

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XXVII.

CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

Gladstone, Mich., December 28, 1912

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Number 40

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ers. From now until spring you
can tell about it while getting
that little nip the doctor ordered,
or meeting up with your friends
and while we are serving you
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MALT, VINOUS OR
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that are equal to the best im-
ported. The Imported too, can
-- be had of --

FRANK LOUIS
NINTH AND DELTA

THE UNDER

signed desires to thank
his patrons for his
Merry Christmas, to
wish them a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

and to invite them
to call again on

JOHN B. MATHEY

TAX NOTICE

The Tax Roll for the City of Glad-
stone is now in my hands for collection.
I will be in my office on Central Ave-
nue every secular day from nine to
twelve in the morning and from two to
six and seven to eight in the afternoon
to receive and receipt for all taxes. Upon
all payments not made until after Jan-
uary 10, 1913, a collection fee of four per
cent will be charged.

JAMES D. McDONALD
City Treasurer

NEBEL & SONS

C. E. Nebel & Son of Gladstone, who
have the contract for laying the North
Marquette sewer and the pipe for the
water main which is to be laid in the
same ditch have gone home to spend
the holidays, and work on these jobs
will be discontinued until they return,
says the Marquette Journal. They will,
however, go on with the contract, in
spite of the cold weather and snow, for
it calls for the completion of the sewer
by March 1.

While excellent progress has been
made so far, the conditions have become
discouraging, and seeming unsurmount-
able difficulties present themselves every
day. The fight against water has been
only one of these. The city engineer,
T. R. Hazley, and members of the park,
cemetery and street commission have
visited the work, and report it to be sat-
isfactory. The contractors, however,
have been having a hard time, and have
gone to their homes to gather fresh
courage for the job. Several hundred
feet of pipe has been laid since the first
installment was paid Dec. 1, and there
has been good headway on the ditch.

Neither the contractors nor the city
engineer believe the job will take longer
than the contracted time to complete.
The winter months are the best in
which to work on a sewer job. Too
much snow and extreme cold weather
may hinder the work, but on the milder
clear days the digging of the ditch can
go on without difficulty, as there will
be no water to fight against.

PARCELS POST

On another page will be found a full
exposition of the rules and rates of the
parcels post. No one should omit to
look this page over and, indeed, it is
well worth preserving. It contains all
that you need to know about the service
that goes into effect next Thursday.

INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL AND IN- STRUMENTAL MUSIC BY

MISS INA STEPHENSON

OF THE DETROIT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
CORNER OF THIRTEENTH STREETS AND
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C. A. WALZ

FINE TAILORING

Suits to your measure,
your choice of material
style and trimmings.
It pays to buy of
your home tailor.
Look over my
samples.

JUST BACK

from Africa or other
points after big
game, I am now pre-
pared better than
ever to meet your
views with regard to
clay moisteners,
tonic beverages,
straight Bourbon or
Rye, Jersey Light-
ning, Apple Jack,
Peach, and Honey or
whatever you call it
in your queer tongue.
I can't miss.

AUG. LILLQUIST

917 DELTA AVENUE

COAL

PLENTY ON HAND. CLEAN
AND BRIGHT, AND DE-
LIVERED PROMPTLY.

GENUINE POCAHONTAS.

CALL ME UP WHEN YOU
WANT GOOD COAL.
Phone 7.

C. W. DAVIS

Personals

Miss Eva Baker will go to Big Rapids
after the holidays to enter the Ferris
Institute.

Miss Helen Filkins is spending her
vacation at home.

Miss Minnie Winters left for Garden
Saturday morning to spend the holidays
with her family.

The Misses Stella and Avis Johnson
are spending their vacation with their
parents, the former from Lawrence
University where she is a student and
the latter from her school near Cornell.

Miss Harriet Goldstein arrived Satur-
day morning from Minneapolis to spend
the holidays with her family.

Miss Jessie Dunsmore is at home
from Manistique for the vacation.

Miss Grace Farrell arrived home
Saturday to spend Christmas week at
home. She will return to Crystal Falls
Saturday.

Miss Stellwagen is visiting friends in
Ann Arbor during vacation.

Miss Salter, Miss Hangstanfer and
Miss Reiser left Saturday morning to
spend the holidays at their homes in
lower Michigan.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. George
Vradenberg of Toledo will be pleased
to learn of the advent of a small
daughter in their family Thursday,
December 19th.

The Misses Edith Jackson and Esther
Ewald who are attending school in
Detroit returned home Friday evening
to spend their vacation.

George Springer is at home from St.
Paul for the holidays.

The winter holiday meeting of the
Coterie will occur at the home of the
president, Mrs. G. J. Slining Satur-
day afternoon.

Mr. Julius H. Vashaw and son Walter
returned Sunday from Detroit to spend
the holidays.

Stanley W. Peterson returned Monday
from Lansing where he is attending the
Agricultural College, to spend the holi-
days at home. He may decide to remain
here and go into business.

Alex and Eugene Peterson came in
from the forest Monday to spend the
holidays with their families. Gene says
the deer have been as thick as molasses
where he has been staked.

J. P. Barrett arrived Sunday from St.
Joseph, Idaho to spend the holidays
with his family and will return in Jan-
uary.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Cannon came from
Superior Tuesday to spend a week or
two with their relatives here.

Arthur Erickson spent Christmas at
his home in Iron Mountain.

James Grills who has been a patient
at the Cottage Hospital in Escanaba for
several weeks, suffering with typhoid
fever, expects to return home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Webb came
down from Marquette Tuesday night to
spend Christmas with Mrs. Webb's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Slining.
Mrs. Webb will remain a couple of
weeks.

Mrs. W. S. Laing of Chicago is a
guest of Mrs. H. B. Laing.

Miss Charlotte MacIntyre will be
employed at the post office during the
absence of Miss Gleason.

Miss Rachel Martin who is teaching
at Beaver is enjoying a well earned
vacation with her parents.

Miss Matilda Anderson is spending
her vacation at the home of Andrew
Marshall.

Miss Ruth Beneshek is at home for
vacation from Marquette.

Miss Helen Bidwell will leave the
first of the year to continue her musical
studies at Lawrence University.

Miss Loretta McCarthy returned from
Marquette Friday to spend the holidays
at home.

Miss Mary McGee who is an instruct-
or at the Agricultural College at Meno-
minee is passing the vacation weeks at
the home of her parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hubbell of Superior
were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M.
Doig Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Juanita Davis is at home from
Oberlin where she is a student.

Mrs. C. A. France is visiting relatives
in Saginaw having left for that place
last Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Micheal Gleason, Miss
Vine Gleason, and Mrs. N. J. LaPine
will leave shortly for California to pass
the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. W. L. Marble entertained a
family party at dinner Christmas day.

Miss Vetta Folsom and her niece
Margaret Laidlaw are visiting relatives
at Oconto during the holiday season.

PERSONALS

Mrs. L. B. Byers and children went to
Chicago Monday to spend Christmas
with relatives.

Prof. J. H. McDonald and Jerry Mad-
den were down from Rapid River Fri-
day.

Mrs. I. N. Bushong returned Tuesday
morning from a visit of several weeks
to Toledo, Miss Margaret Bushong is
also at home for the holiday vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Laing and Miss
Hazel Laing were Christmas guests of
Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Laing of Rapid
River.

Floyd Barry and Leigh Wolfe, stud-
ents at Lawrence University, are at
home for the holidays.

There was a special service of Christ-
mas music at Alice Memorial church
Sunday evening.

Clarence Filkins of Superior arrived
Tuesday morning to spend Christmas
with his people. He will return Sun-
day evening.

Dr. A. H. Kimmond left Saturday
night to spend the holidays with his
mother at St. Johns.

The Sunday school of Westminster
Presbyterian church gave a Christmas
entertainment Tuesday evening. The
program was made up of songs and
recitations by the various members and
there was a fine Christmas tree with a
veritable Santa Claus for the little
people.

Miss Minnie McCarthy is visiting
friends in Ishpeming.

P. J. Cannon will go, with Mrs.
Cannon, to Marinette today for a few
days visit.

Miss Matilda Anderson, who is teach-
ing school near Ogontz, is home for the
holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew
Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Nelson are visiting
at Bark River with Mrs. Nelson's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Road.

Mrs. E. J. Warren is the recipient of
very high commendation of her musical
abilities in a recent issue of the Tuscola
County Advertiser of Caro, Mich.
In speaking of a concert lately arranged
by her at that place it said in part
"Mrs. Warren's selections, "O Dry
Those Tears," and "A Perfect Day,"
were sung with such apparent ease and
clearness of tone both in the lower and
upper register that listening was a pure
delight. Her enunciation was excep-
tionally distinct, thereby increasing the
enjoyment derivable from her
songs." The people of Gladstone who
for several years enjoyed the priv-
ilege of hearing Mrs. Warren's beauti-
ful voice can appreciate the taste and
judgement of the critic.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Christmas was celebrated in Glad-
stone very nicely. The dealers in
Christmas things, eatable, wearable,
and spectacular, all enjoyed themselves;
the purchasers of the things must have
enjoyed their own liberality, while the
recipients of such a profusion of gifts
undoubtedly enjoyed the season of
holly and donations. There was little
noise made by the nocturnal revelers
and those who go in for a quiet life
were not interrupted.

The merchants generally were pleased
with their holiday business which seems
to have surpassed their expectations.

The churches held special services of
various kinds which were well attended,
and some part of the Christmas cheer
and some part of the things must have
permeated every home. Still, as one of
the Delta's cynical newspaper neigh-
bors remarks, it sometimes seems a
very short time between Christmases.

Dear Friend and Customer:

We wish to express to you and our
many esteemed customers, our full
appreciation of your recent and past
courtesies. We have endeavored
to please you, and thereby retain
your valued business thru the quality
and the variety of our goods. We
have also found it a pleasure to ex-
tend special courtesies to our custom-
ers and hope to merit a continuation
of your valued patronage which will
be greatly appreciated.
Sincerely

LABAR AND NEVILLE

DIED

Levi Dorman, who has been resident
in Gladstone for some three years back
died Thursday morning of typhoid fever
from which he had been suffering since
late in November. Mr. Dorman was
much esteemed by those who enjoyed
his acquaintance and was universally
respected. He leaves a wife and two
children to mourn his loss. His father
came here from his home in Oakfield,
Wisconsin where the remains were con-
veyed on Friday for sepulture. Mr.
Dorman was a member of the Modern
Woodmen and was insured for a thou-
sand dollars. Albert Latimer as rep-
resentative of the Woodmen Lodge ac-
companied the body to its last resting
place. The services here were con-
ducted by the Rev. Frank Miner, and were
attended by a numerous body of sorrow-
ing friends.

A live pig, now on exhibition next
door to the Gem theatre, will be pre-
sented to the person holding the lucky
number at that place Monday evening.
Bring your coupons as you may hold
the lucky number.

CLOVERLAND

Whole wheat and rye flour freshly
ground. Extra quality. At your gro-
cer's.

Cloverland Flour Made Only In Gladstone

Cloverland Flour is as good as the name
Pure, white and sweet flavored.
Makes light, tasty, moist bread or biscuit.
Rich in all the essentials of good health
and good living!

We are so sure that Cloverland Flour will please you
that we assume all risk of a trial

ASK YOUR GROCER ABOUT IT.

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—Milling and Supply Co.—
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not visit our bank?
Success and friends always follow a bank account.
We can approve this to you if you will give us a
chance.

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CAPITAL \$50,000.00 SURPLUS \$3,750.00

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SELL WOOD CHEAPER
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PHONE 45
and get Our Prices before Buying WOOD.
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COOPERAGE AND LUMBER COMPANY

Fritz & Fritz Say:

"BUTTER NUT BREAD"
RICH AS BUTTER SWEET AS A NUT

This Bread is guaranteed to tempt the
most languid appetite. Made out of the
purest material and in a spotlessly clean
bakery. Every loaf wrapped.

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GLADSTONE DELTA

C. E. MASON, Publisher

GLADSTONE MICHIGAN

TO TEACH LOVE MAKING.

According to reports a professor in Germany proposes to open a school wherein to teach love making. Bless the dear professor, what can he be thinking about? What does he suppose love making is that he presumes it is something to be taught after the manner of algebra, geography and cooking? Love making doesn't have to be taught, says the Philadelphia Press. From the palmy days in the Garden of Eden it has been going on all over the world among all peoples. It has its different methods, grading from barbarism to civilization, but it is love making all the same. To the end of time, if there is to be any end of time, it will go on just as the habits and inclinations of the people direct it. It is one of those diversions, or features, or essentials of human life which no government has yet attempted to regulate, as attempts have been made to regulate so many other things, and it had never occurred to anybody that teaching it was necessary. Teaching boys to saw wood and girls to make their own clothes is feasible enough, but teaching them how to make love isn't. Besides, it's perfectly useless. They all know how already; the knowledge was born with them.

Roland had his Durandal, Charlemagne his Joyeuse, twin sisters of glory, heroines of steel. Kaiser Wilhelm II. of Germany is not ignorant of this and to continue the tradition he has given to his sons arms upon which are engraved glittering mottoes of which he is the author. On the sword which he has given to the crown prince are the words, "Always ready to serve his country," on that of his favorite, Prince Eitel, "Faithful and without fear," on that of Prince Adelbert, on one side, "For all proofs" and on the other "My soul to God and Germany," on that of Prince Oscar, "Rectitude and intrepidity." The Princes August Wilhelm and Joachim will have their swords and mottoes when they are propogated to the guards.

A Paris town councillor has conceived and drawn up a scheme for saving from the perils of the street, both moral and physical, the poor children of parents forced to work out late, unable therefore properly to feed and care for their children after school hours. Widows and widowers in particular are to benefit from the scheme, and parents out of work, trying to get work, unable in the meantime to provide good food for their children or to keep regular hours. It is proposed to set up a canteen in certain available school buildings and there the children unable to have home care are to be kept till bed time under the eye of a number of teachers temporarily unoccupied during the day.

There are now under construction in Europe 34 sea-going vessels equipped with internal combustion engines. New and more economical methods of producing the oil consumed in these engines have been devised, and it is predicted with confidence that they soon will become the standard for ocean service. That is not all. There are confident predictions that invention before long will adapt the new oil fuels to use in the propulsion of automobiles. This is an age of frequent revolutions in the mechanical world.

The demand for celluloid in Japan is yearly increasing and the amount imported is accordingly augmenting, but only as raw material, the import of finished material showing a gradual decrease, a fact which proves the steady improvement of the Japanese celluloid industry. The celluloid factory at Abashi, Harima, now produces 80,000 pounds a month, and the Sakai Celluloid company 25,000 pounds, so that taking the price of one pound at one yen Japan produces 1,250,000 yen worth of celluloid manufactures in a year. In the near future, says the Jiji, Japan will not only cease all importation of the material from Germany, but will rank as an exporting country, her first customer being China.

All enlistments in the regular army now are for seven years instead of four, so that each recruit who serves his full time will be a new man when he comes out, if there is truth in the old theory that a man's physical characteristics completely change in seven years.

A lecturer who advocates the painting of pears, cherries, strawberries, etc., to make them more attractive, pointedly refrains from including peaches in the list. Perhaps he thinks the suggestion would be superfluous.

The buttermilk fiends may now point proudly to the fact that the Turks once contemptuously referred to the Bulgarians as "yoghurtli," or sour milkers. Great little diet is buttermilk.

JURY INDICT MELLEN

PRESIDENT CHAMBERLIN AND A. W. SMITHERS OF GRAND TRUNK ALSO NAMED.

TRUST LAW VIOLATED, CHARGE

Monopoly Agreement Between New Haven and the Canadian System in New England Is Alleged by U. S. Inquisitors.

New York, Dec. 24.—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway, and by virtue of that office, overlord of all New England's transportation facilities, was indicted here by the federal grand jury under the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law. Today he faces Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the United States district court to plead to the indictment.

Indictments were also returned against Edson J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railroad, and Alfred M. Smithers of London, chairman of the Grand Trunk board of directors.

Restraint of Trade Is Charged. All three defendants are charged with conspiring to monopolize and restrain interstate and foreign commerce. The indictment is not based upon the proposed new traffic and trackage agreement between the New Haven and Grand Trunk, a copy of which was turned over to Attorney General Wickersham by President Mellen with the intimation that in that document was contained the sole ground upon which the government thought it could proceed against the two roads under the drastic Sherman law. Instead it is based upon secret documentary evidence obtained from the office files of both corporations by representatives of the department of justice.

These documents show that so long ago as last August the chief executive heads of the two roads had begun to conspire to bring about a hard and fast working arrangement whereby the Canadian corporation would completely withdraw from New England and leave the Mellen-Morgan monopoly in absolute enjoyment of that rich field.

Officials Refuse to Comment. Neither President Mellen nor President Chamberlin, the former being in New Haven and the latter in this city, would make any comment upon the grand jury's action when news of it was conveyed to them by reporters.

On the assurance of the lawyers that their distinguished clients would appear at the bar of the court whenever their presence should be desired to plead to the indictment, Judge Hough waived both the issuing of arrest warrants and the fixing of bail, with instructions that they present themselves before him today. Nothing was said by either lawyer as to the appearance of Mr. Smithers, nor could it be ascertained whether formal efforts have yet been initiated to bring the chairman of the Grand Trunk board here from England to plead to the presentment.

