 1913 estimates from that of the 1912 estimates of \$7,521,966.29.

As to the postal revenues, the expansion of the business in that department, the normal increase in the number of offices and the extension of the service, will increase the outlay to the sum of \$29,600,000, but as the department was self-sustaining this year the postmaster general is assured that every dollar of receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and probably exceed them by more than the surplus of this year. It is fair and equitable, therefore, in determining the economy with which the department should run, to exclude the transactions of a department like the post office department, which relies for its support upon its receipts.

In calculations heretofore made for comparative purposes, the receipts of the post office department have been included in the statement of the deficit in the post office department which was paid out of the treasury.

A calculation of the actual increase in the expenses of government arising from the increase in the population and the general expansion of governmental functions, except those of the post office, for a number of years shows a normal increase of about 4 per cent. a year. By directing the exercise of great care to keep down the expenses and the estimates we have succeeded in reducing the total disbursements each year.

### Efficiency and Economy in the Treasury Department.

In the treasury department the efficiency and economy work has been kept steadily up. Provision is made for the elimination of 134 positions during the coming year. Two hundred and sixty-seven statutory positions were eliminated during the last year in the office of the treasury in Washington, and 141 positions in the year 1910, making an elimination of 542 statutory positions since March 4, 1900, and this has been done by the normal discharge of anybody, because the normal resignations and deaths have been equal to the elimination of the places, a system of transfers having taken care of the persons whose positions were dropped out. In the field service of the department, too, 1,259 positions have been eliminated down to the present time, making a total net reduction of all treasury positions to the number of 1,391. Meantime the efficiency of the work of the department has increased.

### Monetary Reform.

A matter of first importance that will come before congress for action at this session is monetary reform. The congress has itself arranged an early introduction of this great question through the report of its monetary commission. This commission was appointed to recommend a solution of the banking and currency problems so long confronting the nation and to furnish the facts and data necessary to enable the congress to take action.

In order to do its work with thoroughness and precision this commission has taken some time to make its report. The country is undoubtedly hoping for as prompt action on the report as the conveniences of the congress can permit. The recognition of the gross imperfections and marked inadequacy of our banking and currency system even in our most quiet financial periods is of long standing, and later there has matured a recognition of the fact that our system is responsible for the extraordinary devastation, waste and business paralysis of our recurring periods of panic. Though the methods of the monetary commission have for a considerable time been working in the open, and while large numbers of the people have been openly working with them, and while the press has largely noted and discussed this work as it has proceeded, so that the report of the commission promises to represent a national movement, the details of the report are still being considered. It can not, therefore, do much more at this time than commend the immense importance of monetary reform, urge prompt consideration and action when the commission's report is received, and express my satisfaction that the plan to be proposed promises to embrace main features that, having met the approval of a great preponderance of the practical and profes-

sional opinion of the country, are likely to meet equal approval in congress. With the present prospects of this long-awaited reform encouraging us, it would be singularly unfortunate if this monetary question should by any chance become a party issue. And I sincerely hope it will not. The exceeding amount of consideration it has received from the people of the nation has been wholly non-partisan; and the congress set its non-partisan seal upon it when the monetary commission was appointed. In considering the question to the favorable consideration of congress, I speak for, and in the spirit of, the great number of my fellow citizens, who without any misgiving of party or partisanship feel with remarkable earnestness that this reform is necessary to the interests of all the people.

### The War Department.

There is now before congress a bill, the purpose of which is to increase the efficiency and decrease the expense of the army. It contains four principal features: First, a consolidation of the general staff with the adjutant general's and the inspector general's department; second, a consolidation of the quartermaster's department with the subsistence and pay department; third, the creation of an army service corps, and fourth, an extension of the enlistment period from three to five years.

With the establishment of an army service corps, as proposed in the bill, the result will be that the army has been convinced that the establishment of such a corps will result in a material economy and a very great increase of efficiency in the army. It has repeatedly been recommended by me and my predecessors. I also believe that a consolidation of the staff corps can be made with a resulting increase in efficiency and economy, but not along the lines provided in the bill under consideration.

