

## HAPPY NEW YEAR

### POSTOFFICE DOES MOST BUSINESS

The post office business enjoyed its Christmas rush this year. The steady increase of the parcel business rendered it necessary to establish a set of shelving and rearrange the interior to make the increase readily handled. As usual the money order business, particularly to foreign countries, has been heavy this year.

Tuesday's business was the largest ever handled in this office. Twenty-five sacks of mail were dispatched, and the number of parcels received defies estimation. The campaign for early mailing has been successful everywhere. Monday and Tuesday were the busiest and on Wednesday the rush fell off, the mail that arrived on Christmas day being readily cleared up. In every department the receipts exceed those of a year ago.

"For five years" says Postmaster Laing, "the receipts of this office have placed it in a class entitled to free delivery, and this has not yet been granted. I have recently written to Congressman MacDonald and asked him to do what he could to secure a consideration of our application. For one thing, free delivery would be a considerable benefit in enabling us to rush out mail as soon as it is received, and not handle it over and over again, while space is becoming a scarce article with us."

"The receipts for this year will be more than ever before, if there is not a sudden falling off. They should amount to over \$11,000 by March 1, and thus insure an increase of \$100 in the postmaster's salary."

"On and after Jan. 1, 1914, the limit of weight of parcels of fourth class mail for delivery within the first and second zones shall be increased from twenty to fifty pounds and in third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth zones from eleven to twenty pounds. The rate of postage on parcels exceeding four ounces in weight in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth zones shall be as follows:

- "Third Zone—Six cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.
- "Fourth Zone—Seven cents for the first pound and four cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.
- "Fifth Zone—Eight cents for the first pound and six cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.
- "Sixth Zone—Nine cents for the first pound and eight cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

"On and after March 16, 1914, the classification of articles mailable under Section 8 of the act of Aug. 24, 1912, authorizing the establishment of the parcel post service, shall be extended so as to include books. The rate of postage on books weighing eight ounces or less shall be one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof and on those weighing in excess of two ounces the regular zone rate shall apply."

### SPEAKS FINE WORDS

The old adage "you have to go away from home to be appreciated," fits in nicely with the kind words said yesterday by E. S. Eaton of Gladstone in speaking of St. Joseph's hospital. Mr. Eaton was here for several days with Mrs. Eaton who is a patient at the institution. Mr. Eaton returned to his home yesterday but will come back to Hancock again in the near future.

Just before leaving Mr. Eaton spoke at some length on the hospital, its equipment and attendants. "The whole copper country should be proud of that hospital," said Mr. Eaton "because it is one of the most up-to-date institutions I have ever been in. People as a rule have a horror of hospitals and I don't blame them, but going into the Hancock institution is somewhat like going into your own home.

"Strangers receive the same attention and courtesies that home folks do and so kind are the attaches and sisters that time actually spent in the hospital seems short. There are many cities I dare say in the country that are much larger than Hancock, but they don't boast of an institution so thoroughly modern as this is. You may wonder at Mrs. Eaton being brought here when there are hospitals nearer home. Well I guess what I have already said pretty well answers the question."—Houghton Gazette.

### ROAD COMMISSIONERS MEET

Road Commissioner Johnson attended the board meeting Monday.

The contract of making a 5 per cent grade, 1800 feet long, on the Whitefish hill, was awarded to August Peterson of this city, at a price of 18 cents per yard, a great deal lower than any of the others. The work is to be done by March 1.

### ROBERT B. BAIRD IN FIELD OF COLORADO DISTURBANCE

R. B. Baird, formerly of Gladstone and a Spanish war veteran, is putting the military training he has to use in field during the Colorado war. In Colorado, as here, he was instrumental in raising a military company, and they were called out by the labor troubles. Says the Longmont Ledger:

"Capt. Baird of the company M came home yesterday morning to get some new recruits. Co. M has 21 men, one of the smallest companies in the field, though the best in efficiency. The captain wants thirty-five more and from the numbers which have surrounded him signifying their willingness to enlist, he will get what he wants.

Capt. Baird is expecting a fine new machine gun for the company. Private letters from the boys say they have the finest captain of them all. He is kind, considerate, and yet a good officer, and the boys will do anything for him."

### THE RAILROAD AND OTHER ORDERS ELECT OFFICERS

Good Will lodge, B. of E. R. T., on Sunday installed officers for the year, as follows:

- Past President..... J. S. Sword.
- President..... Hector McAuley
- Vice-President..... James Mackie
- Secretary..... H. E. Hite
- Treasurer..... J. P. Latimer
- Warden..... Ben Cook
- Conductor..... Peter McFadden
- Inner Guard..... W. D. Wilson
- Outer Guard..... Edw. Estabrook
- Chaplain..... Nia Quistorf

Bay de Noc lodge, No. 494, B. of L. F. & E. on December 14 elected officers to be installed Jan. 11.

- President..... Charles Murray
- Vice President..... W. C. Miller
- Secretary..... E. A. Christie
- Legislative Representative..... Paisley Miller
- Local Organizer..... Oscar E. Anderson
- Protective Board..... Ed Foster chairman
- Trustee..... Roque Gagner, F. R. Latimer
- Medical Examiner..... A. D. Bolley
- ..... J. Mitchell, M. D.

The O. R. C. have chosen officers for the year, about as follows:

- Chief Conductor..... Robert Lesway
- Assistant Chief..... E. M. Rennie
- Sec'y-Treasurer..... John Neville
- Chairman Grievance Committee..... Fred Lines
- Vice-Chairman..... Charles Lehman
- Senior Conductor..... A. L. Williamson
- Junior Conductor..... V. E. Tillman
- Sentinel.....

The Royal Neighbors last Friday elected officers as follows: Iona Whybrew, Past Oracle; Geneva Stewart, Oracle; Martha Barrett, Vice-Oracle; Genevieve Murker, Recorder; Emma Butler, Chancellor; Mary Erickson, Receiver; Edith Shepard, Marshal, Clara Peterson, assistant.

### SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Luther League will hold its usual watch-night services on New Year's eve from 9 to 12.

On New Year's day services will be held at 10:45 a. m. The annual business meeting of the congregation will begin at 2:00 p. m.

### TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Sunday December 28, confirmation will be administered to a class by Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, bishop of Marquette, who will be assisted by Rev. Wm. Poyscor of Crystal Falls. In the evening a service appropriate to the Christmas season will be held, Bishop Williams preaching.

A cordial invitation is attended to all to attend divine worship at either or both of these services.

### JURYMEN DRAWN FROM NORTH END OF COUNTY

Among the names which appear on the jury list drawn Saturday for the January term of circuit court are:

- Gladstone city; first ward, Walter Brunette; George Young; second ward, Nels Nelson, John J. Farrell; third ward Eugene Martell, Maurice Anderson; fourth ward, Frank N. Hood, Edward Anderson.
- Baldwin township: John Geroux, David Geroux.
- Bay de Noc: Arthur Smith, Christ Bonfield.
- Brampton: John Lamberg.
- Cornell: Joseph Terrien.
- Escanaba township, Antoine Beauchamp.
- Maple Ridge: Henry Cominess.
- Masonville: John Wikstrom.
- Nahma: Fred Magnuson.

### "SAFETY FIRST" SAYS THE "SOO"

The latest copy of the Soo Line's folder, addressed to employees and to the public, is at hand. "The present movement" says Mr. Huntington, "is what is known among the religious bodies as a revival or mission. No new truths are brought forth but it is simply to call attention to things which are always true, practice of which has fallen to disuse; so it is with the "safety first" movement. The attention of employees is called to things which they have left undone and should have done, and to the things done which they should have left undone. The movement is a good one and I look for excellent results in the conserving of human life and the lessening of injuries."

"The general public have become so thoroughly aroused and informed as to the necessity of safety that it is going to be no longer possible for the officers of a railroad to condone or overlook infractions of the rules and careless habits on the part of the employees. Safety must always be given the first consideration and officers as well as men must unite to weed out the ranks the habitually careless and thoughtless man—he is a menace to all employees."

The book is illustrated in colors with many suggestions to travellers and others of causes of danger arising from neglect or their own lack of thought. To educate the general public to the "safety first" idea, it may be imagined, will be a large task.

"Interlocking plants" says one writer on "Safety First on the Soo" "are put in at any unavoidable grade crossings." Unfortunately, the one at Trout Lake appears to have been missed, judging by the collision of two months ago.

Advice is given to those who are interested in securing better depot accommodations "Pay money at the ticket office, where it will be recorded to the credit of this city and show its proper standing as a railway station. Every dollar paid in fares on the train deprives this city of just that much credit for passenger business it gives the railway, and lessens its chances of recognition when occasion calls for improvement in its railway accommodations." This is commended to commercial associations.

The folder contains a handsomely illustrated two page writeup of the upper peninsula of Michigan, with farm views, from the pen of Col. Mott.

### PERSONS AND THINGS NOW PREVALENT IN GLADSTONE

Mr. MacLaurin of Gladstone was in the city this week, getting the Princess theatre in readiness for opening next Monday evening. He has installed a new plan for lighting, and has rearranged the chairs. It is his intention to entirely remodel the front, but he may not do this before spring. He proposes to give the public the best picture service obtainable, and hopes to make it a popular place of amusement.—Manistique Pioneer-Tribune.

The biggest Christmas dinner party in the city, undoubtedly, was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Latimer, who sat down to eat surrounded by thirty-two of their descendants or relatives by marriage. The table was heaped with good things, brought from afar for the purpose, and the stately Christmas tree was rarely adorned. Two hundred and forty presents for members of the family were taken from it.

Word was received here Sunday by Mrs. D. McCarthy that her brother, J. M. Lynch of Great Falls, Mont., died suddenly in that city. Interment will take place in Great Falls. He was for many years a resident of the Upper Peninsula, being a merchant of Loretto, Mich.

It is with much pleasure and some surprise that, in spite of the fact that several sources of holiday funds have closed or reduced the amount of their payroll, I find my holiday trade nearly up to par. I am using this space to thank the people that made it possible for me to write this. Thanking you for patronage and wishing you all a happy and prosperous year of 1914. I wish to remain your very truly

J. A. STEWART OF STEWART'S PHARMACY.

Matt Duranseau of Masonville, which has been the family's home since Delta county began, was in the city Wednesday and paid The Delta office a visit.

Rev. K. M. Holmberg on Tuesday accompanied Mrs. Holmberg, who is seriously ill, to the Scanlivian hospital at Iron Mountain. An operation was found unnecessary and though her temperature was very high yesterday, it is past.

Christmas passed very peacefully. The jail had its usual number of lodgers the season having been prolific of travellers in need of a bed. One row is reported, now being aired in the prosecutor's office. On complaint of his family, the redoubtable John Zanggl was once more arrested for disorderly conduct.

The school board has engaged Arthur Swenson to fill the vacancy in the High school faculty. He will teach mathematics, botany and chemistry. Mr. Swenson is a graduate of Augustana college, Rock Island, and won a scholarship while there by his excellent work. In addition to this, he is quite well known in this city—and will certainly need no introduction to the school of which he is an alumnus.

The young people's society of the Swedish Mission church will observe watchnight at the church next Wednesday. A program of entertainment will be rendered from 9:00 to 11:00 and during that remaining hour a religious service will be conducted appropriate to the occasion.

On Tuesday a check for a thousand dollars was received by the local court of Catholic Foresters, in payment of the death claim of the late Edward Mackin, who died November 25.

The volunteer firemen will give a dance at the theatre on New Year's Eve, the date having been relinquished by the order which has usually given a function. The boys cordially invite your attendance and will do their best to make you happy during the ceremony of ushering the New Year in. The proceeds will be turned into the uniform fund, the department being a trifle short on dress regalia, as may have been seen at their last turnout.

The roundhouse machinists are spending a Christmas vacation, most of them. Until Monday the force will consist of two.

The Gladstone State Savings bank, as its annual souvenir, is giving away leather billfolds to its patrons with the compliments of the season.

Our idea of a thankless job, which ranks with newspaper editing is that of being health officer. If he does his duty he is cursed and discussed and if he fails to do his duty he receives similar treatment. The health officer should be a composite of saint and prize fighter and should forget that he had saintly attributes now and then.—Manistique Pioneer Tribune.

Nothing like Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion to build you up, so you will enjoy yourself during cold winter months. This remedy is guaranteed to build you up, regulate your bowels bring a glow to the cheek and a sparkle to the eye that can only be obtained by the best of health. Guaranteed only at the Rexall store. J. A. STEWART.

H. E. Hite is installing a sign for the Coopersage Co. on the roof of the flooring mill. It is three feet high and a hundred and sixty five long, and easily read from Soo trains. He has also been indicating the position of the stopboxes for the water board, to lessen the difficulty which has attended the making any connection for some years.

B. L. Haskell, who is wanted for wife desertion, was arrested yesterday in Montana, where he has been working on the Great Northern. Undersheriff Henry left for Fort Benton to bring him back. He will be extradited, if necessary.

A fire in the kitchen of the Delmonico restaurant last Friday called the department, a roast in the oven having caught fire. Roy Brown, who was on hand, applied first aid to the conflagration, and when the department reached the scene, nothing but smoke and plenty of it was visible.

The Gladstone Auto company this week instituted a passenger service to Rapid River. A seven passenger car leaves Gladstone at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. leaving Rapid an hour later.

M. P. Foy this week reopened the sanitary shop and is welcoming his customers with the same genial smile as before his vacation.

The venerable and coopersage mills closed Tuesday evening for a few days' repair.

Anderson's orchestra furnished music for a dance and vaudeville entertainment at Perkins last evening.

The small pox situation is in very satisfactory shape now, no new cases having appeared, and but two persons are now in quarantine, to be released next week. They are Mrs. Campbell and the little Bogenschultz girl. Of the other cases, the last was released Wednesday.

Gladstone Aerie, F. O. E., enjoyed a social meeting after the business of the lodge was performed last evening.

It is announced that the first number on the U. of M. lecture course will be given on Wednesday, January 28, Professor C. O. Davis lecturing on "The School as a Social Center." In April Prof. T. E. Trumble will give a recital from "Julius Caesar."

A dance will be given at the Escanaba township hall on New Year's Eve for the benefit of the Flatrock baseball team. Music will be furnished by the Gladstone juvenile orchestra.

The sophomore class of the Gladstone high school last Friday evening entertained the faculty at a banquet in the kindergarten building which was followed by a program of music and parlor games. About thirty were present.

The city's hydrants were flushed this week and are now full of purified water, and ready to extinguish any fire in a sanitary manner.

**A New Year Proposal.**  
"What resolutions have I vowed to keep the coming year?"  
Come, sit beside me, maiden fair, and straightway you shall hear.  
I've pledged myself to choose one girl from out the throng so gay  
And love her with an honest love forever and for aye.  
"I'll work for her with brain and brawn, with all my might and main.  
Until I've laid bare my inmost soul to honesty can gain.  
I'll fill her life with all that's good till life itself is done,  
And while we train our minds and hearts we'll not neglect the fun.  
"Now, tell me, won't you, maiden fair what you have vowed to do?  
For I've laid bare my inmost soul to honesty can gain.  
"I've made no pledges," she replied in as demure a tone,  
"But if you don't object I'll try to help you keep your own."  
—Wallace Dunbar Vincent.