Penalty, If Guilty, Is Severe. No such high ranking or powerful railroad officials have ever before been called upon to face a criminal charge for violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The penalty, if their guilt is established before a trial jury or if they should plead guilty to this avoid trial, is a maximum fine of \$5,000 or one year imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

HOW COMPETITION IS STIFLED

Water Lines Almost Entirely Controlled by Railroads, Says Commissioner Conant.

Washington, Dec. 23.—That all hope of competition between railroads and water carriers has been systematically stifled by the railroad interests through the purchase of steamship lines was shown in a report on "Transportation by water in the United States, Part 4," just made public here by Luther Conant, Jr., commissioner of corporations.

The report stated that 90 per cent. of the canal traffic of the United States was in the hands of the railroads; that the Atlantic seaboard, Gulf and Pacific coast steamship companies were almost entirely controlled by the land transportation companies, and that the steamship trade on the Great Lakes was controlled by these interests to a marked degree. The object of railroad control over domestic water carriers, says the report, is to eliminate the competition of water carriers, to obtain entrance into territory not open to their rail lines and to secure valuable feeders, mainly local lines.

The report goes on to state that "the conditions set forth cannot fail to command attention" and that if there is to be any successful attempt to increase competition in domestic water traffic the interstate commerce commission's jurisdiction over joint rail-and-water traffic, particularly with regard to the establishment of joint rates between co-carriers, must be far more generally established than at present. Particular attention is called to the monopoly of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad in the water traffic of the New England states.

Battleship Builder Is Dead. San Francisco, Dec. 21.—Robert Forsythe, aged 66, marine engineer and man who built the battleship Oregon here, as well as 23 other government ships, is dead.

HENRY BACON.



Henry Bacon of New York, whose design for the Lincoln memorial at Washington has been accepted, was born at Watska, Ill., in 1866, and was graduated from the University of Illinois in the class of 1888.

THREE SOLONS TO MEET GOV. WILSON THIS WEEK

Program for Extra Session of Congress to Be Discussed at Conference in Jersey.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Speaker Clark, Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the house, and Senator Stone of Missouri are to call upon President-elect Wilson this week. Speaker Clark will leave for Trenton, N. J., late today. He would not discuss the object of his visit, but it was intimated plainly that it would have nothing to do with the personnel of the new president's cabinet.

"However," said the speaker, "I don't think we'll spend much time in discussing the condition of the weather."

It is believed that the program for an extra session will be the topic for consideration, so far as the speaker is concerned. Mr. Underwood's visit may have to be postponed because of his health. He has been seriously ill with a cold which threatened pneumonia. He now is recovering rapidly, however.

Politics will have small place in the personnel of the committee which will have charge of the arrangements attending the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as president. This has been settled, and the wisdom and experience of men who have handled inaugural celebrations in the past will be called upon, irrespective of politics. The names of those who will be expected to take care of the multiplicity of details will be named today and the chairmen of twenty-six committees will be selected by the chairman, William C. Eustiss.

At a meeting of the committee it was decided to ask congress again to grant permission for the use of the pension building. It was also decided to ask permission of congress to quarter visiting troops in the halls of public buildings. The permission was refused four years ago. The finance committee reports that there will be plenty of money forthcoming with which to meet expenses and a larger crowd than ever has attended an inauguration is expected.

TURKEY YIELDS TO GREECE

Porte instructs Ottoman Envoys to Treat With Greeks at Peace Negotiations.

Constantinople, Dec. 21.—Turkey has yielded and the porte has instructed the Ottoman envoys to the London peace conference to treat with the Greek plenipotentiaries notwithstanding the fact that Greece has not yet signed the armistice. This announcement was made here.

It clears away the biggest obstacle which has hindered the negotiations between the allies and Turkey.

It is expected that when the negotiations are resumed there will be no further serious hitch to the conclusion of peace.

In consideration of this concession, however, Turkey will demand permission to revictualize Adrianople, Janina and Scuteri. It was said, however, that so long as Greece continues military operations Turkey will keep her forces in the field and on the sea.

It is also reported that Turkey is preparing to land a force on the Island of Mytilene.

OPERATE ON U. S. SENATOR

Lee S. Overman of North Carolina Victim of Appendicitis—Condition Is Favorable.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Lee S. Overman, junior United States senator from North Carolina, was operated on here for appendicitis. The operation was entirely successful and his physician, Dr. William Cline Borden, said conditions were entirely favorable. The senator stood the operation well and is resting easily.

BOMB HURTS VICEROY

SIR CHARLES HARDINGE, RULER OF INDIA, HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

WAS RIDING IN STATE PARADE

Missile Thrown by Fanatic Strikes Howdah Occupied by British Official and His Wife—Attendant Is Killed and Another Is Wounded.

Delhi, India, Dec. 24.—Sir Charles Hardinge, viceroy of India, was wounded and an attendant of his was killed by a bomb hurled at the viceroy from a housetop as he was entering the new capital in state. The bomb struck the howdah, or basket on the viceroy's elephant, killing the attendant instantly.

The viceroy was hurriedly removed to a hospital. He was wounded in the shoulder, but not seriously. Lady Hardinge was unhurt, but was much shaken by the experience. The bomb thrower's attempt to kill Lord Hardinge came within a hair's breadth of being successful.

The viceroy was making entry in state into Delhi as the last of the ceremonies in connection with the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The transfer was made in October last, but Lord Hardinge was not to take the formal possession of his new quarters until today.

Strikes Near to Target.

A large gathering of troops, officials and Punjab chiefs was present to welcome the viceroy party. Its splendid elephant procession had just left the railway station, passing through Chandai Chowk, when the bomb was thrown. It struck the howdah in which Lord and Lady Hardinge were riding within a foot or two of the pair. The attendant, holding a large parasol over the viceroy pair, was instantly killed as the bomb exploded. Another attendant was seriously wounded.

The great procession immediately came to a standstill and a crowd of officials rushed up and found the viceroy bleeding and pale, while the vicereine was terribly shaken. The police immediately surrounded the house from which the bomb was thrown and made several arrests. All the outlets from the city were placed under strict guard.

The ceremonies were interrupted for only a short time while the viceroy and vicereine were being conveyed to the hospital and viceregal residence respectively.

Aid Takes Viceroy's Place.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, financial member of the council of the governor general of India, took the viceroy's place in the procession, which then proceeded on its way through the new imperial city to the durbar camp, where a great number of rajahs and other Indian chieftains were gathered. Sir Guy then took up his position in front of the viceregal dais and read aloud a dispatch from Baron Hardinge, saying that he was only slightly injured. The reading of the message was received with prolonged cheering.

The attempt on Baron Hardinge's life roused feeling of intense indignation both among the natives and the British officials present, as he is one of the most popular viceroys who have ever ruled in India.

Appointed to Post Last Summer.

Lord Hardinge was appointed last summer to succeed the earl of Minto, who was former governor general of Canada, as viceroy of India. Shortly after his appointment he was elevated to the peerage.

The viceroy is fifty-two years old and a graduate of Cambridge. He entered the diplomatic service in 1881, and has remained in it continuously until the present time. He served successively at Constantinople, Berlin, Washington, Bucharest, Teheran and St. Petersburg in diplomatic positions.

GRAIN SHIPPERS ARE LOSERS

Commerce Body Rules That Dealers Cannot Collect From Roads—Followed U. S. Court Ruling.

Washington, Dec. 24.—An important decision setting a precedent for about 1,000 claims for a total reparation of \$500,000 was handed down by the interstate commerce commission. Grain shippers were the losers. The commission held that under recent decisions of the Supreme court it could not award damages of shippers of grain, even if railroads discriminate against them by giving elevator allowance to their competitors.

In the case in point, H. Gund & Co. of Chicago filed complaint against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad on the ground that the railroad granted elevator allowances to competitors at Nebraska City, Neb., on grain consigned to eastern points and denied the allowance to them.

By decision of the Supreme court of the United States, which the commission followed, it is pointed out that a railroad for competitive reasons may grant an elevator allowance, although no transportation service is rendered by the shippers owning the elevators.

This is the first case that the interstate commerce commission has decided since the Supreme court of the United States rendered its decision.

Woman's Page Originator Dies. New Orleans, Dec. 23.—Miss Sally Innes Stone, of St. Louis, the woman who originated a woman's newspaper page, is dead here.

MRS. LEWIS HARCOURT.



Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, hostess of the Prince of Wales at Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire, one of the most beautiful of English country homes. Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Burns, daughter of Walter H. Burns of New York.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST IN SHIPWRECK

Furness Line Freighter Florence Goes Ashore in Fog Near Cape Race—Five Rescued.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 23.—Twenty-two sailors lost their lives when the freighter Florence of the Furness line was driven ashore in a heavy fog near Cape Race. The only survivors were the second mate and four sailors, who were brought in here after suffering great hardship in an open boat.

The Florence left Halifax several days ago, and was proceeding to St. Johns with a general cargo. The weather had been foggy for two days, and this had prevented the taking of any observations, and the master of the Florence was also faced by heavy seas.

The survivors who arrived here were so exhausted that they were at once put in a hospital. They have been unable up to this time to give their names or to furnish any information except in a disconnected way, of the wreck. It is learned, however, that the master of the Florence was proceeding cautiously in the fog, but that he had completely lost his bearings, and the heavy seas slowly but surely sent the boats on the rocks. She filled rapidly and soon settled. All hands took to the boats, but the launching of them was a hazardous task. The second mate, with four sailors, managed to get their boat clear of the big ship and got away, but the captain and the remainder of the crew were lost by the swamping of their boats just as they touched the water.

There had been no time to provision the boats, and the craft which the second mate and his men used in escaping was without food or water.

At the end of the second day, when all were about to give up the struggle, and with their eyes nearly blinded by the freezing spray and their hands raw from the constant tugging at the oars, the party was picked up by a passing steamer and brought here.

TAFT IS ON WAY TO PANAMA

President and His Guests Board Battleship Arkansas at Key West, Fla.—Will Return Dec. 31.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 21.—President Taft arrived here today over the Atlantic Coast Line railway. The president, accompanied by Mrs. Taft, Charlie Taft, their younger son; Secretary to the President and Mrs. Hillis, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Major Thomas L. Rhodes, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Commander John N. Timmons, U. S. N., aids to the president; three secret service men and a White House stenographer composed the official party which boarded the battleship Arkansas, which will carry them to Colon. Two railroad officials and half a dozen newspaper men who accompanied the president will be quartered on the battleship Delaware, designated to act as convoy on the voyage to and from the Isthmus. After a three days' inspection of the canal the president will return to Key West. He is due in Washington again December 31.

BOY SLAYER IS SENTENCED

J. Frank Hickey, Convicted in Second Degree for Killing Joseph Josephs, Given Twenty Years.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 24.—J. Frank Hickey, convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of little Joseph Josephs in the town of Lackawanna, was sentenced to not less than twenty years nor more than life imprisonment in Auburn prison. This was the maximum penalty.

Joke Leads to Penitentiary. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Mabel Benson of White Water, Kan., was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary because she forged a \$45 check on a dare offered by her sister-in-law. Mrs. Benson's husband, Joseph Benson, is a civil engineer. She has two small children.

PLEASANT TIME IN PROSPECT

Bachelor Brother Now Knows Something of the Duties That Fall to the Young Mother.

"I was visiting my married sister in Toledo last week," relates "Buck" Hawes. "She's got a three-year-old kid, and, while I am fairly fond of children, I am a bachelor and somewhat sot in my ways. I was rather dismayed, therefore, when my sister proposed leaving me in the house with the child one afternoon. And here's what she said:

"Don't put yourself to a bit of trouble—he can take care of himself. See that he doesn't climb up to the pantry shelves and keep an eye on him so that he won't get into any mischief. He won't annoy you. Don't let him go down cellar and watch that he doesn't get hold of the books in the library, and he'll amuse himself all right, if he cries, give him a cookie, and if that doesn't stop him, ride him on your back. But don't let him bother you a bit. I'll be home in an hour!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RINGWORM ON CHILD'S FACE

Stratford, Iowa.—"Three years ago this winter my seven-year-old son had ringworm on the face. First it was in small red spots which had a rough crust on the top. When they started they looked like little red dots and then they got bigger, about the size of a bird's egg. They had a white rough ring around them, and grew continually worse and soon spread over his face and legs. The child suffered terrible itching and burning, so that he could not sleep nights. He scratched them and they looked fearful. He was cross when he had them. We used several bottles of liniment, but nothing helped.

"I saw where a child had a rash on the face and was cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I decided to use them. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment about one month, and they cured my child completely." (Signed) Mrs. Barbara Prim, Jan. 30, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

He Was Calling.

Friend—What was the title of your poem?

Poet—"Oh, Give Me Back My Dreams!"

Friend—And what did the editor write to you?

Poet—"Take 'em!"—McCall's Magazine.

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 *Wm. C. Little* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

She Believed Him.

She—Do you love me more than ever, dear?

He—Oh, yes, more than never, darling.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER is the best quality, and best selling cigar on the market. Adv.

Help comes to those who are willing to pay for it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle, 10c.

A little learning is not as dangerous as the big conceit that goes with it.

TIRED BLOOD CAUSES WOMEN'S AILMENTS

(Copyright 1912 by the Tonicives Co.)

Tired Blood causes Backache, Bearing Down Pains, Irregularities, Womb Trouble, Bloodlessness, Nervousness, Lack of Strength and other Complaints, peculiar to women. The blood

becomes not only tired, but depleted, and a condition known as Anemia sets in. Much suffering, and perhaps life itself may be saved by a timely and thorough treatment of Tonicives, to so fertilize and enrich the blood, that it will not lack the elements necessary to perform its various functions. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail. The Tonicives Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ALBERTA

THE PRICE OF BEEF

IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are famous grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 160 acres (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid. In either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to C. J. Brewster, 412 Merchants Bldg., Chicago, N. Y. Melrose, 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

5,000 TO 20,000 ACRES WYNE COUNTY, N. C. Well located for colonization. May terms. Chandler-McCoy, Realty Co., Greenville, S. C.

Horticulture

BIRD SLAUGHTER IS COSTLY

Direct Connection Between Increase of Insect Pest and Killing Off of Little Songsters.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological park, estimates that if the bird population of this country was as large today as it was 60 years ago, it would mean a saving of \$250,000,000 to American farmers. There is a direct connection, in his opinion, between the multiplication of insect pests, which are among the gravest problems of modern agriculture, and the slaughter of migratory birds.

The most common orchard visitant of the woodpecker tribe is the red headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). Generally speaking he is the most sociable of all the birds



Golden-Winged Woodpecker.

folks, frequenting orchards, parks, shade trees, and the wooded districts near farms. This tree surgen makes a nest near the summit of some dead topped tree where he and his wife rear their brood of ten to twelve healthy, hungry youngsters, each of them requiring, nay, demanding to be fed. Practically all this bird's food is obtained by boring. It is impossible to even guess at the number of noxious insects destroyed by them in a season. A pair of them nested in a dead cottonwood near my uncle's orchard in Yakima valley one year, and I watched them one day through a pair of glasses when the young were about half grown, says a writer in an exchange. The two birds made ninety-six trips in one hour to the tree, each time carrying a worm. It is pretty safe to calculate that ninety-six apples were saved in that hour, practically a box, worth say, one dollar. If the birds worked ten hours per day they were worth to my uncle ten dollars, or in three weeks the young were in the nest \$210. Can you afford to kill a woodpecker?

HANDLING THE FLOWER POTS

Box With Castors Attached Will Be Found of Great Convenience When Cleaning Room.

(By I. M. SHEPLER.)
A box for plants resting on castors may easily be drawn away from the window on cool nights in winter, and pushed back the next morning.

These castors are also a convenience when sweeping about the window. Any woman who keeps house-plants in her rooms can, herself, make two or three window-boxes, legs and all, picked up from where carpenters are building.

These boxes, of course, are used mainly in windows that are kept for the saving of plants for spring, and yet they can contain an assortment of flowers, which, banked back of a window, give an effective picture of beauty to the passer-by as well as to the inmates of the room.

For a small window, and one from which you must get light for the room, be sparing of the plants. There is nothing pretty in a dark room, the



Removing Plant From Pot.

cause of which is the window literally hung and placed full of all manner of foliage.

It is such a mistake to fill up a window so full of plants and vines in the winter that one can neither get light for reading nor sight of the prettier world outside. A few plants in a small window, artistically arranged, is a much happier scheme.

And is there anything more dismal than a window stuck full from top to bottom of little green cuttings in tin cans or any old pot? Where is the beauty?

LATE WORK IN THE ORCHARD

Thorough Spraying After Rotten Fruit and Other Refuse is Cleaned Up is Recommended.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
After all rotten apples, pruned limbs and other refuse have been cleaned up about the orchard, the trees should be given a thorough spraying.

If possible, one should choose a warm day for this operation, so most of the insect pests, crawling out to lie in the sunlight, will be exposed to the action of the spraying solution. Special attention should be given old knots, rough and rotten spots about the trees, as in these places is where the fruit pests deposit their eggs for next season's crop and at the same time many of these pests themselves are harboring in these safe retreats till winter is over.

There are several reasons for this fall spraying. It not only destroys the insect pests, but their eggs also, which have been laid.

After the spraying the trees will be left healthy and clean and free from the pests while they are developing their next season's fruit crop. Another light spraying next spring will not come amiss, but this fall spraying will insure the work being done—not neglected next spring when the rush season is on and the field turns the farmer's attention from the orchard.

STRAWBERRY IS VERY HARDY

Plant Will Stand Severe Weather, but is Injured by Alternate Thawing and Freezing.