The army of the United States is in good condition. It showed itself able to meet an emergency in the successful mobilization of an army division of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, which took place along the border of Mexico during the recent disturbances in that country. The marvelous freedom from the ordinary camp diseases of typhoid fever and measles is referred to in the report of the secretary of war, and shows such an effectiveness in the sanitary regulations and treatment of the medical corps, and in the discipline of the army itself, as to invoke the highest commendation.

### The Panama Canal.

The very satisfactory progress made on the Panama canal last year has continued, and there is every reason to believe that the canal will be completed as early as the 1st of July, 1913, unless something unforeseen occurs.

Steps should be taken immediately for the establishment of a rural parcel post. In the estimates of appropriations for the maintenance of the postal service for the ensuing fiscal year an item of \$150,000 has been inserted to cover the preliminary expense of establishing a parcel post on rural mail routes, as well as to cover an investigation having for its object the final establishment of a general parcel post on all railway and steamboat transportation routes. The department has determined that the expenses of establishing the system are defrayed and the parcel post is in full operation on the rural routes it will not only bring in sufficient revenues to pay for its maintenance, but plus that can be utilized in paying the expenses of a parcel post in the city delivery service.

The suggestion that we have a general parcel post has practically met with opposition on the part of some who think that it will have the effect to destroy the business of the country's rural keepers. Instead of doing this, I think the business will be a great one for the benefit of all. The reduction in the cost of living it will bring about ought to make its coming certain.

### The Navy Department.

On the 24th of November last I reviewed the fighting fleet of battleships and other vessels assembled in New York harbor, consisting of 24 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 2 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 8 submarines, and other attendant vessels, making 98 vessels of all classes, of a tonnage of 576,634 tons.

The fleet was directed in the number of torpedo destroyers, in cruisers, and in colliers, as well as in large battleship cruisers, which are now becoming a very important feature of foreign navies, and which the British, German and Japanese.

The building plan for this year contemplates two battleships and two colliers. This is because the other smaller vessels can be built much more rapidly in case of emergency than the battleships, and we certainly ought to continue the policy of two battleships a year, but after the Panama Canal is finished and until our first line and in our reserve line we can number 40 available vessels of proper armament and size.

Like the Treasury Department and the War Department, the Navy Department has given much attention to economy in administration, and has cut down a number of unnecessary expenses and reduced its estimates, except for construction and the increase that that involves.

I urge upon congress the necessity for an immediate increase of 2,000 men in the classified strength of the navy, provided for in the estimates. Four thousand more are now needed to man all the available vessels.

### Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor.

For the consideration of matters which are pending or have been proposed in the agricultural department and in the department of commerce and labor, I refer to the very excellent reports of the secretaries of those departments, which should not be submitted to congress until after the Christmas holidays the question of conservation of our resources arising in Alaska and the west and the adoption of the rate for second-class mail matter in the postoffice department.

### Elimination of All Local Offices From Politics.

I wish to renew again my recommendation that all the local offices throughout the country, including collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, postmasters of all four classes, immigration commissioners and marshals, should be by law covered into the classified strength of the necessity for confirmation by the senate be removed, and the president and the others, whose time is now taken up in distributing this patronage under the custom that has prevailed since the beginning of the government in accordance with the recommendation of the senators and congressmen of the majority party, should be relieved from this burden. I am confident that such a change would greatly reduce the cost of administering the government and that it would add greatly to its efficiency. It would take away the power to use the patronage of the government for political purposes. When officers are recommended by senators and congressmen from political motives and for political services rendered, it is impossible to expect that while in office the appointees will not regard their tenure as more or less dependent upon continued political service for their patrons, and no regulations, however stiff or rigid, will prevent this because such regulations, in view of the method and motion of selection, are plainly inconsistent and deemed hardly worthy of respect.

## JUDGED BY THEIR CLOTHES

Smart Cigar Store Clerk Ready With Apology That by No Means Mended Situation.

Herman Fellner tells this story on himself, according to the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times Star. He was in Washington on business recently and met three or four friends on the street. After a moment's chat he beckoned them to come with him. "I'm off the stuff," said he, "but I want to buy you each a cigar."