### OUR SCHOOLS ARE LEAST EXPENSIVE

An item is going the rounds of the press stating that reports show Iron Mountain to have the least expensive schools, per pupil instructed, in the upper peninsula. The figures are quoted from the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction. They give per capita cost as follows:

- Iron Mountain, \$28.84; Escanaba 29.48; Mackinac 31.24; Ironwood, 33.88; Negaunee, 37.26; Crystal Falls, 43.96; Marquette, 49.26.

Gladstone is not included in this list of figures, and the report is not at hand; yet the per capita cost of education in the schools of Gladstone is lower than this, being less than \$27, including maintenance of the schools. Until the separation last year of the parochial school children, Gladstone's expenditures averaged under \$20, being with one exception the lowest in all Michigan. In fact, it did not expend as much as should have been outlaid. Gladstone has more school children, in proportion to its taxable property, than any other city.

**AGENTS.**  
We want a good agent in every locality to sell our great Household specialties, write for free Catalog and free sample. A. E. Tang Sales Co. 3654 N. Sacramento Ave., Chicago, Ill. 39-41

### PERSONS WE KNOW

James W. Grills arrived Wednesday from Saskatchewan. He has been disabled, in one arm and one leg for several weeks by inflammatory rheumatism. Archie Harris went into Minneapolis Tuesday evening and returned with him.

M. J. Cartwright collected the bounty on a lynx pelt last Saturday in the county clerk's office at Marquette. He sent the pelt Monday to Joe Gagner, who will convert it into a rug.

Superintendent J. H. McDonald has presented to the Rapid River high school a large and handsome victrola, as a testimonial of personal interest in the school. It is a most welcome addition, as may be imagined.

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.

John Gasman of Bark River, Henry Snyder of Ford River, and John A. Stromberg of Escanaba are the Delta county men drawn on the federal traverse jury, sitting at the Soo Jan. 13.

As the result of the forethought of her father and sister, Miss Frances Mitchell of Manistique who is teaching school in Porto Rico, will have a consignment of Christmas trees from Cloverland for herself and friends.—Pioneer-Tribune.

H. J. Neville went up to Manistique Christmas morning to spend the day; and before returning attended a meeting of the Schoolcraft county commissioners of the poor.

A. J. Pearce was in the city Saturday having driven his Palmer-Singer car through a few snowdrifts on the Marquette road, along the divide. He is trading in the car to C. S. Shining for a 1914 model.

Vinyl will stop that cough and make you feel like yourself. Guaranteed by LaBar & Neville's.

The five month old baby of Fred Deiter of Flatrock died yesterday of pneumonia. The funeral will be in this city tomorrow.

Rev. O. J. Bennett is visiting his parents in Marquette.

William Calhoun, arrested Wednesday night for endeavoring to break into private houses, was on Friday given thirty days to sober up by Justice Rogers.

Walter Quinn returned from Milwaukee Wednesday night and will remain for some time.

John Wickstrom of Whitefish was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brewer of Crystal Falls spent Christmas in the city with her parents, Hon. and Mrs. Richard Mason.

George T. Springer arrived from St. Paul Thursday morning to spend an unexpected vacation here. He will remain until New Year's.

Gust Dehlin spent Christmas in the city with friends.

Hon. Manize Perron of Escanaba was in the city Wednesday night.

John Mattson came down from camp Wednesday to spend Christmas at home.

Fred Artley arrived Thursday from Minneapolis to visit and went back last night.

The Misses Hattie and Estler Ewald came in from Minneapolis to spend Christmas with their parents here.

Miss Anna Barrett came home from Superior for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Prais and Byron Miller came down from Superior Wednesday to eat turkey at the home of W. A. Miller.

Lawrence Nebel and Adolph Bergstrom are spending their vacation from the University of Michigan at their respective homes.

Charles Jacobson came down this week from Caledonwood to spend Christmas at home.

# SERVICE SECURITY STABILITY

STOP to consider what a GOOD BANK ACCOUNT INSURES. The business man can employ the best help and insure SERVICE. Depression may come in his line, but his big CASH ON HAND means SECURITY. The fine line of credits may be drawn tight, but none will question his STABILITY. Give your business SERVICE, SECURITY and STABILITY with your bank deposits.

## GLADSTONE STATE SAVINGS BANK

I. N. Bushong, Pres. C. J. Slining, Vice-Pres. W. W. Gasser, Cashier

## WILL HOLD SHOW IN CAPITAL CITY

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBIT  
OF CENTRAL MICHIGAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

### EXPENSIVE PRIZES OFFERED

At This Year's Event the Entries Are Expected to Be Much Larger and More Attractive—Will Last Eight Days.

Lansing.—Plans for the seventeenth annual exhibition of the Central Michigan Poultry and Pet Stock association, to be held in Lansing from December 27 to January 3 inclusive, gives promise of doing justice to the annual slogan which terms it "the crystal show." The premium list and program recently issued in co-operation with the Flint and Pontiac exhibits, contains an unusual number of cut glass and other expensive trophies, while the entries promise to be much larger and more attractive than at any of the previous shows.

Officers of the association, under whose auspices the week's exhibit is to be conducted, include: President, O. J. Otto; vice-president, Arthur Hurd; treasurer, Harry Lebuda; secretary, L. D. Maxon; directors, C. R. Colvin, Frank Mitchell, Robert McKim, O. J. Otto and Henry Siebert; judge, William Wise; superintendent, C. R. Colvin; banquet committee, Arthur Hurd, Robert McKim, A. G. Gross and George Davis.

An innovation for this year's exhibit will be the cat show. Lansing and nearby cat fanciers have formed a permanent club, which is to be sponsors for the cat department. Mrs. H. G. Childs, 417 South Chestnut street, is secretary of the association, and Mrs. J. S. Owen, 1022 East Michigan avenue, will be judge. Mrs. Owen has judged in a number of leading shows throughout the country.

Classes are to be provided for all varieties and colors of cats, from the highest grades of pedigreed felines to the wail or tramp cats and "old faithfuls" which are mascots for many stores and offices.

The poultry exhibits will be especially elaborate. Displays are to be classified into the American, Mediterranean, English, Asiatic, Dutch, Polish and French classes, bantams and games. Club specials are listed by the National White Wyandotte club, the American Buff Plymouth Rock club, National Single Comb Buff Orpington club, Rhode Island Red club of America, American White Orpington club, White Plymouth Rock club, American Buff Leghorn club, American Partridge Rock club, Rhode Island White club of America, National Single Comb White Leghorn club, National Partridge Wyandotte club, National Black Langshan club, American Buff Wyandotte club, American Barred Plymouth Rock club, National Columbian Wyandotte club, American Cornish club, American Single Comb Brown Leghorn club, Black Orpington club, American Black Minorca club and Silver Laced Wyandotte club.

Premium for the best display in the American class will be a \$25 silver cup, donated by the Olds Motor works; for the next display of all varieties in the Mediterranean class, a \$10 cut glass bowl by the Bush Glass company; English class, black and buff Orpington department, a \$15 cut glass rose bowl, offered by the association; English class, white Orpington department, the American White Orpington club offers their state cup; for the best display of all varieties in the Asiatic class, an \$8 cut glass fern dish is offered by Vice-President Arthur Hurd; for best display in Dutch, Polish and French class, an \$8 cut glass fern dish with German silver lining is offered by the City National bank; Judge William Wise will offer a silver cup for the best pair of bantams, and the association offers a \$5 cut glass dish for the best exhibit of games.

The association's annual banquet will be held New Year's night, following the evening's show, at nine o'clock in the Hotel Downey grill room. The program includes remarks by President O. J. Otto of the association, who will introduce the toastmaster, Prof. J. O. Linton, in charge of the department of poultry husbandry at M. A. C. Toasts to be responded to are: "The Association," by Secretary L. D. Maxon; "The Cat," by Mrs. J. S. Owen; "The Ladies," by J. F. Crotty, ex-mayor of Lansing, and "The Relation of Poultry Production to the Agricultural Industry in Michigan," by Dean R. S. Shaw form M. A. C.

**Prison Inspected by Ferris.**  
Governor Ferris arrived in Jackson, made an inspection of the prison, and interviewed inmates who have made application for clemency.

**Monthly Mortality Report.**  
Tuberculosis caused the death of 182 persons in Michigan during the month of November, 1913. The information is taken from the monthly mortality report which has just been issued. The November death list is smaller by 385 than the October death list, but the birth rate is also smaller than that for October by 695. Of the deaths, 501 were of infants under one year of age; 945 were of persons more than sixty years old. One hundred and ninety-five died from cancer.

### Governor Wants Names of Dentists.

If the Michigan State Dental society is to comply with the law which it helped to pass at the last session of the legislature, it must come to the front with a list of 20 state dentists from which the governor can select a member of the state board of examiners in dentistry.

The appointment must be made by the governor before the first of the year, as the term of Frank L. Haynes, of Manistee, will expire.

At the last session of the legislature the dentists were instrumental in having an amendment to the dentistry act passed providing that the Michigan State Dental society should by the 15th of September each year hand to the secretary of state a list of 20 dentists of at least five years' experience in the state for the governor to choose from in naming a member of the board of examiners.

So far the society has failed to produce any such list. If it has been sent to Lansing, it has been lost in the shuffle of official papers. The governor today found he had to fill the vacancy and wanted to see the list. It could not be found and the secretary of the state society was notified. Nothing can be done by the governor until this list is forthcoming. He is anxious to make the appointment before Christmas.

The law provides that the names must be selected by the society in open meeting.

### Holstein Breeders Name Heads.

One of the most largely attended annual meetings ever held by the Central Michigan Holstein Breeders' association was called to order in Lansing by President John Hull. The association, which embraces Eaton, Clinton and Ingham counties in its membership, has a roster of 100 members. Over four-fifths of the members were present and the afternoon interurban cars and steam roads added to the attendance.

The business meeting was devoted to routine and election of officers. President Hull was re-elected, as was Secretary Fred R. McDonel of this city. William Stoll, Lansing, was elected vice-president, to succeed Lewis Neller. The board of directors is now composed of A. B. Niles, Grand Ledge; M. L. Daniels, Okemos; George H. Gillespie, Mason; Frank Severance, Mason, and Carl Schaible, Lansing. Mr. Schaible succeeds C. D. Woodbury of Lansing.

The matter of compiling a roster of the members of the association was taken up. The roster will be printed so that each member's name and postoffice address is given. The rosters of other associations have done much to advertise those associations, and it gives various men who travel and who are interested in stock breeding an opportunity to distribute the rosters to prospective purchasers of stock.

### Normal Graduates Twenty-Two.

Twenty-two students received certificates of graduation from the Central State normal. They are: Life certificate course, Misses H. Mable Beebe, Kalkaska; Mabelle Conklin, Vicksburg; Florence Bernice Gates, St. Louis; Effie M. Hudson, Merrill; Agnes O'Hara, Mt. Pleasant; Hannah O'Rourke, Hancock. Special life certificate course, Emma H. McDonald, Petoskey; Louise Newberry, Mt. Pleasant. Limited certificate course, Agnes Ruth Barnaby, North Star; Ruth Anna Perigan, Mt. Pleasant; Jessie E. Lutz, Frankfort; Grace McKnight, Bad Axe; Florence Alda Smith, Grayling; Bernice Terwilliger, Claire; Vera Thompson, Ashley; Belvia E. Vanest, Gladwin. Advanced rural course, Britton A. Story, Marion; Alice May Tomlin, Yuma. Elementary rural course, Helen E. Duffin, Burt; Viola Gates, Albion; Gertrude M. Stalker, Jeddo.

### Nine After Dixon's Job.

A man to succeed Dr. Robert L. Dixon as secretary of the state board of health will be named by Governor Ferris soon, according to apparently reliable information coming from the executive offices. The governor is convinced the board will be unable to agree upon a secretary and has determined to fill the position with a man of his own choosing.

Among those who have announced their willingness to accept the place are Drs. D. M. Griswold of Detroit, John L. Burkhart of Big Rapids, James W. Inches of St. Clair, F. W. Shumway of Lansing, Clinton Day of Hart, F. M. Turner of Lansing, H. B. Baker of Holland, G. W. Hilton of Ludington and E. A. Gosler of Saranac.

Of these, Doctor Shumway and Doctor Baker formerly held the secretaryship.

### Minimum Wage to Be Investigated.

The commission which is to investigate the minimum wage question is preparing two letters which will be sent broadcast throughout Michigan. One will be sent to each employer as shown by the records of the labor bureau and the other will go to the secretaries of various women's clubs. The employers will be asked for facts on wages the club women for figures on the high cost of living.

### State Phone Managers Meet.

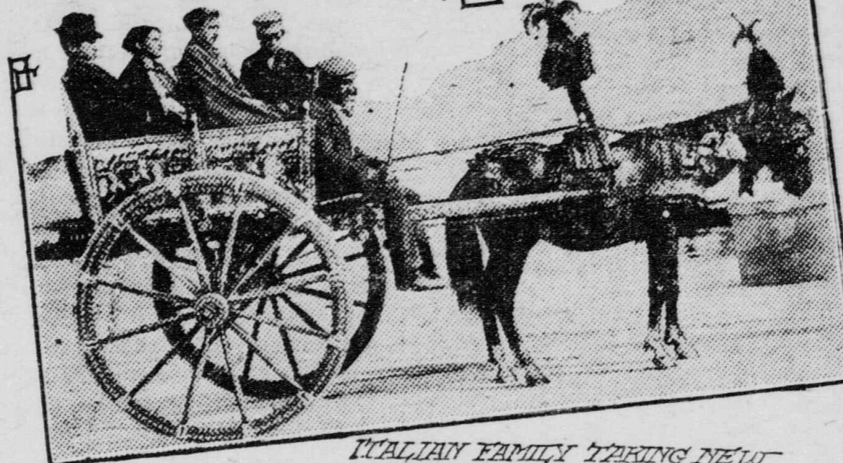
One hundred managers and cashiers of the Michigan State Telephone company held a conference at Cadillac.

### Decrease Shown in Births.

The mortality report for November, compiled by Secretary of State Martindale, shows that 3,004 deaths and 4,772 births occurred in Michigan last month. This is a decrease of 695 births as compared to the October report, while there was a decrease of 385 deaths for the same period.



BULGARIAN WOMAN IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.



ITALIAN FAMILY TAKING NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

NOWHERE does New Year's ceremony mean more than in the land of the little people whose faces have become familiar to us on paper fans. Indeed, from a national point of view, this season is the greatest occasion of the year.

Elaborate preparations are made long in advance. Houses are cleaned inside and out. Doorways are decorated with rice ropes and fern leaves and evergreen. Every housewife buys a pot or two of "prosperous age plant," a miniature pine tree, some bamboo, and some plum twigs, to win for her home by ornaments like these the favor of the jealous deities that guard the future.