The strawberry plant is very hardy, standing severe and continued freezing weather, but is often injured by alternating freezing and thawing, therefore we must cover to prevent this injury. Any coarse, straw material, like old hay, straw, leaves, pine needles or straw stable manure can be used for this purpose.

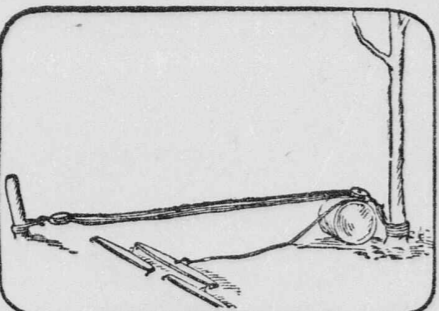
Only a thin covering is needed, just enough to prevent thawing until the warm weather of spring. Most growers of strawberries delay covering until the ground becomes frozen so that a team may be driven over the ground without cutting it; but it is better in the home garden to cover the bed as soon as the ground begins to freeze.

Blackberry canes may be protected in the same manner, but the roots must be started with a fork so that the bending shall not come upon the canes, which would be broken if bent over.

METHOD OF PULLING TREES

Good Team of Horses and Three-Quarter Inch Rope and Tackle Will Do Job Easily.

When we transplant trees taken from our nursery we use the method shown in the sketch for taking up large shade trees. A three-fourths inch rope, eight or ten feet long, is doubled, the ends tied together and looped around with an extra hitch, writes F. E. Dougan of Pawnee, Okla., in the Popular Mechanics. The tree trunk should be well protected from



Pulling Trees.

the chafing of the rope with burlap wrapped around it. The next requisite is a roller. We use a hollow log about eighteen inches in diameter over which an ordinary block and tackle is placed as shown.

A good team of horses will easily pull a tree three or four inches in diameter, with all its roots.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

When did you manure the orchard last?

Fix up the ladders before putting them away.

Cover strawberries two inches deep with hay or straw.

Grape vines may be trimmed as soon as the leaves have fallen.

Get after the black knot on plum and cherry trees. Cut off and burn.

Buy a pair of pruning shears. They can be used any month in the year.

The easiest way to get rid of tent caterpillars is to cut down wild cherry trees.

Protect newly planted fruit trees from mice and rabbits by a strip of tar paper.

Plow up the vegetable garden before freezing weather and let frost act on the soil.

Gather up all rubbish in the orchard and burn it. Use rake and pruning knife freely.

Many a desirable tree has been ruined because the wire or label was not removed.

Letting wormy and diseased apples rot on the ground is bad business. Better let the hogs in to them.

If you have not already done so, cover rhododendrons to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing.

Keep on the lookout constantly to destroy insect eggs and cocoons on the bark of trees and in rubbish piles.

CHOICE OF AWARD

Old Man's Peculiar Will Develops Good and Bad Traits of Nephews.

BY GEORGE ELMER COBB.

"And I hereby bequeath and devise to my nephews, Ralph Davis and Jonas Greer, the house on Main street and the house on Railroad street, my trustees to make the choice of awarding the same."

The lawyer read this extract from the will of old Peter Davis in a singsong tone. There was a long sigh of relief from Jonas Greer, and a pleased expression on the face of Ralph Davis. Good old Uncle Peter had not forgotten them, even if he had given a goodly portion of his worldly goods to charity.

"Further," the lawyer continued his reading, "the first one of said nephews making five thousand dollars, the same shall be received in full payment for the old homestead."

There was due speculation among the gossips of Brandon for a week after that, as to which of the fortunate heirs of old Peter Davis would receive the best property award.

The place on Main street was the choice of the two residences. The house was modern, the neighbors were of the best social set in the village, the street was paved. The Railroad street place held a neat but old-fashioned cottage. Main street was a broad tree-fringed thoroughfare. Railroad street had half of its area taken up by tracks, sidings and freight houses. The Greers had no children. There were two pretty, curly headed tots in the Davis family.

After thinking and debating over the matter at the end of a week the trustees of the Davis estate awarded the Main street property to the Greers.

"It's a burning shame, Ralph!" said outspoken Mrs. Davis. "There is no right or justice to it. Everybody knows it, everybody is scandalized."

"Oh, we're property owners now, and shouldn't complain," reminded her husband in a pleasant way.

"But think of it—the Greers have no children, and we have. It is dangerous for them so near the railroad

tracks. Besides that, this property isn't worth half as much as the Main street place."

"Well," rejoined Ralph, "I understand that John Moore, one of the trustees, is wearing a new diamond pin, and they say that Greer presented it to him. Let it go. When I look around and see how cozy you've made the place here, I feel as if it is a kind of palace."

"Oh, Ralph, you are so easily satisfied," sighed Mrs. Davis.

"That's because I've got what Greer can't scheme for and get."

"What's that?"

"You and the children," cried the big hearted fellow, and his wife returned his bouncing kiss with a proud and happy face.

"I suppose the next thing we know," she said, "Greer will scheme to get the fifty thousand dollar homestead for that five thousand dollars. He'll raise it among his friends."

"No, he can't do that," dissented Ralph. "He has to 'make' it. I'll let you into a secret, Madge, dear: I am going to work and scrimp and save to raise that money. The Greers won't. They are going in for society in their new home. Sort of look down on us back street folks. So, they spend all they get."

Ralph's loyal little wife had a good deal of humiliation to subdue for a time. Mrs. Greer began to take to herself a certain social importance. People who were cads ignored the back street home. The yards of the two houses adjoined at the rear. First Mrs. Greer pitied her humbler neighbor. Then she was indignant. Finally she ignored her. Ralph worked hard. His life was centered in his home, and his sterling, steadfast faith in the future began to influence his wife. One day he came home in the middle of the day. This was an unusual thing for him. His wife looked alarmed and then curious, for her husband's cheery face was wreathed with smiles.

"Well, I reckon we'll have to move," he announced.

"Move! When? Why?" cried his bewildered helpmate with a gasp.

"Right away, and because our house here is sold."

"Sold!"

"That's right," smiled Ralph, and he acted and looked as if supremely satisfied with the arrangement. "Here is a little paper to sign," and the speaker produced an official looking document.

"But why sell it; who is buying it?" stammered the bewildered wife.

"The railroad company. If we hold back, the property will be condemned anyway, so we had better close the bargain. They are paying us a big price."

"But to tear up, when we are so nicely settled here!"

"As well as the Greers?" inquired Ralph archly.

"Yes, we are!" declared the staunch little woman. "It's been just delightful, and we have made it a real home."

"Well, the new one may suit you better," predicted the husband. "In fact, Madge, I have decided to buy the old homestead."

"Why, where, how can you get five thousand dollars?"

"The railroad company are giving us twelve thousand dollars. It is three times the value of this place, but they must have it. That leaves us seven thousand dollars and what I've saved to begin a new life in grand style."

The delighted little woman broke down and cried for sheer joy.

About all the family did that evening was to scan the prospect before them and plan out the golden life offered ahead. The old Davis homestead was a regal place—a roomy, comfortable house with beautiful gardens and a small farm area behind it sufficient to pay the expenses of living.

The next morning Mrs. Greer met her neighbor on the street. The latter noticed that she scanned her last season's dress rather keenly. Then, when she heard that the Greers were giving a large party and she was not invited, Mrs. Davis realized that the upstart Greer family were ashamed of their supposedly humble friends of former times.

The whole town knew of what they called their good luck, one morning. The sale of the little house on Railroad street was the gossip of the village. Jonas Greer heard of it with a sense of indignation. He felt wronged. Then he suddenly recalled a certain scheme ending in a bribe, and kept his conclusion to himself.

Glum and sullen Mrs. Greer grew sharp voiced and thin over "the freak of chance" that had placed her despised neighbor in affluence. She suffered worse when a new humiliation faced her. The railroad people proceeded to build their noisy, smoke producing shops within fifty feet of the Greer residence.

In the meantime the social strivings of the Greers had led them to mortgage their home. Then came the crisis. They sold their equity in the place for a song, and went to live in a rented flat.

Ralph Davis had too good a heart to neglect a relative and he placed the Greers again on their feet in a substantial way. His pensioners, however, never failed to exploit "the advantage taken of them" by the whole souled fellow who understood how to enjoy prosperity because he had known adversity.

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

He Pleaded Both Ways.

Sheridan Master, former speaker of the Michigan house of representatives, tells the following story of one of his early cases as a lawyer:

A negro was arrested for stealing a calf and the court appointed Mr. Master to defend him. The colored man had never talked to a lawyer before and didn't fancy the idea very much, preferring to try the case himself.

After a short conference between Mr. Master and the negro the court asked the negro how he would plead. The latter rose slowly and said:

"Judge, your honor, I plead not guilty on advice of my attorney, but I ain't got no faith in any attorney; so, I'll tell you, judge, dat I done stole de calf and I throws myself on de mercy of de court."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Had All Kinds of Money, Literally.

Black dropped into White's office and invited him to dinner, stating that he had "all kinds of money." White accepted the invitation, and they dined well—so well that when the check was presented to Black he gasped, and in a hoarse whisper requested a loan of White. "This check amounts to \$4.50," he explained, "and I've got only \$1.91."

"You said you had all kinds of money!" White replied disgustedly.

"So I have," Black replied, withdrawing his possessions from his pocket. "I've got a dollar bill, a 50-cent piece, a quarter, a dime, a nickel and a penny. Now, how many more kinds could you expect a fellow to have?"

Morning After.

"Dearest," says the bonny bride. "I just can't get a bit of heat from that gas range, and the kitchen is full of the most disagreeable smell."

The gentle bridegroom goes to the kitchen, shuts off the gas, opens the doors and windows and after a while explains slowly and patiently:

"You know, darling, the gas has to be lighted before it will produce heat."

Fashion's Slants.

"Ma," said Ethelinda, "is my hat on straight?"

"Perfectly, my dear."

"Then it's wrong. It ought to be on one side of my head and down over my left eye."—Washington Star.



MELISSA WILL NOT BE SCORCHED BY A SUNNY DISPOSITION.

Mrs. Merriwid came into the room where her maternal maiden aunt Jane was industriously tating, and her head was drooping and her step weary. She passed her hand across her half-closed eyes and sank into the easiest chair, with a deep drawn sigh.

"What's the matter now?" asked Aunt Jane.

"A touch o' sun, a touch o' sun," replied Mrs. Merriwid, faintly. "Mr. Gladden has been beaming on me for the last three-quarters of an hour and there wasn't a shady spot in the room. He's the most refulgent person I ever did see, but basking in his rays for more than a half hour gives me pronounced pangs of anguish. Would you mind having the blinds down, dearie? And I'd like to have Hilda toll an imitation of a passing bell on the lowest cup of the gong, if she isn't too busy. Let's talk of graves and worms and epitaphs. Would you rather be buried or cremated?"

"How absurd you are, Melissa," Aunt Jane reproved.

"That's the kind of conversation I want," said Mrs. Merriwid. "Go on, dearie."

"I won't do anything of the sort," said the elder lady. "Some of these days you'll be sorry you ever said such things."

"I hope so," replied Mrs. Merriwid, meekly. "I trust there are sadder days in store. You're doing nicely.

of the United States at the last census and he'll begin to imagine he's got a fortune beyond the dreams of avarice and nearly up to Morgan's, and his wife will find that it begins to wear on her in time, like her last year's dresses."

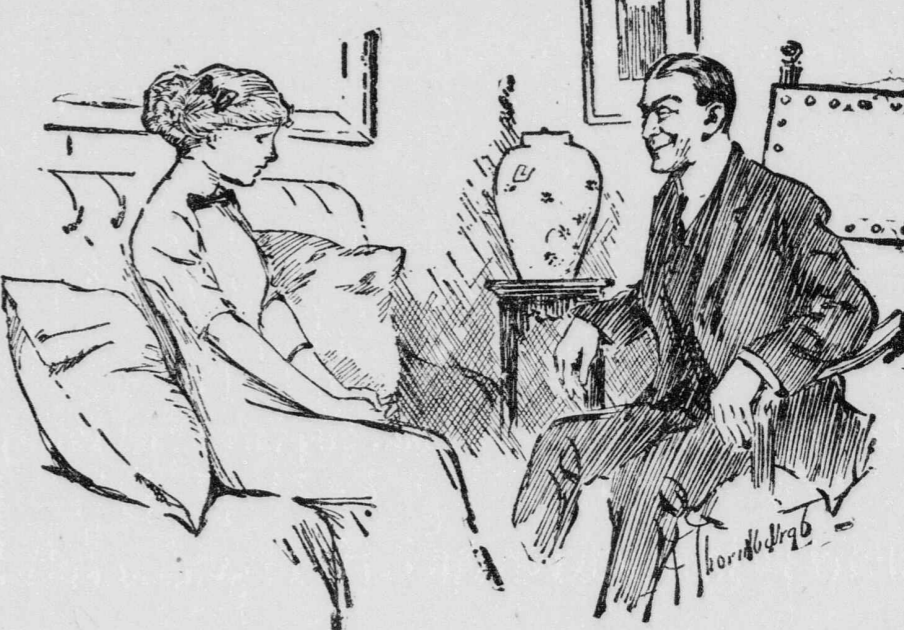
"It's the optimists that do things," said Aunt Jane.

"I know," agreed her niece. "Hope springs eternal and it's darkest just before dawn and the longest lane must have a turning. It's likewise an ill wind that blows nobody good; but you can't make me believe that a bad egg is going to improve in course of time and be good, or that it won't cloud up and rain some day when I am wearing my best hat. And if I lose my purse with twenty dollars' worth of money in it, I don't confidently expect to have it returned to me intact within twenty-four hours; furthermore, I won't dismiss the matter from my mind with a gay laugh. I'm not a pessimist, at that. I know one jovial, hearty, smiling, haw-hawing optimist that I'd like to see with a raging toothache, anyway, and the last part of that sunny-tempered visionary's name is Gladden."

Mrs. Merriwid spoke with such unusual petulance that Aunt Jane looked at her in surprise. Then Mrs. Merriwid laughed.

"The wretch proposed," she said. "You don't mean to tell me!" exclaimed Aunt Jane.

"I didn't mean to," said Mrs. Merriwid, "but I suppose I might as well



"I Could See Him Making Light of All My Troubles."

But, honest, auntie dear, do you like 'em as cheerful as Mr. Gladden?"

"Of course I do," Aunt Jane answered. "A person can't be too cheerful."

"I disagree with you," said Mrs. Merriwid, emphatically. "I think Mr. Gladden is. Of course, being a promoter, he's got to be more or less sanguine and encouraging but, in my opinion, he runs it about sixteen hundred feet into the ground. I'm not a prospective investor, whatever he may think, and I refuse to believe that everything happens for the best. I want to have a presentiment that the worst is yet to come, once in a while. If I wanted to take a perpetually rose-colored view of existence, I'd wear pink goggles. Imagine that man as a husband!"

"I hardly think that is a proper thing for a lady to do," Aunt Jane opined.

"Fudge!" said her niece. "As if a lady would do anything else! He'd be everlastingly galumphing in and exasperating you with his idiotic optimism, no matter what happened. If the cook left at the most inconvenient time, he'd tell you to cheer up because it would be all the same in a hundred years and that there were just as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it and that care killed a cat and away boys with melancholy and that sort of piffle. If the laundress ruined your very best waist, he'd grin and say that there was no use crying over spilled milk and that every cloud has a silver lining and in trouble to be troubled is to have your trouble doubled."

"I'm sure I think that's a very sensible way to look at things," observed Aunt Jane. "Fretting over a thing never helped it yet, and it's always better to be hopeful and look at the bright side."

"Suppose it hasn't any bright side," argued Mrs. Merriwid. "Suppose it's a slab of soft coal. And what a woman wants in a husband is sympathy. If she's lying down with a sick headache, she doesn't want him to jolly her up and tell her she just imagines the ache part. And if he can't come across with the price of a new hat once in a while, it isn't any satisfaction to her to be told she'll be sporting diamond tiaras by next fall on the strength of his scheme to establish aerial road houses for the flying machine trade. You give Mr. Gladden a patent clothes pin and the population

Yes, he wanted me to marry him and he couldn't see anything ahead of us but ineffable bliss. I could see quite a number of things. I could see him making light of all my troubles even if he didn't magnify his own, which your cheery optimist has a way of doing, dearie. It's the easiest thing in the world to be philosophical over a broken leg when it's the other fellow's, and it's cheaper to encourage your forlorn and disconsolate brother man with a few words of cheer than it is to lend him money. Well, I didn't mention all this. I merely told him that it could never, never be.

"Well," he said, cheerfully, "I certainly hoped that it could, but of course if it can't, I'll have to make the best of it. Maybe it's just as well after all."

"If you expect me to like optimists as far gone as that, you're going to be disappointed," concluded Mrs. Merriwid.

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Depth of Meanness.

