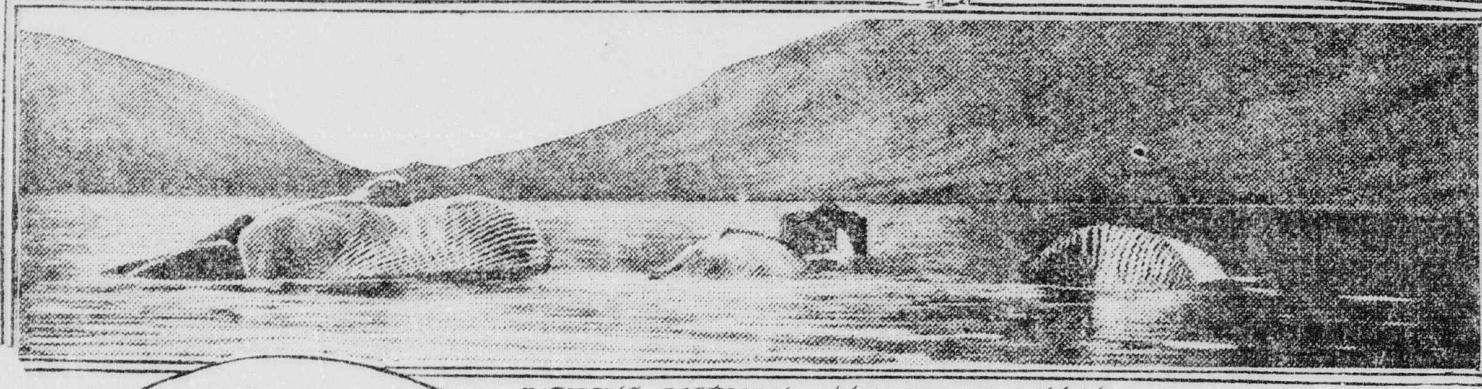
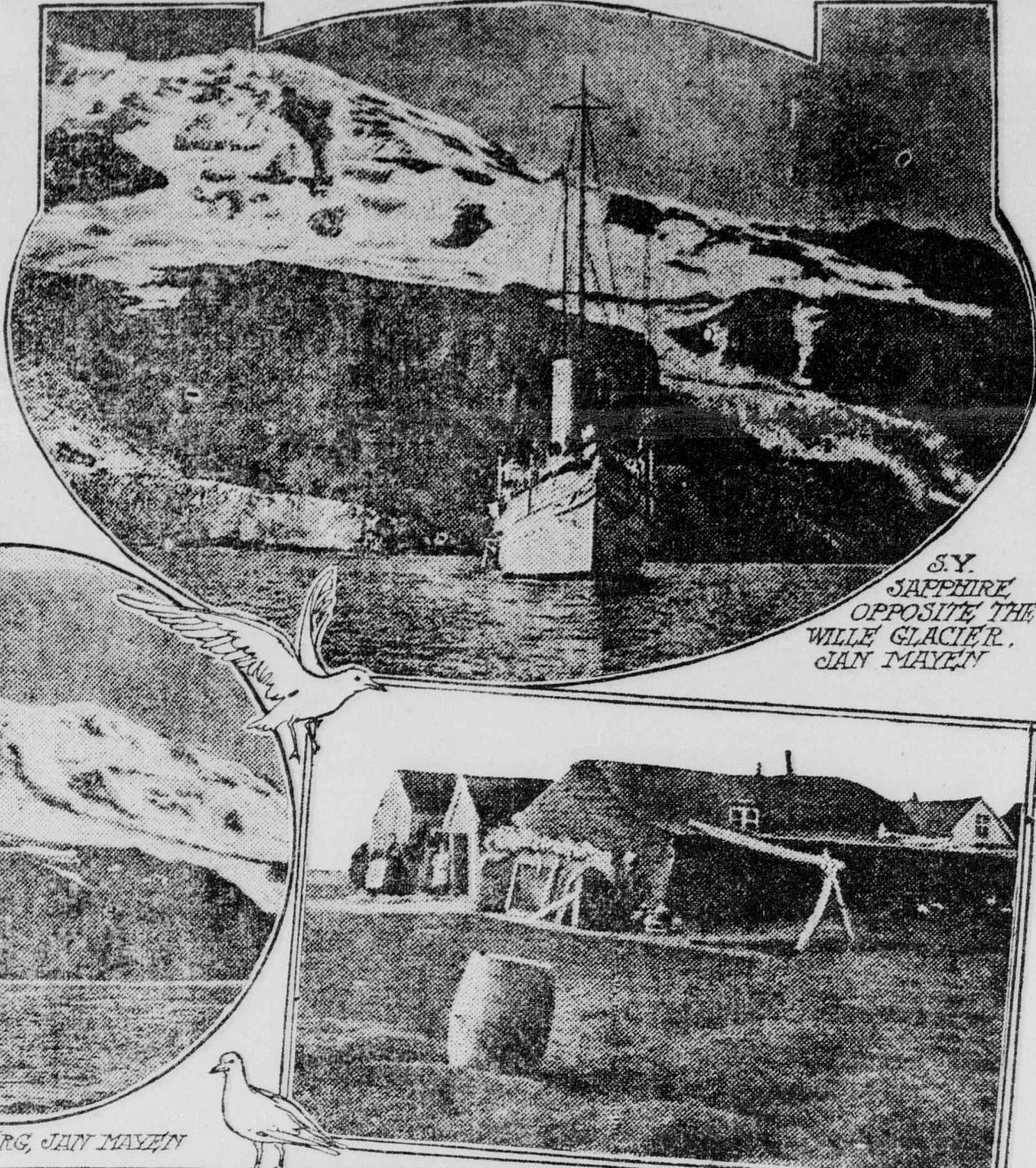


