

AN OPEN LETTER

My dear sir or madam:
If you think this letter is too outspoken, please pardon me and consider only that my enthusiasm for my remedy has justified it. Your continual neglect of your cold or cough should have persuaded me to give up my efforts to induce you to try my remedy. But somehow that spirit has never appealed to me. When you believe honestly that you have something of real value to offer a customer, and when letters and personal testimonies come in by the hundred to confirm your belief, you can help but feel that it is your duty to ask your customers to try your remedy. That is the way I feel about my Cold and Cough cure, being so familiar with it, having sold it for sixteen years and receiving only the kindest words of praise during that time. I feel justified in soliciting your kind consideration and a fair trial for this remedy.
Your sincere friend,
* J. A. STEWART.

DIRECTORY.

GLENN W. JACKSON
LAWYER
PHONE 21 OVER POST OFFICE

DR. DAVID N. KEE
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence 803 Delta Ave.
Telephone No. 44 49

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

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

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

CHAS. E. NEBEL & SONS
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
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Let us Figure on your Job

THE GLADSTONE DELTA
Intelligent Printing
11 North Ninth Street
GLADSTONE, MICH.

GLADSTONE LODGE NO 163

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
All Visiting Knights are Welcomed.
Meets every Tuesday in Castle Hall, 820 1/2 Delta Ave. Business meeting, October 28.

DR. A. L. LAING, M. D. C. M.
Practice confined to Surgery and diseases of women.
OFFICE OVER GROSS' DRUG STORE
1007 Ludington St., ESCANABA
HOURS—1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
daily except Sundays. 52
Consultation at Laing Hospital, 832 Mary St.
9 to 12 a. m. daily, Sundays included.

Fall Styles
And winter ones are beginning to interest good dressers. The best garments are tailor-made, because not one person in ten thousand will exactly fit the ready-made suit. Why not have satisfaction, when it costs less, by the year?
G. A. WALZ
Merchant Tailor

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

BARBAROUS KEWEENAW

The Houghton Mining Gazette thinks Huerta is a pretty decent sort of president alongside of Woodrow Wilson. Anyway, he seems to keep pretty good order in his republic as compared with our Woodrow, to judge from a few of the recent dispatches in the Gazette and other papers.
Engineer Stephen Cocking saw a smoking fuse just ahead of his train as he was pulling into Copper City and he stopped the train just as the track a train length ahead was thrown into the air by an explosion of dynamite. The train was carrying forty-two employees of the Ascher Detective agency of New York to Mohawk where the men were to be employed as armed guards by the Mohawk Mining company. It was a regular train and included other passengers and a United States mail car.—Gazette.

There was circulated a strong rumor to the effect that there was a plot on foot to blow up the surface plant of the New No. 6 shaft of the Mohawk mine. A strong guard of militiamen, mounted artillerymen was posted about the property, therefore, and even the mine men were forbidden to go near the property, as they might be mistaken for marauders and be fired upon. The militiamen were given orders to fire upon all suspicious looking characters.
A some what similar condition was seen at Ahmeek, where the Asher mine guards kept the prowlers away from any chance of injury to person or property by firing into the air throughout the night.—Gazette.

Two carloads of strike breakers passed through this city yesterday enroute to the Copper country. The men were locked in the cars in which they were being taken into the strike district.—Escanaba Press.

It is suspected that the parties who fired the James barn on Monday night desired to also destroy the James residence, where several of the Asher mine guards boarded and slept. The firemen found, on arriving at the Heights, that the only fire hydrant located near the James property had been broken off. It is not known, of course, who destroyed the hydrant thus delaying action against the fire.—Mining Gazette.

The intense feeling between the strikers on the one side, and the non-strikers and their deputy and detective guards on the other, a feeling aroused because of the shooting and killing of Deputy Sheriff Pollack last Wednesday, was given fresh fuel this afternoon when three imported detectives, fired point blank into a parade of Keweenaw county strikers and women and children at Centennial.—Mining Journal.

The copper country limited was yesterday morning attacked by a crowd of over a hundred strikers at 10:30 o'clock at the Hancock station, breaking practically every window in the train. Few of the strike breakers were injured, however, and in one instance it is reported that a woman in the pullman was severely hit by the falling glass.

It would be almost impossible to enumerate the clashes between the strikers and the authorities at Calumet today. When the rioters had been driven back in a Portland street affray it was found that Deputy Sheriff Beaudoin had a knife wound in his shoulder and a cut in his head, alleged to have been made by a striker named Peter Suchar, who was arrested. He had a rusty dagger in his possession. A parade of strikers in Blue Jacket, a location adjoining Red Jacket, attacked Deputy Sheriffs Hirsch and Klane, both of whom were injured. Deputy Sheriffs Oliver, Moore, and Blum were injured when attacked by strikers in another part of Red Jacket. The affrays resulted in the arrest of thirteen strikers. A collection of knives, blackjacks and revolvers was taken from the men.—Mining Journal.

ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURE
The statement was made yesterday on good authority that some of the mining companies that have farms out on lease, will cancel leases of Finnish socialist farmers. The strike with its attendant crippling of industry, its suffering among the poorer classes, its numerous fatalities and its riots and general disorders, is laid at the door of the Finnish Socialist. It is estimated there are 500 of these people occupying farms leased from mining companies. They pay \$10 to \$20 per 40 acres per year, not a very steep rental. The low rental and the probability that they never would be disturbed in their tenure of the lands, because farms are of little use to a mining company, has made it possible for this class of farmers to prosper. It is now known that they have contributed largely to the strike benefits in the way of farm products. Such a class of antagonists naturally is something that

the mining companies cannot help to foster in justice to themselves.—Mining Gazette.

So the mining companies will evict farmers of Houghton county who have fed the strikers? Sounds like something we used to read in the history of Ireland.

SIXTY FOUR TO SIX!

Only by unfair playing and decisions was the local team defeated at the Soo, Saturday. In a fair contest such as would be played on the local grounds, there is little doubt but what the Soo team could be easily held by the local team—Escanaba Morning Press, beefing as usual.

PERSONAL LOCALS

John Edward Anderson and Miss Elma Kjellander were married Saturday evening by Rev. K. M. Holmberg at the home of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Swan Kjellander, which had been handsomely decorated. Following the ceremony, which was performed at eight o'clock, a wedding supper was served to the bridal party and invited guests, to the number of forty. Mr. Anderson is the night agent at the Soo depot, and his bride is equally well and favorably known to the young people of this city. They are residing at Ninth and Minnesota, over the Kjellanders.

Always use the best stationery. It costs little more and shows good taste. See our new box papers with new style envelopes.
ERIKSSON & VON TELL

Mrs. A. M. Doig left Thursday morning for Detroit, where Mr. Doig has taken up his residence. Irwin C. Harris will occupy their house at 715 Minnesota.

Mrs. C. F. Brown is visiting relatives in Attetcliffe, Ont. for a few weeks.

Cloverland Flour is made in GLADSTONE.

Miss Mae Grills leaves Friday evening for Menominee to visit her sister, Mrs. W. C. Giese.

Miss Edith Ely, formerly of this city, is vice-president of the freshman law class at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davis leave this evening for Chicago, and Miss Clark for Detroit, after spending the season here.

Miss Charlotte MacIntyre is visiting friends in Kenton, Mich.

Mrs. Jackson Stephenson and Miss Ina Stephenson left last Wednesday on a visit to lower Michigan. They will stop at Lake View, Big Rapids, and Lansing.

Mrs. Jay Wiggins is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beattie.

New Children's Coats offered at end-of-season prices at O'CONNELL'S

ALICE MEMORIAL, M. E. CHURCH

Rev. Frank M. Field, minister, will preach Sunday morning on "The Grace of Giving" and Sunday evening on "Walking in the Light." Sunday school at 11:45 and Epworth League at 6:30.

An every member canvass will be conducted Sunday afternoon by the men of the church.

A GOOD ORDINANCE

To remedy an evil conspicuously before the public in that city, as a result of the misbehavior of the jeunesse doree, the Marquette city council has unanimously adopted an ordinance that makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment in the county jail, or both, for a minor to misrepresent his age in a barroom with the purpose of inducing the proprietor or bartender, to serve him with liquor. The ordinance will be effective after the required publications. It was presented by Alderman Schaner, and provides as follows:
"Section 1. No person under the age of twenty-one years shall at any time enter or be in any saloon or place where intoxicating liquors or malt, brewed or fermented liquors are sold or kept for sale as a beverage in this city.
"Sec. 2. No person shall falsely represent or claim himself or any other person to be of the age of twenty-one years, or more, to any person engaged as principal, clerk, servant, or agent in the business of selling or offering for sale by retail of intoxicating, malt, brewed or fermented liquors, for the purpose of procuring by or for himself, or for other person, any such liquors, or for the purpose of himself, or any other person, being permitted to enter or be in any place where any such business is conducted.
"Sec. 3. Any person guilty of any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the city lockup or county jail for not exceeding thirty days; or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court before whom a conviction is had."

ABOUT THE CITY

The city's arc lamps, which are nine years old, are getting out of kilter, having been subjected to many vicissitudes of current. The supply is now two short, and there are several corners needing light more than is now provided. Supt. Frogner has ordered some large tungsten street lights which are nearly as efficient at a much lower price, to replace some of them, at least temporarily. It is suggested that the metallic or "luminous" arc would be a good renewal for these old lamps, which might be traded in, as it gives much more light of the current used. It has been just adopted by Iron Mountain, after a careful comparative study. It would be necessary to install a mercury rectifier at the station to transform the alternating current into direct. The cost of the installation would be something like \$1000, less allowance for the old lamps.

Rev. W. Poyseor, of Crystal Falls, will hold services in Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday, October 28.

The Women's Civic League will meet on the first Monday afternoon of each month. The council will be petitioned to grant the use of the city hall on this date, for the membership is large and the organization is public in its nature. The work of heating the hall in the afternoon would make it more comfortable for the council in the evening.

To break up a cold in a night. Use Penslar Laxative cold breakers. Only at one store.
LA BAR & NEVILLE'S

The fire ball rejoices in a large stove which consumes a large quantity of coal monthly without materially mitigating the climate outside of a radius of fifteen feet. It has been suggested that a heating coil could be put in it which would not only heat the firemen's quarters, but even the city hall, without any greater expenditure of fuel, and make it possible to get some comfort out of the winter life, even in the old barracks. While the city is not too well off, the firemen would undertake to do the work of installation if they could obtain sufficient patronage for a benefit to buy the necessary inch pipe. Most fire halls in the peninsula have regular clubhouse equipment for the departments.

The Yeomen are making preparations for a big dance at their next meeting, November 6.

The new flashing light which marks Saunders' Point was put in commission Thursday night. It is a gas lamp, fed with acetylene, and with an automatic cut-off which shuts it off during the day and lights it when darkness falls. This works because fact selenium, a rare substance, is a conductor of electricity in presence of light. The lamp flashes red twenty times a minute. It is under the care of Keeper Olhoff of Squaw Point light, who however, has to replenish it only once every three months.

Whenever and wherever you see or hear FLOUR think of CLOVERLAND FLOUR.

The first of a series of stereopticon entertainments was given at the high school Wednesday evening and the auditorium was filled. The subject was Egypt, and the seventy-five views were accompanied by a lecture read by Supt. Wilman. Another will be given in about two weeks. The rent of slides is but a dollar, and the surplus will go toward a fund for the purchase of a permanent set of educational slides. No admission is charged, so that no person is barred because of inability to pay. The proceeds, of free will donations, were \$10.06 this week.

The new fire alarm system has been completed west of the fire hall; and will be extended shortly to the other parts of the city.

What are the results from the use of Nyal's Hirsutone? A luxuriant growth of hair—soft and glossy—and a scalp free from dandruff.
ERIKSSON & VON TELL

The older of the two boys recently taken up for robbing a Soo boarding car was committed to Lansing this week by Judge Yelland.

Because of the difficulty of securing a jury in liquor cases in circuit court this week, and the number of jurors excused, Sheriff Curran summoned talemens. Those from Gladstone were C. W. Lightfoot and William Ackley. Vinol will build you up and make you strong. Guaranteed and sold only by LA BAR & NEVILLE'S

A special meeting of the water board is held this Friday evening to arrange for a test of the city's big electric meter, as a basis of adjustment with the traction company.

Several coaches were derailed and an engine each of the Soo Line and South Shore roads suffered considerable damage as a result of a collision which occurred Sunday night at the joint railroad crossing at Trout Lake, when South Shore train No. 2 collided with the Soo line train No. 7. David Watt, the South Shore engineer, was seriously burned about the left side of his face and neck and suffered two broken ribs. The burns are painful, but there is no doubt of his recovery, though he will be laid up for some weeks. Doyle, the fireman on the South Shore locomotive, suffered a wrenched back, having been thrown clear of the wreck. The trains were moving so slowly that none of the coaches left the rails and there was but little loss of time, as it was possible by use of the "Y" at Trout Lake to get around the wrecked locomotive. The collision occurred right at the depot and the locomotives toppled over on the platform. The Soo line crew, LaFaver engineer, and VanHorn, fireman, were but little hurt. Both trains whistled for the crossing simultaneously, so that it is probable neither engineer heard the other. A string of box cars on the Y cut off the view both way. The hands of the depot clock at Trout Lake stopped at 7:46, recording exactly the time of the collision, for when the engines struck the depot the clock was stopped. Considerable damage was also done to the depot.

In another column of this issue appears a notice of the county road commission asking for bids for clearing and grubbing the Maywood road. The work is to be let in sections or as a whole.

Justice Rogers on Thursday sentenced a persistent vagrant named McCarthy to thirty days in Escanaba. The man was acting queerly and when taken up by Sheriff Danielson, was well provisioned, his pockets being filled with sandwiches. He asked the judge to give him sixty days free board, but this was denied. The disposal of such characters satisfactorily to the taxpayers is a difficult question, until the county gets a rock pile.

For a healthy skin use Saxo Salve. It is guaranteed for all skin affections by LA BAR & NEVILLE'S

The fire department was called Wednesday afternoon by an alarm from Buckeye. It appeared that the potash works of Fred Kelsey were ablaze. Two lines of hose were strung and the flames quickly subdued. The shed was almost completely destroyed, and some potash washed away. Mr. Kelsey, who is quite a lyer, deploras that he could not find rest for his ashes. He was negotiating the sale of the works, and had kindled a vigorous fire to demonstrate its efficiency. No insurance was carried.

Next Saturday, November 1, being All Saints' Day, will be observed by Catholics as a holy day of obligation. Masses will be said at All Saints' church at 5:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

A railway conductor has the power and in many cases it is his duty to arrest a disturber of the peace on his train. For this purpose he has a deputy sheriff's authority. Now, then, is he entitled to a sheriff's fees for so doing? And if so, how is his ten cents a mile for conveying the prisoners to be computed? This is the question bothering Justice Rogers. Conductor Hill recently arrested a drunk and turned him over to the city police. The man pleaded guilty and paid his fine, but how to make out the bill of costs is a puzzle to the justice.

16 inch Maple and Birch millwood \$1.90 a single cord, \$5.25 a full cord Hemlock, \$1.25 single and \$3.00 full cord; delivered to any part of the city Call up C. W. Davis, Phone 7.

There is no reason why the publisher of a newspaper should not be independent of the drug store. A medicine maker in Chicago (not a bad one, either) offers this paper his "editor's collection" of medicaments comprising twenty seven different articles, from massage cream to salve and plasters, for a small yearly advertisement. Unfortunately, The Delta's rules forbid acceptance; that jar "silken of down complexion powder" would be useful.

Tell your grocer CLOVERLAND FLOUR when ordering and look for the brand when it is delivered.

The road petition, alluded to a few weeks ago by The Delta, received about 450 signatures here and in Kipling and Rapid River. Business men of Escanaba have taken it up, and it is probable that it will be in shape for presentation to the supervisors in December.

Gladstone lodge, I. O. O. F., entertained eleven visitors from Rapid River Wednesday evening, putting on the second and third degrees for a class of eight from both towns. Following this, an ample chicken pie supper was served by the Rebekahs.

Referee Looney stated this week to an attorney for creditors that he has not yet had time to decide upon the Hammel dower claim. As Kipling says "How long, How long?"
See our display of Pennants, Banners, and Pillow covers.