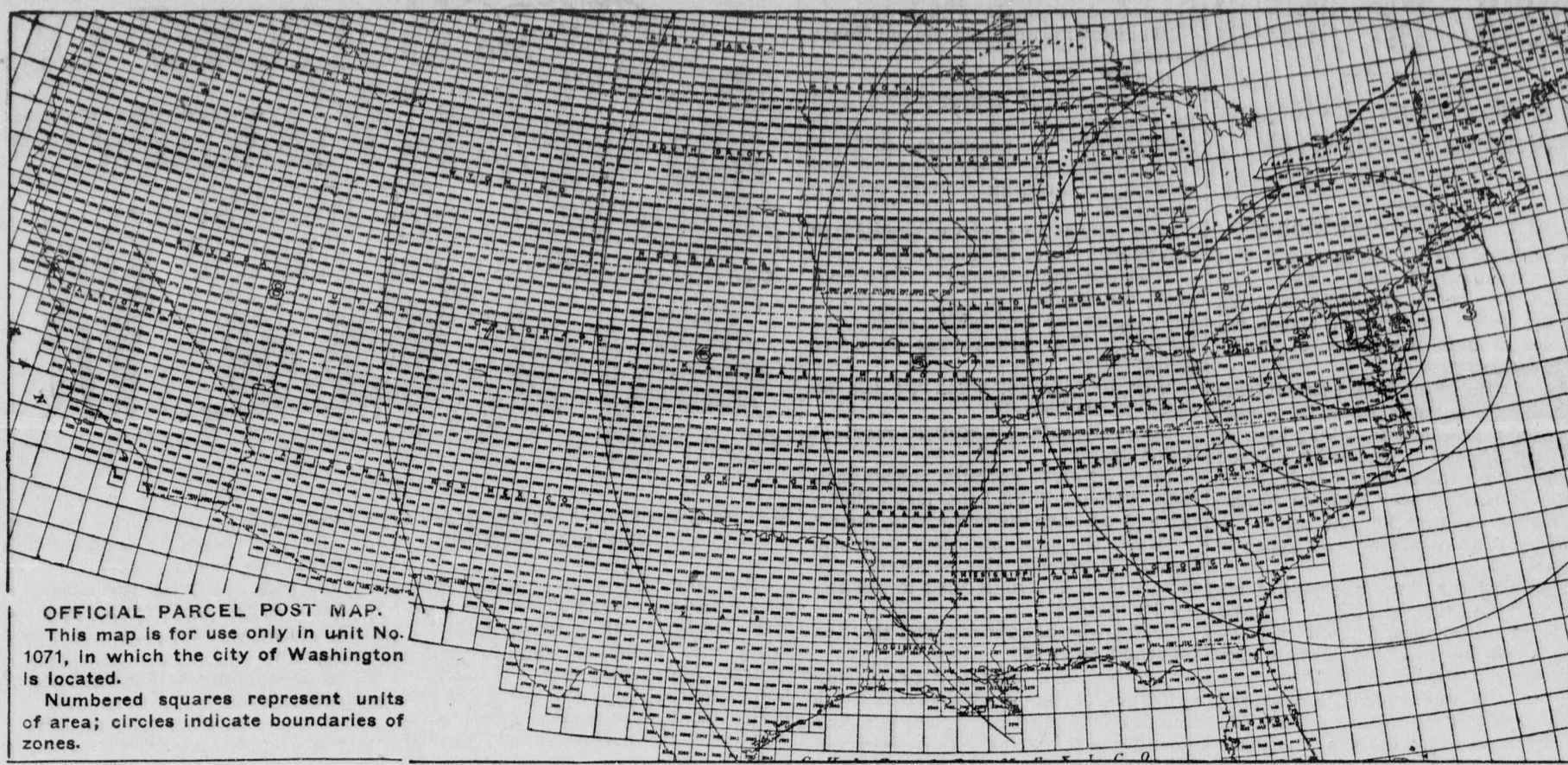
Little Jonas was the son of penurious parents, and the son bade fair to outdo them in frugality—a fact that worked extreme hardship upon Bobby Graves, his seatmate.

Bobby came home one night looking so depressed that his mother asked the cause of his trouble.

"It's that Jone Petero!" burst out Bobby. "He's just about the meanest thing! He eats my apples all up, and he never gives me even a bite often his, an' my apples are good an' his ain't—very! An' today he made me do his 'rithmetic zamples, 'cause he didn't know how, an' he wouldn't even lend me his pencil to do 'em with!"—Youth's Companion.

Happy Burmese.

The Burmese are the most light hearted and care free people in all the world, and the sound of merry laughter fills all this happy land. At heart the Burman is, first of all, a gentleman, and though he is the proudest mortal in the world, he is unaffected, sincere and as simple as a little child, and is, moreover, remarkably free from the vices of other oriental races. The Burman may be indolent, careless and pleasure loving to a fault, but he is always kindly, and what he lacks in ambition and industry is more than supplied by the energy and cleverness of his wonderfully capable women.



OFFICIAL PARCEL POST MAP.
This map is for use only in unit No. 1071, in which the city of Washington is located.
Numbered squares represent units of area; circles indicate boundaries of zones.

HOW PARCEL POST RATES ARE FIXED

Charges Are Regulated Under the Zone System.

BIG ENTERPRISE LAUNCHED

Eleven Pounds Is the Limit in Weight for a Single Package—Anything That Will Not Injure Other Mail Can Be Sent.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

With the coming of the New Year the United States government will enter into a new field of enterprise—the transmittal of merchandise by what is known as the parcel post. For years there has been a demand for such a system of inexpensive transmittal of packages. The camps of favor and disfavor of the parcel post scheme have been about equally divided. Finally at the last session of congress a bill was passed which will put the plan into operation, but only it must be said in little more than an experimental way.

It is the intention of Uncle Sam to move rather slowly in the parcel post matter. He wants to find how popular it will be, how much it will cost the government, and whether there is to be a profit or loss at the end of each year. If it is found that the plan is successful from the point of view of the people, which means the government also, the parcel post will be extended until finally it reaches the proportions which its proponents say they believe it is destined to assume.

Zone System Explained.

It is no exaggeration to say that thousands upon thousands of inquiries have been made of the postmaster general as to just what the parcel post will mean to the people. It was the law of congress establishing the system which made provision for a division of the country into zones and into 35,000 units which are to be used as centers in describing the circles which mark the boundaries of the zones. There has been no clear understanding, apparently, of this zone system, but really it is a very simple matter.

The accompanying map shows the country divided into zones from the unit in which Washington is situated, as the center. Accompanying the map is a table showing the rate of postage per pound for parcels from Washington to places within all the zones.

Each unit contains an area thirty miles square. Now each unit is a center from which the zones are drawn and so every unit in the country no matter where it is situated will have zones drawn from it just exactly as Washington has them drawn from it. For instance, take Keokuk, Ia., which is in a unit in the fifth zone. From that will be drawn circles exactly as they are drawn from Washington and they will be numbered from Keokuk as number one, just as they are numbered from Washington as number one. Of course, however, Zone Six will have a different geographical position as related to Keokuk than it has as related to Washington, but as the radius of the circles drawn from Keokuk is the same length as the radius of the circles drawn from Washington, Keokuk's Zone Six will be just as far from its center as Washington's Zone Six is.

How Rates Are Fixed.

It can be seen from this readily enough that the postal rates from Washington to its particular zone will be the same as the postal rates from Keokuk to its particular zones. Each unit being about thirty miles square will of course contain in most cases a number of postoffices, but each office in the same unit is considered as being the center of the circles from which the zones are drawn. The rates of postage are fixed from the unit in which the sending postoffice is situated, but the price to every place in any zone is just the same. To illustrate, it will cost exactly the same amount to send a parcel from Washington to Erie, Pa., that it costs to send it to Atlanta, Ga., because Erie and Atlanta with reference to Washington are situated in the fourth

zone. The rates therefore are fixed from the unit in which the postoffice is located, but they are the same from that office to any point in any one zone.

It will be seen by reference to the table of rates of postage that it will cost more per pound to send a package a long distance than it does to send it a short distance. The rate increases for a package weighing one pound at the rate of one cent for each zone. No package weighing more than 11 pounds can be sent under the new parcel post law. It should be said right here that on the long hauls the parcel post may not be able to compete with the express companies, but that on shorter hauls it can so compete. It was the expressed desire of the legislators and of the postoffice officials that the parcel post system should be made of particular use to persons having farm and factory products to transmit to customers. It is probable that producers must study the rates of postage and the convenience of transmittal and compare them with the cost and convenience under present methods before individually a man can determine whether he is to profit or not by the change. Then there is another thing to be considered and which only can be known definitely when fuller regulations have been made to specify exactly what kind of things can be sent by parcel post. It can be said in a general way that anything can be sent which is properly wrapped and which will not injure other mail matter with which it may come in contact.

Copy Foreign Countries.

It is probable that the government will adopt a means of transportation for certain kinds of its merchandise much like those which have been adopted in parcel post countries abroad. What the English call hampers, basket-like arrangements, probably will be adopted, and as these can be kept separate from the ordinary mail matter it is believed that the regulations as finally adopted will allow the sending of eggs, butter, dressed poultry, live poultry, honey, fruit, and other products of the country.

The 11-pound limit for a single package may work at first against any very extended use of the parcel post for some of the articles which have been named. Of course, more weight can be sent if it is sent in different parcels, but the cost in that case would be heavier because the increase per pound on a single package is not great up to 11 pounds, and probably it would increase at no greater rate if the government were to raise the limit of weight which is now fixed. To make it simpler, it will cost more to send two packages of 11 pounds than it would to send one package of 22 pounds if the government eventually should allow a heavier single package to be carried and should charge in proportion just what it does now for one package of 11 pounds weight.

Every postmaster in the United States will have a parcel post map like the one which is here reproduced except that the zone lines will be shown with the unit of his postoffice as a center. All that a postmaster will have to do when a parcel is presented for transportation is to find out in what zone the destination of the package lies. His table will show him instantly the rate per pound from

the unit in which his postoffice lies to the zone of the package's destination, the price as has been explained before, to every postoffice in any one zone being the same. The parcel post will take nothing but fourth-class matter. Printed matter is still in the third-class designation. Therefore books cannot be sent by the parcel post system. This the postoffice authorities seem to think is in a way unjust and may work a hardship. It may be that in the future the law will be changed so as to include all printed matter. It seems to be certain that an attempt will be made to bring about this change as speedily as possible.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has ordered that postmasters be advised that parcel post packages cannot be accepted for mailing unless they bear a distinctive parcel post stamp and have attached to them the return card of the sender. A series of distinctive stamps is now in course of preparation for this class of mail as required by the law creating the parcel post system. Consignments of these stamps will be ready for shipment to all postoffices in ample time for the establishment of the new system on New Year's day.

The postoffice department has given instruction to every postmaster in the country to enlighten his patrons as much as possible on the general subject of the parcel post and especially on the use of the special stamps and the necessary attachment of the return card. The law requires that all fourth-class matter mailed after January 1, 1913, without parcel post stamps attached shall be treated as "held for postage" matter. Parcel post packages will be mailable only at postoffices, branch postoffices, lettered and local named stations, and such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmasters.

Rate on Seeds Not Affected.

It should be said that the act of congress which puts a parcel post plan into operation does not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants as fixed by section 482 of the postal laws and regulations.

The classification of articles mailable as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones and other conditions of mailability under the act of congress, if the postmaster general shall find on experience "that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or shall permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the interstate commerce commission after investigation, to reform from time to time such classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof."

Through many years different members of the house and senate have been interested in promoting parcel post legislation. Among the men most active in securing the legislation which soon is to go into effect as law are Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, Representatives David J. Lewis of Maryland and William Sulzer of New York, who has just been elected governor of that state.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the pound rate, as shown by the following table, and when mailed at this rate any fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

Wt. Lbs.	*1st zone	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Local rate.	Zone rate.	zone rate.	zone rate.	zone rate	zone rate	zone rate	zone rate	zone rate
1---	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11
2---	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.19	.24
3---	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.36
4---	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37	.48
5---	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.46	.60
6---	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.72
7---	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.64	.84
8---	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.73	.96
9---	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.82	1.08
10---	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.20
11---	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.32

*For a full explanation of the rates of postage in the First Zone see the Parcel Post Guide.

APPROVES RULES FOR PARCEL POST

Postmaster General Issues Regulations Governing System.

WHAT MAY BE SENT BY MAIL

Gives American People Opportunity to Send Farm and Factory Products by Mail From and to Any Point in United States.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has just approved the regulations, which cover in detail the articles which may or may not be sent by parcel post. These regulations are now being turned off at the government printing office on a "rush order" and they will be distributed as rapidly as possible.

The rules as to what can be sent and what cannot be sent and the instructions for the preparation of mailable articles with other "official advice" are given here as they have just been prepared by the postoffice department in Washington.

The minimum rate will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound to any point not exceeding fifty miles from the office of mailing; the local rate, which is five cents for the first pound and one cent for additional pound, applies to all parcels the delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum rate being twelve cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent or to any of our possessions. Parcels will be limited to eleven pounds in weight and six feet in length and girth combined.

Mailable Perishable Articles.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature that decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail matter, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to any offices within the first zone or within a radius of 50 miles. Butter, lard, or any greasy or oily substance intended for delivery at offices beyond the first zone must be suitably packed. Vegetables and fruit that do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail matter. Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when securely packed in a basket or other container. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately and packed in a container.

There is no restriction on salted, dried, smoked or cured meats and other meat products, but fresh meat in any form will be transported only within the first zone.

Parcels containing perishable articles must be marked "PERISHABLE," and articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

Manufactured Articles. Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles in considerable quantities are asked to submit to the postmaster for approval a specimen parcel showing the manner of packing.

When sharp pointed instruments are offered for mailing, the points must be capped or encased. Blades must be bound so that they will remain attached to each other or within their handles or sockets.

In Powders, pepper, snuff, or other similar powders not explosive, or any similar pulverized dry substance, not poisonous, may be sent when inclosed in cases made of metal, wood or other material to render impossible the escape of any of the contents. Flour of all kinds must be put up in such manner as to prevent the package breaking or the flour being scattered in the mails.

Queen Bees and Nursery Stock. Queen bees, live insects, and dried

reptiles may be mailed in accordance with the regulations that now apply to other classes of mail.

Seeds of fruit, nursery stock, and all other plant products for preparation may be mailed under the same conditions.

Confectionery and Soap. Candies, confectionery, yeast cakes, soap in hard cakes, e.c., must be inclosed in boxes and so wrapped as to prevent injury to other mail matter.

Sealed original packages of proprietary articles, such as soaps, tobacco, pills, tablets, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer, and not in themselves unmailable, will be accepted for mailing when properly wrapped.

Millinery. Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles consisting wholly or in part of glass, or contained in glass, must be securely packed and the parcel stamped or labeled "FRAGILE."

Unmailable Matter. The following matter is declared unmailable by law:

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears and delineation or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character. All such matter, when deposited in a post office or found in the mails, shall be withdrawn and sent to the divisions of dead letters.

Intoxicants, Poisons and Inflammable Materials.

Spirituos, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison, poisonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzene, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs, and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Pistols, Animals and Birds.

Pistols or revolvers, whether in detached parts or otherwise; live or dead (and not stuffed) animals, birds, or poultry, except as elsewhere provided; raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article having a bad odor will not be admitted to the mails.

Treatment of Undeliverable Parcels.

Perishable matter will be delivered as promptly as possible, but if such matter can not be delivered and becomes offensive and injurious to health, postmasters may destroy it, or the injurious or offensive portion thereof.

Parcels Improperly Packed.

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly inclosed or packed for safe shipment.

When parcels on which the postage is wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid is deposited for local delivery and the sender is unknown, notice of detention need not be sent but such matter will be delivered and the deficient postage collected from the addressee by the carrier. If the addressee refuses to pay the postage the matter will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters.

Insurance on Parcels.

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of ten cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed.

Forwarding of Parcels.

Parcels may be remailed or forwarded on the payment of additional postage at the rate which would be chargeable if they were originally mailed at the forwarding office, in which case the necessary stamps will be affixed by the forwarding postmaster. Payment must be made every time the parcel is forwarded.

Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined. A parcel will not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From."

In addition to the name and address of the sender, which is required, it will be permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the occupation of the sender, and to indicate in a small space by means of marks, letters, numbers, names or other brief description, the character of the parcel, but ample space must be left on the address side for the full address in legible characters and for the necessary postage stamps. Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "Please do not open until Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With best wishes," and the like, may be placed on the covering of the parcel in such manner as not to interfere with the address.

Distinctive Stamps.

The law requires that the postage on all matter must be prepaid by distinctive parcel post stamps affixed. Postmasters cannot receive for mailing parcels that do not bear such stamps.

Parcel post stamps are not valid for the payment of postage on matter of the first, second, and third classes, and when used for that purpose, the matter to which they are affixed shall be treated as "held for postage."

Maps and Guides.

Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, 75 cents, through the chief clerk of the post office department. In ordering maps care should be taken to specify the post office from which the postage rates are to be determined.

CANADA WEEK IN CHICAGO

CANADIAN EXHIBITS AT LIVE STOCK AND LAND SHOWS CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

The hats were doffed to Canada during the two weeks of the Land Show and the week of the Live Stock Show at Chicago. Willing to display its goods, anxious to let the people of the central states know what could be produced on Canadian farm lands, and the quality of the article, Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior of Canada, directed that sufficient space be secured at the United States Land Show, recently held, to give some adequate idea of the field resources of western Canada. Those in charge had splendid location, and installed one of the most attractive grain and grass exhibits ever seen anywhere. Thousands, anxious to get "back to the land," saw the exhibit, saw wheat that weighed 68 pounds to the measured bushel, oats that went 48 and barley that tipped the scales at 55 pounds. The clover, the alfalfa, the wild pea vine and vetch, the rye grass, the red-top and many other succulent and nutritious varieties of wild grasses demanded and deserved from their prominence and quality the attention they received. The grain in the straw, bright in color, and carrying heads that gave evidence of the truth of the statements of Mr. W. J. White of Ottawa, and his attendants, that the wheat would average 28 to 35 bushels and over per acre, the oats 55 to 105 bushels, the flax 12 to 28 bushels, were strongly in evidence, and arranged with artistic taste on the walls. The vegetable exhibit was a surprise to the visitors. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage—in fact, all of it proved that not only in grains was western Canada prominent, but in vegetables it could successfully compete with the world.