They happened to be in front of a combination cigar and news stand at the moment. Led by Mr. Fellner, they all trooped in. The clerk hurried to the cigar case to wait upon them. Before Mr. Fellner could indicate his wishes the clerk had slapped a box on the glass case. "Here 'y' are," said he. "Best dime smoker in town."

Mr. Fellner is sort of fussy about his smokes. He looked at the cigar then shoved the box away. "Have you no other price?" he asked.

The clerk shoved the box in the case. "Sure thing," said he. "My mistake and your treat."

Having pulled off this time-worn witticism, he addressed Mr. Fellner confidentially. "Your clothes sort of fooled me," said he. "You fellows are a pretty well-dressed lot, you know." Then he put another box on the counter. "Here," said he, "is the best nickel smoker in the village."

## ECZEMA DISFIGURED BABY

"Our little boy Gilbert was troubled with eczema when but a few weeks old. His little face was covered with sores even to back of his ears. The poor little fellow suffered very much. The sores began as pimples, his little face was disfigured very much. We hardly knew what he looked like. The face looked like raw meat. We tied little bags of cloth over his hands to prevent him from scratching. He was very restless at night, his little face itched."

"We consulted two doctors at Chicago, where we resided at that time. After trying all the medicine of the two doctors without any result, we read of the Cuticura Remedies, and at once bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Following the directions carefully and promptly we saw the result, and after four weeks, the dear child's face was as fine and clean as any little baby's face. Every one who saw Gilbert after using the Cuticura Remedies was surprised. He has a head of hair which is a pride for any boy of his age, three years. We can only recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody." (Signed) Mrs. H. Albrecht, Box 883, West Point, Neb., Oct. 26, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 14 L, Boston.

## ALMOST COMPLETE.

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Herman Fellner tells this story on himself, according to the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times Star. He was in Washington on business recently and met three or four friends on the street. After a moment's chat he beckoned them to come with him. "I'm off the stuff," said he, "but I want to buy you each a cigar."

They happened to be in front of a combination cigar and news stand at the moment. Led by Mr. Fellner, they all trooped in. The clerk hurried to the cigar case to wait upon them. Before Mr. Fellner could indicate his wishes the clerk had slapped a box on the glass case. "Here 'y' are," said he. "Best dime smoker in town."

Mr. Fellner is sort of fussy about his smokes. He looked at the cigar then shoved the box away. "Have you no other price?" he asked.

The clerk shoved the box in the case. "Sure thing," said he. "My mistake and your treat."

Having pulled off this time-worn witticism, he addressed Mr. Fellner confidentially. "Your clothes sort of fooled me," said he. "You fellows are a pretty well-dressed lot, you know." Then he put another box on the counter. "Here," said he, "is the best nickel smoker in the village."

## ECZEMA DISFIGURED BABY

"Our little boy Gilbert was troubled with eczema when but a few weeks old. His little face was covered with sores even to back of his ears. The poor little fellow suffered very much. The sores began as pimples, his little face was disfigured very much. We hardly knew what he looked like. The face looked like raw meat. We tied little bags of cloth over his hands to prevent him from scratching. He was very restless at night, his little face itched."

"We consulted two doctors at Chicago, where we resided at that time. After trying all the medicine of the two doctors without any result, we read of the Cuticura Remedies, and at once bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Following the directions carefully and promptly we saw the result, and after four weeks, the dear child's face was as fine and clean as any little baby's face. Every one who saw Gilbert after using the Cuticura Remedies was surprised. He has a head of hair which is a pride for any boy of his age, three years. We can only recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody." (Signed) Mrs. H. Albrecht, Box 883, West Point, Neb., Oct. 26, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 14 L, Boston.

## ALMOST COMPLETE.

On the 24th of November last I reviewed the fighting fleet of battleships and other vessels assembled in New York harbor, consisting of 24 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 2 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 8 submarines, and other attendant vessels, making 98 vessels of all classes, of a tonnage of 576,634 tons.