LA BAR & NEVILLE'S.
The Cloverland Milling company took a contract last week to deliver three hundred and fifty tons of hay this winter to the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. at Eben Junction and intermediate points.
Garage for Rent. Mrs. William Galbraith, A. P. Burrows Residence.
30 tf.

MEMONINEE SCHOOL TROUBLES

Menominee's high school system is in a state of convulsion, as the result of a school meeting Monday evening. In accordance with a rule of the faculty, Thurman Doyle was expelled from school for smoking cigarettes on the premises. His father, Michael J. Doyle, who by the way, is the prosecutor of the Hammels, is president of the school board. The board held a stormy meeting, and it would seem from the Herald-Leader, came almost to blows. The boy, however, was reinstated. The next day Superintendent John L. Davis and Principal William C. Giese resigned. Wednesday morning the entire corps of twelve high school teachers presented their resignations, effective in case there should be a change of superintendents. Mr. Doyle, who writes a bombastic letter to the local press, is evidently up against a difficult situation with his young hopeful.

The Women's Alliance of the city met and passed a resolution endorsing Supt. Davis and supporting his petition. A special meeting of the school board was to be held that evening to decide upon action.

Information from Menominee received this afternoon states that the board decided to uphold Superintendent Davis, and that all the teachers, including Mr. Giese and Miss Eloise Bradshaw, formerly of Gladstone, will remain. Great indignation against President Doyle, who is still stubborn, was expressed by the citizens, who attended in great numbers, and there is talk of a petition for his recall.

TOO MUCH FOR SOME

The editor of this scintillating column observes that the Hon. Leo P. Cook accuses him of recidivism. He is grateful for this resumption of editorial amenities; and by way of requital, calls His Pinocchio's attention to the following from Critic's column in the Detroit Tribune.

"Dickens and Thackeray are the best sellers, leaving all other best sellers far behind, according to the book seller and publisher, Arthur Brentano. Some years one leads the other, but they sell about equally well, says Mr. Brentano. Nowadays it is the fashion to declare that Dickens and Thackeray are old fogies, that they are prosy and tiresome. 'They're too long-winded,' is a remark you often hear. Readers whose palates are adjusted to the taste of the modern novel, short and concise, find in Dickens and Thackeray such a full meal of good things that they are nauseated."

A DEFINITION

Proofreader—Looks over the proof and overlooks the error.—Platt Young.

THE FEE SYSTEM

"I have been struck while on official trips with the board of corrections and charities to note the practical working out of the two opposing systems of compensating the sheriffs," said M. W. Jopling of Marquette to the Journal. "Wherever we go where the ice system is in effect, and where the sheriffs are allowed a certain amount for the board of each prisoner, we find well filled jails. Where the sheriff is on a salary, and particularly where the salary has to cover the board of prisoners we find but few men in the jail and frequently it was empty."

"At Menominee this week I asked Sheriff Kell how this is frongat about for Menominee is one of the counties where the sheriff is paid a straight salary. He explained that, for one thing, he seeks bondsmen for prisoners sent to jail for minor offenses, so to get rid of them if possible. In this way he manages to keep the number of prisoners down considerably.

"The sheriffs to whom the prisoners do not represent a source of added profit also discourages the return of the jail boarder class by serving short rations to men who show a disposition to regard a jail as a comfortable abiding place during the periods of hard weather. These fellows are fed enough to keep them in good health, but not enough to keep them well filled up. A little discriminating treatment of this kind educates them to keep out of jail. On the face of things the straight salary system of compensating sheriffs is possessed of many advantages."

SULZER IS OUSTED

EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK
BLAMES TAMMANY CHIEF—
DENIES ALL CHARGES.

SAYS MURPHY WROTE VERDICT

High Court of Impeachment by Vote of 43 to 12 Removes Executive—Refuses to Bar Him From Holding Future Offices.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 18.—William Sulzer, by a vote of 43 to 12, was removed from the office of governor of New York. Twenty minutes after he had been served with notice of his removal, he gave to the public a statement in which he denounced his trial as a lynching and declared that Charles F. Murphy was judge, jury and bailiff, and had written the verdict of the court.

"Had I but served the 'boss' with the zeal I did the state, William Sulzer would never have been impeached," was the keynote of the statement.

Sulzer asserts: That Murphy began war on him when he refused to call off the investigation of graft by which the state had lost millions of dollars.

That he did not appropriate campaign contributions to his own use.

That he paid to campaign committees all of the money he collected.

That he is poorer today than he ever was in his life.

That he was in debt \$70,000 when he became a candidate for governor.

That Duncan W. Peck and Allen A. Ryan falsely testified against him.

That the proceedings of the court were held in secret.

That he was lynched by an assembly and a senate controlled by Charles F. Murphy, whom he charged with writing the ultimate verdict.

The former governor also declares his purpose to go on the lecture platform.

At the time of the actual judgment Martin H. Glynn became governor by virtue of succession from the office of lieutenant-governor and Robert G. Wagner, president of the senate, became lieutenant-governor.

Speculation as to what revelations, if any, William Sulzer will make when out of office took the place of the impeachment in the minds of the political workers.

The court voted unanimously not to disqualify the governor from future offices of trust.

"The respondent having been convicted," said Chief Judge Cullen, "of the first, second and fourth articles of the impeachment, it now becomes necessary that the court should determine what the judgment that should be passed upon such conviction. Under the rules the first question is:

"Shall the respondent be removed from office?"

"If there is no objection made the vote on that proposition will be taken in the same manner as the preceding votes, but, gentlemen, instead of saying yes or no, you will please say whether you vote for removal from office or not."

Not Guilty on Article 5.
The court voted Governor Sulzer unanimously not guilty on article 5. The article charged him with having prevented Frederick L. Colwell from testifying.

Then article 6 was read and "Not guilty" voted in short order. The larceny charge had received its first blow at the very beginning of the court's work when Chief Judge Cullen stopped evidence bearing upon the question of larceny long enough to point out the legal shortcomings of the article.

Articles 7 and 8, charging that the governor used the authority and influence of his office to effect legislation on his direct primary bill and other bills and with attempting to influence the prices of stocks on the New York stock exchange, were put through the same rapid-fire system of dismissal.

The senators voted "Not guilty" just as fast as they could be called.

"The respondent under the vote as announced by the clerk is acquitted as charged in the article," was the formal announcement of Chief Judge Cullen, after the 57 votes were at each roll call reported by Clerk Patrick E. McCabe as "Not guilty."

Governor William Sulzer was convicted by the high court of impeachment on three counts. The final vote was 39 to 18.

The court, consisting of the state senate and the judges of the court of appeals, found the New York executive guilty of making a false campaign statement to the secretary of state, of converting campaign funds to his own use and of using his office to prevent the truth being brought out at the investigation.

The governor was found not guilty of stock speculation.

Sulzer Exposes Tammany.

New York, Oct. 21.—That Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, offered money to William Sulzer and that the impeachment of Sulzer resulted from his refusal to take orders from the chief of the Tammany clan, was the charge made here by the ousted governor in an interview printed in an evening newspaper.

According to the former governor his political death was the outcome of conspiracy which began when Mr. Sulzer refused to accept money from Murphy just before he took office as the executive of the state.

King to Invest \$1,000,000.
London, Oct. 20.—King George is about to invest \$1,000,000 for his son and heir, the prince of Wales.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY



Crown Prince Frederick William has again come into conflict with his father, Emperor William of Germany, by taking a stand against his new brother-in-law, Prince Ernst of Cumberland, in the matter of renouncing the Hanoverian succession.

SUMMARY OF CHARGES AND FINDING ON EACH ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT

against Governor Sulzer embody the following charges:

1. Making of false statement of campaign contributions. **GUILTY.**
2. Perjury in swearing to accuracy of campaign statement. **GUILTY.**
3. Felony in bribery of witnesses to withhold testimony from investigators. **NOT GUILTY.**
4. Suppression of evidence in violation of state penal law. **GUILTY.**
5. Preventing a witness from responding to a subpoena. **NOT GUILTY.**
6. Larceny in appropriating campaign contributions for his own use. **NOT GUILTY.**
7. Threatening to use authority of his office to effect votes of assemblymen. **NOT GUILTY.**
8. Corrupt use of his authority as governor to affect prices on New York Stock Exchange. **NOT GUILTY.**

ELEVEN KILLED IN AUTO CRASHES ON RAIL GRADES

Four Women and Two Men Perish When Hit by Train—Four Die in New Orleans.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 20.—Four persons were killed and one seriously hurt near here when an automobile driven by Edwin W. Schurz, treasurer of a piano company, was struck by a Pere Marquette freight train. The accident happened at a grade crossing.

The dead: Mrs. Edwin W. Schurz, Laporte. Mrs. Fannie P. Heinze, Laporte. Mrs. Carleton Schaefer, Laporte. Mrs. William Brace, Washington.

The injured: Edwin W. Schurz, Laporte, who was driving the car; seriously hurt.

Schurz was thrown out of the machine and clear of the track, but the four women were thrown under the train.

Plainfield, Ind., Oct. 20.—Two men, both officers of the Indiana Boys' school, who had been searching for fugitives from the reformatory, were instantly killed when their automobile was struck by fast Vanadia passenger train No. 30 at Hanna's crossing, a half mile west of Plainfield.

The dead: William H. Spear, forty-two years old.

Ora Ambrose, thirty years old.

An auto in which were Mrs. Charles Glidden, wife of the founder of the Glidden auto tours, and another woman, hit a seven-year-old boy while driving in Cambridgeport, near Boston. They took the boy to a hospital, where he died.

Mrs. Samuel Jerolesman, her son, her mother and a chauffeur were killed and her husband seriously injured when their automobile was struck by a switch engine at a New Orleans railroad crossing.

HUERTA REFUSES TO RESIGN

Asserts "I Quit at Death or to Bear Gun to Exterminate the Rebels."

Mexico City, Oct. 20.—Provisional President Huerta has not resigned, nor has he fled from the capital. When seen at the national palace he said he had no intention of doing either.

"When I resign," said General Huerta, "it will be to seek a resting place six feet in the soil. When I flee the capital it will be to shoulder a rifle and take my place in the ranks to fight the rebels."

This was the provisional president's answer to queries as to whether there was any foundation for the reports which have freely circulated in the capital and found their way to the United States.

Rob Postoffice of \$2,000.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Yeggs blew the safe in a branch postoffice at Buntyn, a suburb of Memphis, and in G. W. Rutland's adjoining store, securing about \$2,000 in money and several hundred two and one cent stamps. Bloodhounds are trailing the men.

Mrs. Sulzer's Kin to Wed.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—A license to marry was issued here to Miss Ernestine V. Roedelheim, sister of the wife of William Sulzer, deposed governor of New York, and Walter M. Friedenberg, Edge Hill road, Cleveland, O.

26 PERISH IN AIR

ENTIRE GERMAN ADMIRALTY TRIAL BOARD AMONG THOSE SLAIN BY AIRSHIP BLAST.

THREE OTHERS DIE IN FALLS

Baron Von Bleul, the Only Survivor, With Both Eyes Burned Out, Begs to Be Shot by Rescuers—Officials Witness Disaster.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—Twenty-six aerial sailors and officers of the imperial ministry of marine were killed and four other men were fatally wounded when the new admiralty dirigible balloon L-2, the biggest airship in the world, exploded 3,000 feet above the Johannisthal aerodrome.

The tragedy, following so closely after the loss of a sister airship, the L-1, which was wrecked over the North Sea in September with the loss of 13 lives, created consternation throughout Germany.

Among the 30 persons on board the dirigible were the admiralty trial board, headed by Commander Bernische, Commander Freye and Captain Glutch.

The destruction of the L-2 leaves Germany without a naval aerial fleet. Being Tested by Admiralty Board.

The airship was being tested preparatory to being taken over by the admiralty from her builders.

An investigation showed the explosion was due to an electric spark igniting the benzine which was carried on board. The victims were either burned to death or suffocated. So terrible were the injuries of the four wounded men that they begged to be shot.

The commander of the airship, Captain Freye, was a former aide de camp to Prince Adalbert, son of Emperor William.

The L-2 was equipped for war, carrying guns on board.

Officials Witness Disaster.

A number of government officials witnessed the disaster. Those who were watching the great cigar-shaped bag through long range field glasses saw a sudden puff of smoke, then the great frame of the balloon crumpled up. For a minute the wreckage hung suspended in midair, then began to fall. Gaining momentum every second, the wrecked dirigible fell like a shot and struck the earth with a crash that echoed throughout the big aerodrome. While dropping pieces of wreckage and the bodies of some of the victims could be seen falling from the motors.

The commander and members of the admiralty trial board were seated in the officers' gondola. After the fire started they were caged inside a network of red-hot girders. Two of the crew still were alive when rescuers reached the wreckage. One of them, however, died before he was extricated. The other, Baron van Bleul, was fatally injured. Both his eyes were burned out. He urged the rescuers to kill him. Besides the officers mentioned Lieutenant Trenk, who was second in command, Chief Engineer Haussmann and three engineer secretaries from the admiralty board were killed.

The tragic destruction of the dirigible L-2 had an echo in two aeroplane accidents in which three army men were killed and a fourth fatally hurt. At Gennam, Bavaria, Lieutenant Koch's biplane was wrecked and the aviator and his passenger were killed. At Schweinitz, Prussia, Captain Haessler was killed in an aeroplane crash and Lieutenant Von Freiburg mortally wounded.

DEMOCRAT WINS IN ILLINOIS

Charles S. Craig of Galesburg Elected to Supreme Court Over L. D. Puterbaugh by 3,000 Majority.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 21.—Returns from all of the ten counties in the Fifth supreme district show the election of Charles C. Craig, Democrat, of Galesburg, to the supreme bench by a majority over Leslie D. Puterbaugh by 3,000 majority.

Judge Puterbaugh carried Peoria county by 1,200 majority. It is said to be the first time in the history of Illinois judicial elections that a millionaire has been sent to the supreme bench. Judge J. M. Niehaus, Democrat, won in the Tenth judicial district.

In the race for the probate judgeship Walter A. Clinch was victorious.

WOLGAST HAS RIB BROKEN

Pugilist Injured by Sparring Partner—Bout With White Is Declared Off.

Milwaukee, Oct. 20.—Ad Wolgast, by breaking a rib in training, has lost his chance to appear against Charley White of Chicago in Milwaukee next Friday. Wolgast was working with Anton the Greek in the Barnickel gymnasium when Anton, with a right straight to the body, caught one of the lower ribs and put Wolgast to the mat groaning. A physician ordered Wolgast to bed and canceled all fights for weeks to come. Wolgast cracked the rib in training for the Nelson fight.

Girls in Fire Peril.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 21.—More than 100 girls are each night locked in rooms behind padlocked doors and heavy wire screens at the Girls' Industrial school at Beloit, with no chance for escape in the event of fire, is the text of a report made to Governor Hodges by Deputy State Fire Marshal C. N. Miller.

MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST



This is a new photograph of Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the British militant suffragists, who was refused admission to the United States by immigration officials at Port of New York, and who appealed her case to Washington.

23 U. S. SOLDIERS DIE, 100 HURT IN WRECK

Special Troop Coaches Carrying Crack Members of Artillery Companies Plunge Off Trestle.

Meridian, Miss., Oct. 20.—Twenty-three U. S. soldiers were killed and 100 hurt when a special train on the Mobile & Ohio railroad plunged through a trestle near State Line, Miss.

The dead are:

Joseph Teben, Ernest Parquette, Clyde Teel, B. B. Bishop, G. C. Burleson, Joseph Provenance, W. H. Brim, Goodes, Remsen, Gruckle, Acres, one body unidentified.

All were privates and members of Company Thirty-nine, coast artillery, U. S. A.

The Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth companies of coast artillery stationed at Fort Morgan were taken to Mobile on the special Mobile & Ohio train, bound for Meridian, where the soldiers were to participate in a fair. On the train were 179 officers and men. The men were the crack members of their respective companies, having been chosen for their excellence in drill and other maneuvers.

FIRE HITS EAST ST. LOUIS

Conflagration One of the Most Spectacular of Section—Property Loss is \$1,000,000.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—Fire destroyed the largest buildings of the East St. Louis (Ill.) railroad terminals, the largest in the United States. The loss was estimated at \$1,000,000. It was believed tramps who were sleeping in the Advance grain elevator set fire to the building. The Chicago and Alton freight depot was among the buildings destroyed.