One of the unique and successful features of the exhibit was the successful and systematic daily distribution of bread made from Canadian flour. It was a treat to those who got it. Canadian butter, Canadian cheese and Canadian honey helped to complete an exhibit that revealed in a splendid way the great resources of a country in which so many Americans have made their home.

A feature of the exhibit was the placards, announcing the several recent successes of Canadian farm produce and live stock in strong competition with exhibits from other countries. There was posted the Leager Wheeler championship prize for Marquis wheat grown at Rosthern in 1911, beating the world. Then I. Holmes of Cardston entered the competitive field at Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress, and won the wheat championship of 1912, beating Mr. Wheeler with the same variety of wheat. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, in 1911, won the Colorado silver trophy for best oats grown, competed for in a big competition at Columbus, Ohio, in 1911. The produce of British Columbia at the New York Land Show in 1911 carried off the world's championship for potatoes, and incidentally won a \$1,000 silver trophy, and then, but a few days ago, the same province carried off the world's prize for apples at the Horticultural Show in London, England.

But that was not all. These Canadians, who had the temerity to state that corn was not the only feed for finishing high-grade beef cattle, entered for the fat steer championship at the Live Stock Show in Chicago a polled Angus—"Glencarnock Victor."

Nearly 300 entries were in the field. "Glencarnock Victor" didn't know a kernel of corn from a Brazilian walnut. There were Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and their corn-fed article, determined to win, bound to beat this black animal from the north, and his "nothing but prairie grass, oats and barley feed," as his owner proudly stated, but they didn't. Canada and McGregor & Sons, with their "Glencarnock Victor," won, and today the swiftness of America is eating of his steaks and roasts—the champion steer of the world.

But once more the herd of cattle that won the Sweepstakes at the same show was bred and owned by the owners of "Glencarnock Victor," fed only on prairie grass, oats and barley, near Brandon, Manitoba. The royal reception given to Mr. McGregor on his return to his home town was well deserved.

Omission must not be made of the wonderful and beautiful display of apples made by British Columbia, occupying a full half section of the great Land Show. This was in personal charge of Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture for that province, who was not only a host to those who visited the exhibit, but was also an encyclopedia of information regarding the resources of that country. With 200,000 Americans going to western Canada this year, it is pleasing to know that so many from this side of the line can participate in the honors coming to that new country.—Advertisement.

A pretty girl will turn a man's head in spite of the boil on his neck.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
Are Richest in Curative Qualities
FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM,
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Use
In Time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

CUMMINGS FAVORS PENSION BILL

LANSING SCHOOL HEAD SAYS LAW WOULD AID STATE TEACHERS.

MEASURE RECEIVING SUPPORT

Superintendent Advocates System of Retirement Salaries as Reward of Long and Honorable Services.

Lansing.—As a means of increasing the effectiveness of the public school system of Michigan and maintaining a higher standard of efficiency among teachers, an act proposing the establishment of a system of retirement salaries, which is to be introduced into the next session of the legislature, is receiving the state-wide support of champions of education.

Superintendent E. P. Cummings of Lansing schools, a member of the legislative committee of the Michigan Federation of Teachers' Clubs, is an ardent advocate of the proposed system. "I believe," said Mr. Cummings, "in the objects that have actuated the preparation of the teachers' retirement fund bill; that is, reasonable reward for long and honorable service as a school teacher on the one hand and the material advancement of the teaching profession and teaching service to the state on the other."

"In my experience as a superintendent of schools, I have repeatedly known of teachers who, through no extravagance or lack of thrift on their part, quit the profession at the close of a long service of unselfish, honest work practically penniless. I have known of many strong, forceful, virile young men and women with all the fitness for effective teaching to leave the work and enter upon some other profession, because they realize that in the teaching profession when they have reached the age at which lawyers, doctors and other professional and business men in general are earning and receiving their greatest returns, the teacher is considered ready to be laid upon the shelf. I have even known of instances where employing officers have realized that some good, faithful teacher of long service is past her period of usefulness in the schoolroom, but they cannot bring themselves to turn her out, an object of charity, after a life of self-sacrifice and devotion. Should a comprehensive, adequate retirement salary bill become a law, these conditions would be materially improved.

"The Michigan bill," continued Superintendent Cummings, "has been drawn largely along the lines of the present Wisconsin law. It follows in a general way the teachers' retirement salary laws in such states as New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Utah, Maryland, New Jersey and Ohio.

"The present bill through criticism, suggestion and revision represents the consensus of opinion of hundreds of Michigan teachers. A retirement salary law has been endorsed by the State Superintendents' association, by the State Federation of Teachers' Clubs, the State Association of Teachers and by the State Federation of 'Woman's Clubs.'

Legislature Will Meet and Adjourn.

For the first time since 1878 the legislature will convene the first day of January. The constitution provides that the legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, but according to Clerk of the House Charles Pierce it has been 33 years since January 1 has fallen on Wednesday.

It is expected that the two houses will meet at 12 o'clock and immediately adjourn, as the reception to the state officers by the new governor is scheduled for the afternoon of January 1, and in the evening Ferris will hold open house for the members of the legislature and public.

There is a possibility that the messages of the retiring and the incoming governors will not be read at the first day of the session. Since 1879 the governor has taken the oath of office on the first day, and all the inaugural ceremonies have been cleared away before the legislature assembled. This year, however, it will be different and there is considerable speculation as to how the program will be carried out.

There will be a great gathering of Democrats in the Capital City to witness the inauguration of the first Democratic governor in 22 years. Since Governor Winans took the oath of office in 1891 the members of the party have been forced to witness the ceremony performed by Republican dignitaries, but this time it will be different and the Democratic leaders propose to make the most of the occasion.

Suffrage Defeated by 760.

The Michigan state board of canvassers completed its count on the two constitutional amendments voted on last month. The suffrage amendment was defeated by 760, the figures being: For, 247,475; against, 248,135. These are the figures first reported to the board, the recounts in Kent, Saginaw and Wayne counties having been ignored on account of the court decision that county boards of canvassers had no right to recount votes on constitutional amendments.

Law to Conserve Bird Life Planned.

William R. Oates, state game warden, is planning a conference to devise a bill for the conservation of bird life in Michigan, with a reasonable hunting season, according to Jefferson Butler, field agent of the National Association of Audubon societies, who went over the matter with the warden. Major Oates intends calling in a federal expert on game laws, sportsmen and women's organizations of the state.

"Major Oates says he will make no announcements in the matter," said Mr. Butler, "as he prefers to do something for the future and he thinks it imperative that some conservation legislation be passed during the winter.

"It is quite likely that the fire warden service will be transferred to the public domain commission or that a forester will be provided for. Undoubtedly some provision will be made for the propagation of wild life, as all conservationists are agreed on that question.

"A great many are of the opinion that the work of protecting the song and insectivorous birds should be under the care of those directly interested rather than the general game protectors. The last legislature did very little to help. We are all hoping for better treatment during the coming winter."

Must Accept Camp Site.

Although it is practically certain that the military camp site commission and the state military board will accept the tract of 16,000 acres of land in Crawford county tendered by R. Hanson of Grayling as a permanent maneuvering ground for the Michigan National Guard, the legislature will be asked to take formal notice of the gift and formally accept it in behalf of the state.

Only a few weeks ago the members of the camp site commission visited the tract of land which the wealthy Grayling lumberman would turn over to the state, and they were very enthusiastic over the proposition. The land is located near Portage lake and is about three miles from Grayling. Captain Wells, the regular army officer who was detailed as instructor for the Michigan National Guard, inspected the ground and pronounced it an ideal place for the annual summer maneuvers of the militia.

The tract is valued at \$125,000 and is offered to the state without any strings being attached. Officers of the National Guard, who have visited the proposed site, says that it would cost very little to place it in condition. It would be necessary to erect a few buildings for storage purposes and some stables would have to be built, but aside from the expenditure of a few hundred dollars the grounds could be placed in shape at a very slight cost.

The Michigan Central railroad has offered to build tracks from Grayling to the camp grounds so that the men and horses could be transported. In a letter to Hanson, Governor Osborn said: "Before retiring as governor I wish to express my official appreciation of the people of Michigan for your great generosity in offering to deed the state 15,000 acres of land on and about Portage lake, Crawford county, for the purpose of a permanent encampment of the Michigan National Guard. It is a public act of rare precedent. I earnestly hope the state will accept your proffer and that it will be a perpetual monument to your patriotism."

Palmer Issues Annual Warning.

State Fire Marshal Palmer has issued a warning to fire chiefs and deputy fire marshals in various parts of the state warning against the use of holiday window trimmings that are apt to cause fires.

Commissioner Palmer's statement is as follows:

"Your attention is again called to the careless and sometimes criminal practice indulged in by merchants and window dressers to stringently enforce all local ordinances restricting and controlling this practice, and in all cases where no local ordinance exists, you are directed to absolutely prohibit the use of cotton batting, tissue paper and all flimsy, combustible material in decorating show windows and show cases.

"It is impossible to estimate the amount of saving in property and possibly lives, which you may occasion as a result of a stringent enforcement of this order, and I sincerely hope that you will see to it that it is enforced to the utmost detail."

Rate Schedules Must Be Filed.

In pursuance of a report of the committee named by the state railroad commission to inquire into and make a report for a uniform filing of rates for water power and electric power companies, the report having been filed and no objections made to it, the commission issued an order to all firms, persons and corporations who offer electric power for sale within the state, to file with the commission on or before January 15, 1913, a copy of schedules or rates in force, covering the furnishing of electric power for lighting and other purposes.

Will Urge Addition to Capitol.

The legislative committee of the State Bar association decided to ask the legislature to build an addition to the capitol that will accommodate the library, supreme court and attorney general. The proposition has the support of the attorney general and members of the supreme court. The room vacated by those departments would be utilized by the departments now in downtown office buildings.

Several members of the court have offices in downtown buildings and others are housed in the capitol.

WOLVERINE NEWS BREVITIES

Ypsilanti.—About thirty-five state senators and representatives arrived here to look into the needs of the State Normal college. President McKenny told them that appropriations amounting to \$424,000 were needed. Of this amount \$398,000 is requested for special needs of the Normal college, some of which are a new auditorium and conservatory combined, a new domestic science building, an addition to the library, a men's gymnasium and a ventilating plant for the main building. The balance is asked for the rural school and commercial department. The senators and representatives were much impressed with the needs of the college and it is believed that the amounts asked for will be appropriated.

Lansing.—Patrick Manion, a laborer about twenty-seven years old and unmarried, committed suicide at his rooming house here. He had been in Lansing about two years and no one knows any reason for his desire to kill himself. He drank the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid and died within a short time. The police are trying to locate his relatives, who are thought to reside somewhere in Michigan.

Ithaca.—The body of Guy Randall, who died in a Detroit hospital as the result of injuries received in a street car accident, was brought here for burial. He was the son of George Randall of this place, and was the third son of the family to meet an accidental death. One brother was killed some years ago in a railroad accident, and another was killed two years ago in Texas when his team ran away.

Kalamazoo.—Joseph Lomax, the oldest Mason in the world, also the oldest editor and the first president of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, one time owner of the Kalamazoo Gazette and for many years an auditor in the offices of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway at Grand Rapids, celebrated his one hundred and third birthday at the home of his daughter in Indianapolis, Ind.

Kalamazoo.—There will be no hunting of ducks in the spring and the state game laws will provide for just one open season on all small game during the year, if recommendations decided upon by hunters of southwestern Michigan are concurred in by the legislators. A meeting was held here and a banquet at night. Many other changes in the game laws were advocated.

Marshall.—As Irving De Reamer lay ill of pneumonia he gave a friend who was taking care of him a graphic description of how his father and brother had died of the same disease. "I will be dead by tomorrow at this time, too," said he, and he was, dying exactly 23 hours after he made the remark.

Ann Arbor.—Miss Ella Tobias of Adrian, who for seven years has been librarian in charge of the engineering library of the University of Michigan, has resigned. She will go to Lansing to work in the state library.

Coldwater.—Nelson Brayton, sent up from Hillsdale two years ago for burglary, was taken back to Ionia. Brayton was paroled last summer and violated his parole by leaving the state. He was brought here, where the officers wanted him for alleged connection with the robbery of mail sacks at Bronson. Brayton stoutly denied knowing anything of the affair and the case against him was dropped.

Flint.—With his wife and three little children in the courtroom as spectators, Herbert Nichols, who was arrested on a statutory charge, was sentenced by Judge Wisner to imprisonment for six months to one year in the Marquette prison, with a recommendation that he serve the maximum period of his sentence.

Lansing.—Six cases of smallpox, all in one family, have been reported to the state board of health. A representative of the state has been dispatched to look after the outbreak. The cases are located in Henrietta township, Jackson county. None of the patients were ever vaccinated.

Saginaw.—A man about sixty years old, whose identity is unknown, was struck by a car on the Saginaw & Flint railway one mile south of Bridgeport. He was brought to Saginaw, where he died without regaining consciousness. There were no papers on his person which would give the slightest clue as to his identity. He had several handkerchiefs, shoe laces, needles and thread, etc., which indicated he was a peddler.

Ann Arbor.—A lively suit is on in circuit court wherein Clyde Rhead, thirty years old, is suing his wife, fifty-six years old, for divorce after 13 years of wedded life together. Each side is fighting to hold intact the entire \$2,500 the couple has jointly accumulated through a student boarding house in this city. Incompatibility of temper is alleged by Mr. Rhead, while Mrs. Rhead charges that her husband has deserted her. Rhead was a student in the university when he met his wife.

AMENDMENT IS HIT

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE SEES ERROR IN PROPOSAL FOR CHOICE OF U. S. SENATORS.

JEALOUS OF STATE'S RIGHTS

Protest Will Be Sent to Governors of the Other States to Get Support—Claim Brings Confusion to Constitutional Lawyers.

Washington, Dec. 23.—A protest has been filed by the legislature of Georgia against the course taken by congress in proposing to the states a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of senators. The protest asserts that the course followed was unconstitutional.

The Georgia claim brought confusion on the constitutional lawyers in congress. Of more importance is the fact that the adoption of a reform demanded by the people will be further delayed.

Article 5 of the Constitution provides that "the congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution."

There are 96 members of the senate and 137 members of the house. The senate adopted the proposed amendment by 64 yeas to 24 nays, and seven not voting, one vacancy existing. The house adopted the proposed amendment by a vote of 238 yeas to 39 nays, five responding present when their names were called, 110 not voting, and five vacancies existing. Thus the senate gave the requisite two-thirds majority, while the house did not. The house declared the amendment adopted on the ground that two-thirds of those present and voting approved the amendment.

Decision Made by Committee.

A joint committee of the legislature of Georgia in an exhaustive report declared that the amendment "did not receive two-thirds of each house, and therefore was not proposed to the states in the manner pointed out by the Constitution for its own amendment."

The report first declares the view of the committee that the course taken in congress was in derogation of the rights of the states. It then directs the governor to return to the federal legislature the communication with a protest against this violation of rights. It urges that copies of the report be sent to senators and representatives in congress from Georgia, and further directs the governor to send copies of the report to the governors of all the other states with the request that they lay the notification before the several legislatures in the hope they will support the Georgia protest.

The report closes with the pledge that Georgia will agree to the direct election of senators provided the amendment is submitted to the states in a "constitutional manner."

Jealous of State's Rights.

The report is one of the ablest constitutional papers ever presented to congress. It recites the development of the Constitution to show that no change in that instrument could be imposed without its own consent and declares it pertinent to see that no extension be approved by implication beyond the exact terms of the original grant.

Bearing in mind the historic reluctance of the several states to part with any of their reserved powers or to permit any impairment of the sovereignty and independence they had wrested in war from the British crown and so jealously safeguarded in the formation of this government, the report says:

"It seems but a prudent and proper adherence to our just and honorable traditions to consent to no changes in the fundamental laws except such as are made in strict conformity to its terms."

The protest will be referred to committees in both houses of congress for the purpose of determining whether or not it is sound. The action of the committee probably will depend upon the number of state legislatures which follow the example of that of Georgia.

TELLER IS FOUND NOT GUILTY

George W. Fitzgerald, Accused of Theft of \$173,000 From Subtreasury in Chicago, Freed by Jury.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—George W. Fitzgerald, accused of the theft of \$173,000 from the subtreasury in Chicago, was found not guilty by a jury in the federal court. Fitzgerald was formerly a teller in the subtreasury here. It was from his cage that the money was taken. The finding ends a chance for prosecution for the theft, Fitzgerald having been indicted only a few days before the statute of limitations would have become operative.

GOV. OSBORN WILL WALK

Michigan's Chief Executive Gives Away Auto and All His Horses to Intimate Friends.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 23.—Declaring that he is through riding in automobiles and other vehicles and on horseback and that hereafter he will walk and enjoy the beauties of nature, Governor Osborn announced that he has given away his seven passenger touring car and limousine and his thoroughbred riding and driving horses to his most intimate friends. His announcement has caused a big sensation in political, social and business circles in Michigan.

IMPORTANT NEWS SUMMARY

Physicians are astounded at the case of Miss Ida Schooler of Washington, who lived ten months with a fractured skull, but who finally succumbed to her injuries.