The fleet was directed in the number of torpedo destroyers, in cruisers, and in colliers, as well as in large battleship cruisers, which are now becoming a very important feature of foreign navies, and which the British, German and Japanese.

The building plan for this year contemplates two battleships and two colliers. This is because the other smaller vessels can be built much more rapidly in case of emergency than the battleships, and we certainly ought to continue the policy of two battleships a year, but after the Panama Canal is finished and until our first line and in our reserve line we can number 40 available vessels of proper armament and size.

Like the Treasury Department and the War Department, the Navy Department has given much attention to economy in administration, and has cut down a number of unnecessary expenses and reduced its estimates, except for construction and the increase that that involves.

I urge upon congress the necessity for an immediate increase of 2,000 men in the classified strength of the navy, provided for in the estimates. Four thousand more are now needed to man all the available vessels.

### Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor.

For the consideration of matters which are pending or have been proposed in the agricultural department and in the department of commerce and labor, I refer to the very excellent reports of the secretaries of those departments, which should not be submitted to congress until after the Christmas holidays the question of conservation of our resources arising in Alaska and the west and the adoption of the rate for second-class mail matter in the postoffice department.

### Elimination of All Local Offices From Politics.

I wish to renew again my recommendation that all the local offices throughout the country, including collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, postmasters of all four classes, immigration commissioners and marshals, should be by law covered into the classified strength of the necessity for confirmation by the senate be removed, and the president and the others, whose time is now taken up in distributing this patronage under the custom that has prevailed since the beginning of the government in accordance with the recommendation of the senators and congressmen of the majority party, should be relieved from this burden. I am confident that such a change would greatly reduce the cost of administering the government and that it would add greatly to its efficiency. It would take away the power to use the patronage of the government for political purposes. When officers are recommended by senators and congressmen from political motives and for political services rendered, it is impossible to expect that while in office the appointees will not regard their tenure as more or less dependent upon continued political service for their patrons, and no regulations, however stiff or rigid, will prevent this because such regulations, in view of the method and motion of selection, are plainly inconsistent and deemed hardly worthy of respect.

# Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial,

Gentle and Effective, NOTE THE NAME

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. in the Circle, on every Package of the Genuine.

DO NOT LET ANY DEALER DECEIVE YOU

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS PAST, AND ITS WONDERFUL SUCCESS HAS LED UNSCRUPULOUS MANUFACTURERS OF IMITATIONS TO OFFER INFERIOR PREPARATIONS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES AND COSTING THE DEALER LESS, THEREFORE, WHEN BUYING

Note the Full Name of the Company CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE, OF THE GENUINE. REGULAR PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE, ONE SIZE ONLY, FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

# CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

RAYO Lamps and Lanterns Scientifically constructed to give most light for the oil they burn. Easy to light, clean and rewick. In numerous finishes and styles, each the best of its kind. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo Lamps and Lanterns, or write for illustrated booklets direct to any agency of the Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

## Baltimore French.

A Baltimore boniface tells of a waiter in that city who lately announced that he had taken up the study of the French language.

"Do you find it necessary here?" asked the patron to whom the man confided this bit of information.

"Not here, sir," explained the waiter; "but I've been offered a steady job in Paris at one of the hotels if I can learn French."

"But Paris is full of French waiters," said the patron. "I'm afraid you're being deceived."

"No, sir," said the man, with much earnestness and absolute simplicity. "The proprietor of the hotel says that the waiters he has can't understand French as we Baltimoreans speak it, and that's what he wants me for, you see."—Lippincott's.

## Sainted Leg.

Little Girl—Your papa has only got one leg, hasn't he? Veteran's Little Girl—Yes. Little Girl—Where's his other one? Veteran's Little Girl—Hush, dear. It's in Heaven.—Home Herald.

Tightness across the chest means a cold on the lungs. That's the danger signal. Cure that cold with Hamlin's Wizard Oil before it runs into Consumption or Pneumonia.

The easiest thing we do is to convince ourselves that we are overworked—but the family is skeptical!

Smokers find Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar better quality than most 10c cigars.