The city streets resound with the mallet blows of the dough pounders making "mochi," the Japanese equivalent of plum pudding. All debts are paid. New clothes are bought. There are toys for the children, and picture cards that bring good fortune and are good to dream on when tied securely to the wooden pillow.

O, happy New Year! Day will hardly dawn before each town and village will be stirring. There is so much to do in celebration. First there will come the ceremonial breakfast, when the health of all the family must be drunk in that rice wine called "zoni." Then visits must be paid to all acquaintance. Father will wear no more the traditional costume, fantastic and peculiar. For him the frock coat now, of European manufacture. But mother, in her quaint kimono and elaborate head-dress, will look just as she has looked on New Year's day since time immemorial.

The children will be decked out in gorgeous colors; they will throng the streets, clattering along on their wooden clogs in pigeon toed but joyful haste, and shouting "Danzi!" to friends and foreigners. In the streets clowns will perform strange antics, exclaiming loudly meanwhile:

"Hail, hail, ye gods of heaven and earth! Significant omens are in the air, and the universe is full of lucky signs."

To accompaniment of flute and drum, two-legged lions will give the "lions' dance" in masque. Strange masqueraders will dart hither and thither through streets and temple gardens.

It will be a happy time for Japanese children. For three glad days every little girl will expect to play her favorite game of shuttlecock and battledore. The boys will fly their brand new kites. The children will play games with brightly colored balls, chanting countless rhymes. Grown people will play New Year's card games. The firemen will give acrobatic exhibitions on their ladders. Every nook and corner of Japan will be in gala dress and gala mood.

Northern France is not far behind Japan in appreciation of the significance of the New Year. There Christmas, so important on our calendar, is scarcely celebrated, except by attendance at midnight mass and by a festive supper. But the last night of the year, the "Vigil of St. Silvestre," calls for observance, and the first day of the new year, "le jour de l'an," or "le jour d'etrene," is dedicated to the renewal of friendship and to general gift giving.

So universal, in fact, has the custom become of giving presents and pretty little souvenirs that the expression "bonne etrene" means good fortune and "mal etrene" misfortune. Candy and flowers are acceptable gifts in France, but there is only one real rule in the matter—a New Year's gift must not be useful.

In most Scotch households, as in France, New Year's day takes the place of Christmas, an evidence of ancient sympathy when both countries regarded England as a mutual enemy. On the last night of the year, in rural district, groups of men and boys go disguised from house to house singing curious songs, such as this:

Rise up, good wife, and shak' yer feathers.  
Dinna think that we are beggars;  
We are bairnies come to play.  
Rise up and give us hogmanay.

When they have received the cakes and coins they expect they go on to the next place, first, however, having chalked the house, in token of good luck. Next morning all the children get up early and view with wide and interested eyes the

# NEW YEARS IN MANY LANDS



NEW YEAR'S GREETING IN JAPAN.



GERMAN STUDENTS CELEBRATING NEW YEAR'S.



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS CELEBRATING NEW YEAR'S.

blue and white marks that decorate every dwelling in the village.

Scotland is, as well, the land of cakes, and at this season the bakers' shops are filled with toothsome dainties, sugar covered and mottoed in ice.

Germany observes various customs. Calls are made on January 1, and gifts are exchanged; delicious little cakes are eaten in honor of the festival day. Different neighborhoods have characteristic rites and superstitions.

Thus, in the Black Forest a workman likes to work a little bit at his trade the first day of the year, to coax luck in business; most picturesque is the vender of clocks, who sets out to sell one at least of his wares. Munich drinks deep to the health of the season in good Bavarian brew.

Jena, whose people recognize descent from those ancient Germans who believed in a god that brought light and warmth each year into the world to overcome the cold and dark of winter, builds in its public square at New Year's time a great bonfire, which typifies this ever new gift of the genial old deity that loved warmth and gave light.

Thither at midnight the people carry the things they wish to cast out of their lives with the old year.

Fire as a New Year's symbol is favored in Wales, as well. There fires are burned on New Year's day to purify the house for the entrance of a new and gladsome era; and the ashes are kept sacredly from year to year, esteemed for special medicinal virtues.

The ringing of bells to announce the death of the old year and the birth of the new one is common in England and Scotland and in some parts of the United States. In many English churches impressive midnight services are held.

In the dales of Westmoreland it is usual to open the west door to let the old year out and to open the east door to let the new year in.

In England it is still an enjoyable practice to offer a mince pie to every caller during the last week of the old year, for every pie eaten under a different roof represents a happy month during the year to come. Often as January 1 draws near one hears the expression:

"Thanks, I have eaten my twelve, so please excuse me."

What probably is the strangest New Year's rite is held in the Cevennes mountains, in southern France. At the last evening mass of the old year the herds and flocks of the peasantry are gathered before the portico of the little stone church high up on the mountain side and are

blessed by the priest and sprinkled with holy water by the acolyte who follows him, in order that that this, the sole wealth of the countryside, may increase and prosper during the year to come.

The sight of the holy hour is wonderful. As the church bell tolls above them the frightened animals bleat and bellow and try madly to escape. First the oxen are blessed, then the cows, next the sheep and lambs, and finally the goats and pigs.

Throughout Europe many delightful customs prevail. In Scandinavia a feast is always prepared for the little birds, which might otherwise go hungry, on account of the deep snows.

In Holland, as in Scotland, the wind is noted with care, because the luck of the year will be determined by the direction whence it blows. The south wind brings heat and fertility, the west wind milk and fish, the north wind cold and storm, and east wind a fruitful season.

In Italy the New Year is a day of greeting and good will and special feasting. Sicilian peasants take advantage of the fete to drive to town in their gay carts, so that the country roads are merry with the music of tinkling bells.

And Swiss folk, practical, industrious, stop their work for the nonce and visit friends, even when they have to carry their babies down the mountain slopes in cradles on their heads.

Bulgaria's heart history is of especial moment just now. On happy New Year's day in Bulgarian villages the small boys run from house to house waving branches of the cornel tree and shouting greetings as they tap all they meet with the luck bringing branches.

Bulgarian girls go through an interesting ceremony in an effort to pry into the secrets of the days to come. On New Year's eve a queen, chosen by lot, guards a kettle full of water, in which both men and maidens have dropped finger rings or some personal trinkets. Till dawn she watches.

Then to an open place in the center of the village she takes the precious kettle, covered with a cloth, a dancing, singing crowd following her. An oracle, who has been selected for eloquence of speech, proclaims successive fortunes. He cries: "The lucky girl whose ring shall appear shall marry the best man in the village."

The queen of the festival dips her hand into the kettle and brings forth a ring, and its owner receives it from her secure in the belief that good luck betides her matrimonially before another New Year.

### GETTING BACK.

"Why do you insist on trying to sell me beef-steak and beans and buckwheat cakes?" demanded the barber. "I told you all I wanted was two fried eggs."

"Well, I was in your shop yesterday," retorted the restaurant man. "All I wanted was a shave, but you bulldozed me into a shampoo, a foam fizz, and a tonic rub."

### A SAD AWAKENING.

"Warden, where are my flowers? Give me those flowers."

"Those flowers are for an embezzler in the next cell."

"Flowers for an embezzler, with a murderer in the same jail? A life of crime is not what I was led to expect."

### NOT DIFFICULT.

"I wish I could do something startling," said Gladys Gloom, sick unto death with ennui.

"Well, Gladys, that is easily accomplished," said her close friend, Bella Blazes. "Go back to that little old-fashioned town where you were born and smoke a cigarette on the public square."

# NOTES from MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Keep all animals growing.

Apples can be stored in pits.

Good laying hens are profitable.

Thorough preparation is half the cultivation.

No animal is profitable at a standstill. Keep all growing.

Prepare to try some practical experiment in crops next season.

Now is the time to get rid of the old hens, while the price is good.

The possibilities of the hog is a matter almost entirely in the hands of the feeder.

Ever know a mule to step in a hole or venture upon an unsound bridge of his own volition?

Sunlight is one of the very best disinfectants that we can obtain and it costs absolutely nothing.

Fall and early winter plowing always pays. See that the teams are kept at this work every day possible.

Much of the value of butter and cheese depends upon the quality of the milk from which they are made.

Sows having superior qualities as breeders or suckers should not be disposed of until there is a noticeable decline.

Other things being equal, the earlier maturing animals subject their owners to less risk of loss by disease.

Store seed corn where it will dry out quickly. Do not leave it, even overnight, in sacks, as it is likely to heat and be injured.

Any little improvement in dairying that will cheapen the cost of production will serve the same as an increased selling price.

The manipulation of the meat cutter will not make choice meat from an animal giving a filling food and in filthy quarters.

Is the work shop in good condition? Lots of repairing can be done during the winter months, and much expense saved at the blacksmith shop.

The farmer is just as much entitled to eat of his own hen roost as to eat of his own apple tree. Don't sell all the fowls you raise; eat some of them.

Phenomenal egg records are not a guarantee of strong, rugged offspring; there must be a limit. The hen that lays 150 eggs in a year is doing mighty good laying.

First cross of pure-bred hogs makes an excellent pig for market. But half-breeds do not always transmit their own vigor to their offspring. Use pure bloods for breeding.

It will pay to have on hand duplicates of the most breakable parts of the harvester. It costs time, which is money, to stop a machine in rush days to wait for the broken parts.

An orchard of young apple trees is a good deal like an endowment life insurance policy. For a term of years it seems to be nothing but paying out, but the rewards are always sure to come.

Plan to have the dairy herd examined at least twice a year by a trained veterinarian. By this method tuberculosis will be kept out of the herd and other contagious diseases will be held in check.

Of all products sold from the farm butter takes the least fertility and restores the greatest amount to the farm and it is well known that the most fertile sections of the country are those where dairying is carried on.

It is the full feeding on good, sound food that makes the paying difference between the plump, well-feathered chickens, that command the best prices and the lean, thin-feathered specimens, that are too often a drug on the market.

Of late years stock raisers have learned to give preference to the high and dry spots. It is all right to talk of sheltered situations, but too much shelter in the way of natural surroundings is apt to invite disaster in other ways.

Young hogs should not be kept in crowded quarters. In order to keep them in a healthy growing condition a proper diet should be fed. Healthy individuals possess a certain amount of power to resist disease, and this plays no small part in preventing it.

Store the garden tools.

Diversified farming is best.

The guinea is a great forager.

The silo is the farmer's friend.

The calf of today is the cow of tomorrow.

A good dispositioned horse is one that is healthy.

A mule scents danger almost as unerringly as the elephant.

The man who raises scrub stock usually raises scrub grain.

Manure piles are good for the production of gapes in chickens.

The more rapidly the animals are finished and fattened, the greater the profits.

Unprofitable cows should be fattened up at once and sent to the shambles.

Under like conditions, young animals make the largest gain in proportion to food consumed.

Sheep rightly managed can be made to aid the farmer materially in ridding the land of noxious weeds.

Don't allow the sheep to rush or squeeze through doors or gates. It may injure the unborn lambs.

Plowing gardens in the fall gets rid of most of the weed seed and makes them easier to tend next spring.

The larger the animal is and the rougher it is the greater the amount required for the food of support.

Go out and purchase one or more good sows and enjoy your own pork as well as an increased bank account.

You should be feeding for the lamb crop. The ewes must grow wool, lambs and mutton all at once. Feed accordingly.

It is impossible to produce clean milk and cream unless the cows, stable, milking utensils and separator are clean.

Corn is perhaps one of the best single grains for poultry, but it is very fattening and should not make up the entire ration.

There is no play connected with earning a living, neither is there any play work connected with any department of farm work.

In hot weather or in drawing heavy loads, watch your horse's breathing. If he breathes hard or short and quick, it is time to stop.

Farming is now becoming such a complicated business that certain factors are just as necessary in making it a success as in any other business.

Poultry houses that are up-to-date are no longer double boarded affairs that are closed up at every point, but are fresh air houses with plenty of ventilation.

Early selection of seed corn from the field of standing corn permits a consideration of the stalk on which each ear grew and the chances each stalk had.

Rye, barley and oats, equal parts, ground and made in a slop with skim milk, will make any pig make a hog of himself in short order. It is the best feed out.

In formulating a ration due regard should be had to its palatability. A cow will give better returns if she relishes her food. It stimulates the appetite and aids digestion.

Every bit of manure that can be secured, should be scattered over the fields at this season while you have time. The yield of your land can be increased in no easier or cheaper way.

If an animal gets out of condition, appears to run down and does not relish its food, a little flaxseed boiled in oats and fed two quarts at a time for a few days will soon give him a good appetite.

Do not select seed corn from hills having only one stalk, as a good ear on such a stalk is due to favorable conditions rather than to its inherent ability to yield well under average conditions.

There is no one breed of poultry which can be said to be the best layers under all conditions, and, as a matter of fact, any of the prominent breeds will be profitable for egg production if bred with that idea in view.

To insure the best results and to be entirely successful with any system of feeding requires that it be done at regular hours and in quantities suited to the wants and capacities of each animal. This entails judgment and discrimination.

Hens demand some mineral matter to form the shell of their eggs. Do not forget the oyster shell and the hard, sharp grit. These will furnish material for the formation of the egg's shell and at the same time will keep the fowls in a healthy condition.

## LOOKING FOR HOME

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS.

"Let's go house hunting," suggested Homer Rutledge.

"What for?" questioned Amy Richards, in pretty amazement.

"So's we'll have some place in which to start up housekeeping when we get married."

Amy's winsome face flushed and she stamped her foot with annoyance. Then she smiled charmingly. "You're simply impossible, Homer," she cried. "How many times must I tell you that I'm not going to marry you?"

"Huh?"

"Now, don't be silly. I'm not going to marry you and so there's no use of our going house hunting."

"Well," sighed Homer, "then let's go house hunting to find the kind of house we'd like to go to housekeeping in if we were going to get married."

Amy burst into laughter again at this. "Who under the sun ever heard of such a wild proposition?" she asked. "What's the good of going house hunting when we aren't going to get married and neither one of us wants a house?"

"I want a house all right enough," asserted Homer, suddenly serious. "I want a house that will be a real home and I want it mighty bad. I'm sick and tired of living in a boarding house and I don't believe you're any too satisfied with your little hall bedroom, either. I'd like to have you help me pick out the kind of a house we'd both like—that would be a sort of satisfaction anyway. Come on, won't you? I know the very district and we can go there in a few minutes in my automobile. It's a fine day for a ride, too."

Amy looked at him for a moment without speaking. All the laughter was gone from her eyes. She was thinking deeply of what he had said about being tired of boarding house life. She, too, was tired and yet was Homer the man she wanted to marry? Was he the kind of a man to make a home, or the kind that would care nothing for his home after the first few months—the kind that would leave her alone in worst loneliness that she ever experienced at the boarding house, while he had a good time at his club?

"I'll go," she assented finally.

"Good," cried Homer.

It was, as Homer had said, a short ride to the section of the city that he had in mind.

"I saw the advertisement of this Oak Knoll addition," he explained, "and they were worded so invitingly that I simply had to come out and look at the section. I believe I've found the very house that we'll want. It will be a real home for us."