Sir Thomas Lipton, world famous yachtsman, has been rejected by Miss Rose Fitzgerald, daughter of Boston's mayor, according to a statement by Mr. Fitzgerald.

Six persons were fatally injured and a score seriously hurt at Elkin, Ga., when a section of a school building in which a Christmas entertainment was being given collapsed.

Militant suffragettes made an extensive raid on the pillar letter boxes in London. They used black and red fluids in an endeavor to obliterate the addresses on the heavy Christmas mail.

Legal battle over the validity of the indictments against the United Shoe Machinery company under the Sherman anti-trust law has begun in the United States Supreme court in Washington.

Refugee federal soldiers arrived at Juarez, Mex., to report that the 250 federal irregular troops garrisoning Ascension were annihilated when rebels attacked the town, about seventy-five miles southwest of Juarez.

To put the medical profession on a business basis, obtain new legislation and rid the country of quacks and many abuses now said to be in existence is the hope of the American Society of Medical Economics, which was incorporated at Albany, N. Y.

A pickaninny, ten years of age, was rescued by a steamer's crew from the branches of a tree on which he had drifted out to sea during a hurricane on the Jamaican coast. The lad had been at sea two days. Christmas day he will start back to his home from New York.

J. B. Porter, former mayor of Olney, Ill., was shot when flogging David Bates, a well-to-do citizen, as the result of a quarrel between them, which had its origin longer than a year ago, when Porter was in office and Bates held office under his administration.

Not one member of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, one of the state's most active regiments in the Civil war, is drawing a pension. This fact developed upon receipt of a letter by state officials at Topeka from H. B. Lapham of Lorton, Va., a member of the Ninth Kansas.

Settlement through civil proceedings of the contract labor cases against F. Vernon Willey, treasurer of the Barre Wool Combing company of Boston, and Arthur Saville, was authorized in a letter from Attorney General Wickersham to District Attorney French.

Judge Sessions directed a jury to return a verdict of \$13,750 against Walter S. Harsha, formerly a clerk of the United States circuit court at Detroit, whom the government sued to recover \$18,000 excess fees. The verdict held Harsha was entitled to the balance of the fees in dispute.

Judge John S. Orr of Reno, Nev., who has presided on the bench of the second judicial district for the last six years, will resign January 1 because of overwork resulting from divorce cases. He has presided over more hearings of that sort than all the other seven district judges of the state combined, outside of Reno.

After an all-night session the Military Order of the Carabao in Washington, composed of army and navy officers who saw service in the Philippines, revised the constitution of their organization to admit war correspondents to associate membership. Ten newspaper men are eligible. Maj. Gen. C. S. Humphrey was elected grand paramount Carabao.

The United States did more business within the month of November than in any month previous in the history of this country's foreign commerce, according to a statement by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The value of goods imported last month was \$153,134,995, and of exports \$277,898,681. This marked a great increase over the business done in November, 1911.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 22.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$5 35 @ 4 40
Hogs	7 00 @ 7 80
Sheep	3 00 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Spring Patents	4 90 @ 5 30
WHEAT—December	95 @ 85 1/2
CORN—Export	55 @ 55 1/2
OATS—No. 3	39 @ 39 1/2
RYE—No. 2	69 @ 70
BUTTER—Creamery	26 @ 27
EGGS	15 @ 16
CHEESE	14 1/2 @ 18
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	\$9 00 @ 10 25
Butcher Steers	8 00 @ 9 25
Paid Beaves	8 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Yearlings	7 25 @ 9 85
Feeding Steers	6 00 @ 7 25
Heavy Calves	5 25 @ 6 00
HOUS—Packers	7 05 @ 7 15
Butcher Hogs	7 32 1/2 @ 7 50
Pigs	5 00 @ 6 75
BUTTER—Extra Creamery	26 @ 35
Dairy	24 @ 30
EGGS	17 1/2 @ 25
LIVE POULTRY	3 @ 15
POTATOES (per bu.)	43 @ 48
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp 1	4 60 @ 4 90
GRAIN—Wheat, December	85 @ 85 1/2
Corn, December	47 @ 47 1/2
Oats, December	32 1/2 @ 33 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor	\$ 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
May	85 @ 85 1/2
Corn, No. 2 White	47 @ 48
Oats, Standard	34 1/2 @ 35
Rye	64 @ 65
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard	\$ 83 @ 87 1/2
No. 2 Red	1 00 @ 1 02
Corn, No. 2 White	47 1/2 @ 48
Oats, No. 2 White	34 @ 35
Rye	59 1/2 @ 60
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Fine Steers	\$9 00 @ 10 75
Texas Steers	4 50 @ 7 50
HOGS—Heavy	7 40 @ 7 45
Butchers	7 15 @ 7 45
SHEEP—Muttons	4 10 @ 4 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$6 00 @ 6 10
Stockers and Feeders	4 75 @ 7 25
Cows and Heifers	3 50 @ 6 50
HOGS—Heavy	7 00 @ 7 15
SHEEP—Wethers	3 90 @ 4 00

New Ruling for National Banks on Investments

Comptroller Murray Decides First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds are Legal Investments.



S. W. STRAUS, President of S. W. Straus & Co., Mortgage and Bond Brokers, Chicago and New York.

A decision of vital importance to the west, according to Chicago financiers, has been made by Comptroller Murray of the currency in Washington. He has given permission to national banks to invest in bonds of all classes and has removed the restriction formerly made against several types of western securities.

First mortgage real estate bonds are now legal investments for national banks, although these banks could not purchase an undivided mortgage. Such bonds are often issued in western cities to finance the construction of large new buildings, and building operations in many western cities will be greatly benefited by the comptroller's ruling. The safety of this class of bonds has led many state banks and insurance companies to purchase them in large amounts and national banks are now to be admitted to this market.

S. W. Straus, president of S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond brokers, Chicago and New York, explained the comptroller's ruling and its benefits to the west.

"I regard this ruling as one of the most important developments in recent years for the prosperity of the Mississippi valley region," said Mr. Straus. "There are several classes of perfectly safe bonds issued in the west which for a long time had been denied lack of recognition by the eastern national banks. The comptroller's ruling removes this bar, and will give safe western bonds, bearing 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. interest, a much wider market in the east and, in fact, in all portions of the country than ever before."

AN EYE TO SPARE.



Father—Be careful how you shoot that arrow this way. You'll put out my eye and then I can't write any more.

Earlie (as he kept on shooting)—Why, can't you write with one eye?

Merely an Amateur.

A man who lives much at hotels had some odd experiences during the strikes of the waiters in New York and Boston.

On the morning after the strike was called in New York he ordered boiled eggs in a New York hotel. The managers had hired all applicants for jobs at waiting, and the one who took this boiled egg order was a tough person. He brought the eggs, came over and leaned on the back of the patron's chair and said:

"Say, cul, kin I shuck them eggs fer ye?"

In Boston the waiter at breakfast was a big, burly person who seemed unfamiliar with the work. The man at breakfast ventured a mild protest.

"Aw, fergit it!" said the waiter. I ain't no waiter. I came up here to be a strike-breaker in the truckmen's strike."—Saturday Evening Post.

Never Liked Oats.

Frenchmen have never liked oats; doctors have urged them to try the national dish of the Scotch, but they have politely refused.

But one group of Frenchmen could not escape; this was a company of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth infantry, whose captain insisted that his men should eat oatmeal porridge for a month. He had the oatmeal toasted to improve the taste.

To their surprise, his men found that after a month of maneuvers they did not have a single man on the sick list, while other companies had as many as a dozen. They have made up their minds that oats are not so bad after all.

It's the easiest thing in the world to go from bad to worse.

CELEBRATING NEW YEAR'S HERE and THERE

CELEBRATED by religious observance and festivals among the Egyptians, Chinese, Jews, Romans and Mohammedans many centuries before the Christian era, New Year's day is still the one holiday celebrated by all nations, civilized or savage. While true that the first day of the new year does not fall simultaneously in all sections of the globe, since all countries do not use the Christian calendar, it is nevertheless, a fact that each nation has its own New Year's day. Even the cannibals of the South Sea Islands and savage tribes of Central Africa celebrate the beginning of the new year with some sort of ceremonies. One general characteristic, however, marks all the celebrations, and that is the spirit of rejoicing and feasting. Many of the customs are quaint and unusual, but still fraught with the spirit of revelry and good will.

In our country, of course, especially in the large cities, merriment and conviviality hold full sway, though the watch-night services in the churches appeal more to those of serious bent, to whom the passing of the old year and the welcoming of the new are causes for reflection, meditation and even sadness.

In New York, Chicago and most other cities the New Year's frolic is a veritable Bedlam of noise and revelry. Millions are spent in wine and costly suppers, and as the hour of midnight



CALLERS AT WHITE HOUSE, NEW YEAR'S



"THE HEALTH OF THE NEW YEAR!"

reading of the stars. It furnishes standard time for half the world, and as the new year is born will send its message clear up to Alaska, to South America, to China and to London.

Over in France New Year's day is not entirely one of rejoicing; that is, unless one is able to rise above such mundane things as finance, for New Year's in France means—bills! It is the universal paying-up day of the year. All the dear, familiar old bills that have been jogging along and accumulating during the year suddenly pile in en masse and greet the head of the house on New Year's morning. It is not difficult to obtain credit in France, provided one possesses the externals of a comfortable competence, and the tradesmen and landlords and shopkeepers are content to wait—until January first. Then they drop their gentle little reminders in the mails or, more frequently, present them through representatives. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker—and all the galaxy of "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts"—are to be reckoned with.

Festival, banqueting and merrymaking likewise hold high carnival. From New Year's eve until the morning of the second day of the new year the streets of Paris are en fête. Beautifully gowned women, in richly decorated carriages, and groups of beribboned holiday-seekers form a boulevard. Cafe life then is wild and brilliant, surging, happy pageant that throngs the spacious and the students from the Latin quarter contribute their full quota of roistering and revelry in the restaurants and along the streets.

The German celebration of the New Year is not lacking in wholesome good cheer and festive pranks, but it is pre-eminently a decorous one. In Berlin elaborate musical programs are rendered and everywhere anthems and festival songs are chanted, beginning at twilight of the last day of the old year and continuing until the bells peal forth the glad tidings of a new year born unto the centuries. There is one German custom that dates from the year 1848 that has no little of the spirit of the typical "bad boy" in it.

On New Year's eve anyone walking along the streets of Berlin and wearing a high hat need take no umbrage if a couple of German students, who may have endeavored a trifle too zealously to find the bottom of the flowing bowl, slip up behind him and smash the aforesaid hat down over his eyes. This is the penalty he pays for wearing such a hat at such a time and he has no kick coming to him, even if his hat is knocked off his head and kicked until it ceases to be a hat.

The good folks in the Rhenish provinces have an adaptation of this custom that is more gentle and—yes—less expensive, considering the damage done. This consists of stealing up upon a friend as he is walking along the street and whispering in his ear: "Prosit Neujahr." The friend thus accosted straightway comes across with a little present, such as a cigar, or a drink or an invitation to dinner. In Frankfurt-on-the-Main the entire city rushes to its windows as the old year dies, flings them open and, glasses in hand, drinks a toast to Father Time's latest born. Then the windows are slammed down, the merriment ceases and all retire for a peaceful night's slumber.

In England the New Year customs are of very ancient origin and even more generally observed than in this country. Every English family sits up to see the old year out and the new year in, and always there is a bowl of hot punch, etc., with which to drink the toasts to the New Year. The custom is a survival of the time when the head of the house assembled his family around a bowl of spiced ale from which he and they drank each other's health and the health of the New Year. The words used in the toast were: "Wass Hael," meaning "to your health." Presently, the toast bowl came to be known as the wassail, or wassel bowl.

In Scotland the wassel bowl is the center of

the celebration, which is a distractingly mad and merry one. God-cakes, triangular in shape, filled with mincemeat and about a half-inch thick, are eaten on New Year's day in both England and Scotland. They are sold in large numbers and can be purchased for from a penny apiece all the way up to one pound. Feasting is really the chief feature of the Scottish celebration, more so than at Christmas or any other time of the year. Steaming hot wassel, too, is carried from door to door and indulged in by neighbors and friends.

In Russia the Julian calendar is still in vogue and January 1 there corresponds to January 14 of our calendar. The Russian festival begins on New Year's eve and lasts until the fourteenth day of the New Year. At midnight, as the old year is dying and the new being born, the Czar attends public mass, and precisely on the stroke of 12 o'clock a hundred cannons are discharged and the revelry begins. At the end of the celebration—two weeks hence—the people fast and attend solemn religious services, marking on the doors of their houses, also, a cross to prevent Satan from crossing the threshold.

In the rural sections the Russian children make the day peculiarly their own, for, armed with peas and grains of wheat, they sall forth in bands early New Year's morning, stop at every house, enter and wake the inmates with a bombardment of peas or by scattering the wheat over the sleepers. Later in the day they choose the very finest horse raised in the village that year, decorate it and present it to the nobleman who is master of the village. In return he scatters small coins among them. Their elders, too, make presents to the nobleman, such as cows, sheep and fowls. The strangest of all Russian customs, perhaps, is the gathering around a jar of water by each family group in the belief that, if their faith is sufficiently strong, the miracle performed by Christ in Cana of Galilee when he turned the water into wine will be repeated.

New Year's day in Japan is picturesque to the extreme. The emperor holds a formal court reception, much as our chief executive does, which is attended by the foreign diplomats and high officials of the Japanese government. The celebration among the people lasts five days, and preparations for it are begun long before. The fronts of all houses are covered with emblematic decorations; branches of pine and of bamboo are planted in large vases filled with earth and placed before the doors, and over the projecting roofs of the houses are strung garlands of plaited straw. These latter bear leaves of certain trees, shell fish and other charms believed to be potent factors in bringing good luck to the household.

The people flock to the temples, which are open all New Year's night, and there cook their zooli, a sort of rice cake, always eaten before the sun has risen. Later, on New Year's day, there is much visiting and tea drinking and exchange of good wishes for the coming year. If he can do no better, even the very poorest of peasants wraps pieces of dried fish in paper, tied with a peculiar red and white string used only on this occasion, and sends them to his friends as his New Year's gift. The Japanese new year date falls simultaneously with our own, they having adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1872.

The Jewish New Year, is usually celebrated some time in September and is called Rosh Hoshanah, also Yom Hardin, which last means days of judgment. New Year's eve is observed with fasting and the day itself with feasting. "May you be in favor with God this New Year" is the Jewish form of salutation, from which the Gentile greeting, "Happy New Year," is said to be a contraction.

BREATHE THROUGH YOUR EARS

In those prehistoric times "When you were a tadpole and I was a frog," we breathed through our gills, and if we still did tuberculosis and all kindred germs would have a batting average of .000.

Such are the teachings of Dr. John G. Davis of the University of Virginia medical department, delivered before a local body of medical students, according to a Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

"You can exhale air through the ears now. Just take a chest full of air, close the nostrils and try to exhale. The air will come out through the ears. Muscles of this old breathing organ have been out of practice for a few thousand years and it will require some practice to get them in order."

"I would advise mothers to train their children in this new but old mode of breathing. It will greatly help against many troubles, as there would be no chance of getting infectious matter into the lungs or throat. After a little practice a child will be able to close or shut his ears just as a fish works his gills."

"Originally the nose was used for smelling only. After a while man began taking long, generous smells, and later developed his breather into a sneller at the expense of his 'gills.' If my advice were followed man would have three breathing organs instead of two within two generations."



COLOR NOTE IS GRAY
IS OBSERVED IN ALL MATERIALS AND GARMENTS.

Moleskin, Supple and Beautiful Fur, is the Acknowledged Favorite—Revival of Squirrel à Feature of the Season.

Gray, particularly in the soft taupe shades, is the color note of the season, and since violets and satins, cloths and silks are made in gray; since gowns and wraps and suits and hats and gloves and even shoes are gray, then it is no wonder that gray furs promise to hold a prominent position in the winter modes, placing even the sables in second place, for

It is exquisite in color and texture; it drapes as readily as soft broadcloth; being made up of tiny skins, it is available alike for minute bits of trimming, for sets of every style and size, and for the largest of fur garments; it works readily into combination schemes with other furs or with velvet and chiffon, and it is so costly as to defy any attempt to place it in the class with "common" furs.

In place of the sharply contrasted black and white fox sets which appeared last winter there are now being shown sets of smoked fox and white fox—a skin of each for the scarf and another pair for the muff. Once in a while the grayish fox with a pink tone known a few years ago as rose fox but simply called dyed fox this year is seen. This is particularly beautiful with white costumes.

A direct result of the vogue for gray is the revival of squirrel. It is not every woman who can afford moleskin and gray fox, and as gray furs are imperative a good substitute is necessary—hence the renewed popularity of the inexpensive squirrel. Now when squirrel has been in before this, too often it has appeared in rather ugly guise. This year the "chinchilla squirrel," as it is called, is most used, and in its best forms it is a really attractive fur—soft, prettily colored, and free from the harsh, long, brownish hairs that spoil the appearance of some skins. This chinchilla squirrel makes the daintiest of fur toques and turbans, sets of hat, muff and scarf, and trimming on coats, gowns and suits. Whole coats for motoring and every day wear are, of course, again in use.

The popularity of gray has not lessened the demand for ermine among those whose purses will permit indulgence in this regal and costly fur. Tailless or pure white ermine is first choice, and some of the most distinctive sets introduced this winter are made of tailless ermine—as pictured in the accompanying sketch.



MUCH DISPLAY ON MILLINERY

Lace and Ribbons With Fur of Many Kinds, Are All Considered Proper Embellishments.