As a man's mind is bent, so is his tongue inclined.

## Housework Drudgery

Housework is drudgery for the weak woman. She brushes, dusts and scrubs, or is on her feet all day attending to the many details of the household, her back aching, her temples throbbing, nerves quivering under the stress of pain, possibly dizzy feelings. Sometimes rest in bed is not refreshing, because the poor tired nerves do not permit of refreshing sleep. The real need of weak, nervous women is satisfied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

## It Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

This "Prescription" removes the cause of women's weaknesses, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures those weaknesses so peculiar to women. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces restful sleep.

Dr. Pierce is perfectly willing to let every one know what his "Favorite Prescription" contains, a complete list of ingredients on the bottle-wrapper. Do not let any unscrupulous druggist persuade you that his substitute of unknown composition is "just as good" in order that he may make a bigger profit. Just smile and shake your head! Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cures liver ills.

## PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

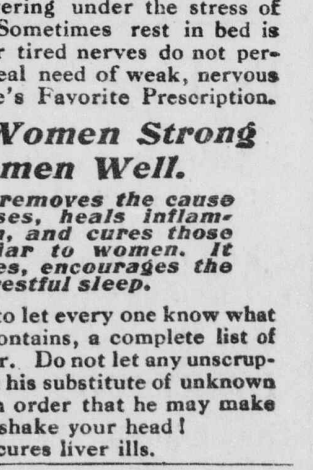
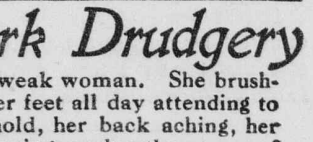
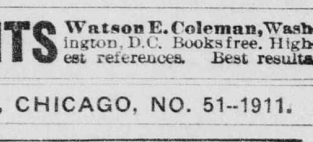
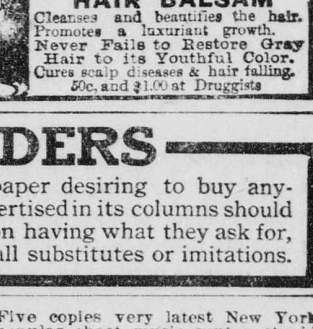
Always ready for use. Safest and most reliable. The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is just like a portable fireplace. It gives quick glowing heat wherever, whenever, you want it. A necessity in fall and spring, when it is not cold enough for the furnace. Invaluable as an auxiliary heater in midwinter. Drums of blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings. Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, or write to any agency of Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.



MINIATURE PICTURE OF PACKAGE.





NOTICE

As Christmas comes on Monday, to give people a chance to buy Toys for the little people. I will remain open Sunday afternoon, closing Monday at noon for the holiday, as heretofore.

J. A. STEWART

THE INNOCENT SUFFER MOST

The following extract from a speech delivered by Joseph G. Cannon in the campaign of 1906 is just now reproduced by a good Protection newspaper out in Missouri, the Carrollton Republican-Record:

This remarkable prosperity under the Dingley law has not been for one class, but for all the people. It has touched the artisan, the farmer, the manufacturer and the common labor of the country. All have felt its beneficent influence, and I measure my words when I say that the production from all kinds of business enterprise has doubled since that memorable year of 1896, when the country in its distress turned to William McKinley, the champion of Protection, as the advance agent of prosperity. The capital employed in our industries has doubled; the total wages paid for labor has more than doubled in these ten years; the farmers have lifted their mortgages and are enjoying the embarrassments of a surplus in the savings banks; and laborers have ceased to hunt for jobs and have become the hunted by the jobs; in spite of large immigration from other lands, there is more work than workers in this country to-day.

The record of the servant is his best and only certificate for continuous employment, and the Republican party, as a servant of the people, stands to-day in this campaign square on its record.

The comment of the loyal Missouri editor is as follows:

Oh, that we had continued that record instead of launching into a campaign of continuous Tariff revision, Free-Trade reciprocity, etc! As it is we have no record on which to stand in the next campaign.