THE ISLAND OF GRIMSEY AND JAN MAYEN

by THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

ARCTIC literature has always had a fascination for me, and it has long been my ambition to see something of the great frozen North; but, with the exception of a visit to Spitzbergen in 1902, when I went as far as Amsterdam Island and was stopped by ice, I have not been able to gratify my wish. In 1910 I visited Iceland. I find that when one has been to that country it is always assumed that one must have been Reykjavik and the Geysirs. But Reykjavik and the Geysirs had no attractions for me, as I was anxious to visit less well-known parts. The north and east coasts of Iceland and the Island of Grimsey were the object of my voyage.

Grimsey lies thirty miles north of the north coast of Iceland, and is just within the Arctic circle. It has about seventy inhabitants, who, with the exception of the pastor, live in turf huts. There is a very small wooden church, across the interior of which a large beam supports the walls some two or three feet above the pulpit. If the pastor stands upright the beam must come immediately in front of his face, and I regret that I was unable to attend a service to see how the difficulty was solved. The island is best known as the only breeding-place in Europe of the little auk. I was told that the inhabitants are noted chess players, and are sent to play in tournaments far from their own home. As an island of chess players, Grimsey may continue to be far famed, but as the home of the little auk I fear it is doomed.



During my visits I never saw more than a dozen of these interesting little birds. Their breeding-places are among the boulders on the most accessible parts of the shore, and an egg collector, who has lived a great number of years at Akureyri (the principal port on the north coast of Iceland) boasted to me that there were no little auks left breeding in Grimsey, as he had taken every egg. Fortunately, a few have escaped him, but the birds have evidently enormously decreased since the island was visited by Hantsch, the German naturalist.

Snow buntings, in their beautiful black and white summer plumage, were the commonest birds round the huts. Red-necked phalaropes, purple sandpipers, meadow pipits and ringed plovers were very abundant. Elder ducks nest all round the dwelling houses, and are so tame that the islanders stroke them when sitting on their eggs.

The commonest of the cliff breeders are the fulmars, puffins, kittiwakes, razorbills, and Brunnich's gullmots, grey phalaropes, wheatears, white wagtails, ravens and other birds are seen in smaller numbers. About three hundred and ten miles N.N.E. of Iceland and two hundred and forty miles from the coast of Greenland lies the Island of Jan Mayen. I had read about it in various books of Arctic travels, and in 1910 suggested half jokingly to my captain that I should like to go there. As the construction of my yacht is not adapted for encountering ice, he treated my suggestion even less seriously than I had hoped, and for the time being I had to agree. However, the thought that I had been within twenty-six hours of that coveted goal lay at the back of my mind until I did not mention it until the following year, though I did not mention it until I saw what the weather was like at Grimsey. I took the precaution of providing myself with the Austrian chart of Jan Mayen, which I knew my captain would consider unnecessary. Owing to bad weather, I had to wait some time at Akureyri (North Iceland) before I could go over to Grimsey, and during this time a naval lieutenant, who had been with the ill-fated Mikkelson expedition to Greenland, came to call upon me. Unfortunately, I was not on board, and he interviewed the captain instead. He told him that ice had been seen off Grimsey four days before our arrival, and, of course, scorned the idea of our going to Jan Mayen. The prospect did not seem hopeful, but as the ice was so near I told my captain that I should like to go and see it, and turn round as soon as we met with it. As we had perpetual daylight this suggestion found favor. We went over to Grimsey, where the inhabitants only confirmed what we had already heard, and expected we should meet with ice about forty miles north of the island. At 6 a. m. on July 29th we weighed