Fur bands, wings, quills, aigrettes, cabochons, scarfs, etc., are all used on smart millinery, and the favorite furs for this purpose are sable, ermine, fox, squirrel, mole, seal and civet cat.

The combination of lace and fur is frequently seen on dressy hats. For instance, a large wing of lace will be outlined with a dainty fur band, or a fur-trimmed model of broadcrot velvet will have a lace facing.

In ribbons picot-edged, Roman-striped, paid, faille and moiré are among the favorites for millinery trimmings. Long, flat-looped bows, either sticking straight out in the back or perched on the crown slanting backward, are the favored methods of arrangement. A touch of ribbon, either in the form of a band or a neat-looking bow, is widely used with feather garnitures. Often a hat that would otherwise be somber-looking is given a bright touch by the use of a gayly-colored ribbon knot tucked away at the base of a feather.

In some of the newest street costumes the coats are entirely of fur, mostly in mole, Hudson seal, ermine and sable.

ADAPTATION OF THE PANNIER

"Pegtop" Skirt Cannot Be Considered a Novelty, and Many Will Even Deny Its Gracefulness.

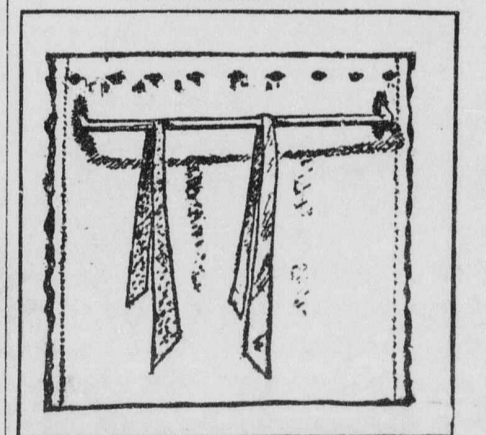
It is now some time since the pannier skirt was heralded with a loud blast of trumpets. In fact, it has been with us long enough for it to become necessary to give it a new name, and consequently we are now presented with the pegtop skirt and asked to consider it a novelty. As a matter of fact, the pegtop skirt is nothing but an adaptation of the pannier. Whether it is a pretty one or not must be decided by each for herself. It would probably be more becoming to the average woman if she were a clothes pole.

However, it has come among us, and certainly its most successful examples are those of day gowns, or at any rate short skirts; for in a trailing dress the width of the upper part of the skirt, with its caught-up fullness, is in ludicrous contrast with the attenuated, meandering train. One of the strangest forms of pegtop skirt is that which is caught up in front with a great bulging mass of fullness hanging over the place where it is caught up. This is certainly not becoming nor pretty; it is even scarcely seemly.

Colored Embroideries.

The current demand continues to include many varieties of embroideries, says the Dry Goods Economist. Nainsook, Swiss and batiste goods are holding their own steadily, especially the finer qualities. Fancy cloths, such as voile neige and mousseline ajour

TIE-RACK CASE



To make a tie-rack case, take two handkerchiefs and join plainly at the lower edges, but sew together at the two perpendicular sides to form little frills. On the upper edge of one handkerchief make a row of tiny button holes to correspond with the buttons on the other edge. Then slip in a board size of handkerchief. The handkerchief representing the front of the case must have large embroidered button hole slits to hold the supports of the nickel tie bar, which may be detached at will from the board thus daintily covered.

are scoring heavily in high-class lines. Especially is this true of the new colored effects on these fancy cloths. For many seasons an effort has been made to bring about a big movement in colored embroideries and indications are so promising for the coming season that the most rosy predictions are heard on every side.



NEW YEAR'S IN FRANCE MEANS—BILLS!

strikes a full hundred thousand glasses are raised aloft in the joy palaces, and the health of the New Year is drunk.

The lobster show places of New York—human and crustacean—are jammed to the doors, with the tables engaged weeks before hand. The noise and the wine-drinking zone extends fully ten miles, with every foot of it packed by a yelling, struggling, good-natured crowd, marching in unending procession up and down the streets. At midnight the din, the roar and the rattle that has kept up unceasingly since the electric lights were turned on breaks loose in one mighty blast that threatens to tear even the subway trains from underground and jar the elevated from their tracks. Nowhere else in the country is the celebration so blatant, so ridiculous and so recklessly extravagant as there.

From the spectacular standpoint and the long list of notables on dress parade no celebration equals, perhaps, that at the White House, at Washington. All society of the capital attends. Second only in splendor of display to the glittering uniforms of the diplomats and the army and navy officers are the floral settings. Uncle Sam furnishes the flowers from his wonderful greenhouses and likewise the music, the famous United States Marine band, that always plays at White House functions.

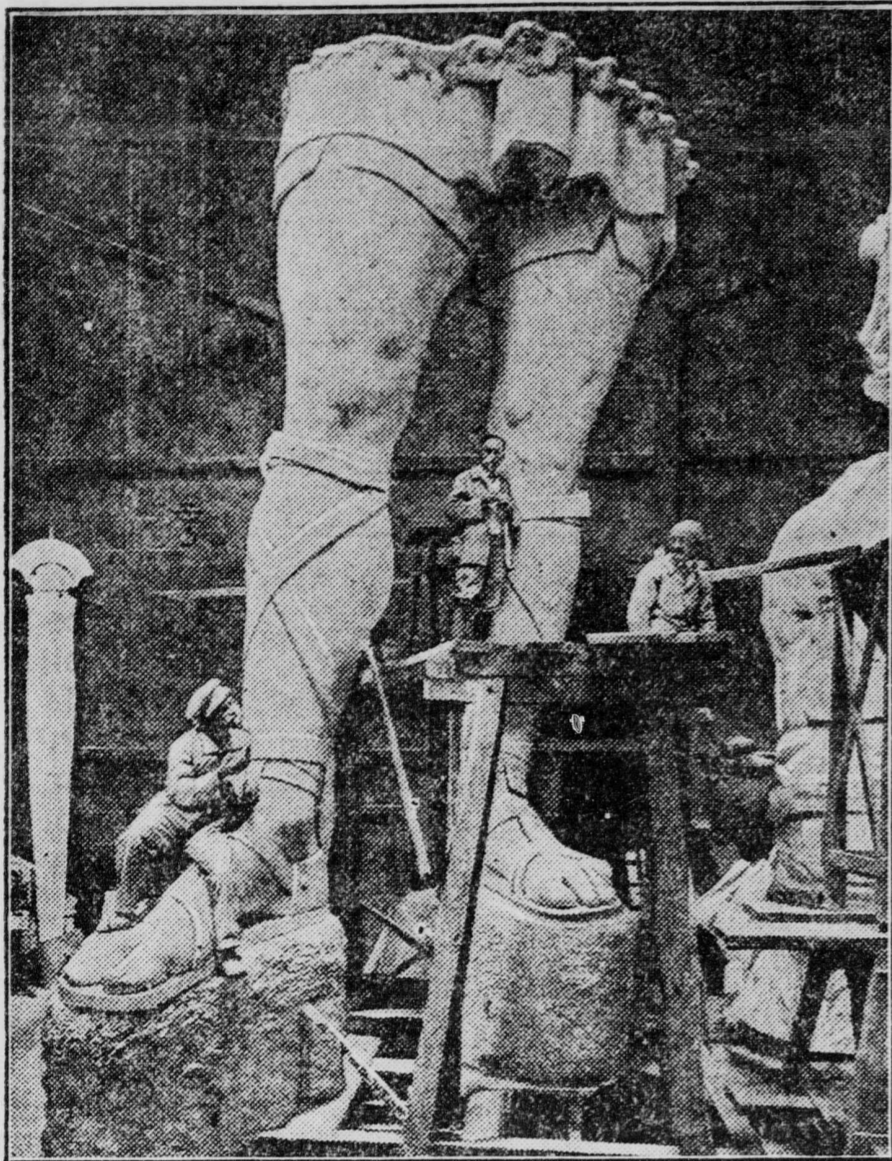
Every vantage point is seized upon for the banking of flowers and extreme care has to be taken that they will not impede the progress of the 10,000 people and more who surge through the rooms at the reception. All mantels are covered with blooms and palms and bouquets in vases are placed at every convenient point.

The president takes his place in the blue room and the procession begins with the foreign ambassadors, headed by the dean of the corps, and the ministers and attaches of the various legations. Then come the chief justice and the other members of the judiciary; then the senators, representatives, army and navy officers and other officials of the government. Later in the day the president receives the people at large, and their waiting line generally extends from the front door of the White House out to and down Pennsylvania avenue for several blocks.

At the present instant old 1912 changes to new 1913, a million miles of telegraph wires and countless wireless stations will publish the glad tidings to every city and village in the country and to ships at sea. And this will be official, too, for the message will come direct from the United States naval observatory at Washington, and still more directly from an old sidereal clock that has long held an honored place in that institution. This plain-faced old clock is always correct, never varying even one hundredth of a second from the astronomical

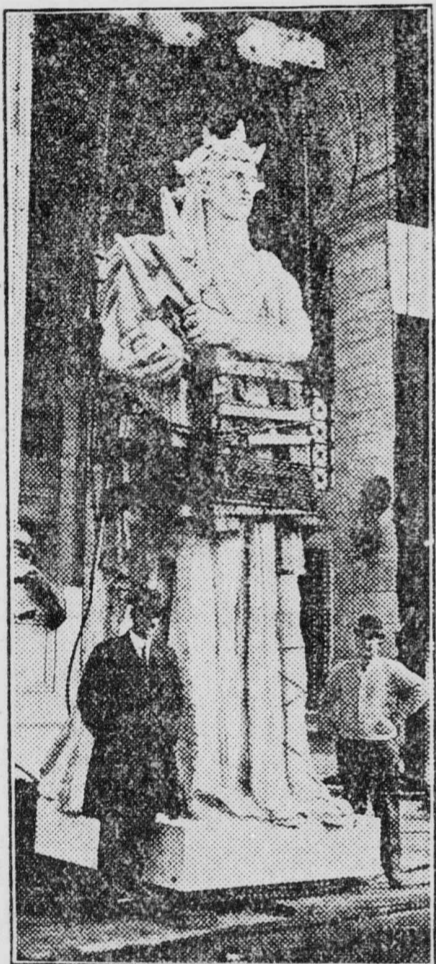
Things Queer and Curious

Mighty Legs of Frithjof



Emperor Wilhelm of Germany makes a trip each year to Norway, and he now intends to present to that country a unique memorial of his twenty-fifth journey there. This gift is a gigantic statue of Frithjof, the Norwegian hero of a famous Icelandic saga which relates his adventures and is assigned to the thirteenth century. The statue, which is the work of Max Unger, is to be set up next summer on a peninsula of the Sogne Fjord.

THALES WEIGHING 25 TONS



This statue of Thales, representing electricity, is one of twenty-five which weigh about 25 tons each and which are the largest that have ever been cast from single blocks of stone. They were designed by Saint Gaudens and will be placed over the entrance to the Union station in Washington, making a magnificent symbolic facade.

QUEER CREATURE OF THE SEA

Septa is sometimes loosely spoken of as "a sort of Indian ink." It is something very different from real Indian ink, which is a substance composed of purified soot, gum, camphor, and musk. Septa is a peculiar animal substance obtained from the ink bags or ink sacs of cuttle fish.

The cuttle fish are a group of singular sea creatures allied to slugs, snails, oysters, and other so-called "shell fish." The cuttle fish has a sort of shell beneath the skin (sold under the name of "cuttle bone"), a pair of large eyes and a horny beak. Like all mollusks, they have no real limbs at all, but from around the head there spring eight or ten long tentacles, each armed with numerous suckers.

By forcibly squirting out the sea water which it has taken in the septa can shoot backward through the water with great speed. The septa is interesting, too, as being able to change its color in a measure so as to harmonize with its surroundings. Just under the topmost layer of skin there are distributed all over the surface of the body a number of cells, containing a dark pigment; when these cells are expanded the surface of the body becomes darkly spotted, but as they are contracted the creature looks paler.

Though best developed in the septa

ETIQUETTE OF THE JUNGLE

A moving-picture firm has been taking some remarkable pictures at a water-hole in Abyssinia of animals which come there from miles around to quench their thirst. It is the etiquette of the jungle for the elephant to drink first. No matter how many animals are around the waterhole, they all stand aside for the greatest beast of all. Many of the animals come 40 to 50 miles for a drink, and there is a truce between even the most deadly enemies. After the elephant comes the rhinoceros. Although most of the other animals observe the water-hole truce faithfully, two rhinos will fight over their precedence.

The cinematograph operator obtained wonderful pictures of two of these huge animals going at it "hammer and tongs." The fight only ended by one of the animals being killed. When the rhinoceros has finished the giraffes drink their fill, followed by zebras. Zebras always travel in herds, and sometimes 40 to 50 will arrive at the waterhole at a time. According to the etiquette of the jungle, however, they only come in fourth for the drinking stakes. The first four animals are fixed in order, but the rest get a drink just how and when they can.

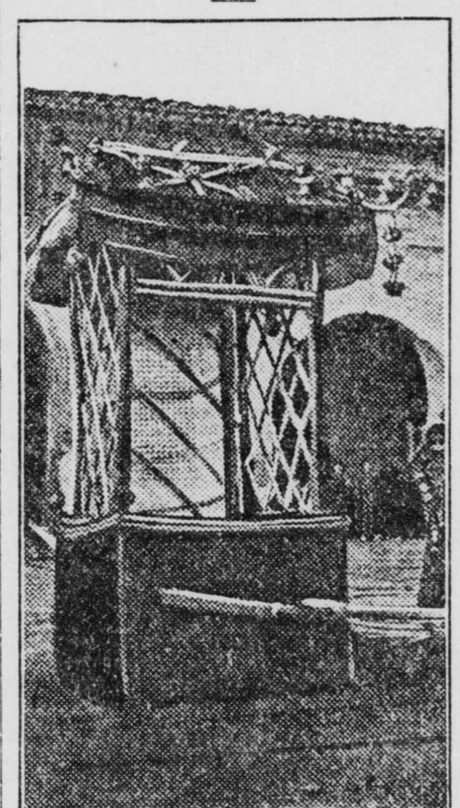
WILD DOGS RAID FARMS

A pack of 20 wild dogs, led by a huge collie, is, with increasing boldness, making daily raids on farms near Thermalito, Cal. The dogs hunt with great cunning, and efforts to exterminate them have resulted in the killing of one. Hogs, chickens, rabbits and turkeys are their victims. The floods of 1907, when the Feather river reached the highest stage ever recorded, is responsible for the marauders, whose forebears were a few tame dogs which were marooned on an island of driftwood. When the water receded the dogs burrowed into the debris and refused to return to domesticity.

WOMEN TO WHIP GAMBLERS

Horse whips and clubs are the weapons the Women's Anti-Gambling association of Larned, Kan., members of which threatened to use them upon the city's gamblers if they do not leave the home-loving husbands of the town alone. Following the efforts by the police to rid the town of the gamblers the women met and issued an ultimatum that they intended to take the law into their own hands.

RESIGNATION OF AN EMPEROR



This curious photograph shows the original edict issued in February, 1912, by the emperor of China, in which he abdicated and placed the sovereignty in the hands of the nation. It was written on yellow paper, placed in a sedan chair made of yellow silk and exposed in front of the palace.

"DEAD DRUNK" AT AGE OF SIX

After his mother had given him a few drops of whisky, sweetened with sugar, to relieve a cold, six-year-old Charles Vanderbilt of Williamsburg, N. Y., acquired the whisky habit, and as a result was removed to the Williamsburg hospital in a critical condition.

Neighbors advised the mother to give her boy frequent doses of whisky and sugar after he had contracted a cold a week ago. While the child, was left alone temporarily he found the bottle and swallowed about five tablespoonfuls of the liquor. When his mother returned she found him in an alcoholic coma and called an ambulance.

WATCH CHARM FROM SKULL

Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, is wearing a bone watch charm made from his own skull. Dangling from the birdman's watch fob the ornament closely resembles the Elks' token which is similarly worn. The bit of bone was taken from the head of the aviator as he lay unconscious on the operating table, when two surgeons trepanned his skull.

For Royal Christmas Feast



Many of the swans on the Thames are the property of the crown and are so branded. Each year as Christmas approaches a number of these "king's cignets" are caught and taken to pens at Kingston to be fattened for the royal Christmas dinner. Those that his majesty cannot use are presented to some of his personal friends.

The ONCOOKER S. E. KISER

Uncle Henry's Prescription



Ain't no use o' frettin' 'Bout the weather, friends; Got to take whatever The Creator sends. What if clouds do gather, And the cold winds blow? Can't have jist fair weather All the time, you know. But there's one thing certain, If your stomach's right, You can make the darkest Day seem nice 'n' bright.

Git up in the mornin', Rustle 'round a bit; Show 'em there's some ginger In your system yet. Sing 'n' dance 'n' whistle, Startle all creation—Anything to git Your blood in circulation—Make somebody happy—Lordy, that's the way. Any one can brighten Up the darkest day!

Breathing It On. The Bannisters succeeded in finding a new kitchen girl a few days ago, and Mrs. Bannister, after her first morning's experience, came to the joyful conclusion that she had secured a treasure.

But her high hopes went down in a chaotic heap on the second night after Norah's arrival. Mrs. Bannister had occasion to go down to the kitchen for something, and there stood Norah, breathing as hard as she could upon one of Mrs. Bannister's cut-glass lemonade tumblers.