"But," interjected Amy weakly.

"Now don't start that," cried Homer. "We're pretending that we're engaged to be married and we are now engaged in the delightful occupation of looking for a home."

So they drew up before a little cozy, comfortable house that stood some distance from the road among a bower of trees and hedges that half hid it from sight. Homer, in high spirits, helped Amy to alight.

A young couple passing on the sidewalk, smiled appreciatively at Homer's evident pleasure.

"Looking for a home?" questioned the man pleasantly.

"Yes," answered Homer.

"Engaged or married?" went on the man.

"Engaged," Homer replied while Amy felt her cheeks kindle.

Again the couple smiled. "We're just married," said the man. "We live over there behind that hill. Come over and see us when you get settled."

"We will," declared Homer fervently.

The couple passed on while Homer and Amy walked up the hedge-bordered path toward the house. The spot was lovely and Amy felt herself deeply stirred as she looked about. It was all so homelike and comfortable that she was strongly attracted toward it. It would be a fine place in which to begin married life with Homer—if only she could be sure that Homer was the right man.

As they came nearer the house her delight in it increased. It was a cozy, inviting little place. Though new, it already had the satisfied appearance of an old settler. There was none of the rawness generally so evident about a new house. Already she felt that she was in love with it.

"Why here's a funny thing," said Homer, pointing to a little sign on the door.

Amy looked. The sign read:

**LITTLE LONESOME HOUSE.**

Beneath the sign was an arrow pointing to a little box attached to the door-knob. Homer opened the box and drew out a sheet of paper. Amy looked over his shoulder as he read it. This is what was written on the paper:

"This is Little Lonesome House. It is lonesome for a young couple to make their home in it, to brighten it up and to bring the joy of life to its rooms. The owner of Little Lonesome House is an eccentric bachelor who will give the house to the first engaged couple who opens its front door and steps over its threshold. But if they are not engaged they may not have the house. For further particulars apply to John Watkins, Third street."

Amy thrilled as she read this message and she thrilled still more as she felt Homer's eyes on her.

"Shall we enter and take possession?" he questioned.

Amy hesitated. Love for Homer was vying in her heart. She felt sure that he must be the right man and yet—and yet—

"Let's go in and look around," she suggested. "But not as an engaged couple."

Homer took the key to the front door from the mat in front of the door and opened the door. They stepped in. The house was already furnished and so charmingly furnished that at the first glance Amy fell in love with the home. It was ideal she felt. It was the most entrancing spot in the world in which to begin married life.

"See here," said Homer to her softly. "If you stand just here in the hallway you can see a long distance down the road, so you can watch for me here at night. And I'll know you're watching and if I'm tired it will give me new strength and hasten my steps."

Amy sighed. She was on the point of accepting but she was not yet quite sure that Homer was really the right man—that he was really a home loving man.

All through the house Homer pointed out the things that were designed particularly to give a woman pleasure. When they had completed their inspection, Amy sighed.

"It's simply adorable," she cried. "We'll come again tomorrow."

The next day when they again approached the house Amy saw a young couple walk up the path toward the door. Fear struck her to the heart. What if this couple should find that peculiar message from that eccentric bachelor and take the house from them? In that instant her mind was made up. She turned quickly to Homer.

"Hurry, hurry," she cried. "There's another couple going up there and they may take the house from us."

Homer stopped the machine. He turned to her with the light of hope shining in his eyes.

"Then you'll go into Little Lonesome House with me as—as my fiancée?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, yes, yes," answered Amy. "I know you're the right man now. Yesterday when you showed yourself so familiar with the house I became suspicious. Last night when we got home I called up the agent and I found that you not only own Little Lonesome House but that you designed it all yourself and fitted it all up so lovely and cozy and comfortable. No man who is not really a home lover could have done that, so I know you're the right man."

Homer's face became suffused with the light of a great joy. Amy turned her face away, awed at the light in his eyes.

"I'm mighty, mighty glad of that," said Homer.

Suddenly Amy found voice again. "But hurry, hurry," she cried. "That other couple may find that letter and then you'll have to give the house to them."

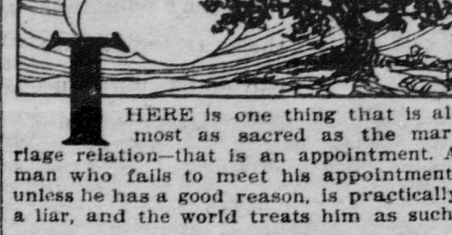
Homer simply smiled.

"That note was for your eyes, dear," he replied. "I wrote it to arouse your interest in the house—to hitch up your home loving instinct with the thought of marrying me. So naturally I wasn't going to take any chances with anyone else finding it so I took it out of the box last night before we left. Here it is."

And he pulled the note out of his pocket.

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# The KITCHEN CABINET



HERE is one thing that is almost as sacred as the marriage relation—that is an appointment. A man who fails to meet his appointment, unless he has a good reason, is practically a liar, and the world treats him as such.

## TOOTH-SOME CHRISTMAS DISHES.

For the young people many of the rich foods that are served at this time are entirely inappropriate, and a few simple desserts and puddings will be used for them. Here is one that is warranted to be reliable:

**Grape Juice Souffle.**—Mix together a pint of grape juice, a third of a cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine. Stir until dissolved; set the pan into hot water and the process will be hastened. When the mixture begins to thicken, stir in the whites of four eggs beaten stiff. Half fill small molds, then add a cup of heavy cream beaten stiff to the remainder, and fill the molds. Chill and serve without a sauce.

**Drop Cookies.**—Cream one cupful of butter and add gradually one and a half cups of sugar, then add three eggs well beaten. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in one and a half tablespoonfuls of hot water, add to the first mixture, with two cupfuls of flour mixed with a teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of salt; then add one cupful of chopped walnut meats, one cup of raisins, and one and a fourth cupfuls of flour. Drop by spoonfuls two inches apart on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

**Almond Cookies.**—Cream a half cup of butter and add a half cup of sugar creaming well together, then add one egg well beaten, one-third of a cup of blanched almonds finely chopped, the grated rind of half a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of orange juice and one of vanilla, two cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg. Roll and cut with a round cutter. Bake in a moderate oven until delicately brown.

**Another Frozen Pudding.**—Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine in a half cupful of boiling water. Cook together a cupful each of sugar and water until it forms a thread. Add this sirup to the beaten yolks of three eggs, beat until cool, then add the gelatine, fold in two cupfuls of whipped cream, then add a half cupful of sultana raisins, a cup of mixed nutmeats, freeze, and when partly frozen add a half pound of candied fruits chopped, and soaked in vanilla.

Do not hurry.  
Do not worry.  
As this world you travel through,  
No regretting,  
Fuming, fretting,  
Ever can advantage you.  
Be content with what you've done;  
What on earth you leave undone,  
There are plenty left to do.  
—P. M. Wyllye.

the yolks of six eggs slightly. Add a half cup of sugar, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and pour on gradually two cupfuls of milk, stirring constantly, cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. Put a half cup of sugar in a saucepan and stir constantly until the sugar is melted, when brown but not burned, add to the custard and let stand until all dissolved.

There is no preservative and antiseptic, nothing that keeps one's heart young like sympathy, like giving one's self with enthusiasm to some worthy thing or cause.

—John Burroughs.

## SOME NICE SEASONABLE DISHES.

**Holiday Sandwiches.**—Chop fine one small cup pickle and six olives, add a tablespoonful of capers and mix with three tablespoonfuls of stiff mayonnaise. Spread thin slices of bread with butter, and put the above mixture on half of them and the remainder spread with cream cheese; sprinkle paprika over each slice and press together. Cut in fancy shapes and garnish with parsley.

**Fruit Cake.**—Mix one pound of seedless raisins, one pound of currants, and one pound of shredded citron, flour then with half a cupful of flour. Beat ten eggs without separating the yolks from the whites; cream one pound of butter, add one pound of sugar, and when well mixed add the eggs and a pound of flour. Beat well and add one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and allspice, a half teaspoonful of cloves, one nutmeg grated, and the rind and juice of an orange and a lemon. Beat well, then stir in the floured fruit. Turn into tin molds lined with waxed paper and steam three hours; then bake one hour in a slow oven.

**Queen's Plum Pudding.**—Mix together a pound of raisins, a pound of currants and half a pound of orange peel, dust with a quarter of a pound of flour. Chop a pound of beef suet, sift three-quarters of a pound of dry bread crumbs, chop half a pound of blanched almonds, mix with the fruit, add the grated rind of a lemon, half a pound of brown sugar and half a pound of nutmeg. Beat five eggs, add half a pint grape juice, mix and pack into molds. Steam ten hours. Steam one hour before serving.

Let us never be betrayed into saying we have finished our education; because that would mean we had stopped growing. There is always the upward dimension possible for us.

—John Burroughs.

## CHRISTMAS CAKES.

The cakes and puddings which contain fruits and spices are best made some time before needed as the flavor is much better if they are allowed to season, well wrapped to keep from drying. The following one, however, is best made to be used within a day or two:

**Queen Cake.**—Cream two-thirds of a cup of butter, add one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, a half teaspoonful of cream of tartar, then add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Beat the whites of six eggs, add one and a fourth cupfuls of powdered sugar and combine the mixtures. Bake in a shallow pan 50 minutes. Cover with caramel icing.

**The President's Cake.**—Most people will feel that this is too expensive a cake for ordinary occasions; but for the holiday time or the event of a wedding will warrant a little extravagance. The ingredients are a pound each of butter, sugar browned flour sifted, 12 eggs, five pounds of seeded raisins, one and a half pounds of citron shredded, one glass of grape jelly, two teaspoonfuls of melted chocolate, one pound of candied cherries, one pound of candied pineapple, one pound of blanched almonds cut fine, one pound of pecans cut fine, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one of nutmeg, half a tablespoonful of allspice, a teaspoonful of cloves, one glass of grape juice and two teaspoonfuls of rosewater.

Soak the almonds over night in the rosewater and the fruit in the grape juice for the same length of time. Cream the butter, add the sugar, then the well-beaten yolks of the eggs, then the spices, jelly and chocolate. Next add the beaten whites and part of the flour. Roll the fruit in the rest of the flour, adding it in small quantities and mixing it well. Add the nuts last. Bake or steam for four to six hours in small or large molds. If steamed dry off in the oven slowly for an hour.

*Nellie Maxwell.*

ness of her hands, insisted that longer ones would be cumbersome. Robert Shafter's specific for a blue Monday is to whistle all the Brahms tunes he can remember. Doctor Cuyler, when very ill, replied to a relative's suggestion of the glorious company waiting him above, "I've got all eternity to visit with those old fellows; I am in no hurry to go," and old Aunt Mandy, when asked why she was so constantly cheerful, replied, "Lor', chile, I jes' wear this world like a loose garment." —Lucy E. Keeler, in Atlantic

## PROVED ABILITY IN ONE LINE

Salesman May Not Have Been Able to Speak French, But as for the Other Qualification!

The dry goods magnate was bombarding the applicant with the usual questions:

"Are you teetotal?"

"Yes."

"Speak French?"

"Yes."

"Good salesman?"

"Yes."

"Stock-keeper?"

"Yes."

"Can you tell a good lie?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, I'll give you a start."

The young man got on famously for a few weeks, until one fine morning a Parisian dame approached him and sweetly stated her requirements in the native tongue. The poor young man was flabbergasted, not comprehending a single word.

Five minutes later he was facing his indignant employer.

"This is scandalous, sir. When I employed you did you tell me you could speak French?"

"True," mildly replied the culprit, "but did not you ask me if I could tell a good lie?"

**Awkward.**

Fathers who will persist in taking their sons to the office must perforce be fully prepared to take the consequences. The other day Jones returned from business with an ugly scratch on his face, and his youngest son by his side.

"John," exclaimed Mrs. Jones, as soon as they were inside, "where did you get that fearful scratch?"

"We have been opening a lot of cases, my dear, and that was done by a nasty French nail."

"Yes, m.a.," piped a small voice and Jones wished himself dead. "I saw her scratch him; it was that French typewriter girl!"

**All Right for the Doctor.**

"Sorry, Brown," said the doctor, after the examination. "You're in a very serious condition. I'm afraid I'll have to operate on you."

"Operate!" gasped Brown. "Why, I haven't any money for operations. I'm only a poor workman."

"You're insured, are you not?"

"Yes, but I don't get that until after I'm dead."

"Oh, that'll be all right," said the doctor consolingly.—Lippincott's.

**THE GLADSTONE DELTA**

CHAS. E. MASON, Publisher.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered at the postoffice, Gladstone, Michigan, as mail matter of the second class. Published on Saturday of each week.

**HITHER AND THITHER**

The parcel post is accused for the delay in the mails which has been so frequent during the past week. The packages weigh down mail cars and prove that the service has been just what the people needed. Another year the extra business will be handled more easily and quickly after the system has given practise to the postal service.

It has been a quiet Christmas week so far trade is concerned. The peninsula, generally, has experienced a serious depression in business for which many causes exist. In Gladstone, all the local industries have been under check and the weather, too, has not been favorable. This condition is more to be deplored because the ensuing months are always the quietest of the year. The outlook is not sanguine. The copper country is facing the worst conditions, in the iron counties, trade is slow and among the lumbermen the mild fall has prevented active work.

A fellow that inadvertently opened a valve at the power plant caused a water famine in Manistique for one day last week. The valve was located between the reservoir and the river, and the water from the intake pipe was permitted to flow into the river. Both pumps were operated all day and no water was pumped.

**WHY SHOULD THEY ROW?**

The unsettled condition of the minds of the people in the Alton, Ensign and Ogontz settlements with reference to the ultimate solution of the mail problem should serve as an incentive to get the business men and the people of Rapid River in general to cause a meeting to be held with representatives from these districts and discuss the possibility of getting a rural route.

What is good for one locality is good for another. Rapid River is the logical point for a rural route to lead out of and let us get after it before the Gladstone Business Men's Association get to carrying the mail across in a row boat to Maywood.—Rapid River News.

**OUTPUT OF MICHIGAN MINES**

Michigan holds sixth place among the States in the value of its mineral production, with an output in 1912 valued at \$80,062,248, according to the United States Geological Survey, its prominence being due to its great wealth in copper and iron. Ranking second only to Minnesota in the production of iron ore, it is third in the production of being exceeded only by Arizona and Montana. It also stands first in the production of salt, bromine, calcium chloride, graphite, and sand-like brick.

In 1911 Michigan's production of iron ore was 8,945,103 long tons, valued at \$23,810,710, and in 1912 it increased to 12,717,468 long tons, valued at \$29,003,163.

The production of copper in Michigan, the value of which in the last two years has exceeded that of the output of iron ore, amounted in 1912 to 218,138,408 pounds, valued at \$185,992,837, a decrease in quantity but an increase in value of over \$8,000,000. The value of the copper produced was 45 per cent of the value of the State's total mineral output, and the quantity produced was 17 per cent of the total for the United States.