anchor, and steamed away in pursuit of the ice, but I stipulated that our course should be straight in the direction of Jan Mayen. The weather was bright and clear, and at 8 a. m. we sighted a distant iceberg between ourselves and the Greenland coast. At 11 a. m. there was no other sign of ice, though we had come over fifty miles. Birds were very scarce, generally only one or two fulmars were in sight, and I had seen two gullmots, two Arctic skuas and a few puffins. At 2 p. m. we had steamed eight-and-a-half miles. No ice had been seen, and only a few fulmars and kittiwakes came within sight of the yacht. 7:29 p. m. Log 148 miles. A northerly breeze sprang up, and the temperature of the water was 40 degrees. It had been 42 degrees two hours earlier. I had only seen one Razorbill in the afternoon and a few fulmars and kittiwakes. 9:15 p. m. Log 150 miles. Very clear weather. The sun set at about 11:15 p. m. The wind was westerly, and as there was a very heavy swell, little sleep was to be had. Bright sunshine cheered me when I looked out in the early hours of the following morning. There was no sign of ice, and evidently none had been seen, or I should have heard of it. I knew that Jan Mayen could not be far off. At 7:15 a. m. I again looked out, and saw a dim outline of cliffs ahead, lost above in mist and cloud. Great numbers of Brunnich's gullmots, fulmars and a few kittiwakes were flying round, a sure sign of the proximity of land. The thermometer on deck registered 45 degrees Fahrenheit and the log 230 miles. Gradually the beautiful snow-covered volcano, Beerenberg, appeared above the cloud. All below was shrouded in mist, except just above sea level, where one could trace the dim outline of land. As we approached, a long, low-lying peninsula stretched out to the southwest, and as the mist cleared off and opened up the high cliffs in front of us, we could see that the tops were covered with vegetation, and snow lay only in patches in the deep ravines. The whole island is apparently studded with craters, and the tops of the cliffs form huge rugged basins. The cliffs are a curious rusty red color (suggestive of iron) mixed with the black lava. I am not sure whether it was only the sight of them which frightened my captain, but, at all events, he believed his compass to be affected, and was not enjoying himself as much as I was. Along the shore was a line of broken ice. The temperature of the water at 9 a. m. was 41 degrees and at 10:50 a. m. 36 degrees. As we steamed along from South Cape to South East Cape we saw that Beerenberg, which at first appeared part of the cliffs in front of us, was separated from them by a low stretch of land, one mile and a half wide, and apparently little above sea level. Had there been no surf, it looked an easy place to land, but under the circumstances it was impossible. By the time we reached this isthmus the whole island was clear, except for a few fleecy clouds over the southern end. Leaving the isthmus behind us, we passed the remarkable crater, Egg Bluff, once, I believe, an island, but now apparently connected with the shore. One side of it has been worn away by the sea. It is 600 feet high, and from its inner wall steam is said to be always rising.

It was the warmest day we had had since leaving England, and I spent the whole morning on the bridge without a coat. Shortly after passing Egg Bluff, we steamed under Beerenberg, which, on this glorious, cloudless day, was dazzling in its snowy whiteness. At noon the thermometer registered 40 degrees, the temperature of the wa-

ter 37 degrees, and there was a fresh, northwesterly breeze. We continued our voyage round the east coast, and here the sea was so calm that we went fairly close in shore, as it seemed probable that I could land. We stopped in sixteen fathoms of water, nearly a mile from the shore, and had it been good holding ground it might have been possible to anchor, but as we were right in front of the Wille glacier, which comes down to the sea, it was doubtful what the bottom would be like, and in any case it would have been unwise for us to do so.