"Why, Norah," the lady exclaimed, "what in the world are you doing?" "Sure, mum," the girl replied, "I'm clannin' it wid alkyhol, like you told me to."

"But why—why are you breathing on it in that way?" Mrs. Bannister asked.

"How else could I git the alkyhol on it, mum?" the girl demanded.

Left in Doubt. "Fred," said Mrs. Bellwood, "did you mail that letter I gave you?" "By George!" he exclaimed, "I forgot it!" "Oh, Fred! And I've been so happy all day, too, because you kissed me, when you went away this morning, and I thought you'd be sure to remember it."

"I guess I must be losing my mind," he replied, and she lay awake all night, wondering whether that fear had arisen from the fact that he had kissed her, or whether it was due to his failure to mail the letter.

The Upward Way. "There is room at the top," you say "To the boy who bears your name; There's a place there, far away. Which you urge him on to claim."

"There is room at the top," they shout "Who are starting in below; They are seeking the short ways out; They are warring as they go."

Prepared. Traveler (in country town)—What's the matter with the people of this place? Is there some sort of an epidemic raging here? I see that nearly everybody has wads of cotton stuffed into the ears.

Native—No, they ain't nothin' the matter with us specially. This is our brass band's regular night for practicin'.

All She Asked. "What," asked the man who had been out all night, "do you want for Christmas? Name the thing that you desire most, and if it is within my means you shall have it."

"Then," said his wife, who had ceased to love him three weeks after their marriage, "buy me a railroad ticket to North Dakota."

S. E. Kiser



"Father, I'm Glad You Smoke Duke's Mixture"

Before we tell you about the boy and his air rifle, we want you to hear about Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture—the tobacco that thousands of men find "just right" for a pipe—the tobacco that makes "rolling" popular.

Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture

This favorite tobacco is fine old Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf that has been thoroughly aged, stemmed—and then granulated. It has the true tobacco taste, for the very simple reason that it is pure tobacco.

Pay what you will—it is impossible to get a purer or more likeable smoke than Duke's Mixture. It is now a Liggett & Myers leader, and is unsurpassed in quality.

In every 5c sack there is one and a half ounces of splendid tobacco—and with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

How the Boy Got His Air Rifle In every sack of the Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture we now pack a Free Present Coupon. These Coupons are good for all kinds of useful articles—something to please every member of the family. There are skates, sleds, balls and bats, cameras, umbrellas, watches, fountain pens, pipes, opera glasses, etc., etc.

As a special offer, during January and February only, we will send you our new illustrated catalogue of presents, FREE. Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T. TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, CRANER TWIST, coupons from FOUR ROSES (10-in. 5c. coupon), PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other tags or coupons issued by us.

Premium Dept. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. St. Louis, Mo.



You Could Do It Too, in the Fertile Northwest

One man made a bountiful living for his family (he has 11 children) and put \$2,385 in the bank as the result of the season's yield from his 40 acres of irrigated land in this productive country. This is not cited as an exceptional case. The "PROSPERITY STATES OF AMERICA" is the name we apply to Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, lines of the

Northern Pacific R'y

To locate along this line is to assure yourself of fertile soil, nearby markets, quick transportation, good neighbors, good schools, progressive communities and increasing land values. Investigate now!

Ask for free descriptive literature about the state that most interests you. Let us help you to locate in the Fertile Northwest where you will prosper. Write today

L. J. BRICKER, Gen'l Immigration Agent Northern Pacific Railway St. Paul, Minn.

We will be glad to advise you of low rates for winter or spring trips if you will state time you wish to go and destination you wish to reach or points you want to cover.



The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

W. F. Young

PATENTS

FREE TO WOMEN—PISO'S TABLETS are recommended as the best local remedy for women's ailments. Easy to use, prompt to relieve. Two weeks treatment, and an article "Causes of Diseases in Women" mailed free.

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflammation, relieve pain, cure Bruises, Soft Corns, Cuts, Burns, Foll Evil, Gout, Flatula or any unwholesome sore quickly. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse, or pet, while delivered. Book 25¢ free. A. F. YOUNG, P. D., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LOW COST LIGHT FOR YOU

No smoke, No dirt, No odor—A convenient lamp for every purpose—For the Home, Office, Store, Club, 1-3 cent per hour—300 candle-power—gives brilliant light. Agents make money—men or women—quick, easy, sure. All year business—Experience Not Necessary. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Write today for free description and agent's proposition.

ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., Dept. 17, Aurora, Ill. Write for free description, for every purpose.


DEFIANCE STARCH

—the starch only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 52-1912.

LUMBER

LATH, SHINGLES, CEMENT, LIME
BRICK AND ALL OTHER 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, Agt.



during the coming year be at your service at the old stand with a complete and fresh stock of Drugs, Stationary, Cigars, Toilet Articles and fancy Goods and want to thank you one and all for your kind patronage in the past, wishing you all a

HAPPY NEW YEAR
We are yours very truly
ERICKSON & VON TELL
DRUGGISTS

I am
A Plumber!
and have been on the job for a lifetime; but I am still agile and active. I will do your little job, or a big one, in the shortest possible time, in the best manner and for the smallest living profit. I have the best goods, material, tools and workmen and I would like a chance to prove it to YOU

H. J. KRUEGER
(ALSO CALLED PAUL.)
CITY PLUMBER
PHONE 260-J
RESIDENCE 250-L

On the Corner
Of Delta and Ninth, looking toward the north pole, is our Cement mixer. We will mix your drink so as to cement your friendship or will

GIVE IT TO YOU STRAIGHT
In case you can find in four stock any and all right and proper liquors for the laying of your daily dust. Ask

Johnson & Fisher
901 DELTA AVENUE

The order for "lights out" was passed to Lake Superior lighthouse keepers Friday and the lighthouse on Light House Point in Marquette closed down Sunday night until navigation opens in 1913. Friday night at twelve o'clock the Marquette life saving crew was released from duty for the winter. Belated ships, if there be any, will be dependent on their own resources if they meet with danger.

By this time next week the baseball season of 1913 will be in full swing at the electric parlors of Mr. Needham. You will be asked to contribute a good story of the diamond when you visit Mathey's.

Christmas passed off quietly. There are rumors of a card party to be held in the near future.

Larson the heavy sticker of last season's base ball team spent Christmas with friends at Flat Rock.

Dorina Laforest is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adalord Plauf.

Irene Barron is home from the Northern State Normal, for the holidays.

Mrs. E. Sarasin is visiting relatives at Brampton.

Edward Dausey has gone back to the woods.

Lea Durancan is home for the holidays.

John Dausey is at I. Stephensons Camp A for the winter.

Mortgage Sale
Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a Mortgage dated the third of November in the year one thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, executed by Augustine W. Kinne, who signs as August Kinne, a widower of the City of Gladstone, County of Delta, and State of Michigan, to John Molloy of the same place (Residence of the said Molloy being recited in said Mortgage as being the city of Escanaba said County and State) which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Delta, in Liber 1, of mortgages on page 446, on the 4th day of November, 1910, at 11:20 o'clock a. m. And whereas, the amounts claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the date of this notice are the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) dollars principal, and interest Nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents (\$19.49) Dollars and the further sum of Fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said Mortgage and the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said Mortgage is the sum of two hundred and Eighty Four Dollars and Forty-nine cents (\$284.49) Dollars, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Escanaba in the said County of Delta, on the 12 day of March 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said Mortgage as follows to wit: Lot number Nine (9) in Block number Seven (7), of the Original Plat of the City of Gladstone according to the recorded plat thereof, (but more properly described as Lot numbered Nine (9), in Block numbered Seven (7) of the original plat of the Village (now City) of Gladstone, Delta County, Michigan according to the recorded plat thereof on file or of record in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said Delta County.

Dated December 14, 1912.

JOHN MALLOY
MORTGAGEE
GLENN W. JACKSON
ATTORNEY FOR SAID MORTGAGEE
Business Address, Gladstone Michigan.

To all our friends we wish all the pleasures of a

HAPPY NEW YEAR
and many succeeding happy years. We thank our customers for their generous patronage and are their sincere and obliged friends.

OLSON & ANDERSON
PHONE 9
745 Delta Avenue.

Happy New Year
to you and to yours.

I have still the best assortment and the most pleasing prices on every article for the New Years table And in all the staple foods for the cold January days I am unsurpassed.

ELOF HANSON
—GROCER—
PHONE 48

CONGRESSIONAL.
Mr. Young accepted the only course that was open to him. He stated it concisely in his telegram printed last week.

He has no fight with anyone. He has been given a certificate of election by the highest authority in his state, acting upon the best legal advice and well backed by supreme court decisions.

Mr. Young has been congratulated upon his stand by thousands of good men in his party from his district; by men having the best wishes for his district at heart; by honest men believing Mr. Young is acting honorably and upon his rights; by men familiar with law; by men brave enough to not be influenced by political desire; by men who don't stand for being bulldozed or browbeaten, or who cannot be influenced by political threats.—Iron Ore.

Watch window next to Gem for live pig to be given away Monday Dec. 30th., at the GEM.

ROUTE ONE
Delta Pomona Grange will meet in Wassa Hall on Ninth street on Tuesday, January 7. There will be much of interest in this meeting, but the program is not yet arranged.

Andrew Erickson took a full load of the Cloverland goods to Rapid River on Thursday.

Jimmie Thomas came down from Eben to spend Christmas, and will return to Gladstone in March.

P. R. Legg or his eidolon, was in Kipling Monday. He returned without trouble.

Several of our naval volunteers attended a meeting in Escanaba Monday evening.

Paul Zimmel has returned from Big Bay and is better pleased with Gladstone.

Burial Klinsenbergh will soon go to Northern California to take charge of the manual training in an Indian school.

Harry L. Spooner, at one time principal of the Nahma schools visited Commissioner Legg Wednesday evening.

H. E. Hite has a contract for painting at the Wells Chemical plant.

Willie La Fond has been fill for some days but is now around again.

The Congregational Sunday school had an excellent Christmas program Tuesday evening which drew out a large attendance.

Truancy is the growing evil in some school districts. It requires stern measures at times to check this disposition among wayward pupils. After New Year Adam Henry will be truant officer and some active work may be looked for where it is needed most.

A. H. Rolph is checking the books of the county clerk and treasurer up to December 31, the close of terms of office.

Robert McPherson came in this week from Klamath Falls, Oregon, to spend a few weeks with his old friends. He has been for some years in the employ of the Pelican Bay Lumber Co. He will leave for the west again after New Years.

Several farmers from Bay de Noc came across on the ice Thursday and traded on Delta and in the present county seat.

Mr. McDonald was denied his writ by the supreme court and to establish his right to represent this district in congress must go to congress itself. There he will be confronted by John Power of Escanaba. Can he look Mr. Power in the eye and say his name was right fully on the ballot? That question will be answered when the House committee gets to it.

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16 inch Maple and Birch mill wood \$2.00 a single cord, \$5.75 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.

WANTED—sewing by the day. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 227J.
40 MISS STEARNS.

Watch window next to Gem for live pig to be given away Monday Dec. 30th., at the GEM.

Mortgage Sale
Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a Mortgage, dated the 10th day of July in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred Twelve, executed by Louis Cretens and Mary Cretens, his wife of the City of Gladstone, Delta County, and State of Michigan, to Joseph Beck of the said City of Gladstone, County and State aforesaid, which said Mortgage was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Delta, in Liber 4, of Mortgages on page 232, 233, on the 8th day of November in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, at five o'clock in the afternoon. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Six Hundred and Twenty Eight (\$628.00) principal, and Eight and 67-100 (\$8.67) interest and the further sum of Twenty-Five (\$25.00) Dollars as an Attorney fee stipulated for in said Mortgage and the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said Mortgage is the sum of Six Hundred and Sixty One and 67-100 (\$661.67) Dollars, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the Power of Sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, by virtue of the said Power of Sale, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, for the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Escanaba, in the said County of Delta, on the 19th day of March A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day; which said premises are described in said Mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot numbered Twenty-Six (26) in Block numbered Five (5) of the Gladstone Company's Buckeye Addition to the City of Gladstone, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof on file or of record in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Delta County.

Dated this 21st day of December 1912.

JOSEPH BECKS, Mortgagee.
GLENN W. JACKSON, Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Business Address, Gladstone, Michigan.

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Homestead Notice
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE MICH.
December 10, 1912

Notice is hereby given that John Plako, of Rock, Michigan, who, on, 2nd Feb. 20, 1907, made Homestead Entry, No. 1212, Serial No. 01955 for East half of Northwest quarter, and East half of Southwest quarter Section 2, Township 42 N., Range 24 W., Michigan Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Marquette, Michigan, on the 28th day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Esa Halmoja, of Rock, Michigan.
Kalle Sihvola " " "
Wilhelm Rasmaloka of " "
Janak Kaukoka " " "

Ozro A. Bowen, Register.
P. J. Lindblad, Prop. Phone 51.

ABOUT THE CITY
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Several farmers from Bay de Noc came across on the ice Thursday and traded on Delta and in the present county seat.

Mr. McDonald was denied his writ by the supreme court and to establish his right to represent this district in congress must go to congress itself. There he will be confronted by John Power of Escanaba. Can he look Mr. Power in the eye and say his name was right fully on the ballot? That question will be answered when the House committee gets to it.

Watch window next to Gem for live pig to be given away Monday Dec. 30th., at the GEM.

16 inch Maple and Birch mill wood \$2.00 a single cord, \$5.75 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.

WANTED—sewing by the day. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 227J.
40 MISS STEARNS.

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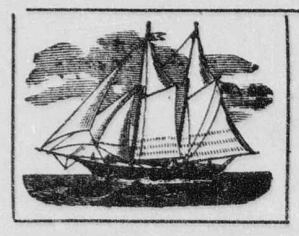
DROWNED
Saturday afternoon Albert Berg, aged nine, and Robert Heldman, seven, were drowned while playing on ice near the old oredock of the north shore. One of the boys was drawing the other on a hand sled, when the ice gave way and both disappeared beneath the water. A young companion, who was close at hand, became frightened and fled. The alarm was not given for some time; but the searchers found both little bodies on the bottom of the bay. This part of the bay is very treacherous and several fatalities have occurred near the spot in past winters. No part of the bay is absolutely safe, because of springs which eat away the ice from the under side even when the long cold nights have made several feet of ice in those parts which are not attacked by currents from below. Only one familiar with the weak spots on the bay should venture upon it; and children should not be allowed to go where the water is deep, for there are many places where they can play in safety.

THE NEW CLERKS.
The newly elected officers of Delta county, together with those named in November for another term, are making of plans entering upon their duties. All of the incoming officials have named their deputies and assistants, who with their chiefs will assume their posts Jan. 1. Sheriff T. J. Curran some time ago appointed Adam J. Henry as undersheriff and Mr. Henry will continue to serve in that capacity during Mr. Curran's new term of office. Judge of Probate Judd Yelland will reappoint Miss Ella Frechette as register of probate. Miss Frechette has served in that capacity for the last two years. County Treasurer Frank J. Hess will name Mrs. C. A. McIntyre as deputy. Mrs. McIntyre for the last two years has been employed as deputy register of deeds. County Clerk J. A. Semer will reappoint Miss Mary Buchanan as deputy. Miss Buchanan has served in that position for a number of years. Register of Deeds George McEwen will appoint Miss Jewel Pepin as deputy, continuing Miss Pepin in the same position in which she has been employed throughout the term of C. W. Malloch. Prosecuting Attorney T. E. Strom, County Commissioners B. F. Kratzenstein and John L. Loell, Coroners A. J. Carlson and Harry L. Hutchins, County Surveyor Marcus A. McNabb and Drain Commissioner A. S. Winn will all appear at the office of the county clerk, with the other officers elected, to take the formal oath of office before Jan. 1, that they may assume their duties with the opening of the new year.

Happy New Year
and many of them.
M. P. FOY
The Sanitary Meat Market
Phone 158

Get out of my northeast course. The Irish Mariner.

It makes no difference how you teer—your on your course if it lands you at



THE HARBOR
You will find everything that a sailor man or a landsman wants or needs in creature comforts, a good Inn with slathers of the best eating and lashins of elegant drinking—anything you can name in any understandable tongue.

REST UP & REFIT WITH
ANDREW STEVENSON
At the Angle of Delta

Happy New Year
to all our friends and thank them for their generous patronage. Though the Holiday season is drawing to a close there are still many little overlooked items that you can best select from the still large stock at

THE HUB

The Days Of the Fan
are gone. The long cool drinks are no longer in demand; but we have the heater going and can put you up something suited to the cold December skies. Your Peculiarities, Eccentricities and Idiosyncracies are successfully treated.

P. W. Peterson
725 DELTA

Happy New Year
to one and all. The past year has been a most prosperous one for us and we expect to make the future year before us prosperous. Every day we will offer special inducements for you. It will pay you to trade with us. Start right—start now—and send us your orders.

GLADSTONE GROCERY
"THE QUALITY STORE."
725 DELTA

FORGET FRED
if you wish, but don't forget, that now here else in the neighborhood can you find more comfort and convenience or a larger assortment of anything in

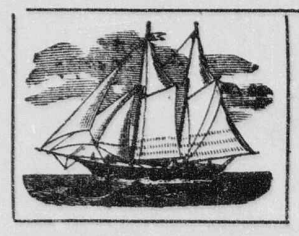
BOTTLES, KECS OR BARRELS.
Fred sees that there is everything in stock and that all is of the best; there are no "seconds" at the buffet of

Fred Anderson
819 DELTA AVE.

Happy New Year
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