The records since 1810, or for a little than more 100 years show that the total production of copper in Michigan from date to the close of 1912 has amounted to over 5,200,000,000 pounds, about 30 per cent of the total output of the United States.

**ALL ROADS TO ESCANABA**

There will be a number of dates at Escanaba the first week in February. The U. P. development bureau will meet; so will the county grange; and some of the editors want the press association to do the same. Then State Superintendent Wright has called a teacher's institute for the fourth and fifth of the month, at which ex-Superintendent Corson of Ohio and Dr. Hoag of Berkeley, Cal., are to speak. So there should be several visitors to Escanaba during that time, and public balls will be in demand.

**YOUR TAXES ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE**

The tax rolls of the city of Gladstone are in my hands for collection and payment may be made at any time during my office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m.. The collection fee is one per cent on all taxes paid before January 10, 1914 and four per cent on all payments after that date.

JAMES D. McDONALD,  
City Treasurer.



To apply first aid to the frostbitten. If you find the water works on the hummer these cold mornings call up the plumbing department, phone 74-L.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of repairs.  
**MODERN BATHROOMS** and every convenience installed. We use only the highest grade fittings and fixtures. Skilled labor, and a \$500 bond guaranteeing the public suitable work.  
Wood sawed cheaply on our Power Saw. Ask for terms.

**GLADSTONE HEATING & PLUMBING-CO.**  
Green Block

**AND THEN SOME**

of my nicest goods remain to be sold.

**I Never Close**

out my stock, for when one barrel is empty I tap another. It is all smooth, gentle and classy. Through all the winter days my performance is continuous. I hope to see you often at Fred's Place. Office on Delta Avenue with

**Fred Anderson**

805 DELTA AVE.

**HAPPY**

Days are in store for us who live long enough to see them. I am thankful to my many customers who have been liberal in the past and ask its continuance during the

**NEW YEAR**

I wish them all prosperity during the next twelvemonth, and longer, and am their faithful servant.

**ANDREW MARSHALL**

Phone 164

If this advertisement should

**CATCH THE EYE**

of any thirsty neighbor, he will learn something to his advantage if he will communicate with the undersigned. I have a large quantity of potable drinks that I wish to close out to make room for New Goods.

**FRANK LOUIS**

902 DELTA AVE.

**On the Track of the New Year**

**N**EW YEAR'S was a long time in settling upon Jan. 1 as the proper time for its celebration. Even now, in Greece and Russia, where the Julian calendar is in force, New Year's does not arrive until twelve days after the year is well on its way in the rest of the civilized world.

The ancient Egyptians and Persians began the new year at the autumnal equinox, Sept. 22, and the Greeks of Solon's time at the winter solstice, Dec. 21, but in the time of Pericles the date was changed to the summer solstice, June 21. The Romans began the year from the winter solstice until Caesar changed it to Jan. 1. With the Jews the new year began in September in civil affairs, but in their ecclesiastical reckoning the beginning of the year dates from the vernal equinox, March 22. And, as this is astronomically the beginning of spring, the date is a logical one, and that of the 25th of March (25 being a more fully rounded number) was accepted generally by Christian nations in medieval times as New Year's.

In England Dec. 25 was New Year's until the time of William the Conqueror. His coronation happened to fall on Jan. 1, and accordingly the year was ordered to commence on that day. But the English gradually fell into union with the rest of Christendom and began the year on March 25. When in 1582 the Gregorian calendar was promulgated and definitely located New Year's on Jan. 1 most Catholic countries adopted it at once, but England did not acquiesce until 1752.

In ancient Rome New Year's day was given up to feasting and frolicking. Sacrificial fires burned continually on the altars of the twelve gods. All litigation and strife were suspended.



ALL NATIONS DRINK A NEW YEAR'S HEALTH.

reconciliations took place, New Year's calls were made and New Year's gifts bestowed. There also originated the New Year's resolution, for every Roman resolved on New Year's day to so regulate his conduct that every word and act should be a happy augury for all the days of the ensuing year.

On account of the orgies which marked the New Year's arrival not only among the Romans, but among the Teutonic races, the early Christians looked with scant favor upon the whole season. By the fifth century, however, Dec. 25 became the fixed festival of the Nativity, whereupon Jan. 1 assumed a special sacred character as the octave of Christmas day.

The giving of gifts on New Year's day has been superseded largely in Anglo-Saxon countries by the giving of Christmas gifts, but the custom still is retained in France. This custom was one of the most ancient and universally observed of New Year's day.

The druids distributed branches of the sacred mistletoe. The Roman emperors exacted gifts, and so did the English rulers down to the time of Cromwell.

The world over on New Year's it is a custom to drink to the health of one's friends.

The custom of making New Year resolutions and "turning over a new leaf" is universal and, like political platforms, is as much honored in the breach as in the observance. But the temptation which surrounds frail human beings in this wicked world are many and insidious.

What a menace to our comfort,  
What reproof to him that boasts,  
Those habits that, discarded,  
Haunt our presence still like ghosts!  
—Kansas City Star.

Afterward,  
'Twas the day after Christmas, and all through the flat  
The air was as blue as the birds on ma's hat,  
For now that the bills for the presents had come  
Pa "cussed" till he made all the bric-a-brac hum.  
—Judge.

A Christmas Tragedy.  
Just a sprig of mistletoe  
Hanging in the hall;  
Just a maiden standing there,  
Pouting lips, coquettish air.  
Wife, coming down the stair,  
Catches hubby—? ? ? ?  
That's all. —New York Times.

I have no Koumiss nor

**HOT SODA**

but any other drink that is named in the cyclopedia or the United States may be had on application to me or my representatives. Enter

without knocking, from Ninth street or Delta avenue. No red tape, but

quick action at the cabaret of

**Soren Johnson**

901 DELTA

**FINE EATING**

is enjoyed by those who partake of the choice cuts of any kind of meat that we sell. We have the best of poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens. Butter, eggs, cheese and all canned goods and condiments. We thank you for your trade, respectfully solicit your patronage for the future and wish you

**A HAPPY NEW YEAR**

**OLSON & ANDERSON**

PHONE 9

717 Delta Avenue.

**KIND FRIENDS**

For the generous patronage you have given me during the past year I am very grateful. I beg for its continuance during the coming year of

**1914**

and offering you the compliments of the Season I wish you all a

**A HAPPY NEW YEAR**

**Elof Hanson**

GROCER - PHONE 48

**MEN MAY COME**

And men may go. I would rather see them come than go. But after you have had, your choice of my abundant variety of drinks, plain or decorated, you are at liberty to depart—if you can tear yourself away. We welcome the coming and speed the parting guest. I have also something to "Kitchen" your glass.

**AUGUST LILLQUIST**

905 DELTA AVENUE

**Dicky's New Year**

**How He Came to Attend the Grown Folks' Party.**

**D**ICKY sprawled ungracefully on the floor, and at times he bestowed a sly and naughty kick upon the unresisting legs of a chair that stood near him. His first impulse was to feel sorry for doing this, his second to look around and see if any one had noticed this little outburst of temper.

It may be that the Christmas festivities of a few days before had been too much for him; but, whatever it was, Dicky was certainly cross and inclined to weep easily.

However, neither his mother nor his Aunt Gertrude noticed how he kicked the chair nor the way he scowled upon the world in general from under his tawny curls. They were absorbed in their preparations for entertaining the guests of that evening, and for once Dicky was forgotten.

"If I was going to have a party and invite all the people in the world I'd invite my own little boy, Dicky, too. I wouldn't leave him out," quoth Dicky out of the silence.

"What's that?" asked his mother carelessly, absorbed in her own thoughts. "No, no, Dicky; this is a party for mother's and father's friends. You wouldn't enjoy it."

"Oh, but I do want to come," persisted Dicky. "I've heard you all talking about it, and I want to see the new year come in the window."  
"What is the child talking about?" asked his aunt.

"The new year. It's coming in the window, and I heard mother tell how you were all going to open it to welcome it in," replied Dicky, somewhat impatient at his aunt for not understanding so obvious a meaning.

"Nothing will come in at the window, dear," said his mother gently. "It's just a pretty custom. There will not be anything for you to see, and you will be much happier upstairs in your nice warm bed."

Dicky wept a little at the time, and when the hour came for bed under the stern eye of his father he rebelliously consented to be tucked in by his nurse, although not without further remonstrances. Finding them of no avail, he sobbed his woes into his pillow, while his father and mother went below to receive their guests.

By making a brave resistance to the drowsiness that was stealing upon him Dicky managed to keep awake until the party had assembled in the parlor below. Then he crept out of bed and hung over the banisters, eagerly trying to catch sight of the brilliant people in the gathering. A man passed along the hall. Dicky thought it might be his father and scampered back to bed again as fast as his little bare feet would carry him. And then without more ado he soon fell asleep, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot."

Downstairs the hours passed merrily, and the old year drew to a happy close. First there were only fifteen minutes of it left; then there were only ten. Finally the old year had but five short periods, counting sixty seconds each, to live. The men and women gathered together showed nothing of the solemnity that underlies the merriment of all such gatherings. Four minutes, three minutes, two minutes—ah! They turned from the windows in surprise to see Dicky standing in the doorway.

He was not dressed for the party, and his little nightgown afforded scant protection against the drafts of the lower room. He was not expected at the party, either, and the expression on his father's face suggested that he was not even welcome there. These considerations might have disturbed an adult guest, but they mattered little to Dicky.

He did not look or speak to any one. Ordinarily his father's sternness would have sent him with a headlong rush to the protection of his mother's arms. Turning neither to the right nor to the left, he went to the window, and, although his eyes were closed, his little hands unlocked the catch that fastened it and opened the great casements without a mistake or hesitation.

His mother, choking back a cry, took a furred wrap and went to cover him. His father looked, half in fright, at his brother, who was standing near.

"Be careful not to wake him suddenly," said Dr. Tom. "He's walking in his sleep!"

He raised the child gently in his arms and held him in the full blaze of the great chandelier, but Dicky's closed eyelids never quivered as the light struck against them.

When he opened his eyes he was amazed to find himself at the party after all, surrounded by men and women, who all said cheerfully, "A happy New Year to you, Dicky, dear!"

He was too drowsy to be frightened, but as his father carried him back to bed the child heard the great bells of the city calling out to him:

"A happy New Year, Dicky, dear, and many of them!"

Population in United States.  
The United States at present is in no danger of overpopulation. The Japanese empire has about 50,000,000 people, and the Japanese empire is of the same area as the single state of California. The German empire has 64,000,000, and the German empire is 60,000 square miles less than the state of Texas. The United States of America could furnish room and support for at least a billion human beings. It will be a long time before the danger line is reached in this nation and the population begin to encroach upon the means of subsistence. There is no cause for immediate worry.—Exchange.

**FREE**

is a great word to conjure with among those advertisers who are anxious to get

**SOMETHING FOR NOTHING!**

I have nothing that is free except light, air and elbow room. But I do sell the best goods for as little money as any man with a large and select stock of choice wines, liquors and cigars. Shop early and late.

**P. W. PETERSON**  
711 DELTA



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

**GLADSTONE GROCERY**

"THE QUALITY STORE"

P. J. LINDBLAD, PROP. PHONE 51

**A HOT TAMALE**

is not often seen hereabouts. But I can give you, at any old time, something

**JUST AS GOOD**

If you will call on me at The Midway where I serve short orders of anything that you can drink out of a glass. I have a cosy corner for all.

**MAGNUS ANDERSON**

**...THE ICY HAND...**

of Peboan has our land in its grip. In other words, it is now winter. But you will always get the glad hand, the warm hand of welcome, at my dispensary of short, long, hot and cold drinks and plenty to eat at

The Harbor of

**ANDREW STEVENSON**

JUST ROUND THE CORNER

CURRENCY BILL WINS

SENATE PASSES CURRENCY MEASURE BY VOTE OF 54 TO 34.

6 REPUBLICANS FAVOR ACT

Contains Provision That Banks Must Accept Within Sixty Days of Its Passage—Reserve Districts Eight to Twelve—Now Goes to House.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Backed by the solid Democratic vote and the additional vote of six Republicans, the new currency bill passed, the senate by a vote of 54 to 34.

The vote was taken at 7:42 o'clock, after the senate, sitting as a committee of the whole, had approved the bill in an afternoon session.

The essential features of the currency bill as it passed the senate are as follows:

Secretary of the treasury and two members of the federal reserve board constitute the organization committee.

The committee is to designate not less than eight nor more than 12 reserve districts, in each of which a federal reserve bank is to be established. Must Write Acceptance.

Every national bank is required and every eligible bank in the United States and every trust company in the District of Columbia is authorized to signify in writing within sixty days after the passage of the act its acceptance of its terms.

National banks are required and others are permitted to subscribe to the capital stock of the reserve banks in a sum equal to six per cent. of the capital and surplus of such banks, one-sixth to be payable on call, one-sixth within three months and one-sixth within six months, the remainder subject to call.

Any national bank to signify its intention to accept the terms of this act shall cease to act as a reserve agent upon 30 days' notice.

Any national bank failing within one year to comply with any of the provisions of the act will forfeit its charter and privileges under the national bank act.

If the stock subscription by the banks is not sufficient in the judgment of the federal reserve board to provide proper capital the stock may be offered to the public, the maximum subscription being \$10,000.

Minimum capital of reserve banks is fixed at \$3,000,000.

Each reserve bank must establish reserve branches within its federal reserve district at such places as are approved by the federal reserve board.

To Be Nine Directors. Reserve banks upon deposit of any bonds of the United States will be empowered to receive circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds, with a proviso that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the amount of the capital stock of the federal reserve bank.

There shall be nine directors holding office for three years, divided into three classes, three to be chosen by the banks and the representatives of the stock-holding banks, three chosen by the banks who at the time of their election shall be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture or some other industrial pursuit, and three designated by the federal reserve board.

Reserve banks upon deposit of any bonds of the United States will be empowered to receive circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds, with a proviso that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the amount of the capital stock of the federal reserve bank.

Capital stock of the reserve banks is not transferable and cannot be hypothecated. When a member bank increases its capital stock its subscription to the reserve bank must be increased correspondingly.

After all expenses have been met, stockholders in reserve banks will receive a six per cent. dividend, which shall be cumulative. One-half the net earnings above the expenses and dividend is to be paid into a surplus fund until that fund amounts to 40 per cent. of the paid in capital.

Franchise Tax Named. Of the remaining half of the excess half 50 per cent. shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax and one-half to the United States as trustee for the benefit of depositors in failed member banks and failed member trust companies in the District of Columbia. All net earnings derived by the United States shall in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded debt.

The federal reserve board shall consist of seven members, including the secretary of the treasury as an ex-officio member and six members appointed by the president, to be confirmed by the senate. They are to be selected with due regard to a fair representation of the different geographical divisions of the country. Their salary is fixed at \$12,000 a year and the terms are six years.

The law provides that members of said board, the secretary of the treasury, the assistant secretaries of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position or employment conferred by any member bank. Two members of the board must be persons experienced in banking and finance.