The cliffs on this coast are very precipitous, and, could I have landed, it would only have been possible to walk about half a mile along the narrow strip of beach. As it was, we found, as we approached it in the dingy, that there was too much surf to allow of our attempting it, and I had to content myself with rowing along within a few yards of the shore. Floating ice stopped us in one direction, and heavy surf in the other. Numbers of gullmots and fulmars were sitting above high-water mark, and of course were very tame. Hundreds of Brunnich's gullmots and fulmars flew around us, and I saw one black gullmote probably U. mandii. Not until I fired my gun had I any idea of the number of birds on the cliff above me. Probably owing to the nature of the soil, and the fact that the lava slopes are less precipitous than the granite cliffs where seafoam generally congregates, the usual evidences of a great breeding resort were absent. The glaciers are not as fine there as in Spitzbergen, as they are covered with lava dust, and the wonderful blue ice, which is so characteristic of that country, is absent. Neither are the tops of the mountains so jagged, and I cannot agree with Scoresby that it reminded me in any way of Spitzbergen. As it was inadvisable to go down the west coast, we returned by the southeast coast, leaving the Wille glacier at 1:40 p. m. As we steamed round the South East Cape, we could see the whole of this weird and wonderful island from end to end in cloudless sunshine. But for the surf, no one could have seen it under more perfect conditions, and probably without the wind we should have had fog. Already it was creeping up to eastward of us, and at 5 p. m. when we were well away from the island, we ran into it. After the fog we had an easterly gale and a dangerous sea, which obliged us to change our course for a time. But I had seen Jan Mayen, and did not greatly care what happened!

Colloquy of the Boobs.
 First Boob—Whacha do last summer?
 Second Boob—Worked in the lumbering and staving business.
 First Boob—Yea?
 Second Boob—Yep. Lumbering down the street and staving off my creditors.—Cornell Widow.

A Long Route.
 Willis—How do you suppose Jacob happened to see that ladder stretching up to heaven in his dream?
 Gills—He had probably spent all afternoon going up to his seats in row ZZZ in the stand at some football game!—Puck.

Unemotional.
 "I don't believe Gridley has a single red corpuscle in his veins."
 "What makes you think so?"
 "He can sit through a football game without once raising his voice above a conversational tone."

Hopeful Sign.
 Dress Sergeant (after worrying Brown, the new recruit, for two hours)—Right about, face.
 Brown—Thank goodness, I'm right about something at last.—Tit-Bits.

CULTURE OF POTATOES

Opinions Differ on Proper Depth to Plant Tubers.

Some Growers Advocate Shallow Planting, While Others Are Just as Strong in Favor of Deep Method—One Good Test.

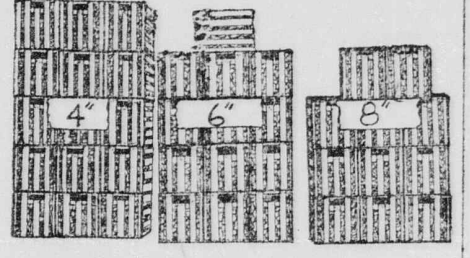
(By E. SANDSTEN.)

The depth at which potatoes should be planted is a matter of considerable importance, and one upon which much difference of opinion exists. Some growers advocate shallow planting, and others just as strongly favor deep planting. That there must be a depth at which the highest yield may be obtained seems reasonable. This depth will undoubtedly vary with difference in weather conditions, consequently any investigation along this line should be carried on for several years in order to obtain reliable data. An experiment was made at Iron River, Wis., on sandy soil of rather open texture, to get some information on this point.

The ground was plowed in the fall and given a dressing of manure at the rate of ten loads per acre in the spring. This was disked into the ground thoroughly before planting. The land was nicely leveled before planting by means of a drag. Twenty-one rows, running north and south, were planted, each row three feet apart. The potatoes were planted with a planter in order, as follows:

- At 4 inches deep, 4 rows.
- At 6 inches deep, 4 rows.
- At 8 inches deep, 4 rows.
- At 4 inches deep, 3 rows.
- At 6 inches deep, 3 rows.
- At 8 inches deep, 3 rows.

In this way any possible lack of uniformity of soil was to a great extent neutralized. The same general slope obtained for all the field, making the conditions similar for all the



Yields of plots of potatoes planted at different depths. The yields were 140 bushels per acre when planted at a depth of four inches, 124 bushels when planted six inches deep, and 102 bushels when planted eight inches deep. The shallower planting allowed the potatoes to come up and mature more quickly, thus escaping the effects of dry weather.

The potatoes planted at four inches came up first, those at six inches second, while the rows planted at eight inches came up last. There was a difference of about two days between each set. The set planted at four inches grew fastest and produced somewhat stockier vines. The deepest planting was not quite as good a stand, although the difference was not very great.