The country is full of thoughtful men who think this way and some thousands of them are editors of country newspapers. It is to the country press that Protection and same politics must chiefly look for support. The big metropolitan newspapers, slaves of the counting-room cash register and tools of the big mercantile advertisers and the foreign steamship companies, have been a potent force in bringing about the present bad conditions and outlook. If they alone could be made to suffer all the consequences there would be in that an element of rightful retribution, of poetic justice. But, unfortunately, the innocent must suffer along with the guilty.

—American Economist.

NO EFFECT ON COST OF LIVING

The free imports in 1911, with business stagnant in a large part of the country, were \$177,415,820 greater than in the last year under the old tariff, and in all imports the increase was \$245,027,206 in the first year of the new tariff. Could any fair man ask better proof of the effect of reduced rates on importations? How did it effect the cost of living? Not a single article on which the tariff was reduced could be bought any cheaper because of that reduction. While other imports increased the importation of stuffs in crude condition and of food animals actually decreased under the new tariff. There was a decline of \$19,334,037 in the imports of those articles, and nearly all of that decline was on the free list. How ridiculous is the cry, in the light of that fact, for reduced duties to cheapen the cost of living! The importation of hides, put on the free list in the new tariff, increased enormously, while prices advanced. That was not true only of hides, but of lumber and other articles on which the rates were lowered.

—American Economist.

Up to Each Individual.

It is as impossible for a man to be cheated by any one but himself as for a thing to be and not to be at the same time.—Emerson.

Ta Hoy, Ta hoy,

te tither ta hoy; ta hoy three times and ta hoy!

(Old Scotch proclamation)

I do not make quite so much noise on the highway; but this is to give

EVERYBODY NOTICE

that I have about everything anybody can think of that it is worth while to drink. From now until further notice I will fill hurry orders for long and short drinks.

...

AUG. LILLQUIST

917 DELTA AVENUE

CHRISTMAS FOX HUNT IN AMERICA

WHEN the weather is favorable on Christmas day the members of many country clubs throughout the United States engage in a fox hunt. This is the modern survival of the ancient chase that used to furnish game for the great holiday feast.

Long ago in the middle ages before the day of markets, of storage houses or refrigerator cars the lord and vassals shared the traits of the lion and scorned to eat that which they did not kill. At daybreak on the morning of the holiday the chieftain summoned the men of his clan, and to horse they went in pursuit of the wild boar. Across hills and level stretches, through swamps and across frozen streams they galloped till they came up with the fierce prey.

In the battle that ensued the privilege of the most valorous feats, of undergoing the greatest danger and of finally administering the death stroke was intrusted to the noblest. Then the body of the boar was carried back by the vassals, the body roasted and the head garnished and decorated to take the place of honor in the center of some long table laid in the center of a baronial hall.

Far into morning of the next day would the roistering continue, and the poor gentleman who could drink only one bottle was destined to sad experiences in this bout of mighty btblers.

The boar has passed from the earth. No longer does the lord kill his own Christmas feast, but in small measure he revives the joys of the holiday hunt by his pursuit of sly reynard. There are in the United States seventy first class clubs devoted to the sport of fox hunting. The season began at Thanksgiving day is at its height by Christmastide, for then the air is crisp with frost, and the last of the crops that hunters might have damaged have been gathered into the barn and safely stored away.

For persons of wealth these are early risers who, at 7 o'clock in the morning, have gathered near the clubhouse. One comrade joins another, and a merry exchange of Christmas greetings recalls the holiday.

Trotting behind the huntsmen and the whippers-in come the hounds, now quiet and businesslike, but at the word of command ready to break into a very babble of dog noise. Horses, superb horses, strain eagerly at their bridles, anxious to bear their red coated riders off in the chase.

The master of the hounds gives his word of command, and across a cornfield the mad Christmas race starts. To the first fence comes the mad cavalcade. It is a high one. Over, under and through the bars scramble the dogs. Grandly on his horse the master takes the fence. Others follow, some not so gracefully. Some one falls, but the race goes on, all eager to reach that place where in front the hound is giving tongue.