Bankers Banned as Members. No senator or member of the house can be an officer or director of any federal reserve bank or any member bank during his continuance in office. No member of the federal reserve board can be connected in any capacity with

PRESTON M'GOODWIN



Preston M'Goodwin, the new United States minister to Venezuela, is now "on the job" in Caracas. He is a newspaper man of Kentucky and this is his first public office.

any bank or hold stock in any banking institution or trust company.

Among the powers vested in the federal reserve board are:

To require reserve banks to discount the discounted paper or other federal reserve banks at rates of interest to be fixed each week or oftener; to suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days and from time to time renew suspension for persons not exceeding fifteen days, any reserve requirement specified in the act; to authorize members to use reserves, federal reserve notes based on United States bonds to the extent that the board may find necessary, to grant to national banks applying therefore the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator or registrar of stocks and bonds.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 22.—General Salazar has been selected to march from Ojinaga to the Mormon colonies of western Chihuahua and sweep a path 20 miles wide, burning everything, killing cattle and horses and impressing men into the federal army. This order was received by the federal general at Ojinaga from Huerta.

Vera Cruz, Dec. 22.—The British cruiser Suffolk, with Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock on board, arrived from Tampico.

The announcement is made from federal sources that the rebels have abandoned their attack, but from another source it has been learned that General Carranza has ordered that Tampico be taken regardless of cost.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 22.—Eight hundred federal soldiers of the garrison of Guaymas, commanded by Colonel Riveros, surrendered to General Obregon of the constitutionalist army at Maytorena, according to an official dispatch received by the constitutionalist agent here from the Carranza headquarters at Hermosillo. The hundred soldiers of the same garrison surrendered on Friday. The garrison at Guaymas has become disaffected because of lack of food, unsanitary conditions and failure of the government to pay them promptly.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Conditions disclosed by its investigation of train accidents have confirmed the conclusion stated by the commission in its last annual report to congress and emphasized the need of further action by the federal government to provide greater safety for travelers and employees upon railways.

"During the year ending June 30, 1913, a total of 76 train accidents were investigated by the commission. These accidents comprise 51 collisions and 25 derailments, and caused the death of 283 persons and the injury of 1,880 persons.

"The evidence is that in many cases operating officers are cognizant of habitual disregard of rules, and no proper steps are taken to correct the evil. On very many railroads there is little or no system on inspection or supervision of the work of train service employees so far as pertains to those matters which vitally affect safety."

Washington, Dec. 19.—Postmaster General Burleson's declarations for the principle of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, outlined in his annual report, undoubtedly will be followed by a Democratic caucus in the house in January, which will decide how far the project is to be made an administration policy in congress. President Wilson has been giving the project careful study and administration supporters say he has not pressed it upon congress at this time because of the enormous expenses involved. A preliminary move will be congressional authorization to the postmaster general to make a report on the feasibility of acquiring the lines for a government monopoly.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—The poison needle man has come to Chicago. Miss Opal Hummer of Dunkirk, Ind., a student at the Bethany Bible Institute, 3535 West Van Buren street, was jabbed in the second finger of her right hand in the Union station as she was waiting for a train to take her home. The man who attacked her posed as a missionary and carried a Bible. The station was crowded and quickly there was an uproar, for Miss Hummer became hysterical. A search of the station was futile. Doctor Miller, after examination, said:

"She is plainly hysterical and her irregular heart action is probably caused by that condition. But the pupils of her eyes are dilated as though from some heart-depressing drug."

Wilson Invited to Unveiling. Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia presented to the President and Mrs. Wilson an invitation to attend the unveiling of a Civil war monument at Savannah, Ga., next April.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 19.—David S. service was rewarded by the Michigan Central railroad last year, when he was made "general agent" with full salary and no duties, died suddenly in his home here.

Grand Rapids.—Despondent because of ill health Miss Ethel Patton, twenty years old, committed suicide by hurling herself into Grand river. Miss Patton was recently compelled to give up her studies in the literary department at the University of Michigan.

Alma.—Joseph Vanvalkenburg, seventy years old, a pioneer citizen, ended his life by drinking poison. It was his second attempt at suicide in six weeks, the other attempt, made by slashing his throat, was brought on by despondency over the death of his wife.

Calumet.—As the result of the stand taken by the business men of the northern part of the copper district in backing those strikers who went to work and extending them credit, several hundred of the men have promised to return to work. The Calumet & Hecla Mining company has offered to advance wages to any of the men whose families are in destitute circumstances, or to pay them at the end of each shift. The grand jury had representatives of several of the copper mining companies on the stand, telling of relations between the companies and the men and giving testimony concerning the closing down of the mines when the strike was called; the riots of the first day and night and the second morning of the strike when the strikers drove the surface men from the mine locations and cleared out the shops.

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STATE TO SUE ROADS

MISSOURI WILL DEMAND \$26,000,000 FROM THIRTEEN RAILWAYS.

MAY GO TO SUPREME COURT

Attorney General Barker Declares That Overcharges Before Rate Laws' Validation Reach Vast Amount—Judge Suspends Decree.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 22.—The state of Missouri will demand \$26,000,000 from 13 railroads, whose injunction against the operation of the law limiting rates on passenger traffic to two cents a mile, and the law fixing maximum freight rates, were ordered dismissed "without prejudice" by the United States Supreme court.

Papers in suits for \$6,000,000, asking \$2,000,000 each from the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash and the Santa Fe, were sent by Attorney General Barker to the appropriate state courts.

Federal Judge McPherson on Saturday read from the bench an order in conformity with the Supreme court decree, which ordered the dismissal of an injunction granted in favor of 13 roads against the operation of the two laws.

Late in the day the judge suspended the entry of his decree until January 16. The attorney for the railroads announced that he would advise his clients to appeal to the United States Supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel the judge to retain jurisdiction over the suits, which should be filed to cover claims of overcharge by the railroads, covering the differences between the rates charged and the rates under the laws which were upheld and dating from the issuance of the injunction.

The railroads had at the morning hearing tried to have Judge McPherson retain jurisdiction over the suits and asked him to limit the liability of each road to the \$10,000 bond which it had filed to indemnify persons affected, if the injunction suit were lost. The judge refused. Had he agreed it would have made the maximum liability of the 13 roads \$130,000.

Sues for \$2,000,000. Between Judge McPherson's actions in the morning and his action late in the day, Attorney General Barker of this state announced from Jefferson City the filing of a suit for \$2,000,000 against the Missouri Pacific. After Judge McPherson's later action, Mr. Barker announced that he would file similar suits against the other 12 roads. That would make a total of \$26,000,000 sought by the state of Missouri.

Frank Hagerman, attorney for the roads, declared that the later order of Judge McPherson acted as a stay against the filing of further suits by the state. The reply of the attorney general from Jefferson City was the sending by mail of the papers in two other \$2,000,000 suits to be filed in appropriate state courts.

Papers in a suit for \$2,000,000 against the Wabash railroad were sent to La Plata. Papers in a similar suit against the Acheson, Topeka & Santa Fe were sent to Kirksville. This will make it possible for the suits to be filed actually today. The suit against the Missouri Pacific will be filed at Macon, where the papers have been sent.

The roads to be sued for \$2,000,000 each include the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

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MISS GENEVIEVE WALSH



Miss Genevieve Walsh, daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, has arrived in Washington with her mother and will be one of the season's debutantes.

LABOR UNIONISTS STORM CAPITAL OF COLORADO

Governor Given Five Days to Take Soldiers From Mines—Recall Petition Threatened.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 19.—Labor unionists from all parts of the state assembled here and marched on the capitol and protested against the policy of Gov. E. M. Ammons in making use of the military agencies of the state during the strike of coal miners in the southern Colorado fields.

Governor Ammons has been given five days within which to recall the state troops from the strike zone, dismiss Adj. Gen. John Chase from command of the state military department and to deliver all military prisoners over to civil authorities, under penalty of the circulation of a petition of recall.

This demand and the ordering of the demonstration of protest were the principal acts of a convention of allied trades unions. The recall threat was made in the form of a resolution introduced by the resolutions committee, and adopted unanimously by the delegates to the convention.

Characterizing the demands of the labor men as ridiculous and their claims as overdrawn, Governor Ammons positively refused to dismiss the adjutant general or withdraw the troops.

When the governor's positive stand was told to the waiting labor delegates, and they heard their committee-men state that the threat of recall petitions had no effect on the governor, "Mother" Mary Jones arose, and in fiery words exhorted her hearers to band themselves by the "righteousness of their cause, march upon the state capitol, and fling your defiance of the governor in his face."

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# The YEAR THAT LIES BEFORE

IT IS TIME TO START AGAIN,  
THE TIME TO ALL-TAKE HEART AGAIN,  
THE TIME TO DO YOUR PART AGAIN,  
THE PART YOU HAVE BEEN SHIRKING.



**T**HE year that lies before is ever the year of opportunity. The year 1914, on whose threshold we now stand, contains greater possibilities of individual growth and national prosperity than any previous year ever promised. Individual effort is encouraged by conditions inspiring confidence in results, and the nation finds incentive in its own achievements and natural blessings to misuse which would constitute a national crime. If the individual and the nation are guided by the experiences of the past as they should be, the new year will be marked by progress and prosperity such as they have never before enjoyed.

At the very outset it should be borne in mind that the individual is the fountain source of national progress and prosperity. The spring feeds the stream, streams unite to form rivers, and mighty rivers replenish the evaporating oceans. Let the spring fail, the stream dries up, the river falls, and the ocean sinks below its natural level. So the individual, even the humblest, must continue his contribution to the rising tide of prosperity, if he would draw from that prosperity for his personal needs, just as the spring draws from the ocean through the condensation of its evaporated waters—the rain that waters the land. The element of personal responsibility cannot be discounted without endangering the welfare of all—neither by the individual himself, nor by society. A proper sense of responsibility compels seizure upon every opportunity within reach.

If there has been one idea more mischievous than another, as regards individual activity, it has been the one embodied in the oft-repeated phrase, "The world owes me a living." It does if one earns it, but the world has nothing to give to the lazy, the indolent, the sluggard. In its compensation the world is reciprocal—it pays back, on the average, just about what the individual contributes, sometimes rewarding meritorious effort generously. Success comes to those only who make good. There is natural law in the business world, and obedience to that law is as essential as observance of civil law if there is to be individual prosperity. Certain it is that for violation of all law there is penalty which is sometimes severe.

Nor is there any excuse for failure to do one's part because of the apparent prosperity of others at his expense. Human experience has shown that a part of society cannot long prosper at the expense of the whole, and that a part cannot long prosper at the expense of another part. This experience has also accorded with natural law which rules on the principle of general averages, in spite of many apparent exceptions. The second great mistake lies in arguing from exceptions, a mistake which is always productive of erroneous conclusions. Exceptions but make good the rule which only can be the basis of reason which in turn, if good, excludes exceptions. Sound reasoning demands legitimate excuse which cannot be found in individual failure.

Therefore, the new year with all its opportunities appeals to you. It places responsibility on you. Its message is "It's up to you." If 1914 shall prove a year of prosperity to you, it is because you will have merited success; if, on the other hand, 1914 shall have proved a year of failure, you will have, in some measure, at least, been responsible. As with the individual, so with the nation.

Let the cynics say what they will, there's logic in the joy the world finds in New Year's. One day may be much like another, but "every day is a fresh beginning." The years come and go, bearing nearly the same freight of sorrow and failure and bitter disappointment, but always hope feels the thrill and uplift of a new chance for humanity, at the turn of the year, and all that makes life worth while is touched by hope's magic.

New Year's comes with the increase of light and the slow retreat of dark-

ness, in the northern half of the earth. It tells of another spring approaching, and who knows but it will prove the most perfect spring the world has ever seen? And there is another summer beyond which may be the ideal season, neither too hot nor chilly, free from drought and excess of rain—just what summer ought to be.

And with nature's new opportunity to fulfill the hopes of men and women comes one more chance for them, one more great division of time, which is the measure of life. They meet and greet it in joy because it is unspoiled, unmarred, altogether clean and open for a fairer and higher record than they have ever lived into any twelve-month gone by.

What if the hope of such advancement fails of realization, in the larger sense, and with few exceptions grows fainter and dimmer until it dies when the new year has grown old? There are exceptions, and they are beacons lighted for the guidance of humanity on its upward way. In the glow of these triumphs of high endeavor which enable us all to keep our dreams alive, the world discovers foothold for its climbing steps.

All this reasonableness of New Year's hopes and joys, this consciousness which is felt rather than reasoned, of the infinite possibilities of life, is especially easy and natural in America. Here the balance between good fortune and ill inclines most often to the side of joy. Here the opportunities which minister to hope are easiest to find and seize.

Always and everywhere, if mankind is not to slip back into the mire of utter ignorance and bestiality from which the race emerged before history began, there must be visions of better things in the future than the past has given. Such pictures call to the savage in his hut and the barbarian in his tent. Without hope the inner life of the world would faint and die. "Where there is no vision the people perish."

But in America these stirrings of the vital force which urges man upward and onward, despite unnumbered failures and losses, leap in the heart with new strength. The hope in the soul is in harmony with the environment of the race. Optimism is native to the soil. The continent spreads wide the fields of opportunity.

Never was the uplift and joy of the new year's coming more reasonable than it is today. Never was the outlook fairer for the progress of the nation and the world, in thought, character and deed. The old earth begins its wisest year, its richest, its best.

The close of the year brings with it a mingled feeling of gladness and melancholy—of gladness in the anticipation of brighter days to come with the advent of the new year and of melancholy in reflections on the fleeting nature of time, and the gradual approach of the inevitable goal in the race of life.

Ring out the old, ring in the new.  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true.  
That so interesting an occasion as

the departing of the old and the ushering in of a new year should be distinguished by some observance or ceremony appears but natural, and we accordingly find various customs prevail in different parts of the country and of the world. Some are of a sportive character, others serious, and in others both mirthful and pensive moods are intermingled.

One of the best-known and most general of these customs is that of remaining up till 12 o'clock on the night of December 31, either in the home, where a little family party may be gathered; in the church, where religious "watch-night" service is held, or on the street, where promenaders make merry.

In no place in the world is the celebration of New Year's eve made of so much account as in Philadelphia. In a great measure this is due to the fact that it is the "Cradle of Liberty" of the country, and the bell on Independence hall is used to announce the age of the republic with the dawning of the new year. Thousands of people congregate about Independence hall, and when the clock points to midnight and the bell begins to toll off the years, pandemonium is let loose with the firing of small arms, the tooting of horns and noises of all characters. The celebration is carried along all the thoroughfares in the heart of the city, and especially around the large public buildings, which are elaborately illuminated.

New Year's eve is a favorite occasion for social gatherings in Scotland and the north of England, and when the eventful hour has struck the guests all proceed to the house door and unbar it with great formality to "let out the old and let in the new year."

The making of good resolutions with the dawning of the new year is a very old custom, and one which has no doubt been followed with much profit. It affords a splendid opportunity to lay aside futile reflections on past imprudence and mismanagement, and to resolve for the future to do our utmost in fulfilling our duty to God and our fellow-men.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good.