The fire was one of the most spectacular ever witnessed in St. Louis or on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river. Thousands lined the river banks on both sides and watched the one-sided fight which the firemen from East St. Louis and this city were losing.

A report that three men were dead in the fire was disproved today when the ruins were searched.

The heaviest individual loss was suffered by the Advance Grain Elevator company. More than 500,000 bushels of grain that had been delivered by Illinois farmers was destroyed.

The fire started in the elevator which stands on the bank of the Mississippi river, and soon spread north, east and south to the Chicago & Alton freight house, the Baltimore & Ohio warehouse, the Clover Leaf warehouse, and the railroad yards proper.

BRIGANDS KILL 300 IN CHINA

Province Swept by Murdering and Pillaging Brigands—American Missions Burned.

Peking, Oct. 18.—Three hundred persons in the province of Ko-Kien were slain and two mission churches, believed to be the property of American missionary societies, were burned by a force of Chinese brigands, commanded by Gen. Hwan Liang. Troops sent against the brigands have not shown much activity thus far.

Stop Liquor Shipment in State.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 21.—Express and railroad companies in Tennessee refused all alcoholic liquor shipments from one county in the state to another under the provisions of the anti-liquor bill passed at the recent special session of the legislature.

Bryan Speaks at Waterloo, Ia.

Waterloo, Ia., Oct. 18.—Secretary William J. Bryan arrived here from Dubuque and spoke at the Waterloo Dairy congress. Despite threatening clouds and cold winds, hundreds of persons flocked here to hear the secretary speak.

MILITANT IN U. S.

MRS. PANKHURST NOT GUILTY OF "MORAL TURPITUDE" SAYS GOVERNMENT.

MAKES FIRST SPEECH HERE

British Suffragette Says Greatest Blow Has Been Dealt at English Opposition to Women's Vote by Caminetti's Action.

New York, Oct. 21.—Within an hour after Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti had found her not guilty of "moral turpitude," Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was allowed to land on United States soil and made a public speech before a crowd that thronged the Battery.

Mrs. Pankhurst left Ellis island on a government tug and was landed at the Battery. She had been accompanied across the bay by twenty-five ardent suffragists, who had gone to the island earlier in the day to serenade her, and when she left the boat she found awaiting her a crowd of several hundred, mostly women, who cheered wildly for the liberated woman.

Slap in Face of England.

"What has happened today is one of the greatest slaps in the face that official Great Britain has ever had in its fight against the irresistible wave of sentiment for women's suffrage," she said. "Great Britain does not want me to tell the truth. Great Britain did not want me to come to the United States for that reason. But I am here to tell the whole truth about the suffrage workers in Great Britain. 'I have come here to tell everything I know about suffrage. It is a great battle because it is for a great cause. We are being opposed bitterly in England.'

"I believe our most bitter opponents are Premier Asquith and Home Secretary McKenna. McKenna is pig-headed, narrow minded and ignorant. He and Asquith are doing all in their power to block suffrage, but their efforts remind me of Canute speaking to the sea."

Mrs. Pankhurst said she had been well treated at Ellis island and highly praised two women attendants there, intimating they were suffrage converts.

Gives Credit to Protesters.

"I am glad the great mass of people in the United States appreciate the true meaning of the fight I am making," she went on. "I am glad they realize it is not a fight based on selfishness or self-seeking notoriety. The action in my case was prompt, I believe, because of the great wave of protest brought forward by my being held up. I was expecting to hear at any moment from Washington when Commissioner Uhl came to me and told me I was free to go any place I liked."

From the battery Mrs. Pankhurst went to the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. She dined with prominent suffrage leaders at the Aldine club at night and her first set speech will be delivered Friday night.

Exclusion Order Revoked.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Federal Commissioner Antonio Caminetti revoked the order of the special board of inquiry deporting Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the famous British suffragette, and directed that she be allowed to enter the country.

Commissioner Caminetti decided that Mrs. Pankhurst should be admitted on her own recognizance on these grounds:

FIRST—Because of doubt on the question of moral turpitude.

SECOND—Because she can be prosecuted in the United States courts if she violates law.

THIRD—Because she can be deported if she violates the law.

Caminetti's decision came at the close of a conference held between high officials to determine whether Mrs. Pankhurst should be allowed to enter the United States or whether she be deported "as an undesirable alien."

FREED TO SEE DYING MOTHER

Former Joliet Banker Released From Prison by Order of Governor to Bid Good-By to Parent.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 20.—James C. O'Connor, former wealthy Joliet financial operator, who was sentenced on October 2 to a term of from one to fourteen years in the state penitentiary here, was temporarily released from the prison as a special dispensation from Governor Dunne. The release was obtained by friends who appealed to the governor to allow the defunct banker to see his ninety-year-old mother, who was dying and calling for her son "Jim." Governor Dunne granted the request. O'Connor was rushed to his mother's palatial residence at 12:30 o'clock. Mrs. O'Connor died at one, ten minutes after she said good-bye to her convict son. She was unaware that he was a convict. O'Connor returned to the penitentiary at 1:30 o'clock. He was gone only 55 minutes.

Banker Leaps to Death.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—J. Hogan Furst, secretary-treasurer of the Lockhaven Trust and Safe Deposit company, committed suicide by jumping from the fifth story of the Orthopaedic hospital.

669,762 Register in New York.

New York, Oct. 20.—Registration for the coming election in Greater New York ended with a total of 669,762 voters, an increase of 26,154 over 1909.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

Port Huron.—Carl A. Wagner, an attorney, of this city, received his commission from Governor Ferris as county probation officer. He already holds a similar position in the city.

Ann Arbor.—Woolsack, an honorary junior law society of the university, has elected the following officers: Chancellor, H. Bogle, Ann Arbor; vice-chancellor, Walter MacKenzie, Shelby; clerk, Edwin Thurston, Toledo, O.

Saginaw.—The delegates to the twenty-eighth annual Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Saginaw-Bay district in session here elected Mrs. E. McBratnie of Saginaw president. Mrs. E. A. Thomas, Detroit, gave the principal address.

Grand Rapids.—Laura Hurley, sixty years old, attempted to end her life at the county poor farm in a dramatic manner. Disrobing herself shortly after dinner, she went to the third story of the building and jumped from a window. She sustained injuries about the head and body that may prove fatal.

Bay City.—Mrs. Thomas Cullen's coolness and presence of mind undoubtedly saved the life of her bed-ridden husband. The bed on which Cullen was sleeping caught fire when a lamp overturned and Mrs. Cullen lost no time in picking up her husband and carrying him to the sidewalk.

Corunna.—Daniel Marvin, an Owosso carpenter, was sentenced by Judge Miller in the circuit court to serve 42 days in the county jail for bringing liquor into this county. At the expiration of his term he will be placed on probation for six months. His wife and children are destitute and Mrs. Marvin has appealed to the county.

Big Rapids.—Phelps Ferris, son of Governor Ferris, is in a serious condition at his home. Physicians were summoned and soon had the young man out of danger. Ferris is employed at his father's school. He had suffered for several days from pain in the stomach, but remained at work. The man had been taking calomel to relieve the trouble but by mistake got hold of the strychnine.

Adrian.—Approximately 20,000 people witnessed one of the largest agricultural pageants ever seen in this part of the state. The parade was held in the interest of the "Grown-in-Lenawee, Made-in-Adrian" gala week. In the line were 1,500 persons and nearly 200 decorated floats. Added interest was given by an announcement, based on census statistics of 1910, showing Lenawee to be the second richest farming country in the United States.

Grand Rapids.—About 500 delegates attended the opening session of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education here. The delegates delivered addresses in the Grand Rapids churches. Prof. Frank Leavitt of Chicago university spoke at Fountain Street Baptist church. "Vocation training, in my estimation," said Professor Leavitt, "is as fine a line of missionary work as could possibly be taken up."

Cheboygan.—The first cases to be tried in this county under the employers' liability act resulted in awards for applicants. Margaret McKerve, whose husband was drowned last spring while working as watchman for the Mackinac Straits Coal & Dock company, was awarded \$2,100; George Petock, seriously injured while employed as workman in the Bois Blanc island mill of the Stafford Manufacturing company, was awarded \$1,050.

Marquette.—By the closing of a deal for the site, pending for the last two years, the erection of an orphanage for the Catholic diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette is assured. The building will be erected near St. Mary's hospital, in this city, and will cost \$100,000. The site was donated by George J. Maas of Negaunee, and Joseph Pinten of Hancock. Bishop Frederick Eis is the largest contributor to the fund that is being raised to defray the cost of the building. It is planned to erect a fire-proof structure. On the completion of the orphanage the children now cared for at Assinins, Baraga county, some 100 in number, will be brought to Marquette.

Ludington.—Petitions are being circulated in Mason county asking the board of supervisors to submit a bonding proposition for the establishing of a county school of agriculture here. The proposition is being pushed by Commissioner of Schools C. A. Rinehart, who believes that this county is logically located for such an institution. Commissioner Rinehart has worked out plans which call for a bond issue of \$55,000. This amount will buy the land and erect the buildings. The school will be entitled, according to the law, to state aid of \$4,000 a year.

Kalamazoo.—Although he is one hundred and three years old, Joseph Lomax, a former Kalamazoo resident now living in Indianapolis, Ind., was voted a life member of the Masonic lodge of this city. He has been a member of the Kalamazoo lodge for half a century, and besides being the oldest living member of the Kalamazoo lodge, he is believed to be the oldest living member of any Masonic lodge in the world. Lomax is in good health. Every year on his birthday the Knights Templar of this city send him a bunch of roses containing as many roses as he counts years.

1,000 DELEGATES ATTEND MEETING

BAPTISTS OF MICHIGAN OPEN SESSIONS IN CITY OF PONTIAC.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES ATTEND

Distinguished Leaders From All Parts of the United States Are on the Program—Boy Scouts Act as Guides to Visitors.

Lansing.—The Michigan Baptists' Ministers' conference and the Michigan Baptist convention opened in Pontiac with over 1,000 delegates present.

Fifty Boy Scouts acted as guides to arriving guests. Distinguished Baptists from all over the United States are on the program. Among them are: Dr. Guy C. Lamson of Philadelphia, Dr. C. H. Barlow of China, Dr. F. L. Anderson of Chicago, president of the International B. Y. P. U.; Dr. J. H. Franklin of Boston, foreign secretary of the Baptist Missionary societies; Dr. Carlos M. Dinsmore, president of the Indiana Baptist convention; Dr. Ernest D. Burton, president of the educational board of the National Baptist convention, Chicago; President H. L. Stetson of Kalamazoo college; Dr. J. W. Mauck, president of Hillsdale college; Miss Fannie Harris, state secretary of the Baptist Young People's union, Mt. Pleasant; G. L. Wittit of the American Baptist Publication society of Detroit, and Rev. J. C. Rooney of Bay City.

At the Central M. E. church the young women held a rally and luncheon. More than 125 came in special cars from Detroit. The address of welcome was made by Miss Belle Pringle of Pontiac. Representatives from the Farther Light societies of Lansing, Jackson, Bay City, Flint, Detroit and Pontiac gave five-minute addresses. A fifteen-minute address was given by Miss Julia Davis of Detroit.

Favors Lansing for Meeting.

After 1914 Lansing may be made the permanent meeting place of State Bar association. A movement has already been started to make the capital city the annual meeting place by the association's president, Watts S. Humphrey of Saginaw.

At the last meeting of the association held in this city the attendance was considerably larger than at previous gatherings of the association. It is believed that the state capital would draw many new members to the annual meetings of the association and result in an increase of membership. Many of the attorneys throughout the state have business with the various state departments and it is the idea of those favoring Lansing as the permanent annual gathering place to make it convenient for the lawyers to transact business with the state departments at the time of the meetings.

Another change that will be attempted in the association's plans is that all expenses for entertainment and meetings be borne by the association. Next summer the State Bar association meets at Flint.

"After full consideration of this subject it is my opinion and I heartily recommend that the association make Lansing its permanent meeting place," says Watts S. Humphrey in circular letter to the members of the association. He also indorses the plan for the state association to bear the expense of its meetings instead of allowing the local bar associations to provide for such expense.

Fire Marshal Issues Report.

"The approach of winter and the installation of heating equipments in the farm homes of Michigan always increase the number of rural fires reported to the state fire marshal's department," said John T. Winship, state fire marshal.

"During September, 249 fires were reported to the department, of this number 82 were rural fires involving a property value of \$88,981.68, a loss of \$36,982.88, and covered by insurance of \$69,112.95."

"I would like to suggest that every farm household should be equipped with a fire bucket provided with a cover, filled with water and used for no other purpose. One such bucket, at least, should be provided on every floor of the house or barn. To overcome the danger of freezing add to each bucket of water a little more than two pounds of fused calcium chloride. This will prevent freezing at temperatures above zero."

"Twenty-three fires caused by defective chimneys were reported to the state fire marshal's department during September."

At the 249 fires damage to the extent of \$190,812.75 was done.

Woman's Relief Corps Meet.

Impressive ceremonies marked the opening of the annual convention of the Fourth district of the Woman's Relief corps in Battle Creek.

State officials present are: State president, Mrs. Florence M. Boot, Holland; state secretary, Mrs. Clara Eiferdink, Holland; past state president and former national officer, Mrs. Florence Babbitt, Ypsilanti; past state president, Mrs. Abbie Flagg, Battle Creek.

Bulletin by Historical Society.

Comprehending in a practical brief, the inception, aims and administration of the Michigan Historical commission, the first of a series of bulletins relating to the state department of history and archives, is being issued by Dr. George Newman Fuller, secretary of the commission.

One-half of the booklet of 41 pages, which the bulletin comprises, is given over to a relation of the origin of the commission and its rules, organization and administration. Officers of the commission include Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris, ex-officio; president, Clarence M. Burton, Detroit; vice-president, William L. Jenks, Port Huron; secretary, Doctor Fuller; curator, Mrs. M. B. Ferrey; and members of the commission, Rt. Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, Kalamazoo; Edwin O. Wood, Flint; Lawton T. Hemans, Mason, and Prof. Claude H. VanTyne, Ann Arbor.

Headquarters of the commission are in the state capitol building, the secretary's office occupying house committee room I, and the museum the same rooms which were assigned to it when it was the property of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical society. The only available place for the accumulating book and manuscript collections of the commission is the already overcrowded state library.

In this regard the bulletin says: "It is well known in Michigan that the state library has long since outgrown its present quarters, and the problem has long been discussed of securing ample fireproof accommodations for the invaluable collections in the capitol. Now that the way has opened for still more rapid accumulation of the vast materials for the history of Michigan and the Old Northwest the commission has been empowered to gather, it is earnestly to be hoped that the widespread interest in larger library accommodations may continue and insure that at the next session of the legislature this object may be obtained."

The collection of the Michigan Historical commission is intended to combine every variety of material illustrative of the history of Michigan, of the life of its aboriginal peoples, and of its early settlers and present population. Of the state's legislative journals and decisions of its courts a complete collection will be made, supplemented by the reports issued from earliest times by the state.

In addition, files of newspapers and other periodicals, reflecting the life, thoughts and activities of the people from all sections of the state; letters, diaries, memoranda, papers, old account books and reminiscences of early settlers and public men of the territory and state; county histories; histories of Michigan and neighboring states, works of national scope that bear with special emphasis upon the region of the old northwest, and books of any nature written by Michigan authors are desired by the commission.

The most obvious parts of the collection, and probably always to be the most interesting and instructive to the general public, are the museum and portrait gallery, for which departments the commission is glad to receive photographs, pictures and paintings, Indian relics and any objects which illustrate worthily any phase of the history of Michigan or the life of its people.

Institutions Not Under Labor Laws.

State Labor Commissioner James Cunningham received a setback when the attorney general's department handed down an opinion in which it is held that state departments and state institutions do not come under the operation of the state labor law, and that women employees of state institutions do not come under the 54-hour provision of the law.

Recently the labor commissioner said that the women employees in the Pontiac State hospital were being worked more hours a week than the state law allowed. Superintendent Christian of the institution did not agree with the state labor commissioner, and asked for an opinion from the state's legal adviser. Other state institutions followed suit with the result that several inquiries were received on the same subject.

The opinion holds that the state of Michigan is not included in any law unless the state is particularly mentioned. Section 7, the section which provides that state and county officials furnish certain information the labor department, is, however, held to govern the state institutions.

Road Delegates Are Appointed.