Exactly the same treatment as to cultivating, spraying, etc., was given to all the rows. No weeds were allowed to grow, and the beetles were killed before they did any material damage. The crop was dug the latter part of September, with the following results: The potatoes planted four inches deep yielded at the rate of 140 bushels per acre; the six-inch depth yielded at the rate of 124 bushels per acre, and the eight-inch depth, 102 bushels per acre.

From this it would seem that six inches would be the maximum depth at which to plant potatoes.

IMPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS

Immense Amount of Money Paid to Foreigners That Should Have Gone to American Farmers.

The tremendous acreage planted to corn last year developed the ever-present pessimist who talked about over-production and a consequent lowering of prices to the injury of the farmer's market. These people do not know that last year the United States imported \$6,800,000 worth of oats, more than \$2,000,000 worth of potatoes, \$1,000,000 worth of peas, over \$2,000,000 worth of beans, \$8,000,000 worth of sugar, \$3,500,000 worth of tobacco. This is money paid to foreigners which should have gone into the pockets of the American farmers if they had raised enough of these several products. As long as our population increases as rapidly as it does now, there is little danger of over production of farm products.

Planting of Slips.

Slip your geraniums, coleus and carnations for outdoor planting in the spring. For the geranium use a flower pot having good drainage, fill to within an inch of the top with well sifted soil, finish with an inch of river sand. Make the slips four inches long, selecting only stocky ones; stick each one half beneath the soil, leaving on only two leaves.

Cheap Seeds.

The lowest priced seeds are often the most expensive in the long run. Don't buy seed because it is cheap. Pay a good fair price for it and test before planting in all cases. Vegetable seed ought to test 90 per cent. at least.

GROWING RED CLOVER CROP

Must Not Be Looked Upon as Cure-All for Farm Troubles—Humus is Important Factor.

The production of clover is the foundation of agriculture in the eastern and north central states, writes J. M. Westgate and F. H. Hillman. United States department of agriculture, as upon its successful growth depends to a large extent the maintenance of the nitrogen content of the soils in the principal crop-producing sections.

Clover must not be looked upon as a cure-all for farm troubles. Its roots do add large quantities of the very valuable nitrogen and humus to the soil, but aside from bringing up a limited supply of phosphoric acid and potash from the lower layers of the soil it does not add the other important fertilizer elements to the soil upon which it grows; upon many soils these elements (particularly phosphoric acid) must be added the same as though no clover was being grown upon them.

So long as the soil is fairly well supplied with humus, and it is not too greatly depleted of the ordinary fertilizer elements, there is usually no difficulty in obtaining successful stands of clover by the ordinary methods of seeding; but when continued cropping reduces the humus content of the soil to a point below that required for successful clover production it becomes necessary to adopt radical means to restore the ground to its proper condition.

It has been repeatedly shown that the failure of the clover in a section is but a prophecy of the early failure of other leading crops in that particular section. The substitution of alsike for ordinary red clover to be continued in the rotation on some soils which no longer grow the ordinary red clover. The lack of humus in the soil is the most potent factor in the failure of red clover in the sections, but other factors, such as too acid a soil and the presence of fungous diseases or insect enemies, must also be overcome.

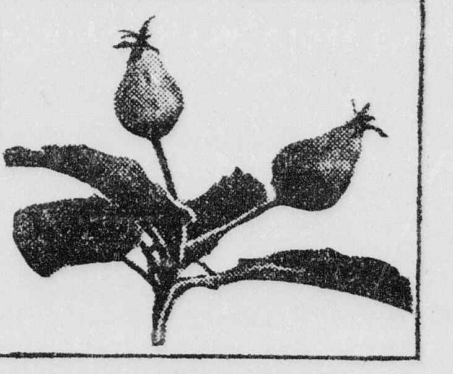
Liming and proper drainage will overcome the soil acidity. The insect and fungous diseases may be held in check by clipping or cutting at the proper time, and by furnishing the proper soil conditions to produce a crop so vigorous that it will succeed in spite of the enemies which prove troublesome to less vigorous stands.

CARE FOR THE HOUSE PLANT

Should Have Plenty of Water by Soaking in Tub or Plunge in Bath Tub to Refresh Them.

(By FRANCIS L. RISLEY, Rockville, Conn.)