There comes a ditch whose surface is only partly frozen, the middle having the water free. The leap is a bad one, with the footing covered with ice, but one after another the hunters put their steeds at it. Some slip and scramble, splashing seas of mud on their riders, but none cares. Too great is the joy of getting over without loss of time to worry over a couple of pounds of mud added to the weight of what the gallant horse must carry.

A level stretch is reached. The thoroughbreds are put to it to keep up with the dogs. Then come a wilder outburst of barking and the capture of a fox. The brush is taken and awarded to the lucky rider who was in at the death.

Then the party turns sedately back, the excitement of the day over. The dogs are returned to the kennel, the horses are carefully rubbed down, the participants in the hunt have their shower bath and are ready to dress for dinner after the most exciting and enjoyable start a Christmas day can well have.

Not only members of the clubs have taken part in this chase. The growing good will between farmer and hunter has turned the attention of the man of agriculture to the delights of this holiday ride. He has mounted his best horse and joined in the race. He, too, returns home to a hearty dinner to tell what a good time he had.

In less aristocratic clubs, such as the many organizations of farmers are in various parts of the country, the hunt is less ornate, but it results in more Christmas killings of foxes.

The wild, rough country of Virginia makes directly following behind the hounds a hazardous, if not impossible, performance. This gives rise to the distinctively American style of hunting, which is to let the hounds work much of the time alone, the hunter following only in spirit, catching a glimpse of the flying pack occasionally, or, guided by their musical baying, trying to catch up at the next station.

In Kentucky the Christmas hunt is held at night, on Christmas eve.

The fox hunt is an importation from England, where it still is the favorite sport of the elite at Christmas time. Virginia's early settlers first introduced the custom into the colonies, and General George Washington was one of the most famous of fox hunters. The colonial girl was educated to fox hunting as part of her accomplishments, and hundreds of the belles could take a five rail fence as easily as they cut a graceful figure in a minuet.

What Has Happened On Christmas Day

How many know that Christmas day was first celebrated in the year 98, although not as a Christian festival until forty years after that date? It was not until the fifth century that it was permanently celebrated on Dec. 25. Many interesting events have occurred on Christmas, and many traditions cling to that day. They make entertaining and instructive reading for old and young alike, so a few are jotted down here as we linger over the "walnuts and wine."

When Christmas comes on Sunday it is considered a most lucky day. It means a good winter and an unusually fine summer. Should a child be born on a Christmas Sunday it will be favored by good fortune all its life.

Two notable coronations occurred on Christmas day—that of Charlemagne as emperor of the west in the year 800 and that of William the Conqueror at Westminster abbey in 1066. Clovis, the first Christian king of France, was baptized on Christmas day, 496.

The pilgrims, who condemned all church festivals, spent their first Christmas in America working hard all day long amid cold and stormy weather and commenced the building of the first house in Plymouth, 1620.

It is a significant fact that no great battles were fought on Christmas day. They have occurred on the 24th and the 26th of December, but the anniversary of the advent of peace on earth has ever been observed by a cessation of hostilities. A notable exception, however, is that of the battle of Okeechobee, Fla., in which Zachary Taylor defeated the Indians in 1837.

On Christmas day of 1861 President Lincoln and his cabinet met and decided to comply with the demand of



FIRST CHRISTMAS OF THE PILGRIMS IN AMERICA.

Great Britain for the release of Mason and Slidell, who had been captured while on their way to England and France as representatives of the confederacy.

In 1868 President Johnson made Christmas day memorable by issuing a proclamation granting full pardon to every one who had taken part in the rebellion.

Sir Isaac Newton, whose grand discovery of the law of gravitation resulted from the simple fact of his seeing an apple fall to the ground, was born on Christmas day, 1642.

William the Conqueror was crowned king of England Christmas, 1066.

Christmas night, 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware, fought the battle of Trenton the next day and defeated the British.

King John of England was born Christmas day, 1166.

Christmas day begins in the middle of the Pacific ocean on the one hundred and eightieth parallel of latitude, and there is where Santa Claus starts and ends his great and only journey of the year.

In Russia Christmas day comes on Jan. 6, for its calendar is the old style. Santa Claus in that country is pictured and thought to be by the children an old fellow very much like a big bearded peasant, who flies around with a small pack on his back, his team a span of small horses.