Governor Ferris has appointed four delegates to represent the state at the meeting of the American Road Builders' association, which will be held in Philadelphia, December 9-12. The following have been named: State Highway Commissioner Frank F. Rogers of Lansing, P. T. Colgrove, president of the Michigan Good Roads association; William A. Leek of Munith and G. H. Haggerson of Menominee, both road commissioners. The appointees will serve without pay.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following firms in Michigan have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of the state:

Davenport Realty company, Detroit, \$50,000, incorporated to deal in real estate, principal stockholders, Richard Helson and C. H. Stevenson; Lake Odessa Farmers' Elevator company, Lake Odessa, \$5,000; Columbia Laundry company, Detroit, \$6,000, incorporated to operate a laundry, principal stockholders, Morris Epstein and Thomas Edelson; Challenge Envelope company, Trenton, \$40,000.

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



Mend the fences.

Poultry relish charcoal.

Early plowed is profits made.

Make the poultry house rat proof.

Don't neglect the newly planted orchard.

Corn must be the chief grain crop on a stock farm.

Always put bran or a little grain in manger at milking time.

A good spray pump is an effective weapon in fighting lice and mites.

Good care is as important as good feed, especially in the fall and winter.

Failure to secure profits in hog raising is usually due to mismanagement.

Roosting poles that have a smooth surface with no rough places to harbor lice are best.

On cold nights sash can be covered with old carpet or heavy canvas instead of straw mats.

Those who have succeeded in getting a good stand of alfalfa are enthusiastic over its value.

There is no better way to stiffen up a horse than to have him stand on a plank floor when not at work.

Skim milk in place of water will make the fattening mash more palatable and the bird will do better on it.

Ground oats, middlings and corn meal, mixed with skim milk, make a good fattening ration for young stock.

Filth and dirt in a poultry house make good breeding places for lice, and it always pays to keep the house clean.

Intensive cultivation demands intercropping, and when this is done most liberal manuring is necessary for the highest returns.

If cows are fed grain when the pastures are succulent and abundant, it will increase the yield of milk and also add flesh to the cows.

A cow cannot give a full flow of milk unless she is provided with feed from which to make the milk. It is wrong to expect something for nothing.

Apple trees will thrive and do well on almost any soil which is well prepared, but the different kinds of soil may require different treatment and after care.

Hauling up a few loads of chaff from around the straw stack is a seasonable job now. The chaff makes good scratching litter and also contains some grain.

Creameries are of no benefit to a neighborhood unless there are a sufficient number of cows to supply the milk necessary to run them economically and successfully.

Tar may be removed from the hands by rubbing with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel and drying immediately. The volatile oils dissolve the tar so that it can be rubbed off.

You can prolong your tomato season by taking up all plants and piling them in a heap. The small green tomatoes should be pulled for pickling and the large ones allowed to remain for ripening.

Do more than look at the cattle when you visit the fairs and exhibitions this fall. Watch the judge and see if you cannot carry home a point or two that will help you in picking out a good individual.

The draft horse does the work on the farm most satisfactorily and with less expense and worry; sells higher and more rapidly; costs less to get him ready for market; and it costs less time and labor to train him and get him ready for market.

Another thing that goes to make vegetable growing a success is irrigation; have water at hand where you can irrigate when your garden demands it; there isn't anything that makes vegetables tough and woody as lack of water.

This is the getting ready season for the winter's work. A leaky roof, cracks in the wall or floor, broken roosts, and the like are calling for attention now. Banking earth around the foundation of the hen house is also a timely odd job.

Grade all small fruit.

Apple trees like any soil.

In breeding a heifer use a pure bred sire.

Poultry keeping is no pathway of ease.

Never carry poultry with their heads hanging downward.

Remember the great law of breeding—that "like begets like."

To get the maximum profit keep chicks growing right into market.

A pound of mutton can be produced at less cost than any other kind of meat.

The fungicidal value or lime-sulphur is increased by the addition of arsenate of lead.

The best dairy cows will give the best returns if handled quietly and treated gently.

Be sure to market all the poor specimens in your flock before they increase the feed bills.

There are some cattle that are no better in the dairy barn than are the weeds in the corn field.

Do not feed all of the separated milk to the pigs. The chickens will return a good profit for some of it.

The best pastures are made up of blue grass, timothy and orchard grass, and of common red, white and alsike clover.

Good sheep require good care to maintain their excellence. Poor sheep are always a burden upon the rest of the flock.

Of the serious parasitic diseases affecting sheep, stomach worms probably cause the heaviest losses to sheep raisers.

More than in any other branch of farming, success in poultry raising depends on regularly and faithfully doing the little things.

Dairying brings its best returns when it is made a systematic line of work, not merely an incidental to the other farm activities.

Screened coal ashes are a good thing for all poultry. A quantity should be accessible at all times in a box sheltered from rain.

In catering to the trade where fruit is marketed try to put yourself in the position of the buyer and then furnish the quality of fruit the trade wants.

A chicken with a properly developed frame, well formed bones, and good muscles will take on fat readily when the times comes for such development.

Use a liberal amount of slaked lime on all old runs or yards before spading or plowing them up. It may save you serious trouble and losses, later on.

Success in intensive cultivation depends a great deal on raising the proper kind of vegetables; do not try to sell your customers a poor-looking or a tasteless vegetable.

As a result of the fight of the department of agriculture for purer milk, thousands of farmers have introduced new and sanitary methods of producing and shipping milk.

It is economy of time and labor to wash milking utensils as soon as possible after using. If you can't wash them right away, rinse them with cold water and you will save time in washing.

It is always more profitable to grow a crop that your neighboring truck gardener is short on, also always plant just enough of each crop that will allow you to sell as long as the demand is good.

When you dig the potatoes save the small ones for the hens. They are very fond of them when boiled and mixed with a little bran. A mess of them fed once in a while makes a variety for them and is a treat.

Fertility may be restored to worn-out land by saving all animal manures and putting them on the land; by making use of all crop residues, that is, putting back into the soil everything not used for feed; by turning under green manuring and catch crops.

Why should we annually spend thousands of dollars searching for methods to eliminate the most destructive enemies of agriculture, when the Creator has placed the quail in every state in the Union for that especial purpose? But we can not have the quail and eat him too.

When crops begin to look poor and there seems to be a scarcity of feed, the farmer always hangs on to the good dairy cow and lets the rest of his stock go first. The cow is what helps to bring the profit and tide over hard times.

To secure the best returns from sheep raising it is not necessary to keep them exclusive of all other live stock, but a small flock, just what can conveniently be accommodated along with other farm animals and given the best of care.

A CASE OF SUSPICION

By ELLIOT WALKER.

When the serpent of suspicion struck its poisonous fangs deep in the ingenious heart of William Darley, he lost no time.

Few men were better known or more thoroughly respected in Hardhaven, than William Darley. He was pleasant, appreciable, simple of speech and manner, despite his large means.

His placid, light blue eyes held a contented twinkle; his fair beard and hair set off the rosininess of his round face; his comfortable figure invited a pat on the arm or back from his intimates. Strangers smiled at him, involuntarily.

He liked a joke; even an outrageous pun made him laugh.

No one envied his money, his position in society, or the lovely golden-haired wife whose cheeks and eyes outshone his own in sparkle and love of fun.

It was Lucy Darley who introduced Reginald Wand to Hardhaven.

"The brother of an old schoolmate," she explained.

That was sufficient for Hardhaven, including William Darley. His wife might have introduced the devil himself without a question from her doting husband.

However, there was nothing Mephistophelian in the appearance of Reginald Wand, unless it was his extreme darkness of complexion, hair and eye, and the blackness of his beauty only heightened his attractiveness.

Wand was a handsome youth, full of high spirits, gallant to perfection, with a low, thrilling voice, and a form of remarkable shapeliness, albeit he was barely of medium height.

William Darley, who dealt in real estate and securities welcomed the boy cordially, and forgot him. He was a little too youthful for William. His wife, with a motherly air, apparently much amused over the anxiety of this arrival to meet the most charming young woman of her set, led him about as though he were a prize dog to be admired and petted, which he presently was.

Reginald Wand took the best bachelor apartments at the best hotel. His habits were excellent. An occasional cigarette, a glass of wine cautiously sipped, were his only departures from strict propriety. He mingled little with the men, but treated them all most courteously.

The women raved over him. He was full of engagements, flirting harmlessly, and having a new admiration every week.

Yet he called dutifully at the Darleys almost every day, in the early afternoons. He had much to recount to Lucia Darley of his doings. She laughingly retailed the most amusing of them to William.

Lucia Darley alone showed some relief at his going. Of late she had been very quiet, and more than ever devoted to her husband. A month later she confided a secret to William, at which he was overjoyed, for the stork had so far passed them by. It proved to be a boy.

When the gratified man saw the child, he glanced at the weak form on the bed, and went softly out of the chamber.

In his agonized ears the remark of the nurse rang mockingly. "Such a head of hair, and so black."

With awful deliberation William Darley set to work. He had but one thought. His brain with lightning clearness traced back the months.

The address of Reginald Wand? Yes—it was the city of B—in the state of New York. He remembered even the street number.

In his library he unlocked a desk drawer, took out a revolver, and put it in his pocket. It was made for work, this heavy weapon; not play. He gnawed down the impulse to laugh loudly, and touched a button on his desk.

"One of the nurses, Abe," he said, steadily, as the butler stood smiling. "Yes, sah! Congratulations, sah."

"Thanks!"

The tidy professional nurse came promptly.

"How is she, Miss Laird?"

"Very weak, sir."

"Any danger?"

"No, that is, she must be carefully tended, see no one at present, hear nothing exciting for a few days. Her heart isn't as strong as it should be."

"Then I can go away on business?"

"As well as not, Mr. Darley," returned the woman, cheerily.

Darley pressed a hand over his working mouth as the woman left the room.

"Lucia, too," he gloated. "I shall confront them at the eternal bar of justice. We three! Ha! The shock will surely kill her."

He felt curiously strong and settled now. It would be a mysterious murder, a suicide, and a sudden death. So he chuckled, deep in his throat, this simple, gentle natured man, transformed by the despair into another being.

A quiet departure, a mechanical journey, the arrival at his destination, all accomplished stolidly, even as a convict is transferred to his place of execution, with no hope in mind save to meet without flinching a horrible, but inexorable issue.

Darley ate, smoked, read the papers with slight comprehension of their contents, even took a hand at whist with three strangers, and played accurately. A dull, numb sleep came to him at midnight. He awoke, less weary in body, with his resolution more clearly determined.

And when, at last, he stood before the house of his seeking, an uncanny calmness entered into the man. He felt sure of himself and his victim. A dazzled glance at the door plate, half readable in the morning sunshine, assured him further. It was the house. Darley rang three times, waiting patiently in the intervals, his card in his hand.

Arranging his revolver handily; the moment Reginald Wand appeared that moment should be his last. Darley waited.

A window on the floor above flew open. A head and part of a body craned over the sill.

William Darley looked up and saw. He saw the face of Reginald Wand and—something else. Half disclosed by the careless drapery showed a smooth, rounded neck, and below a glimpse of that which no man has ever displayed.

He heard, dimly, a low shriek, half frightened, half laughter.

"Oh, Mr. Darley. Don't look! I thought it was a telegraph messenger."

The shutters slammed, but the familiar voice kept on.

"Tell me, quick! Is it about dear Lucia? Has she—"

"Yes," uttered Darley, in a thick, vacant grunt, like a drunken person trying to find words. "A little boy."

"Do wait until I'm dressed. Where are the servants?"

"Don't know! Can't wait!" ejaculated Darley in the same tone. "Business trip. Train. Gotter run."

He staggered down the steps, jamming at his hat.

"Run!" Violet Rand, the madcap girl, who had won her expensive bet that she could masquerade for two months as a man, without detection, peered after him. "Pun! Why! he is scarcely able to walk. I suppose William had to celebrate. Bless him! To think of his coming to tell me at this hour in that condition. Well, I'm glad it's over."

And she went back to bed.

Darley's mother-in-law embraced him vigorously as he entered his domicile. He seemed very nervous and impatient, although he hugged the old lady and laughed, almost dancing.

"I came as soon as I could," she said. "My dear, he is the image of his grandfather. He was a very dark man, you remember."

"I don't recollect much of anything," quoth William Darley. "I want to see my wife."

"You can't."

"My baby, then."

"Of course. Come along!"

"Such a tender-hearted man," whispered Miss Laird to the other nurses, as Darley moved away from the bassonette. "He simply couldn't keep from coming right home. Why, he shook like a leaf when he kissed the baby, and I declare, the foolish creature was considerably over the verge of tears."

"Considerably," agreed her assistant. "That man wouldn't harm a kitten."

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Served 'Em Right.

Norman Hapgood, the editor-reformer of New York, was talking about a political mutineer.

"Such fellows," said Mr. Hapgood, "ought to be served as Dr. Steenthly served his congregation."

"Dr. Steenthly, on a sultry September morning, preached with sincerity and vigor a sermon that he had prepared with great pains."

"But, for all the force of his argument and delivery, the good doctor was much vexed to see that a large part of his congregation slept. Several of his leading parishioners even snored."

"Dr. Steenthly, at the end of his discourse, pounded on the lectern, and, when all were at last awake, he said, very frankly and mildly:

"My friends, this sermon cost me a great deal of trouble, and I don't think you have paid it the attention it deserves. I shall therefore repeat it. My text I take from—"

"And for a second time Dr. Steenthly preached his sermon from beginning to end."

The Way We Live.

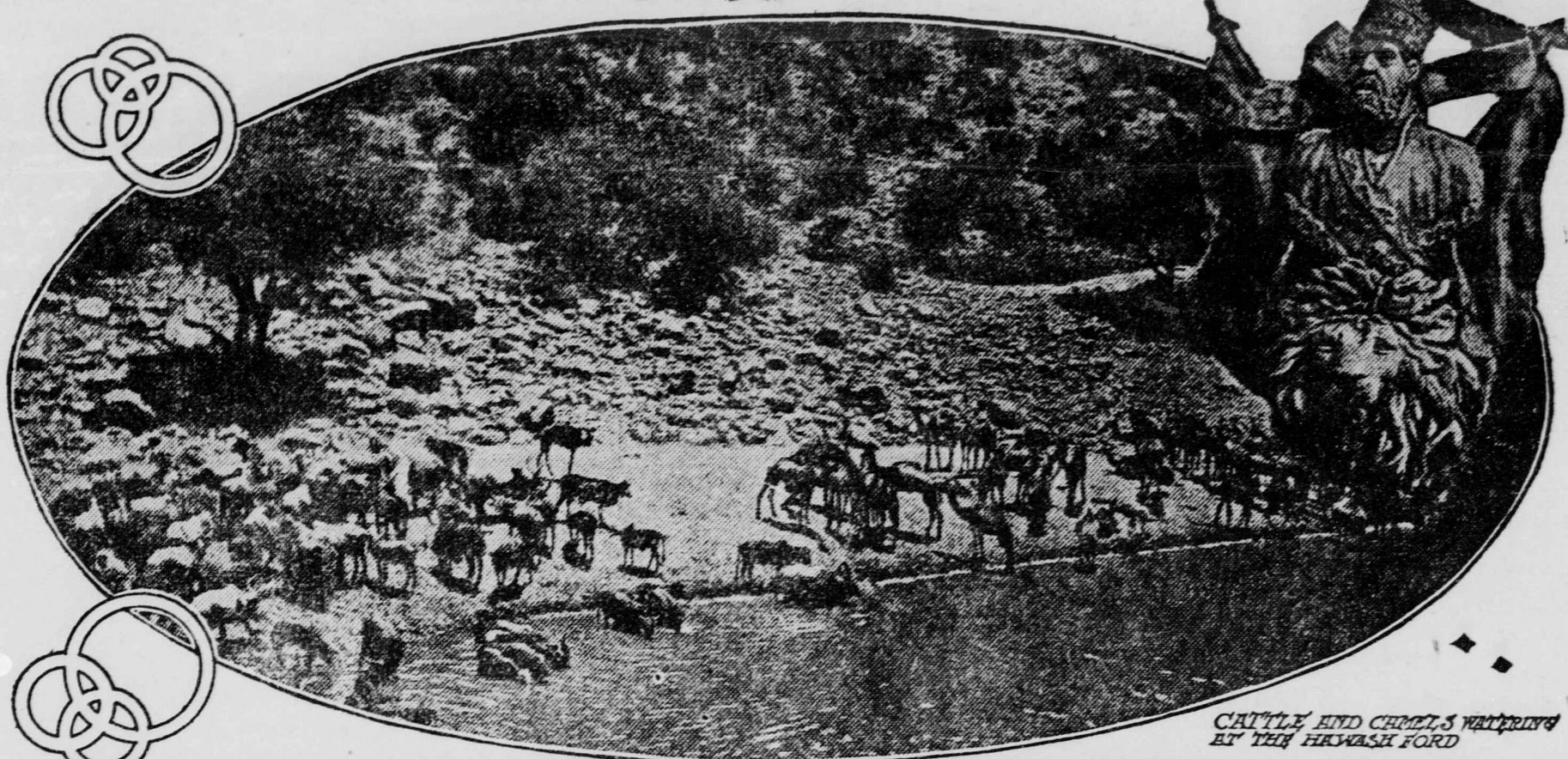
Mrs. Hannah Greensides, who on her ninety-ninth birthday calculated that she had slept 365,000 hours of her life away, included in a higher proportion of sleep than was allowed by Sydney Smith when he made a similar calculation. His son-in-law, Sir Henry Holland, notes in his Recollections that "Sydney Smith, addressing a young lady, said: 'Do you ever reflect how you pass your life? If you live to seventy-two, which I hope you may, your life is passed in the following manner: An hour a day is three years. This makes twenty-seven years sleeping, nine years dressing, nine years at table, six years playing with children, nine years walking, drawing and visiting, six years shopping and three years quarrelling. I have heard him similarly estimate for himself the portion of life he had spent in shaving, always a long occupation with him.'"—London Chronicle.