Plants that have been in the house all winter in a dry atmosphere will dry out quickly. Give plenty of water by soaking in a tub or a plunge in the bath tub and spray the leaves often. This will refresh them, and also destroy the red aphid which multiply continually. If there are any scales on



Calyces Closed; Too Late to Spray for Codling-Moth.

your ferns use a small tooth brush and mild soap suds. Use some soot on your plant soil. A handful to two gallons is enough. Let in fresh air two or three times a day, moderately, so as to accustom them to it. Use only rain water on calla-lilies. Blow some tobacco smoke on the plants almost every day.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Fruit trees, as a general rule, do not appreciate light, sandy soils. Make sure that the site for the new orchard can be easily drained. Calliopsis is a desirable quick growing annual for the cut-flower garden.

Many failures from spraying result from working when the temperature is below 40 degrees.

Sow a few asters, pansies, cobaea, and hardy carnations in the house the last of the month for earliest flowers outside.

When setting any of the bush fruits the top should be pruned to correspond to the root pruning the plant gets in transplanting.

Keep on the constant lookout to destroy insect eggs and cocoons frequently seen near rubbish heaps and on the bark of trees.

The sweet cherry is the only tree fruit that can be universally set out in the fall successfully and be better than for spring setting.

Some fruit growers say that it is not a good plan to plow an orchard when the trees are in blossom—better do it before or after.

Do not plant many varieties of trees in the new apple orchard. The apple buyers like to find as many of one variety as they can together.

Any kind of fruit tree will die when planted in ground that is all the time saturated with water. The tile ditch is a necessity in some places.

Bright People

usually brighten up their homes in the spring by a liberal application of cleansers

LIQUID VENEER

acts magically to restore any woodwork. Use as directed Price

25 AND 50 CENTS

Wright's Silver Cream

Polishes the finest of silverware or any metal work. Price only

25 CENTS

ANDREW MARSHALL

Phone 164



OLD CROW

And other Liquid Delicacies of the Summer Season, suitable to all weathers, rainy days or sunny. Aguardiente, Dolce far Nienti, and all others exotic for those who have a taste for foreign beverages. Plain drinks for the patriotic are always within easy reach of

FRANK LOUIS

NINTH AND DELTA

-MOVED!

I have transported my goods and chattels, bags, baggage and birdcage to the

GREEN BLOCK

and will respond to a gentle ring with alacrity, as before.

H. J. KRUEGER

(ALSO CALLED PAUL.)
CITY LUMBER

PHONE 260-J
RESIDENCE 250-L

Elected!

Olson and Anderson, the butchers, who have regularly been candidates for the popular trade, have been elected to receive it by a majority which is increasing every week. They do business on the square and fulfill all campaign promises. That is why the citizens of Gladstone mark the square before the names of

[X]Olson & Anderson

PHONE 9
717 Delta Avenue.

Of Varied Interest

At the opening session of circuit court, the application of the Hammels for change of venue was filed together with petitions and affidavits pro and con. The question of giving a change of venue is still under advisement by the judge, who intimates that if the move is permitted, the case will be heard at Iron Mountain or Crystal Falls. Juries convicted Monson & Powell of Escanaba and Jacob P. Miller of violating the liquor laws, and acquitted Paul Stricker, and William Cardinal of Rapid River, the latter accused of selling liquor to a minor just paroled by the court. Otto Robinsky, charged with shooting Miss Elizabeth Sears, was acquitted, his plea being accidental discharge of a revolver when he pulled out his tobacco pouch. Anton Roeser, a street car conductor, was sued by the father of a small boy who was killed getting off a car while returning from the airship flight at the county fair two years ago. The jury found for the defendant.

The question of dealing with the water mains in the city which froze last winter will come up soon, as the weather is getting warm. They were laid close to the ground, as in places the surface is from three to five feet below street grade. In the first ward and in the Buckeye the mains froze and broke, necessitating that they be shut off.

The bay shore road has had its bumps this week. The persistent south wind of Sunday piled up the ice in windrows upon its exposed side and those driving over it Monday had to turn out. The hole mentioned last week became larger, and resulted in a cave-in. A repair crew was put to work by the road commission fixing up.

Wanted a patriot! The city hall and other property of the city of Gladstone is advertised for sale next month, according to the petition of the auditor general—Lots 6 and 8 of block 49. Is there any public spirited citizen who will bid them in and let the city council use the hall, instead of meeting outdoors?