Millions of Mohammedans.

Only 13 centuries have passed since the death of Mohammed and today there are 225,000,000 Mohammedans, one-seventh of the population of the globe. There are 50,000,000 in Africa, 62,000,000 in India, 30,000,000 in China, 29,000,000 in the Malay Archipelago and 250,000 in the Philippines, not to speak of the lands that are almost wholly Mohammedan in western Asia. A recent writer said: "What fires of faith and devotion must have burned in the hearts of the early champions of Islam to make them gird on the sword and fight and die for the new religion. It swept across Syria and all north Africa like the desert simoon—swift, fierce, impetuous, irresistible, destructive—only to be curbed and cooled by the waves of the Atlantic."

and screamed, the husband tackled the rat. After a full half-hour's fight he managed to smother the intruder under a sheet.

As a result of Kemmerer's many wounds blood poison is feared.—Pennsburg (Pa.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

Men and Women and Secrets.  
"A man can keep the secret of another better than his own; a woman, on the contrary, keeps her own better than that of another."—La Bruyere.

## ATTACKED IN BED BY RAT

Fierce Fight Before Rodent Could Be Destroyed, and Man Is Severely Bitten.

A monster rat, which had gained entrance into his bedroom through an open window during the day, savagely attacked and bit Russell Kemmerer, of Pennsburg, and it took half an hour of furious fighting to dispatch the vicious rodent in bed.

retired for the night when the husband felt a peculiar scratching on his arm as if some one were tugging at him.

A lamp was lighted and the room examined for a possible intruder. The Kemmerers retired again, satisfied that there was no burglar in the room; but a vicious bite on his arm caused the husband to jump out of bed a second time.

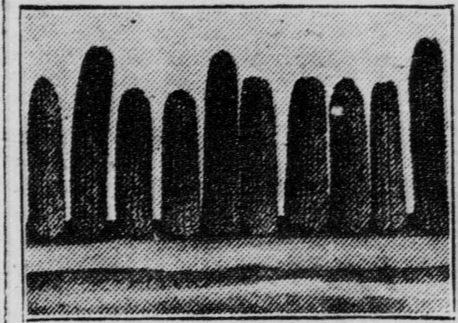
Investigation disclosed a rat in the bed. While Mrs. Kemmerer, nearly dead from fright, huddled in a corner

## IMPORTANCE OF SEEDS

No One Subject of Greater Interest to Farmer.

One Reason for General Awakening Is That Land Has Increased in Value to Marked Extent—Uniformity of Much Value.

(By A. D. SHAMEL.)  
There is no one subject related to farming of greater interest and importance to the farmer than the improvement of his general crops by seed selection and breeding. The study of these plants from the breeding standpoint is not only intensely interesting but it also usually results in awakening a keener interest in all phases of crop production, from the preparation of the soil for the seedbed and the cultivation of the growing plants to the marketing of the products. This subject is of vital importance, commercially, from the fact that it usually costs no more to grow improved varieties of farm crops than unimproved sorts, while the increase



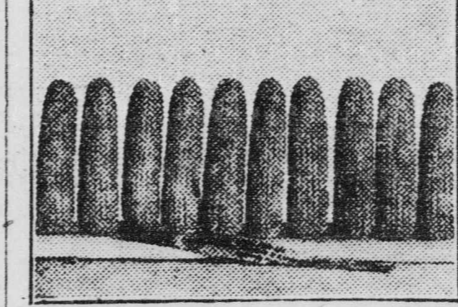
Ten Ears of Corn From the Same Field, Showing Great Variability in Type Resulting From Failure to Select Seed Properly.

in production due to the use of improved seed results in additional profit.

During the past 10 or 15 years there has been a great awakening of interest in the subject of seed selection and breeding as applied to our great general farm crops, especially corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats and other crops of wide distribution and cultivation. One reason for this awakening is that the land on which these crops are grown has increased in value to a very marked extent and it is necessary to increase the production per acre and improve the quality of the crops in order to make farming profitable. In high priced land it is necessary to grow more productive crops than formerly if one is to make a reasonable profit on the present investment.

Another reason for the awakened interest in seed selection and breeding lies in the fact that in the sections where crops have been grown for a considerable time the varieties produced on these lands year after year, where no seed selection or breeding has been practiced, have tended to run out and become unprofitable. In addition to the running out of varieties under conditions of continuous propagation without breeding, numerous diseases and insect enemies, frequently develop to such an extent that, unless resistant or immune varieties are secured by seed selection and breeding, the growing of these crops is either carried on with small return to the growers or has to be abandoned.

The most important field for the breeder's work is in the improvement of the established varieties of crops by the production of strains approximating more uniformity to the best types of these varieties. This lack of uniformity in high productive capacity



Ten Ears of Corn From the Same Field, Illustrating the Uniformity in All Desirable Characters Attained by Careful Seed Selection.

is responsible in great measure for the present low average yield of most of our crops.

In the case of corn, this variability of plants is particularly striking. A large majority of the plants produce ears of small size, irregular in shape, and light weight, which are undesirable. Many of the stalks are barren. Only a small proportion of the plants produce the maximum size and weight of ear. If every kernel produced a uniform plant and the plants bore uniform ears weighing one pound each, the average yield per acre would be about 10,668 pounds, or about 155 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The fact that the average yield throughout the corn belt is less than 40 bushels per acre is striking evidence that only a small proportion of the plants bear ears of the maximum weight.

Overhead Irrigation.  
Of 164 users of overhead irrigation in New York state, 67 are located on Long Island, according to H. B. Fullerton, in the Long Island Agronomist. He adds: "The majority of them are what careless folks call foreigners, which boiled down means that these folks have only lived in the United States part of one generation, instead of two or three."

## SWINE ON RAPE PASTURAGE

One of Best Emergency Crops Grown and Will Give Practically as Good Results as Alfalfa.

The grower of rape should insist on getting the Dwarf Essex, as this is the only variety that is suitable for hog pasture. There is a summer or bird seed rape found on the market which makes a worthless pasture and should not be used. It is possible that this has been the cause of this man's troubles, writes Turner Wright in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

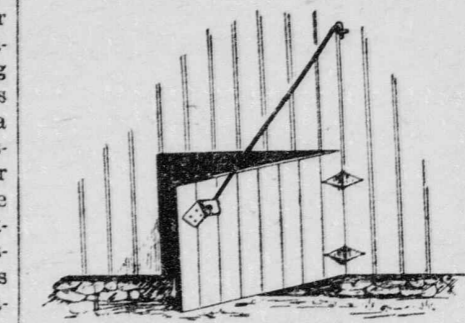
I have used rape for several years as pasture for both breeding and fattening hogs and never experienced any difficulty in getting them to eat it. If hogs that are not accustomed to rape are given no other green feed for a few days they will soon learn to eat and relish it even though they are fed a liberal amount of grain. It often happens that hogs, after learning to eat rape, prefer it to clover or alfalfa that is coarse and woody. I have often changed hogs from alfalfa to rape and from rape to alfalfa and could see no difference in the way they seemed to relish these different feeds. If the hogs are turned on the rape when it is from 10 to 12 inches high they will eat it more readily than if it is more mature.

Rape is one of the best emergency forage crops we have. A good rape pasture will give practically as good results as alfalfa. It can be sown in feed yards and lots that are used through the winter and thus not only furnish a pasture to take the place of a shortage of alfalfa or clover pasture but also provide a means of utilizing ground that would otherwise grow a crop of unsightly and worthless weeds.

## KEEP HEAVY DOORS IN PLACE

Iron Rod Used as Brace Will Prevent Sagging on Hinges—Illustration Is Self-Explanatory.

To prevent heavy doors from sagging on their hinges an iron rod is used as a brace. Take a piece of strap iron bent at right angles, with holes punched through for bolts and brace



Prevents Sagging Doors.

rod. Then a three-eighths or one-half inch iron rod which hooks in eye on one side of building. The screw eye must be secured in post or rafter tightly in a direct line with hinges, then hook in rod, tighten top and the door cannot sag.

## THREE ESSENTIALS FOR COW

Pure Water and Air and Reasonable Amount of Exercise Are Needed for Proper Development.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

Some of the leading dairy authorities may argue as they may, but many good dairymen believe that the time is past when a man with an ordinary degree of intelligence should advocate the practice of putting the cows in the stable in the fall and compel them to remain there until spring.

This practice may not prove detrimental to the individuals during the one generation that is so managed, but how about the succeeding generation and their progeny? Will they not be weakened?

The very first law of animal health is pure water and pure air and a reasonable amount of exercise, and no animal can be properly developed in all of its organs and functions unless it is provided with these three essentials.

## Hillside Crops.

Records of crops will show that the trees grown on the hillsides or at the top of elevations have a greater percentage of crop years than those in the hollow. This condition is primarily due to the air drainage or to difference of temperature between the low ground and that a few feet higher up. Experiments have shown that on still, frosty nights there has been a difference of 15 degrees in as many feet between the bottom of a ravine or hollow and the top nearby.

## The Compost Heap.

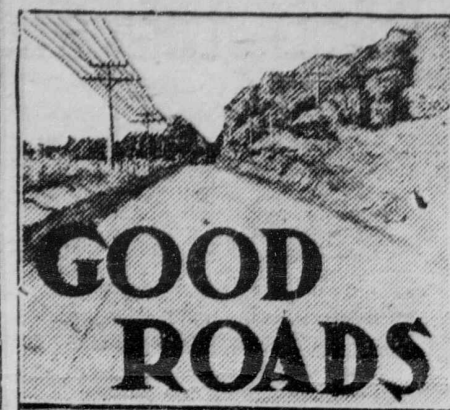
A few old fence rails, built together in a square in the garden will hold all the rubbish that is fit for decomposition. Add to it the weeds from the garden and manure and all ashes from the house. Pour the wash water over it and allow it to pack thoroughly. It will be of value for next spring, while it concentrates now all the waste refuse and prevents the hens from broad casting it again.

## Fresh Air for Horse.

Do not attempt to secure warmth in the stables by banking windows and closing everything up tightly. The horse is a breathing animal and needs fresh air, but it should be supplied without exposure to drafts.

## Expensive Laziness.

It saves a lot of work to dump the corn for cattle on the ground and let them dig it out of the dirt at their convenience, but it is a mighty expensive form of laziness.



## SURFACE DRAINAGE OF ROADS

Crown of a Road Should Be Sufficient to Shed Water Rapidly—Recommendation From Iowa.

(By PROF. J. R. DAVIDSON, Iowa Stat. Agricultural College.)

The roads should be provided with surface drainage. The cross section should be of such a shape as to shed all rain at once to the side ditches. To do this, the road must be oval or have a crown, must be smooth. The first of these is a matter of construction, and the latter of maintenance. The side drainage system should be called upon to carry as much water as possible. Water cannot be carried away by the tile drains until the water has sunk through the soil and softened it.

The crown of a road should be sufficient to shed the water readily. If the road is to be maintained and kept free from ruts and holes, less crown will do than if the road is to be neglected. The Iowa Highway commission recommended a slope one inch to one foot for a crown in the traveled way. This is sufficient for most conditions. The crown should



Well Laid Drain for Hill Road.

not be too great. A steep crown causes the travel to be concentrated at the center, where ruts will be worn and washing result. Again there is some difficulty in vehicles passing. On the side of the crown the wheels of the vehicles have tendency to grind the road down. The tops of the wheels are nearer the gutter than the bottoms. This action, together with the swerving or flow action of the lower part of the wheel, has a very marked effect.

The steeper the slope of the road the more important the crown, for there is a tendency for the water to run down the track rather than to the side. If water once begins to run down the center of the roadway it is but a short time until the road is gullied out.

## UPKEEP OF AN EARTH ROAD

Problem of Maintenance Solved Very Largely by Use of the So-Called Split-Log Drag.

(By H. R. FLINT.)

The earth road will doubtless be commonly used in rural communities for many years because of its low first cost. The ever recurring problem of upkeep of such a road can be solved very largely by the use of the so-called split-log drag.

Anyone who can use tools reasonably well can build one of these drags at a cost of four or five dollars for labor and material. Very few tools are required in making the drag, and its use is as simple and cheap as its construction. If desired, metal drags can be purchased at a somewhat greater cost from manufacturers of road machinery.

Careful use of the drag on a road that is already in reasonably good condition will almost entirely prevent trouble from ruts, mud holes, or dust, and give good service at a low cost.

## Good Roads and Distance.

The roads cannot be kept in too good a condition. If every farmer would keep up the roads adjoining his land the means of travel would be better. This is not only true for the automobiles, but for all kinds and means of locomotion. Good roads lessen the distance to town and make it possible for all kinds of products to be marketed at any time of the year.

The time will come when every road in the country of any importance will be of cement. The sooner the better. The county governments have spent enough money in the last 20 years on the roads to build good cement roads over all the principal thoroughfares within their borders.

“WHY I EMIGRATED”

THE NOTES OF A PROMINENT JOURNALIST WHO MADE A TRIP THROUGH WESTERN CANADA.

A prominent journalist from Chicago, some time ago, made a journey through Canada obtaining a thorough knowledge of the land and people and of the “boundless possibilities” that Canada, the virgin land, affords. In an American Sunday newspaper he published after his return the interesting account which we print as follows. He writes:

“Why did you emigrate from the United States?” I asked a farmer in Western Canada.

“I believe that for a poor man Western Canada is the most favorable land,” was the reply, “and I have now found that it is the Paradise of the Poor.”

The farmer, a pioneer of the west, had five years earlier left Iowa for Canada to secure a new home there. After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of that endless sea of waving wheat ears that goes on for miles before my eyes. His strong, unburned figure finds the best background in his farm itself, which is the outcome of his ceaseless activity—a pretty two-story dwelling house, a large clean stable, in the midst of a hamlet of barns, sheds and outbuildings, a useful garden overflowing with products; horses, cattle, sheep and swine on the rich pastures, and around to the horizon wheat, golden wheat.

“In Iowa?” the farmer continued, “I farmed on rented land, for at the price of \$100 per acre I did not possess money enough to buy. I might farm, I might farm as I could, more than the living for myself and family, I could not attain. Sometimes the harvest turned out good, sometimes bad, but the grand total was a bitter combat to keep want from the door. It was impossible to lay by for bad times and in spite of all trouble and work an old age free of care was not to be thought of. My death would have brought bitter poverty to my wife and children.

“I decided to break-up and go to Canada, where at least I could fight out the struggle for existence on my own land. I started out with a mule team, all my earthly possessions were in the prairie-schooner with my wife and children. Then I took up a homestead of 160 acres to which I added by purchase gradually; now as a whole I count about 3,000 acres as my own. The whole property is free of debt. I do not owe a cent to anyone. I bought my land for \$2-\$10 per acre, now I would not give it up for \$50.”

“Do you mean to say that you paid for the whole land in the five years?” I interrupted.