Bees in southern countries are believed to sing in honor of Christ's coming. Reverence for the manger is shown by the cattle, which kneel on Christmas eve, while sheep in pastoral regions, according to the shepherds' tales, march in procession to commemorate the visit of the angel herds.

In the rural districts of England if a cock should crow during the stillness of a December night one might hear a peasant say, "He is scaring away the evil spirits from the Christmas holy day."

In Austria and parts of northern Germany food is prepared with greatest delicacy on Christmas eve and placed upon tables in order that the Virgin Mary and the angel, in passing during the night, may not be compelled to fast. A light is placed in a window in order that the Christ child, in traversing the streets, may not fall.

Countrymen in Poland assert that upon Christmas night the heavens open and the scene of Jacob's ladder is enacted. To the saints alone, however, is it visible.

BUZZ SAW

What do you think? that our new scribe for the Reporter can learn so much, and do it so quickly, that he can get the Flat Rock news by making five or six trips a week; but he made one big mistake when he pretended to know what a bucksaw meant, as the Chipmunk Lumber Co. has ordered a new buck saw machine from the Port Huron Engine and Thrasher company which is guaranteed to cut thirty thousand a day; that will double the capacity, that is all right as far as that goes. But again he is wrong when he says the state inspector of boilers was here last Saturday, in place of that it was Post Master General Hitchcock visiting the Chipmunk Lumber Co. asking us if we did not need an assistant mail carrier as far as our camps, as there was so much mail to be delivered on the route since every body takes the Gladstone Delta to read the Buzz Saw. Any old time the Buzz Saw gets so dilapidated and covered with moss that it is not as up to date as the debates they have at the fire hall, or the old chestnuts they spring there—then and not till then will the Editor of the Buzz Saw lay down and die.

You have all heard about Bill, and the big Swede but did you ever hear of the two B's if you have not call on Joe Milette and he will explain it to you. They are doing business in the same old place and in the same old way.

Snow! Snow! Snow! that is what the lumber men ask for in their bill of complaint except the two B's.

BUZZ SAW

And numerous indeed are the hearts to which Christmas brings a brief season of happiness and enjoyment. \* \* \* How many old recollections and how many dormant sympathies does Christmas time awaken!

Dec. 16, 1911 Dec. 30, 1911  
Notice of Hearing Claims Before Court

STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
The Probate Court for the County of Delta.

In the matter of the estate of

VICTOR STENSTROM, deceased.

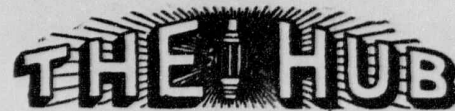
Notice is hereby given that four months from the eleventh day of December A. D. 1911, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba in said county, on or before the eleventh day of April A. D. 1912 and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1912, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated December 11, A. D. 1911.  
JUDD YELLAND  
Judge of Probate

WHAT HE WANTS

The Hub will tell you how his tastes run. Our Christmas stock is not a collection of gimcracks made to sell; but regular high grade lines of furnishings for Men and Boys, with attractive boxes and wrappers.

Choose from our well-filled counter, and your gift will be a source of pleasure to him on Christmas morning—and that is what you buy it for. No use our printing an inventory—you must see the goods.



Lewin and Jacobs, Proprietors

On Christmas Morn

That little Bank Book with the nest egg on its first page, will delight the housewife. It will be an incentive to prudence in her administration of the household. To the child, saving in youth means thrift and prosperity in middle life.

The Exchange Bank

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

3 Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings Deposits

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.

LET YOUR LAST CHRISTMAS QUEST BRING YOU HERE

1/4 OFF

There are many sharp underpricings on Holiday merchandise that will greatly interest and profit you

ON MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

ALL ARE HERE IN READINESS TO ASSIST YOU IN ENJOYING A GLORIOUS AND BOUNTIFUL CHRISTMAS

We wish you all a Merry Christmas

THE FAIR SAVINGS BANK

The big store in the heart of Escanaba