Joked With Christian Names.

Some parents seem unable to resist the temptation to make a joke with the Christian names of their children. The Somerset House (London) registers testify to the existence of a Mineral Waters, a Frosty Winter and an Alfred Day Weeks. There is something to be said in favor of naming children in the order of their arrival—Primus, Secundus, etc.—but it is unfortunate for a well-known Canadian named Cumber that it should have fallen to his lot to be Quintus. His name is always appearing in the papers as Mr. Q. Cumber.

SECLUDED ABYSSINIA

WHY THE COUNTRY IS CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD



CATTLE AND CAMELS WAITING AT THE FRESHWATER FORD



LOADING UP A CAMEL CARAVAN



REFRESHING UNDER THE TREES AT GILLADOK WELLS



ROUGH ROAD ON THE CHER-CHER ROUTE

ANOTHER unconfirmed report of the death of Menelik II, emperor of Abyssinia, has drawn attention to that monarch's isolated and little-known kingdom, which since the monarch's illness has been governed by a council of ministers. The present ruler's reign began in 1889, when, taking advantage of the disordered state of northern Abyssinia, Menelik proclaimed himself king of kings of Ethiopia on March 12, 1889, and was crowned at Entotto on November 3 of the same year. Ras Mangascha, a natural son of Theodore, made several attempts to regain power, but Menelik defeated all efforts to overthrow him. He conducted his government with firmness and sagacity and steadily consolidated his power.

In the first year of his reign he made a treaty with the Italians, practically placing Abyssinia under their protectorate, they on their part agreeing to lend him 4,000,000 francs. In consequence of disputes with the Italians and their encroachment on his territory, and also of differences relative to the Uccialli treaty Menelik raised a large army and inflicted a serious reverse on the Italian advance guard at Umbalago in December, 1895. The Negus then made propositions of peace, but they were unacceptable to the Italians as they included a demand for retirement and also for a modification of the Uccialli treaty.

On February 24, 1896, the Abyssinians concentrated at Adowa and were pursued there by the Italian forces under General Baratieri. The Italian troops advanced against the Abyssinians in three columns, but the configuration of the country permitted Menelik to concentrate his men in an attack on the left column, and the other two columns being prevented—partly by the configuration of the ground and partly it is said by bad dispositions consequent on a want of unanimity amongst the generals—from arriving in time to assist the Italians suffered an overwhelming defeat with a loss of 7,000 men killed and wounded. This caused the fall of Signor Crispi's government, and General Valdes was sent with full power to treat, and an agreement fully recognizing the independence of Abyssinia was signed.

Menelik had three concubines, by whom he had one son, who died at the age of thirteen, and two daughters. One of them, Zeodita (Judith), married a Djismach who was governor of the Wonomigra Gallas, and the other, Schoagash, married Ras Michael, governor of the Wollo Galla country.

Menelik married in 1883 Taitou, the present empress. She was a daughter of Batul, a former Ras of Gondar, where the women are famous for their white skins. She herself was a great beauty and very fair. She first married Waldo Gabriel, one of King Theodore's generals, but he was killed by Theodore shortly after their marriage. Soon after King Theodore's death she took for her second husband Dedjaz Tekla Georgis, whom she divorced. She was then married for the third time to the governor of one of the provinces, who was subsequently imprisoned by King John of Abyssinia. She then returned to a convent for a time but left there to marry the Kanjasmach Likargacho. Then Menelik fell in love with her, and in 1883, all obstacles having been removed, she made him her fifth husband.

Queen Taitou has borne Menelik no children. She has the reputation of being a woman of unusual strength of character and is said to have had great influence with her husband. She does not, however, share his views with regard to the encouragement of foreigners and foreign ways, but is much more inclined to discourage foreign intercourse and foreign civilization and to keep Abyssinia and its inhabitants to the customs and cruder methods of the old regime. According to report it was she who stiffened the backbone of Menelik during the varying fortunes of the battle of Adowa, and it was her advice that induced him to hold on until the ammunition of the Italian column was exhausted and so enabled him to surround and decimate the force opposing him. A clever retort is ascribed to Queen Taitou when a foreign representative was impressing upon her the advantages of foreign and more

civilized countries, instancing telephones, railways, etc., and the various luxuries of civilized life. "If," she said, "things are so much better and pleasanter over there, why do your people come here?"

The defeat of the Italians greatly increased the prestige of Menelik. He presented President Carnot with the Order of the Holy Ghost and also sent him two tame lions. Afterwards he renewed negotiations with France, which had lapsed in 1891. He also sent a mission to the czar, and in February, 1897, he concluded a commercial treaty with the French, who in March of the same year dispatched an embassy under M. Lagarde to his court.

In 1898 a British mission under Sir Rennell Rodd was received by Menelik in great state, 20,000 troops being present, and in spite of the efforts of Colonel Leontieff at the head of the Russian mission and Prince Henri d'Orleans, who were endeavoring to induce him to thwart British efforts in Sudan, a treaty was concluded between the British government and Menelik. A curious circumstance connected with the British embassy was that the average height of the officials of the mission was over six feet, which fact appears to have greatly impressed the Abyssinians. The chief points of the treaty, which was ratified by Queen Victoria in July, were a settlement of the British Somali Protectorate frontier, the keeping open of the trade route from Zeylah to Harrar, and the prevention of transit through Abyssinia of arms for the Mahdists. In a letter to Queen Victoria Menelik said, "A treaty of peace now exists between our governments, and we hope it will increase in firmness and last forever."

In April, 1898, Lieutenant Harrington of the Bombay staff corps—now Sir John Lane Harrington, K. C. M. G.—who had been acting as British vice-consul on the Somali coast, was sent as British agent to Menelik's court, where he remained up to 1909. His firmness and the able management of such questions as arose from time to time between the British and Abyssinian governments gained him the confidence of Menelik and gave him considerable influence in the country.

In October, 1898, Ras Mangascha, governor of Tigre, rebelled and a large force was sent against him, but eventually negotiations were opened up and they settled matters amicably. Since that period Menelik continued consolidating his power, and his great force of character made itself felt to such an extent that peace has reigned throughout all his dominions from one end of the country to the other; the mandates of Menelik have been received with profound respect and implicitly obeyed. One nation after another has dispatched a representative to Abyssinia, and Menelik was until his recent illness in touch with the whole civilized world.

In November, 1909, Menelik was struck with cerebral paralysis and was stated to be at the point of death. A proclamation in his name was read to the chiefs preaching peace and unity and obedience to the successor he had selected, Lij Yasu. Ras Tesamma was to continue to be the guardian of his heir, and his majesty called down the curse of the Almighty on anyone who might attempt to oppose his successor. After this he recovered his bodily health, but was too feeble mentally to attend to his work. He suffered another relapse in the summer of 1909, but

made a satisfactory recovery. In November, 1909, he had a paralytic stroke which, depriving him of all speech and almost of motion, entirely incapacitated him from all work. Since then, notably in 1910, he has on more than one occasion been reported dead, and although these rumors have been at once denied the fact remains that for the last two or three years he has been a mere figurehead, the government of the country having been carried out by a council of ministers under the presidency of Lij Yasu, the heir apparent, and during this period it is doubtful whether he has been seen by any one but a few select court officials.

Lij Yasu, the heir-apparent, is the son of Menelik's daughter, Schoagash, and Ras Michael, and was born in 1897.

Voyagers whose ways take them "somewhere east of Suez" may know something of Djibouti, but to the average person Djibouti is practically unknown. Suffice it to say that, although situated in the French Somaliland protectorate, it is practically the only port that serves the country of Abyssinia.

From Djibouti a single track (metregauge) railway runs to Dire-Dawa, some 185 miles inland. The trains run twice a week and the journey frequently takes 11 hours to accomplish passing through some of the most desolate desert country imaginable.

Dire-Dawa has grown up around the railway terminus, and as it is some 2,000 feet above the sea level is much cooler than Djibouti. The place is not very large, but the wide streets and white-washed buildings give the place an air of space and cleanliness. There is a large Arab and Somali settlement adjoining. Here one comes under Abyssinian officialdom and one's baggage has to pass the Abyssinian customs, usually not a very trying ordeal.

At Dire-Dawa travelers to Adis Ababa have to arrange their own caravans for the journey. Both mules and camels are available, but usually mules are taken, as they cover the journey in much quicker time than camels, which are usually employed for heavy baggage and merchandise. One has choice of three routes from Dire-Dawa to the capital—the Cher-cher route, by which one travels along the Cher-cher, mountain range through fine forest and amongst beautiful pine-topped hills. This route is rather longer than the others, but is by far the most comfortable, as it is cooler, and one may purchase fresh provisions—milk, eggs, and sheep—from the small Abyssinian villages that one passes en route. Camels are unable to take this track, which can only be managed by mule or donkey.

The second trail is via the Asabat, passing along the foot of the Cher-cher range and joining the former route near the Hawash river. This route passes through the flat Danakil country, through great forests of mimosa trees and occasional open plains, where one meets from time to time enormous herds of cattle and camels guarded by fierce-looking Danakil shepherds armed with spears and curved knives. No provisions can be purchased on this route, but it is fairly good going except during the very dry season before the rains begin, when water is apt to be scarce.

The third route, the Bilan, runs farther north in the Danakil country, and though flat is very trying on account of the great heat and long marches that have to be made from watering place to watering place.

From Tchoba it is two days' journey to Gondabourka at the foot of the Balchi pass. Here the track rises nearly 900 feet, a sheer ascent, and the steepest climb on the journey. The path is simply cut along the mountain side, and at times one is about six inches from a drop of 200 feet. From Balchi the road is very uninteresting, passing through long rolling plains of cultivated land, and about two days brings one in sight of the capital.

The view of the city as one approaches is very fine. A large circle of hills surrounds it, and on a small elevation running out into the center of the circle is built the "guebi," or emperor's palace. There are hardly any buildings of importance, and the guebi itself is but a miscellaneous collection of semi-European and native buildings.

The KITCHEN CABINET

AYE, to the leavening, but here's yet in the word here—after kneading, the making of the cake, the heating of the oven, and the baking. Nay, you must stay the cooling, too, or you may chance to burn your mouth. —Shakespeare.

A WORD ON CAKES.

Most expert housewives have some all-round good cake which they use as a foundation for any number of kinds. For example, a simple cake with vanilla flavoring may have a chocolate frosting if baked in a square loaf or if baked in layers the filling may be varied indefinitely. Spice may be added or chocolate, making a spice cake or one layer may be spiced with fruit and one layer plain with any desired filling. A slight depression in the center of the cake when filling the pans will always result in a level cake.

Just a word to those who are yet unexperienced in the art of cake making: First of all, have your materials and utensils all ready before you begin, or in the midst you will find that you are just lacking some important ingredient. A circle of paper, even in deep layer pans, will help to remove them in shape, and in a square tin the papers are indispensable. Grease the paper well, and line the tin smoothly.

The time was when much creaming of butter and stirring of the sugar and butter together was thought the only way to make a good cake; but times have changed, and with the rush of other things, cake making must keep pace. All the ingredients, if well blended and given a good beating to make a fine grained cake, answers all purposes for every day occasions. A fair cake, good enough for any one if a frosting or filling is added, is made of three level tablespoonfuls of butter, a cup of sugar, half a cup of milk or water, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a cup and three-quarters of sifted flour. The flour may vary as the thickening power of flour is often slightly variable, but a cup and a half to three-quarters is usually sufficient. Add flavoring and bake in a hot oven. A cake to be tender and light must be well beaten before putting into the tins.

Another thing worth remembering in cake making is that the thinner the consistency, if baked without falling, the more delicate it is.

Test a cake with a fresh wooden toothpick. It seems neater than using a broom straw. If you notice that the cake ticks or crackles when taken from the oven, do not remove it, but let it bake a little longer.

Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he hath grown so great. —Shakespeare.

Half the joy of life is in little things taken on the run.

Who has no inward beauty, none perceives, though all around is beautiful. —Dana.

LATE PRESERVES AND PICKLES.

After all the fall canning is done one finds a few of the late fruits and vegetables just coming into market. Malaga grapes at ten cents a pound are not too expensive for a few preserves for variety. Wash the grapes and seed them by cutting an incision with a scissor, and remove the seeds with a bodkin or darning needle. Fill cans with the grapes and pour boiling hot pineapple sirup over them. The next morning drain and boil down the sirup until thick. Pour again over the fruit and let stand again over night. In the morning drain again, boil up the sirup, add the grapes, and when boiling hot seal. This is delicious used in fruit salads, gelatines, desserts and punches.

Red Pepper Jelly.—Crush and mash ripe red peppers and place them in a double boiler set in cold water. Put over the heat, and as the water becomes hot, the juice will gradually be extracted. Let it cook until no more juice can be squeezed out. Measure the juice and add equal measures of sugar. Mix and boil until it threads. Turn into glasses and cover with paraffin. This jelly may be used as one does fresh peppers in salads and made dishes.

Cranberry Catsup.—Press four quarts of stewed cranberries through a sieve; add to three quarts three pounds of sugar, a pint of vinegar and a tablespoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves and pepper. Boil twenty minutes and seal.

Spiced Beets.—To seven pounds of sliced boiled beets take four pounds of brown sugar, a pint of vinegar,

Dog Adopts Rabbits.

Unwonted affection between animals of different species is evidenced near Gorin county, Tyrone, Ireland. A local farmer named Fleming, has a female fox terrier which was deprived of her two pups when they were four weeks old. Two weeks ago she was out hunting and came on a rabbit burrow in which were bunnies two or three days old. Three of these the dog carried carefully to her kennel, and since then she has been rearing them.

twelve cloves, a large stick of cinnamon. Make the sirup and add the beets. Cook ten minutes, then fill the cans and pour over the sirup.

Cake is to the appetite what mirth is to the melancholy.

A clear soup, a bit of fish, a couple of entrees and a nice little roast. That's my kind of a dinner. —Thackeray.

MORE GOOD EATS.

Make a rich biscuit dough, roll it out in a thin sheet and cover thickly with chopped apples; roll up and cut in slices about two inches thick. Place in a well greased pan and pour over the following sauce: Mix a tablespoonful of flour with a cup of sugar, add a cup of boiling water, a tablespoonful of butter and a grating of nutmeg; stir until it thickens, then pour over the dumplings. Bake in a hot oven. Serve with cream and sugar.

Banana Omelet.—Put two tablespoonfuls of sugar into an omelet pan, shake it about so that it covers the entire bottom. Cut a banana in slices and lay on the sugar, heat gently to melt the sugar and fry the banana. Turn the slices and heap in the center of the pan so that they will form a layer on the outside of the omelet. Put in a half tablespoonful of butter, then the beaten yolks, letting it cook a bit before adding the white of two eggs. As soon as the whites are added fold the omelet and serve.