Big preparations have been made for the feast tonight by the Eagles. The Escanaba aerie has been invited to attend, and one of the largest classes in fraternal history of the county will be received. Following this, one of the largest feasts in the history of the order will be summarily executed.

Roller skating on the sidewalk has become such a nuisance in Escanaba as to be forbidden by the mayor. There is about as much roller skating here; but Mayor Perry is inclined to be lenient with any vehicle which weighs less than two hundred pounds or has less than one horsepower.

These are pleasant days for the early spring automobilist. A traveler at Wells Sunday would have thought that the entire population of Delta county who have no autos own motorcycles. The procession took about half an hour to pass a given point at say seventy miles an hour.

During the recent storm, as Chief Gaufin judges, the fire alarm box at the Soo docks was struck and suffered damage. Though parts of the metal were burned away, the mechanism responded to a test. No other part of the system seems to have been harmed.

Excavation in the ruins of the Kratz block has shown that the floor is almost intact in places, and appears good where the plastering has been removed. Phil Hupy has cleared off his oil cloth and found it in good second hand condition.

There are a few more days in which to number your house without incurring the statutory penalty. If you don't know what your number is, ask the mayor. He is the universal compendium of information on this and kindred subjects.

The Vans Harbor Land & Lumber Company has purchased a large tract of land in Iron county, Wisconsin, from lower Michigan parties and expects to move the mill from Vans Harbor to that locality the coming year.

The Northwestern road has been experiencing its customary spring rush, with the opening Sunday of navigation by the first of the upbound ore fleet. Men are persistently in demand all along the line.

The school board met Monday evening, paid the bills, and reengaged Superintendent Edward J. Willman for the coming year. He is now at work drawing up the list of teachers to be engaged for next fall.

The street committee has this week put men at work repairing Railway avenue, which is sadly in need of a few loads of gravel, south of the Soo depot, and repairing the furnace road with slag.

The lectures on civics at the high school Monday evening have not been largely attended, but few taking interest in the government aside from spring campaigns.

A collision took place at Pike Lake this week, a light engine running into a freight from the rear. The caboose and two cars were smashed, but no one injured.

A case of small pox was located at Perkins Monday, and the school at that village closed. The case, which is a severe one, is in the family of William Sharkey.

Early risers on Thursday morning—such as are partial to eclipses—viewed an extremely partial eclipse.

Hanson's Price

Rhineland Creamery Butter	38c
per lb.	
Fresh Eggs	22c
per dozen	
Full Cream Cheese	20c
per lb.	
Brick Cheese	20c
per lb.	
Gold Medal Brand Peas	18c
per can	
Gold Medal Brand Corn	15c
per can	
Gold Medal Brand Tomatoes	17c
per can	
White House Coffee	40c
1 lb. cans.	
Light House Coffee	40c
per lb.	
Duchess Coffee	35c
1 lb. cans.	
Old Time Coffee	30c
1 lb. pkg.	
Jumeau Brand Coffee	28c
1 lb. Coffee	
Jumeau Brand Tea	25c
½ lb. pkg.	
Zamona Brand Tea	30c
½ lb. pkg.	

Elof Hanson

GROCER - PHONE 48

Don't Telephone



WALK RIGHT IN

and you will be welcome at P. W. Peterson's popular place of refreshment. All the comforts of home and all the luxuries of civilization,—spring styles of 1913, just imported by our experienced buyer, Mr. Peterson. Fashions will be slender, straight necked, and beaded around the edge. Try some of the newer designs.

P. W. Peterson
711 DELTA

GENERAL STOCK

My shelves carry a large stock of various package goods in addition to the regular butcher's stock, and I can send up a can or number of cans of almost any vegetables or other table delicacies with your meat order for dinner. Try it some time when your making up the bill of fare. Coffee, Milk, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes, etc., in quantities. Will make you a low price on a large order.

I AM A WATERMAN TOO

M. P. FOY
The Sanitary Meat Market
Phone 158

GLAD TO SEE YOU



SMILING JOE

I am back again and will be glad to have your smiling countenance with mine at Johnson's & Fisher's buffet.

Warm friendships, hot drinks and hot air a specialty at this popular winter resort. Why frequent Palm Beach?

Johnson & Fisher

901 DELTA AVENUE

And Also Ptincipals

The Gladstone Athletic Club received a bad trimming from the west end boys Sunday afternoon, on their own grounds 23 to 8. Both teams hit the ball hard, the Athletics making two homers and one triple and the west ends several two baggers, but errors and poor discipline on the part of the G. A. C. lost for them the game. The batteries for the G. A. C. were Noblet, Brassick and Artley and for the west ends, Boulette and Murdock.