Corn Bread, Southern Style.—One pint of sifted corn meal, one pint of thick buttermilk, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of melted lard, one teaspoonful of salt, one of soda. Mix all together and beat well before adding the soda; then add the soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water. Stir well and pour into a hot buttered baking pan.

Silver Cake.—This may be one we will enjoy reading over; but not many will feel they can afford to make it: Take a pound of sifted flour and add it a little at a time to three-fourths of a pound of creamed butter; add a pound of sugar to the whites of sixteen well beaten whites, then add to the butter and flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder is added to the flour. Stir with the hand until all are well mixed. Add a teaspoonful each of lemon and vanilla or any flavor desired. Bake in a paper lined pan in a slow oven until well baked. Ice with boiled frosting. This cake is worthy the name of wedding cake.

The ornaments of a house are the friends who frequent it.

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour. And back of the flour is the mill; And back of the mill are the wheat and the shower And the sun and the Father's will.

SOME GOOD DISHES.

Fruit Layer Cake.—This is a rich cake, but is most delicious and may be used on company occasions when something especially nice is desired. Cream a cupful of butter, add two cups of sugar and six well beaten eggs, two and a half cups of flour, a cup of milk, a teaspoon of vanilla and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat well and bake in three layers.

Filling.—Boil two cupfuls of sugar until it threads; pour over the well beaten whites of three eggs. Beat well and add half a cup of citron shredded fine, half a cup of finely shredded figs, one cup of chopped raisins, one pound of blanched almonds chopped. Spread between the layers and on the top of the cake.

Spanish Bernado.—Wash, skin and cut into small pieces two pounds of bass; have ready five potatoes peeled and sliced, two onions sliced, half a can of tomatoes and a quarter of a cup of catsup. Arrange in a deep baking dish, first the fish, then the potatoes, then the onions, and last the tomatoes. Pour over the catsup and cut two tablespoonfuls of butter into bits and sprinkle over the top. Salt well, and add a few dashes of red pepper. Bake three hours, well covered.

Sea Foam.—Dissolve two cups of sugar in half a cup of water, then add a half cup of table sirup and boil until a little dropped into water will harden. Pour the hot sirup slowly over the well beaten whites of two eggs, beating until it will hold its shape when dropped from the spoon. Add nuts and vanilla and pour out into a greased pan or drop by spoonfuls on a buttered sheet.

Raisin Pie.—Fill a pastry lined plate with the following: One cup of seeded raisins, two eggs well beaten, half a cup of sugar, the rind and juice of half a lemon and a cup of water. Cover with a crust and bake a half hour.

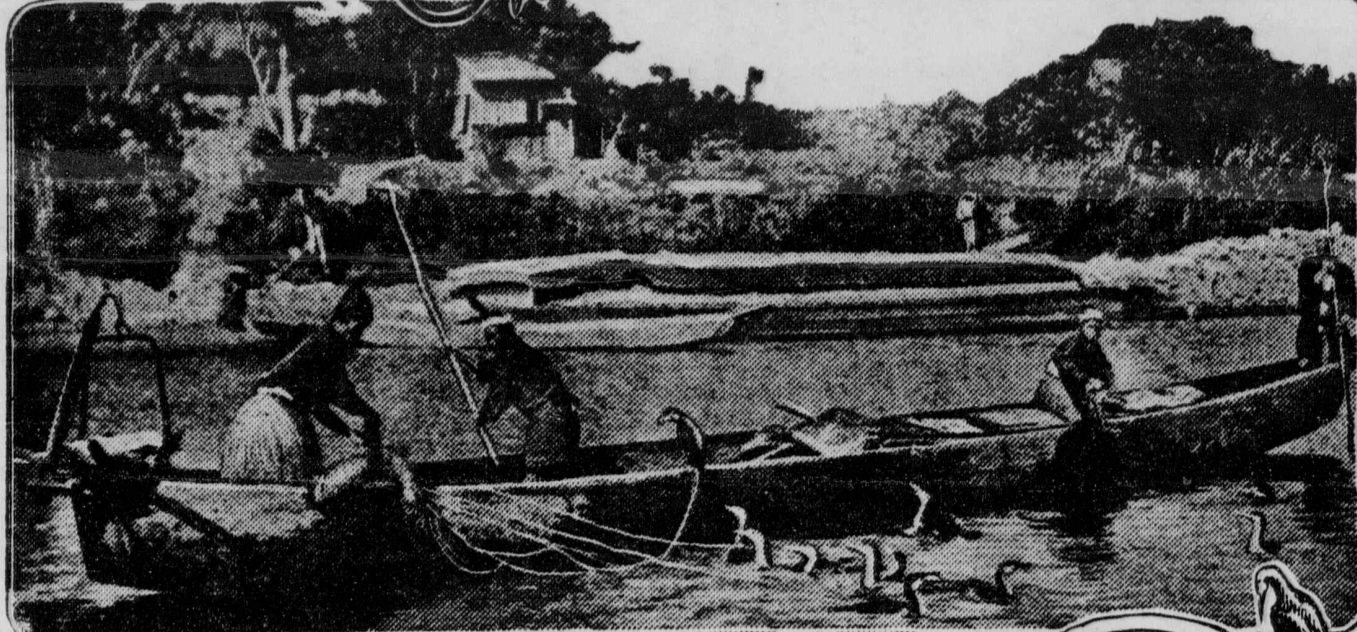
Nellie Maxwell.

Like American Music.

American music is popular in Roubaix, northern France, where the windows in several stores handling sheet music are devoted to the display of popular dances, including glides and one-steps.

They're Called "Help" by Courtesy.—"This is a large house you have," said Mrs. Pozzillo to Mrs. Puzuzzins. "Do you have to keep much help?" "I keep two," cooed Mrs. Puzuzzins, "but they're not much help."

Fishing with Cormorants



FISHERS WITH CORMORANTS: THE BIRDS HARNESSSED



FISHING WITH CORMORANTS IN FULL SWING



HARNESSING A CORMORANT

JUST as hawks and falcons were formerly used in Europe, not only for sporting purposes, but to replenish their masters' larders with furred and feathered game, so do the Chinese and Japanese still employ trained cormorants, but in their case they are used solely for economic purposes. This may at first appear to be a somewhat primitive method of obtaining fish, yet it seems to be a very serviceable one, and has at least the merit of being exceedingly picturesque. The antiquity of this form of fishing is incontrovertible, and is conclusively proved by the existence of very early Japanese paintings, which, if we allow for a somewhat crude and Oriental treatment, otherwise faithfully depict the sport as it is practiced down to the present day. We have also documentary evidence to show that these birds were similarly utilized in China as far back as the sixteenth century. In many parts of the latter country cormorants are used on still-water lagoons or sluggish rivers, where they are allowed to swim free; but in Yunnan and Japan, where they are fished in swift-running streams, the birds are invariably harnessed. I have not had the opportunity of seeing them handled by the Chinese, but a few years ago, when on a visit to Japan, I made a point of going to Gifu to study the methods adopted by the Japanese on the River Nagara. Here the season lasts from May to October, during which time the river is visited by a small migratory fish, locally called ai. This fish belongs to the Salmonidae family, and is known to ichthyologists as Plecoglossus altivelis T. and S. In size, it hardly ever exceeds a foot in length, and is more often only six or seven inches long. The Japanese epicures praise it very highly as a table delicacy, though it

must be admitted that the uneducated Occidental palate usually fails to detect its culinary merits; in fact, when I tasted it, I thought it compared rather unfavorably with the smelt, a fish it superficially resembles. The market value of the ai appears to be comparatively high, so that even if the season be a short one, the cormorant fishers are enabled to reap a sufficiently rich harvest, which more than compensates them for their many months of enforced idleness. But even in midsummer, there are many nights when the meteorological conditions preclude all possibility of fishing. A heavy downpour of rain—and how frequent this is in a Japanese June!—speedily fills the river with a turbid flood that renders fishing wholly impracticable. Nor can the birds do any good on bright moonlight nights, for then, in the beautifully clear waters of this mountain stream, the fish can see their enemies approaching and, moreover, they are not attracted by the glare of the great, flaring braziers which are placed, in the form of an iron basket, on the bows of each of the vessels. On the Nagara the mode of fishing is for some six or seven boats to work in company. These drift slowly down stream for eighteen or twenty miles in the form of an open line that usually extends right across the river. As a rule, each boat possesses about fifteen or sixteen cormorants. These are controlled by means of reins attached to a small collar round the bird's neck, which serves the additional purpose of preventing all but the tiniest fish being swallowed outright. The man standing in the bows, and therefore deriving full benefit from the light of the brazier, has some twelve birds in his charge, while the less experienced man posted amidships usually controls four or five only. The dexterity of these fellows is really one of the most remarkable

features of the whole proceeding. It seemed inexplicable how one man could manipulate so many birds—swimming and diving as they were in all directions—without their reins becoming hopelessly entangled. Yet by sorting them with a lightning hand-over-hand movement, these leads were always kept clear, and never once did I see a man in real difficulties. When a cormorant has completely filled its gullet, it naturally takes no further interest in the proceedings, and will then swim idly upon the surface. When this is observed, the unfortunate creature is promptly hauled in board, and by a gentle but firm pressure of the hand it is forced ignominiously to disgorge its booty, whereupon it is thrown back to recommence its thankless task. In this way a single bird will account for a large number of fish during the night, and as the flock numbers upwards of a hundred individuals, the total catch is sometimes considerable. In the morning, when all is over, the cormorants are allowed to rest on the gunwale of the boat, each bird, known by name, having its allotted perch, which it defends with angry croaks and pecks should a neighbor dare to dispute its right. The birds are absolutely fearless of their masters, and can be freely handled.

There could hardly be a more interesting experience than to follow a flotilla of cormorant boats at work on a still midsummer night. Even the Japanese themselves appreciate the picturesqueness of the proceedings, and every evening numerous boatloads of spectators may be seen on the river awaiting their arrival at Gifu. The fishing appears to be at its best in August, during which month the late Mikado used frequently to visit the scene.

The great braziers—huge, crackling baskets of flame—cast a strange and lurid glare over the surroundings. In their dazzling light the brightly illuminated figures of the fishermen seem to stand out with almost unnatural sharpness against the velvety blackness of the night, while the men's harsh cries of encouragement, the loud clatter of their oars, and the showers of hissing sparks falling upon the water all add to the weirdness of the scene.

Cormorants are apparently not very difficult to train, and have been used in Europe for sporting purposes far more often than is generally supposed. Early in the seventeenth century James I. was enamored with the sport, and appointed someone "Master of Cormorants," while he even went so far as to have ponds cut in a meadow-land near Westminster for the reception of various kinds of fish which were to be afterwards captured by his tame birds. Of recent years the well-known falconer Captain Salvin proved highly successful with his cormorants, and there are still some French sportsmen who keep these birds for their own entertainment.

Not So Crusty.
Though immortally labeled "Crusty Christopher" by Tennyson, "Christopher North" was not without his amiable side.

Everyone was at a loss for a reply except the judge's youngest student. Offering the judge his own chair and bowing low he replied with gravity: "To your absence, sir."
The boy was put on salary the following week for truthfulness.

To the Nursery of Earth.
"Say, mamma, was the baby sent down from heaven?"
"Yes, Willie."
"They must like to have it quiet up there, hey, mamma."

GATHERING PEACHES IN GEORGIA



Typical Scene in a Southern Orchard Where Negro Girls and Women Do the Fruit Picking.

PAID HIM TO BE TRUTHFUL

Youngster Also Proved His Ability to Get Himself Out of a Tight Situation.

County Judge Albert H. F. Seeger of Orange county, N. Y., is a lawyer who doesn't believe in wasting time during office hours, and his office force devotes the daylight of six days a week to work. Some years ago the judge went away for a Saturday afternoon and his

clerk invited all the young law students of Newburg to spend the afternoon at their office. The judge returned unexpectedly for some additional papers he wished to use, and the air was filled with tobacco smoke and idleness when he entered. "To what unexpected good fortune do I owe the visit of so many young people?" inquired the judge, with a smile at the array of young men whose muddy shoes were resting on the top of his polished mahogany desk.

MARKETING HAY CROP

One of Leading Industries in Many Parts of Country.

Much Difference in Demands of Individual Markets—Certain Practices in Baling and Marketing Should Be Corrected.

(By H. B. McCLURE.)
As a separate industry, growing and marketing of hay in the United States is comparatively new.

Prior to 1870 marketing was a simple matter, and was carried on in a somewhat haphazard manner. Little hay was shipped more than 20 or 30 miles. In many instances the producer sold his product directly to the consumer, and there was little need for standard grades or bales or for other trade rules.

The growing of hay for the market has now become one of the leading industries in many parts of the country. It is estimated that about 22 per cent. of the 1912 hay crop, or over 15,000,000 tons, was removed from the farms.

There is a considerable difference in the demands of the individual markets in the various sections of the country in regard to the size and weights of the bale and the kind and grade of hay which brings the best price. Certain practices in baling and marketing cause a loss to the producer, which could be avoided if a proper adherence to the requirements of the market to which the hay is shipped were observed.

How to dispose of low grade hay is a vital problem with every one who handles this class of hay, and every dealer has more or less of it; usually more low grade hay than any other kind. The shippers, receivers, and dealers can help much in solving this perplexing problem. The country buyer and shipper especially can help materially, and should use every fair means in his power to lessen the trouble caused by low grade hay. The first step in the right direction is for the producer to learn the different grades of hay. It is just as important for him as it is for the city buyer to know the grades.

If hay sells by grade in the country the man who has the poorest product will receive less than he does now. At present the man who has choice hay receives less than it is worth on the market, and part of the profit which the shipper makes on the good hay must go to make up for the loss on the poor hay.

With the present system of buying hay there is not enough difference in the price paid for the better grades in the country as compared with the price paid for the lower grades. Therefore, if the man who has No. 2 hay receives within 50 or 75 cents of the price of his neighbor's choice hay he is satisfied and thinks that it is not necessary to take the precautions that his neighbor did in order to get a slight advance.

Standard grades of timothy, clover, prairie hay, straw, mixed hay, and alfalfa have been adopted in the most of the important markets, and it is of vital importance to the producer to know and meet the demands of the markets to which he ships.

GREEN MANURING GOOD SOIL

Practice Cannot Be Recommended Except at Long Intervals to Furnish Needed Humus or Nitrogen.

Green manuring as a definite farm practice can be recommended only under certain conditions. It is profitable in upbuilding poor soils and in improving the physical conditions of sandy, clayey, and adobe soils. In orchards green manures may, as a rule, be used advantageously, as they do not interfere with the fruit crops.

Green manuring cannot be recommended on good soils, except at long intervals, when there is reason to believe there is need either of more humus or more nitrogen. Where red clover or alfalfa can be used in rotation the need of a special green manure is seldom felt. The reason lies in the fact about one-third of the weight of the clover plant and nearly one-half of that of alfalfa is in the root, so that these plants virtually produce a green manure crop under the ground in addition to the regular crop of hay. Sweet clover is another plant of this class and of wide adaptation as to soil and climate, but unfortunately the hay is not readily eaten by cattle, so that it is used in limited sections only.

It Is Well to Know That—

Alfalfa boards itself and pays for the privilege.
Alfalfa adds humus to the soil.
Alfalfa sod plows hard.
Alfalfa sod produces good crops.
Alfalfa yields are large.
Alfalfa hay represents quality.
Alfalfa is best seeded without a nurse crop.
Alfalfa should be seeded with a drill.
Alfalfa should not be pastured until well established.
Alfalfa should not be pastured in the spring, when starting growth.

Feeding Affects Wool.

Proper and intelligent feeding adds to the quality of every kind of live stock or product the feeder may have to put on the market. Even the wool that comes from the back of the sheep is good, bad or indifferent, according to the manner in which it has been fed.

VARIOUS FEEDS FOR HORSES

Desirable to Know Value of Different Roughages in Determining on Economical Rations.

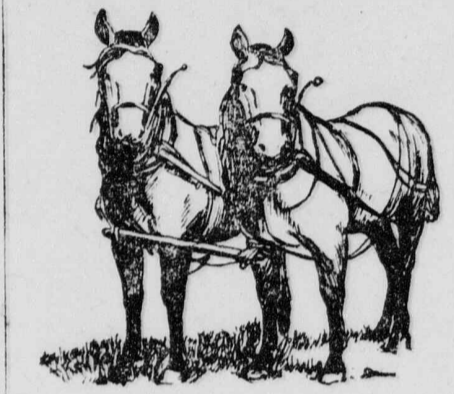
The problem of feeding work horses is one involving the economical production of energy and maintenance of health. It is of considerable importance to know how much hay and how much grain a farm horse at hard labor should receive in order that he may work with the greatest efficiency and economy. With high priced grains it is very desirable to know the relative value of different roughages in order that economy may be practiced in making up a ration for work horses. In order to determine some of these points a number of experiments have been conducted at the Illinois station, ten teams being used in the tests, with the following results:

But little difference was observed in the value of clover and timothy hay when fed in conjunction with corn, oats, oil meal and wheat bran, the difference being slightly in favor of clover.

The results show a slight saving due to mixing ground grain with chaffed clover hay, but not sufficient to justify the expense.

Horses fed alfalfa and timothy ate less grain and hay and gained slightly more in weight than those fed clover and timothy while doing the same amount of labor.

Twenty to twenty-two per cent. less grain was required to maintain the



Well-Fed Horses.

weight of horses fed alfalfa than those fed timothy hay.

Horses fed corn and alfalfa ate 22 per cent. less grain than those fed the mixed ration, and lost 6 pounds more in weight per head in eight weeks. The ration of corn and alfalfa cost 6 cents less per horse per day than the mixed ration.

Horses fed ground corn and oats with wheat bran, oil meal, timothy and alfalfa hay consumed 9 per cent. less feed and gained 3 pounds more in weight per head in six weeks than those fed whole corn and oats with a similar ration.

Farm work horses at hard labor should receive from 1 1/5 to 1 1/3 pounds of grain, and from 1 to 1 1/4 pounds of hay per 100 pounds of live weight per day, in order that their weight may be maintained.

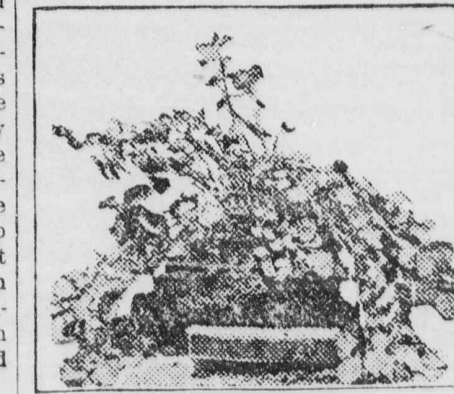
CASH IN EARLY VEGETABLES

Half an Acre Will Produce Astonishingly Large Amount of Truck if Worked Intelligently.

For those who live close to a village or small city the early vegetable catches the dimes and dollars. Even though there are many gardens in town, there are a great many who prefer to buy their vegetables. In connection with the sale of vegetables, early plants pay a handsome dividend, says a contributor to the Farm and Home.

The great thing in gardening is to have the vegetables ready a week or two before the other fellow. You not only get the advantage of high prices at the first of the season, but when once a customer, if your goods are O. K., you can hold them throughout the season.

A quarter of an acre is large enough to begin with. This amount, if worked intelligently, will produce an astonishing amount of "truck." The piece of ground selected for the garden should be cleared of all rub-



French Salad Plant.

bish or trash, such as large dry weeds, sticks, etc., that will interfere with cultivation or which will cause the soil to lose moisture.

The spot selected should be top-dressed with well rotted stable manure or that from the pigpen or poultry house. Use all of these; there is no danger of getting the soil too rich but be sure and get the manure well mixed with the soil. After plowing and harrowing the piece of ground, scatter 125 pounds of high-grade commercial fertilizer over it and work it in three or four inches with a cultivator. Cultivate the garden all you can before planting. It matters not how rich the garden is, the fertilizer will warm it early in the spring, and also start and help to keep up a rank growth throughout the season.

Sheep in United States.
There are 54,000,000 sheep in the United States.

MRS. MANGES ESCAPES OPERATION

How She Was Saved From Surgeon's Knife by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mogadore, Ohio.—"The first two years I was married I suffered so much from female troubles and bearing down pains that I could not stand on my feet long enough to do my work. The doctor said I would have to undergo an operation, but my husband wanted me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound first. I took three bottles and it made me well and strong and I avoided a dreadful operation. I now have two fine healthy children, and I cannot say too much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. LEE MANGES, R. F. D. 10, Mogadore, Ohio.



Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Foley Kidney Pills Relieve

promptly the suffering due to weak, inactive kidneys and painful bladder action. They offer a powerful help to nature in building up the true excreting kidney tissue, in restoring normal action and in regulating bladder irregularities. Try them.

How to Work While You Play.

A French collaborator of Thomas Edison has just invented a sewing machine which is also a piano. Its mechanism is so arranged that every time the operator strikes a note on the keyboard, she completes one stitch. A single waltz will hem three handkerchiefs—Beethoven symphony will sew an entire trousseau. Thus, the dressmaker can work and play at one and the same time, and the more they play, the more they work. To bring the invention into the vogue it so fully merits, schools will be established in many parts of France for the training of young women for the degree of M. P. M.—"master piano machinists." Music with its charms will thus be given an undoubted utilitarian value, and all the roundabout societies "for the furtherance of musical appreciation" will be left in the shade by a simple mechanical contrivance.

Its Kind.
"There is one matrimonial net which seldom fails to catch the feminine fish."
"What is it?"
"A coronet."

Protests but Pays.
Griggs—I am surprised that you put up with your wife's extravagance.
Briggs—I don't. I merely put up for it.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Changed Color.
"I put all the gray matter my brain had into a book."
"Then it was read."

Breakfast Sunshine Post Toasties and Cream

There's a delicious smack in these crisp, appetizing bits of toasted corn that brings brightness and good cheer to many and many a breakfast table.

Toasties are untouched by hand in making; and come in tightly sealed packages—clean and sweet—ready to eat with cream and sugar.

Wholesome Nourishing Easy to Serve

Sold by grocers everywhere.

Sprains, Bruises Stiff Muscles

are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Lay it on—no rubbing. Try it.

Ankle Sprain and Dislocated Hip. I sprained my ankle and dislocated my hip by falling out of a third story window. Went on crutches for four months. Then I started to use your Liniment, according to directions. Must say it is helping me wonderfully. We will never be without Sloan's Liniment anymore. —Chas. Johnson, Station, N. Y.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT Kills Pain

Splendid for Sprains. "I fell and sprained my arm a week ago and was in terrible pain. I could not use my hand or arm until I applied your Liniment. I shall never be without a bottle of Sloan's Liniment." —Mrs. H. B. Springer, Elizabeth, N. J.

Fine for Stiffness. "Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the busiest time of the year. I thought at first that I would have to have my hand taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand." —Wm. H. Fisher, Morris, Ala.

At all Dealers. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

Send for Sloan's free, instructive book on horses, cattle, dogs and poultry. Address

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc. BOSTON, MASS.

HAD NO COMPLAINT COMING

Bad as Entertainment Was, Attendant Had Escaped From a Worse Affliction.

It was at the vaudeville. The girl with the excruciating voice had just finished her song.

"Just think!" groaned Brown, to the stranger beside him. "we paid real money to hear that!"

"I didn't," was the placid response. "Come in on a 'comp.'"

"But you had to spend carfare to get here, did you not?" asked Brown.

"Nope," replied the uncomplaining one. "I live in walking distance."

"But," persisted Brown desperately "at least you hoped to be entertained, not punished."

"No, I didn't care," grinned the stranger. I came to get away from home. My wife is cleaning house."

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wighton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year: His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move.

After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Quite Another Thing. Heck—Do you ever get the last word when arguing with your wife? Peck—I get it invariably—but I don't say it.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Its Drawback. "There is one queer thing about bridge." "What is that?" "The women losers do hate to come across."

No Bait for Fortune Hunters. "Did Kate's husband leave her much when he died?" "Not enough to get her a second husband."—Boston Evening Transcript.

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

The cost of the navies of the world last year aggregated \$725,000,000.

The Basement Philosopher

By KENNETH HARRIS

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman)

The janitor, having improvised a luxurious couch by spreading half a dozen burlap sacks in his wheelbarrow, lit his pipe and disposed himself comfortably with his extended legs on the barrow handles.

"I'll call it a day," he said to his Scandinavian assistant. "If there's anything else to be done, I'll let you do it. Don't thank me; it's no more than my duty. What's that? You wasn't going to? Well, I'm not surprised. A man who looks for gratitude from a guy he's trying to help ain't got the knowledge of human nature that I've raked together in the last thirty years. But you had ought to be grateful just the same."

"The trouble with you, Nels," continued the janitor, "is that you've always been used to work and you don't realize it's blessings. I'll bet a bottle of brass polish you've done your eighteen hours a day steady in the old country ever since you was old enough to chew on a hunk of rye bread, and if there was any rush, you done another six hours and didn't think nothing of it. It got so it wasn't no particular treat to you, didn't it? Sure thing! And all them other square-heads around you was working, too, the same way, so you never felt you was any way privileged. There didn't seem to be no special dignity about it. Ain't I right?"

"Well, I'm here to tell you that the man that eats his bread in the sweat of his brow is the king-pin of the row, and any politician will tell you the same. The honest toiler can lift up his head and look the whole world in the face, and if the whole world doesn't like it, it knows what it can do. Of course in some trades that's more so than it is in others, but there's no getting around the fact that labor's the whole thing. It may get a few knocks in the federal courts once in a while, but you'll see it wipe

red hot stoves all winter and could go back to it any time. Some of 'em will have to go back, but it won't be because they want to. They're aching for a chance to rest—for honest toil, collecting for ports, representing in foreign countries, registering in land offices, handing out mail in post-offices—any old thing just so it gives them good hard work and lots of it. Do they want to loaf? Ask 'em.

"No, Nels, there's a thousand or two of 'em would be glad of your job if they could get it, and they wouldn't make no roar about the hours or the work. All they'd ask would be a decent salary and a half a dozen husky deputies. And them ain't the only ones. Look at all these fellows you see playing golf and riding around in automobiles and buzzing the merry-go-round and smoking cigarettes and drinking cocktails in the clubhouses just to pass away the time. They haven't got any job, and what's the result? They're miserable. Of course they are. Nothing to do. Look at me and you, we're happy. We're honest, horny-handed sons of toil and our hearts are light and we eat our chuck with a relish. Wheel me back about a yard now and fix them fires. Holy smoke! Look at the gauge. Get a wiggle on, now."

The assistant did as he was requested and then wheeled his superior back in accordance with further instructions.

"But all said and done," remarked the janitor, "the horny-handed is most generally the bone-headed."

FOUND HER ORDERS OBEYED

Trained Nurse Knows Now That Chinese Are Loyal, and Trait Does Not Appeal to Her.

"I've always heard that the Chinese were loyal," said a trained nurse. "Last week I satisfied myself on that subject. As I was hurrying off for a few days' rest I made up two brown paper parcels, which happened to be about the same size. In one was a bunch of collars and cuffs for the Chinese laundry. I was to leave this on my way out.

"The other package contained a yard of blue velvet and two handsome feather ornaments. My mil-



LIT HIS PIPE AND DISPOSED HIMSELF COMFORTABLY.

liner was to call for these and have my hat ready for me on my return.

"Starch stiff!" I said to the Chinaman as I pointed to my package and hurried out. Four days later, on my return, I stopped on the way from the station, presented my check, paid 44 cents, and came home with my package.

"There was my millinery parcel still uncalled for! I decided to fasten the trimmings on another hat and opened the paper, only to have fall out my collars and cuffs, which I thought had been at the laundry.

"Naturally, it took but a few minutes to open the package I'd just brought from the laundry. Yes, the Chinese were loyal! My velvet and my two feathers were starched as stiff and ironed as smooth as though they'd been the shiniest of linen! They were ruined past hope!

"I took them to Mr. Laundryman. He shook his head sadly but firmly. "You say, 'Starch! Starch stiff!' he repeated. My 44 cents was gone and my velvet and feathers ruined. But I had fully proved that the Chinese were loyal!"—New York Times.

Route of the Money Germ.

One of the marks of the amateur in counting bills is an unrestrained habit of wetting his fingers with his tongue. This has long given experts the fidgets and has caused a general installation of sponge cups. It is not a tidy act nor fair to look upon. While not distressful, it has been classed as a waste of natural resources which might be conserved against the adhesion of a couple of hundred stamps.

Now, however, Dr. Rucker (of the national health service) declares that the danger of infection is so slight as to be hardly calculable. It appears that the ink which the notes are printed is a germicide; bacteria may swarm over our money to their confusion—that is, over the money that is subject to invasion.

News of the bacillus-proof issue should be acting. Let us get more of it, seeing that its reputation as a germ ambush is false. The opportunities for health increase with the rout of this fanciful foe. On, then, for more money, and let us lick it if it resists!

Rare Combination.

"I have an ideal wife." "What's your idea of an ideal wife?" "One who can keep house, her temper and her help."

How About It. "I have \$5,000 to put into a house." "Then you'd better let the contractors for a \$2,800 one."

Defending the Dog.

"Why doesn't that dachshund come when I call him? The idea of sulking on me!"

"He's coming as fast as he can," said the man's wife. "He's got his front legs started."

RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

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.

It is better for a girl to be given in marriage than it is for a man to be sold.

Bronchial troubles weaken the system. Pneumonia sometimes follows. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops prevent trouble.

And a woman is known by the acquaintances she cuts.

TORTURING TWINGES

Much so-called rheumatism is caused by weakened kidneys. When the kidneys fail to clear the blood of uric acid, the acid forms into crystals like bits of broken glass in the muscles, joints and on the nerve casings. Torturing pains dart through the affected part whenever it is moved. By curing the kidneys, Doan's Kidney Pills have eased thousands of rheumatic cases, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, neuralgia and urinary disorders.

AN ILLINOIS CASE

Charles Enster, 22, Walnut St., Waukegan, Ill., says: "I had acute rheumatism and kidney trouble for years. I was laid up for months and spent hundreds of dollars unsuccessfully for doctors' treatment. After hope had fled, Doan's Kidney Pills came to my aid. They cured the awful misery and I have never suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Eczema Positively Eradicated. Natural Remedy. In Self-sealing boxes, convenient to handle. At all druggists. 13, 25 and 75c. Manufacturers Milwaukee Wis.

Milwaukee Directory

RAT-EXIT. Most Economical and Effective Remedy. In Self-sealing boxes, convenient to handle. At all druggists. 13, 25 and 75c. Manufacturers Milwaukee Wis.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 43-1913.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

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

Wm. Wood

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS. I have got out of my misery by getting the FREE BOOK. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER PUBLISHED. Tells about these diseases and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED BY THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.

THE THERAPION FOR YOURSELF. Don't send cent. Absolutely FREE. No follow-up circulars. DR. L. C. LEBLANC, MED. CO., HAVRE-STOCK RD., HAMBURG, LONDON, ENGL.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES. Made of finest selected hair. Parting looks absolutely natural and blends perfectly with the natural hair. Price \$15 to \$50. KATZ'S HAIR BAZAAR, 135 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We Will Pay You \$120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community. 60 days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Space time may be used. International Bible Press, 1014 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Shipping Fever. Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, typhoid, and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "expensive," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID TEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One-facet bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for most ailments. Acts on the blood. 50c a bottle. \$1 a dozen. 50c a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 and \$5.00. Best Boys' Shoes in the World \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON STATE STREET. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF \$3.00 to \$4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD.

Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 shoes. Just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. Shoes in all leathers, styles and shapes to suit everybody.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. It will show you how to order by mail, and why you can save money on your footwear.

W. L. Douglas, 201 State Street, Brockton, Mass.

WINCHESTER

Rifles Shoot Well, Work Well and Wear Well

The rough, hard usage that hunting rifles often receive requires them to be constructed on sound mechanical principles and of the best materials. All Winchester rifles are so made. Nothing is left undone that will make them shoot well, work well, look well and wear well.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition—The Red W Brand—are made for all kinds of Hunting. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Advertisement for Castoria 900 Drops. Includes product image and text: "CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY."