August Goodman of Rapid River and A. H. Ryall of Escanaba have organized the Goodman Cedar Co., which will operate on an extensive tract of timber land in Schoolcraft county this summer. Their headquarters will be at Walsh, on the South Shore, near the Alger county line. Arrangements are pending as to the milling of the forest products. Mr. Goodman, who is an experienced timberman, will be the manager of the concern.

Sidney Goldstein is the latest entertainment manager. He pulled off a show Thursday afternoon that packed the opera house to the guards with interested auditors. But then the special rates had something to do with it. It is probably the largest house and enthusiasm since the Fourth of July committee staged Jesse James free to the public. Sid's show was kind of woolly, too, but he stars as a lecturer.

The Eagles have organized their base ball team with Jacob Klingenberg as secretary and captain. The board of directors is E. G. Fisher, W. H. Needham and W. E. Gaufin, and the aerie will uphold the fair fame of Gladstone and meet all comers for the amateur honors of the peninsula. Eagles preferred for choice. The first game will be played about May 17, it is believed.

Rocque Gagner and Miss Belle Lancaster of Manistique were married at his residence Monday by Rev. Fr. Bennett. The ceremony was a private one and they were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gagner as witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Rocque Gagner left that evening for Minneapolis, and thence to Milwaukee, returning in a few days to take up their residence here.

For all cases of malnutrition, general debility, anemia and other conditions arising from impoverished blood, nervous exhaustion and loss of flesh, Dike's Beef Iron and Wine serves as an excellent tonic and nutritive tissue builder. Sold only by

ERICKSON & VON TELL

Messrs. Geo. C. Ogden and W. J. Mottell, who have spent their evenings for three weeks auditing the city's books, have finished and found all correct. Several recommendations were made as to bookkeeping methods for the consideration of the finance committee.

M. Jacobs has received word from Crosby, Minn., that the strike of miners on the Cuyuna iron range, which tied up the mines for a couple of weeks, has been settled, and that business prospects are looking good at that model city.

While proceeding down town Thursday morning, Gaspard Lacombe was struck down by a bicyclist who was using the sidewalk in defiance of regulations. Fortunately he (the pedestrian) was not seriously injured.

The dance given by the basketball girls last Friday had but a slight attendance, scarcely covering expenses. The party was a pleasant one, however, for those who had the good fortune to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. William McMinn leave Saturday morning for Toronto called by the death of her sister, Mrs. W. Goodfellow, whom they visited but a month ago. They will return next week.

C. E. Nebel is having forms constructed at the axe factory for the new bridges required for the Beaver road. As soon as the cement needed arrives, he will start on their construction.

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.

The Buckeye boys turned on Kipling Sunday afternoon and trimmed them to the tune of 19 to 14, and got sweet revenge for the 11 to 3 defeat administered to them the previous Sunday.

Large bottle of liquid bed bug killer. No odor and it cleans them up for the season. Only 20c at

STEWART'S PHARMACY

A card party will be held at Wasa Hall on Friday evening, May 2, by Autumn Leaf camp, R. N. A. Refreshments, fifteen cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosenblum leave Sunday evening for Chicago where they will spend a week or so purchasing summer goods.

Gilbert Johnson, who scalded his wrist this week, has been laying off for several days.

Henry Barbeau and John Darrow of Rapid River were in the city Thursday on business.

Lawrence Cramer left Wednesday for Milwaukee where he has secured a position.

M. M. Buck was in Milwaukee Monday on business of the Cleveland Cliffs Co.

Miss Nellie Shay of Republic is visiting in the city for a couple of weeks.

Edward and Dudley Jones were in Escanaba this Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Bushong spent last Friday in Marquette.



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WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?

This hat is made to correspond with your new Hirsh-Wickwire and Sophomore suit, which you are going to purchase this spring. We are exclusive agents for the Croffet & Knapp hats the world renowned, with 50 years of experience back of them, as is also the celebrated Hirsh-Wickwire and the Sophomore Clothing.

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Men's and Boy's Furnishings

EMPSON'S INSURANCE AGENCY

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Be prudent, and see that your dwelling and its furniture are covered by a policy in a solid, fireproof company. Inventory your belongings; you find how large is the cost of replacement.

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