Advertisement for Standard Oil Company. Includes text: "The Glow of Warmth in Winter Homes! Don't shiver, this year! Don't put up with cold rooms to go to bed in, and draughty rooms to sit in. Enjoy true winter comfort, instead. With the dandy Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater in your home, you can have heat where you want it. Lights on the instant. Can be carried from room to room. Gives forth no smoke or odor. Warms things up for ten hours on one single gallon of oil. Dandy in appearance. Handy to have about in case of sickness. Indispensable where there's a baby in the home. Will save its cost during the first cold snap of winter. King of Oil Heaters—because the most practical, the most economical to operate and most satisfactory in general results. See the different models at your dealer's. Descriptive booklet mailed free upon request." Includes image of a heater.

Advertisement for PISO'S REMEDY. Text: "PISO'S REMEDY. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS."

Advertisement for BOY WANTED. Text: "BOY WANTED to tack up signs in your neighborhood. (Good pay.) Signs specially painted with my name. A. H. L., Box 1832, Philadelphia, Pa. BECOME sanitary inspector. Write for free booklet. Registered American Sanitary Correspondence Course, 11 West Ontario Street, Chicago."

CAREFUL OF THEIR COWS.

Isle of Jersey Sees to It That the Breed Is Kept Absolutely Pure.

Undoubtedly the little island of Jersey has been enriched by the profit of its cows. In modern days potato raising and fruit culture have helped, but it is the solid, continual profit of the cattle that has made the island rich.

So carefully do they tend them there and so frugal are they of waste in trodden pastures, says Our Dumb Animals, that they actually tether their animals, and the children or indoor servants shift them at noon, noon and night.

Gentleness is their cue in handling the calf, which, after a dose of skimmer's milk, has to be content with skim-milk, or skillegalee. She is haltered and fed by hand and becomes docile and gentle and when two years old yields indoors or out her bountiful bucketful of frothy, rich milk to the quiet women folk who milk her.

The Jersey breed is kept pure by stringent laws against the importation of foreign stock. The summer pasturage is very rich, and cattle remain out from May till October, but during the winter they are always comfortably housed.

The milk is used almost exclusively in making butter. A good Jersey will make an average of a pound of butter every day in the year. The Jersey is beautiful in form, and her abounding dairy products make her a favorite with the household, an ornament to any farm or estate and a source of great profit to her owner.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS IN INDIA.

Dancing Girls Are Married to Idols Representing Gods.

Parrots are taught in India to spend a large portion of their time in repeating the names of gods, and such a spokesman brings a great price, especially among business men, who imagine that by owning such a parrot their spiritual treasures are accumulating while they attend to their usual occupations.

Many of the dancing girls in India belonging to the temples are called the wives of the gods. At an early age they are united in wedlock to the images worshipped in the temples. This strange matrimonial connection is formed in compliance with the wishes of the parents, who believe it to be a highly meritorious act to present a beautiful daughter in marriage to a senseless idol.

The only foreigner who ever saw the inside of the great Temple of Juggernaut was an English officer, who succeeded in gaining admission by painting and dressing himself like a native.

When the Brahmins discovered that their holy place had been thus defiled they became so enraged that all the English residing at the station were obliged to flee for their lives.

Suspecting their pursuers to be more desirous of gratifying their avarice than their revenge, they strewed silver money by the way, and while the natives stopped to pick it up they gained time and succeeded in reaching a place of safety.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Winter.

I have never doubted the fact that winter was really at heart a jolly good fellow, brusque, but sincere. His bark is worse than his bite. If you expect smooth phrases or flatteries from his lips you will be disappointed. His language is vigorous, direct and effective. His reign as "ruiner of the inverted year" is absolute. His qualities are distinctly masculine. We think of spring as a shy maiden coquetting with the breezes, summer as the perfect flower of gracious womanhood. Autumn reminds us of a widow, to whom bereavement has brought a chastened melancholy. But winter is the vigorous gentleman with the wisdom and judgment of age, strong and unyielding where great issues are at stake, yet without revealing at times a winning beneficence in both looks and actions.—Suburban Life.

The Vatican's Precious Manuscripts.

The Vatican library is probably the most sumptuously housed in the world. This, of course, is only as it should be, for the collection contains some of the most precious manuscripts in existence, including the Biblical "Codex Vaticanus" of the fourth century, the fifth century Vergil and the palimpsest "De Republica" of Cicero. The printed books include over 2,500 fifteenth century editions, many of them vellum copies. The total library has been estimated to comprise over 220,000 volumes and 30,000 manuscripts, but it has never been adequately catalogued.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Extra Touches.

Smith—I see you're paying the expenses of that painter who fell off the roof. Brown—Sure; he's too good a man to lose. As he went down he touched up three or four places which would have been extremely difficult to reach in the ordinary way.—London P. I. P.

A Benefactor.

"Do you know, old man, that young fellow saved me from absolute bankruptcy last year?"

"How was that?"

"He married the girl I had been engaged to for months."—London Telegraph.

Cautious.

"Is Mrs. Prettyface in mourning for her husband?"

"Can't say. Only now she's in black for him."—Baltimore American.

It is difficult to rest if you are doing nothing.—Roman Proverb.

NEW LAMPS

for old ones, is an old cry. I do not offer impossible bargains, but it is a cinch that if you want a drink of choice liquor, malt, vinous or spirituous, you can be satisfied at my place. I will let you be the judge.

Fred Anderson

805 DELTA AVE.

THE Pure Food Store

We offer a wide line of Package Goods, all guaranteed by the makers under the Government Food Act. A glimpse at our display table will give the purchaser a hundred good ideas.

ANDREW MARSHALL

Phone 164

HAPPY

to meet you at all times when you feel like taking a drink. I have every convenience and can entertain you in the best style. No trouble to show goods, and your patronage valued. All kinds of beverages on hand.

FRANK LOUIS

902 DELTA AVE.

HUNTER'S HOME

In Gladstone is at my place. I have every—a sportsman needs to drink and good eating is not far away. Come in and trade experiences with your friends and get a drink of something good.

AUGUST LILLQUIST

905 DELTA AVENUE

A MITE OF A REPUBLIC.

Moresnet Is Only One and a Quarter Square Miles in Extent.

The smallest state in Europe, the autonomous republic of Moresnet, is on the boundary between Germany and Belgium.

Moresnet has an area of barely one and a quarter square miles and a population of 3,500. It owes its existence to a boundary controversy for the control of a once important zinc mine. A boundary commission settling the frontiers of Holland and Prussia after the fall of Napoleon in 1814 was unable to agree upon the ownership of this tiny piece of land, with its valuable mining rights, and finally left the question for future settlement. Neither power was to occupy it, and it was administered jointly by the two states.

In practice the joint administration soon resulted in an administration by neither state, and the community became autonomous under the protection and tutelage of Prussia and Holland and later of Prussia and Belgium. In 1841 the two guaranteeing countries regularized this and formally gave the district its own independent administration. It has no courts, but litigants can choose between the Belgium and Prussian tribunals in beginning litigation, which is subject to the laws neither of Germany nor of Belgium, but of the ancient Code Napoleon.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PRIMITIVE ARAB LIFE.

Desert People Still Have the Customs of Abraham's Time.

In the wild deserts Arab life is as primitive as in Abraham's time. Sheep are still slain to seal a vow. The salt or bread covenant is observed, and when a man dies his tent is torn down and destroyed.

Old names such as Joseph, Moses and Alexander are still in common use among Arabs, though pronounced "Yusuf," "Musa" and "Skandar."

To divorce his wife a man may repeat the formula Ent telek three times. Usually saying it once makes the woman behave, and its repetition is not necessary.

The "evil eye" superstition is common, and the first injunction given a visiting foreigner by experienced Arabian travelers is that he must not point at animals or persons in Arab settlements.

Arabs say a man gifted with this malign power can look at a bird flying in the air and that it will drop dead; that if he chooses to cast his wicked spell on a camel it may go lame or a child so selected will be struck blind.

None of the lower class can read or write, but the Arab is noted for his ready wit and his habit of speaking in allegory.—Christian Herald.

The Human Brain.

In estimating the size of the human brain in comparison with the brain of other animals we must figure on not only the positive size, but the relative. Were this not the case man would stand below the elephant and whale, as the brains of those creatures far exceed man's in positive size, while as regards relative size they stand so far below him that, while the brain of the elephant amounts to about the five-hundredth and that of the whale to three-thousandth part of the bodily weight of these animals respectively, the brain of man varies from one-thirty-fifth to one-thirty-seventh of his entire weight. This shows the immense superiority of the human brain as compared with the brains of the lower animals.—New York American.

Dogs That Hunt Crabs.

A collector for the London zoo has succeeded in capturing several crab hunting and crab eating dogs in Brazil. The dogs are half fox, but they do not seem to care very much for poultry. They have been known to turn up their noses at nice, fat pullets and go fishing for crabs instead. The dogs hunt in packs along the banks of the rivers in the Amazon valley, and the crawfish and land crabs of that region are their especial prey. The crabs often put up a vigorous fight, but the dogs have a way of turning them over and biting them in a vital spot just as the thoroughbred terrier polishes off a rat.—New York Herald.

Unfair Advantage.

A school inspector, examining a class in Bible history, asked, "Can any boy tell me what bird Noah let out of the ark?" There was a long silence, and then the smallest boy in the class put up his hand and answered, "Please, sir, a dove!" The inspector expressed his surprise that only the smallest boy in the class knew the answer to the question. "But, please, sir," replied one of the boys, evidently touched by this reproach, "his father keeps a bird shop!"—London Telegraph.

A Lesson in Pronunciation.

"How do you pronounce that word 'divorcee,' professor?" asked Mr. Slab-sides. "Is it 'divorsy' or 'divorcee'?" "That all depends, my young friend," smiled the professor. "When Mrs. Jones-Smythe-Wiggles got her first divorce I should have called it 'Divorce A,' but now that she has come through with a third I should say that 'Divorce C' is a justifiable form."—Harper's.

Good Business.

"That is a fine business man," said one waiter.

"He must be," replied the other. "He's the only man who comes in here who can get a dollar's worth of politeness for a twenty-five cent tip."—Washington Star.

Fancy requires much, necessity but little.—German Proverb.

STILL HERE

And satisfying the public the Central meat market is the oldest in Gladstone, and yet the most up-to-date. We give general satisfaction by butchering right, and our service is prompt and speedy. Everything that a well equipped market should have will be found here.

OLSON & ANDERSON

PHONE 9

717 Delta Avenue.

EVERY MAN

Almost, needs a tonic or stimulant at times and there is no place where it can be procured better than in my sample room. I am on the main corner of the city, at Delta and Ninth and nearly every one passes every day. Come in.

Soren Johnson

901 DELTA

Sweet Potatoes per lb.	.05
Cranberries per quart	10c
Jonathan Apple fancy per peck	50c
Grapes Concord per basket	35c
Spanish Onions per lb.	.06
Fancy Pears for canning per peck	50c
Onions per peck	40c
Parships per peck	20c
Rutabaga per peck	20c
Carrots per peck	20c
Cabbage 2 per lb.	.02
Old Time Coffee per lb.	30c

Elof Hanson

GROCER - PHONE 48

THE STATE

Fair has passed away and now you have time to call on me and sample the best line of plain and fancy beverages in Gladstone or any other town. You are invited to call early and often.

ANDREW STEVENSON

JUST ROUND THE CORNER

WHAT BUZZ SAW.

Reva, S. D., Oct. 10.

Mr. Editor. I have been too busy to write many letters, to my friends in Gladstone so I thought I would write to you, as everybody reads The Delta now. We have had very fair crops here and I expect to take a homestead if I can get one.

We had a great celebration here, a ski tournament and bronco busting exhibition. There are two high hills here, all gumbo, and they skied down them. It was just after a heavy rain; one man started down one hill and he got going so fast that he couldn't stop and he went higher up the second hill than he was when he started. Then he slid back and up the first one and he kept up this motion for two days. They had to get the cowboys to lasso him to save him from starting.

The second day we had the bronco busting. I entered in that as up to this time I thought I got to be pretty good. They gave me a cruise; I was not dead stuck on him when I saw him. He was a flea-bitten, one eyed, razor-backed, bob-tailed beast and he did not show a sunny disposition, I thought, but I was there to ride and he stood still while I got aboard. I put the spurs to him and he did some fancy side stepping and sunfishing; then he did it all over again backwards; sometimes he touched the ground. The gait was too fast for me; I lost my equilibrium and a ten cent cut of Clinax and South Dakota flew up and hit me on the top of the head. I did not see the rest of them ride and only saw part of what I did myself. I have sworn off riding bronks. I will let Maggie drive the cows out of the corn after this and she can take Old Dog Tray with her; but no more for me. The price of amica went soaring like a lunch box for a pretty girl at a church social or the price of votes for a U. S. senator. Speaking of votes, I believe a man can do pretty well here as soon as voting time comes.

Respectfully Yours,

W. C. Hodge.

HALLOWEEN DANCE

Don't forget the dance to be given by the City Band in the Opera house the evening of October 31, which will fall on Friday next. Every preparation is making for your comfort and pleasure and the full band will furnish the music. Everybody go; the boys want to get a neat uniform for your band.

PROPOSALS FOR MAYWOOD ROAD

Sealed proposals for clearing and grubbing the Maywood road in Township 40 north of range 21 west, Delta county, Michigan, from the Southwest corner of Section 20 to the Southeast corner of Section 22 a distance of three miles, will be received by the Board of County Road Commissioners of said county, at the office of the County Clerk, at Escanaba, until ten o'clock A. M. Saturday, November 1st, 1913.

Plans and specifications are on file at the County Clerk's office. Bids will be received for all above work or in sections of one-half mile or more.

All bids to be marked on the outside, "Bid for clearing and grubbing Maywood road." The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, October 16, 1913.

31-1 JOHN A. SEMER, Clerk.

ONE FREAK

Inspector: "Any abnormal children in your class, Miss Pedagog?"

School Teacher: "Yes; one of them has good manners."

NCOME TAX

George Clapperton, revenue collector for this district, the fourth of Michigan, says that at least 3,000 persons in this district, including the upper peninsula, will, according to his estimates, be subject to this new tax, and that a much larger number will naturally be called on for reports under the law. It will be necessary for citizens amenable to the law relating to personal income now to give attention to their income tax accounts. They should not sit still and wait for the tax collector to come around. The first burden, Mr. Clapperton points out, rests with the citizen himself, and a penalty is attached to his failure to report his income.

In figuring net income the amount of \$3,000 is exempt for a single man and \$4,000 for a married man. In addition to this fixed exemption he will have a right to claim additional exemptions, as follows:

Necessary expenses of carrying on business, not including personal, living or family expenses.

Interest paid on indebtedness, National, state, county, school or municipal taxes paid within the year.

Trade losses, or storm or fire losses, not covered by insurance.

Worthless debts charged off during the year.

A reasonable allowance for the depreciation of property.

Dividends from companies whose income has already been taxed.

Interest from state, municipal or government bonds.

The taxable person, however, must make a return to the internal revenue collector for the entire amount of his net income, and the exemptions claimed under the law must be submitted with his report for due consideration.



-COMFORT-
is not to be had in a house lacking a good heating and plumbing system—not in this climate.

We are always on the job and will make you such prices

on
**HEATING SYSTEMS
MODERN BATHROOMS
HOT WATER
SEWERAGE AND DRAINS
CONNECTIONS**

that you cannot afford to be without them.

Wood sawed cheaply on our PowerSaw. Ask for terms.

GLADSTONE HEATING & PLUMBING CO.
Green Block

REMEMBER

that I try to cater to the best trade and carry in stock every drinkable thing that you can think of all the way from Milk to to French brandy. I especially request you to drop in.

P. W. PETERSON

711 DELTA

HOUSEHOLD

:-HINTS:-

Beats all what a little AMMONIA will do in removing stains.

15 & 25c per bottle

The disagreeable odor in the closets, sinks, garbage, etc., disappears if you use CHLORIDE OF LIME.

10c per can

Glassware rinsed in blueing water regains its sparkling brilliancy. Our best BLUEING.

Per bottle 10c

A scorched cooking utensil will polish like new if LYE is used.

3 cans 25c

BAKING SODA stops the itching caused by insect bites.

Per package 10c

GLADSTONE GROCERY

"THE QUALITY STORE"
P. J. LINDBLAD, PR. P. PHONE 51.

If you will call at

THE MIDWAY

I shall be pleased to show you anything in beer, wine, ale and other drinks of the highest quality, both domestic and imported. We take all pains to please customers and can satisfy the most fastidious.

MAGNUS ANDERSON