“In a much shorter time,” replied the farmer. “The land paid for itself, some already by the first harvest, and at longest in 3 years each field had brought in its purchase price. If you doubt that land in Western Canada pays for itself within 3 years you can easily convince yourself of the truth of my assertion. Let us assume that a farmer buys a farm of 160 A. at \$15 per A. for \$2,400. Farm machines, seed, ploughs, mowing and threshing might bring up the outlay to about \$10 per acre. If the farmer sows the 160 A. for 3 years in succession with wheat and harvests 20 bus. per acre, then the product of an A. at the average price of 75c per bu. is exactly \$15 per acre. If you deduct the \$10 outlay, you will retain a clear return of \$5.00. For 160 A. the annual excess amounts to \$800, consequently the farm has after the third harvest brought in the purchase price of \$2,400.

“Sometimes—and not rarely—the land pays for itself by the first harvest of 35 bus. of wheat bring in more than the purchase price of \$15 per acre. As in some years I harvested more than 35 bus., you can reckon for yourself how quickly I paid for my farm.”

“Would you not prefer your own farm in Iowa?” I asked.

“No,” replied the farmer, “never will I go back, in general very few American settlers return to the old home. In Iowa a 160 A. farm costs \$100 per A., \$16,000; in Western Canada \$15, only \$2,400. For the same money that you require to buy a 160 A. farm in Iowa, you can buy here in Western Canada a farm of 1,000 acres. I have money enough to buy a farm in Iowa, if I wished. But there my yearly income would be a small one, whereas here I work for a great gain. There I would only be a small farmer, here I am a large landed proprietor.”

In a corner of the farmyard I had during our conversation noticed a mound of earth overgrown with grasses and wild flowers. To my inquiry as to what it was, I received the reply: “That is the ruin of the wooden shack covered with sods, which I called my home when I settled here five years ago.”

I gathered a wild aster from the ruin and flung it into the air. In a purple-glittering line the wind drove the flower towards the fine, modern-equipped farmhouse. What a contrast between the lowly earthy hut of yesterday and charming palace of today! This contrast says enough of the unbounded possibilities, which this new land offers to the willing worker. How the poor emigrant on the open prairie, through energy and activity, within 5 years worked his way up to being a well-to-do farmer and esteemed citizen! More, the farmer did not require to say. Why did he emigrate? WHY? Why I saw the answer with my own eyes.—Advertisement.

LOOKING DOWNWARD



THE INFANCY OF THE AIR FAN.

It was the year 1912. Five thousand feet above the heart of New York city, staunch and serene at its aerial anchorage, rode the great pneumatic receiving float of the Five Continents & Australia Aerial line. In the master airigator's room on the float a group of officers were gathered around old Capt. Martin MacManus, master airigator, retired, the oracle of the line.

“My word,” said a young M. A., thumbing the leaves of an old history, “it must have been a queer world in those days.”

“What days?” asked Captain MacManus.

“The days of the land and water era,” replied the young man. “The years just preceding the aerial era. I’ve just been reading a reprint of an ancient magazine article, ‘The Sport of Aerial Navigation,’ dated 1912.”

The group of airigators laughed as one man.

“Fancy that!” said one. “Aerial navigation as a sport!”

“I was there at the time,” said Captain MacManus. “I remember. Believe me or not, as you please, but I can recall the day when all sailing was looked upon as a sport.” The captain paused and looked out through the glass wall of the room at a dirty Alaska coal-carrier, drilling her way along on the 6,000 foot level, her crew staring in bored fashion at the city beneath them. “You’re right; it was a queer world in those days, and the queerest part of it was that people could find enjoyment in a cut-and-dried business like this.

“But it was different in those days, you understand, lads,” continued the captain, his eyes on the great belt-map

actually could get excited over a flying trip in the year 1912, or thereabouts.”

The group grunted skeptically.

“What was there to get excited about?” asked a young captain.

“The danger of it,” said the captain.

“The danger?”

“Aye. ‘Tis hard to believe nowadays, but then there really was danger in the prosaic art of sailing through the air. Imagine the circumstances if you can. If every time you stepped aboard your boats and started away from earth you didn’t know whether you’d land on your feet or on your head, wouldn’t you be more interested in your business than you are?”

“Well, that was the way it was in those old, forgotten days of yore.

“Let’s try,” said the adventurous man, and he went to work and built the queerest craft you ever heard of—there are some of them in the antique section of the Aeronautical museum at Paris now—of cloth and wood, imitating the wings of the bird—and up he goes. And down he comes. I told him he couldn’t do it, said the skeptics after they’re coming home from the funeral. ‘Tis impossible.”

“But after awhile another man got to thinking about it. ‘Maybe it can be done after all,’ says he; and then he goes to work and built another machine. And up he went, and down he came, and everybody sent flowers and said: ‘Darn fool!’ It was a great day for the forists. They passed resolutions encouraging the progress of aviation. They loved the game.

“Well, after awhile more people began to try to satisfy their curiosity about the air, and there was more business for the forists; but after a time somebody made a machine that gave a man about half a chance to come down right side up after an

“Have you any last words to say, Jim?” I said, bending over his hospital cot.

“Then Jim showed himself a true hero of that age, and his words explained why men risked their neck in the sport of aviation: ‘Don’t mind me,’ says Jim; ‘but see that the Sunday papers get a picture of the wrecked machine.’”

“Did all the inventors take chances by flying their own machines?” asked one of the audience.

“No,” replied Captain MacManus. “The Wright brothers didn’t; they knew too much about the game.”

“Didn’t you ever make any flights yourself, captain?” asked someone.

Captain MacManus shook his head and winked.

“Oh, no,” said he. “That’s why I’m still here.”

prizes and had got the aviators together, the promoters would hire a field a mile long by half a mile wide and build a grand stand around it that would hold a million people, more or less. Did they pay people to come and sit for hours watching a few machines in the air? They did not. The people paid for the privilege.

“The first day never brought out the biggest crowds. People didn’t know whether anything worth seeing would happen. But suppose one of the boys took a tumble. Or, better, if half a dozen of them fell. Next day the police would have to fight for their lives to keep the falling-field clear. That’s what they called the space where the fliers landed—sometimes.

“All the gentle and refined people of the day who had the price would be out there waiting for things to happen. The ladies would be there by thousands. It was before they could vote, and they had to find excitement some way. I hope there aren’t any of those frightful accidents today, one lady would say to her friend. ‘So do I,’ says the other. ‘Oh, look! There’s one of them falling now. Here, you, don’t get in my way; I want to see, too.’”

“Was your meet a success?” says a man to a promoter of the day.

“Seven smash-ups,” was the answer. “We turned them away.”

“Sport? Why, lads, after a successful flying meet the field hospitals put out the Standing Room—Only sign. Those were the happy days—for forists and doctors.

“You may ask why the promoters ever were able to find men willing to indulge in the sport of flying in those days before Durang overthrew the law of gravitation and made air-sailing safer than the crude, dangerous travel on land or water. Well, lads, I can best explain that by a little incident in my own experience. I had a young friend who became an aviator. He was a bright young lad, and everybody said he had a brilliant career before him. By ‘brilliant career’ in those days people meant to have reporters sitting on your doorstep waiting for you to get up in the morning, and hiding in the bathroom when you went to bed at night. If this happened to you everybody said you were famous, and wives asked their husbands why they couldn’t go and do likewise. This young friend of mine—Jim, by name—saw that the quickest and surest way to become famous was to go up in the air. He did. He went higher and faster than anybody had gone before, and the papers printed his pictures all over the front page; and he came down farther and harder than any man was meant to do and live to tell the tale.

“Have you any last words to say, Jim?” I said, bending over his hospital cot.

“Then Jim showed himself a true hero of that age, and his words explained why men risked their neck in the sport of aviation: ‘Don’t mind me,’ says Jim; ‘but see that the Sunday papers get a picture of the wrecked machine.’”

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(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

HAD “THE GOODS” ON GERALD

Little Sister, After the Manner of Her Sex, Was an Eager Witness Against Small Brother.

Geraldine was a moaning patient, and her twin brother, as physician-in-chief, was dosing her, to their supreme delight, when their mother chanced to observe them. Being a Christian Scientist, she told them that they must not “play sick”—they must play pleasant games.

A few days later Geraldine ran to her mother, shocked and horrified, exclaiming: “Mother, Gerald said an awful bad word!”

The mother turned toward the boy, who had sulkily followed his sister, and who now sturdily declared: “I didn’t!”

“Yes, he did, too,” protested the girl, dropping her voice to a sepulchral whisper. “He said ‘Doctor.’”

ERUPTION DISFIGURED FACE

Lock Box 35, Maurice, Ia.—“In the spring of 1911 our little daughter, age five years, had a breaking out on her lip and part of her cheek that we took for ringworm. It resembled a large ringworm, only it differed in that it was covered with watery blisters that itched and burned terribly, made worse by her scratching it. Then the blisters would break through and let out a watery substance. She was very cross and fretful while she had it and had very little rest at night. When the eruption was at its worst the teacher of the school sent her home and would not allow her to attend until the disfigurement of her face was gone.

I wrote and received a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which we used according to directions, and they gave instant relief, so we bought some more. It gradually grew better. We kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in three or four months the child was entirely cured.” (Signed) Mr. Henry Prins, Oct. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card “Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston.”—Adv.

All Is Fish to the Net.

“Catch anything while you were away on your vacation?”

“Sure, I did. It weighed 28 pounds. You catch anything?”

“Uh-huh. I told you I would. She weighs 130 and her dad’s worth half of a street railway company, an electric lighting plant and two breweries.”

Found a Flaw.

Little Pierre had been taken to the seaside and expressed himself on his return as disappointed with the ocean.

“What’s the matter with the sea?” asked his surprised father. “Isn’t it big enough, my boy?”

“Yes—but it has only one shore.”

Suits Him, All Right.

Mrs. Enright—She says small checks will be in fashion for new fall suits.

Mr. Enright—Thank heaven!—Puck.

Many a man has killed himself from overwork inventing labor-saving machinery.

A simple remedy against coughs and all throat irritations are Dean’s Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at all good Druggists.

A teaspoonful of gossip will taint a kettletful of pure truth.

STOP BEGGING IN FRANCE

Authorities Have a Scheme Which They Think Will Tend to Alleviate the Evil.

Every now and again, when we go round to the Paris Police Prefecture to see and hear the record of the city’s happenings of the day, an official remarks: “You won’t want this, gentlemen, I take it? The usual story. Dead beggar in the garret, money in the mattress.” A journalist inquires: “How much?” The amounts vary from one hundred pounds to a couple of thousand, and newspaper interest in the occurrence dies with that.

But the authorities here have been working on a scheme for the suppression of fraudulent begging. There are far too many beggars in Paris, who leave considerable sums of money behind them when they die. These people have invariably been helped, if not entirely supported, by the Assistance Publique for years, or at all events for many months (in other words, the taxpayers, theategoers and racegoers have been keeping them), the charitable have placed money in their grimy hands, and when the police find the inevitable sum of money hidden in the mattress or elsewhere in the inevitable grimy garret, it is inevitable that legitimate heirs appear, who prove their near relationship to the dead man or woman, and carry off the money, to the public loss and their own private gain.

A scheme is now being prepared for a bill which shall allow the Assistance Publique to recover, for help given, from the estate of one of these assisted persons. Of course, if the bill pass, and the socialists will doubtless raise sentimental objection to its passing, because it will be quite a simple and practical bill—of course, if the bill be made law the beggars will find some way round it. There never was, nor will be, a cleverer beggar in the world than the successful street beggar of Paris. He can give you change for a gold coin if you need it, without the least self-consciousness or lack of self-respect, and there are few street beggars who have quite the impudence for that.—Paris Letter, London Press.



“Believe me, lads, you see nothing like it in these blase days. People actually could get excited over a flying trip in the year 1912 or thereabouts!”

of the world, on which tiny electric bulbs of many colors moved in accordance with the movements of the line’s crafts. “You see, in those days people were still curious. You don’t understand what that means. Since Durang overcame gravitation, and we’ve been able to go everywhere in less than no time, we’ve lost the instinct of curiosity. We’ve seen it all. In 1912 the human race was badly afflicted. People wanted to see everything they never had seen before. For one thing they wanted to see how far a man could fall without breaking his neck. That’s what made them look upon aeroplane flying as a sport.

“There was a long time, you see, when men actually didn’t know whether they could sail the air. They were afraid of the air. The earth they had mastered, and the water, too. They had no fear of rolling over the ground at 60 miles an hour in trains, and they weren’t afraid to go out on the water in small boats. But take them twenty feet up in the air, with nothing solid under their feet, and immediately they began to sigh for home and mother. It was: ‘Let me down; this is too far away from the world I was born on.’ They were terribly afraid of the gentle air.

“But there was, as I’ve said, that instinct of curiosity to drive them on. ‘Can we fly?’ says one man to another. ‘No,’ says the other. ‘Why not?’ says the first. ‘Because we’re not birds,’ was the answer. ‘I don’t know,’ says the first; ‘let’s try it and see.’

“Then they began to try. Ah! those were the days with the romance in them. Believe me, lads, you see nothing like it in these blase days. People

ascend. Ah, then was when the world began to get interested. You see, before then there had been nothing to arouse the curiosity in the fact that a man was attempting to fly. Everybody knew what his finish would be. There was no novelty in watching what could only end one way; and that was in the days when the world was young and crazy for novelty. But with the coming of the first air machine that gave a man a chance to come back to earth otherwise than on his head, then there was something to feed the curiosity, and then was when the excitement grew warm and air-sailing was looked upon as a sport.

“You may think from this that people were blood-thirsty in those days, but on the contrary they had traveled far from the days of the old Roman arena. The Romans turned thumbs down if the show was dull; but the people of the age of 1912 only fought one another for souvenir pieces of the aeroplane in which their favorite aviator, as they called them then, had been killed. Civilization had made vast strides.

“The sport of it worked this way: Some financiers under the name of some club would advertise what they called an aviation meet. They would offer money prizes, for this was in the days when people would do anything for money. There would be prizes for the longest flights, the fastest flights, the highest flights, and so on and so forth, until there was nothing a man in a flying machine could do that wouldn’t bring him a prize, except one thing—he mustn’t come down on his head; if he did the prize went to somebody else.

“After they’d advertised all these

Heard on the Train. “Does your boss ever find fault with you?” “Never.” “He must be a fine sort of a man.” “He is; I work for myself.”

Simple Method. “How do you tell mushrooms from toad-stools?” “I wait till next morning. If I’m here they were mushrooms. If I’m in heaven they were toadstools.”

Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A conceited man is never so happy as when he is given an opportunity to place his conceit on exhibition.

GO TO, WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer’s son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada’s grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

GEO. A. HALL, 123 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Canadian Government Agent.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That’s Why You’re Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER’S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted

BOY WANTED to tack up signs in your neighborhood. Good pay. Signs specially tailored with your name. A. H. J., Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

Milwaukee Directory

RAT-EXIT Most Economical and Effective Remedy. In Self-sealing boxes, convenient to handle. At all drug stores, 15, 25 and 75c. Manufacturers Milwaukee, Wis.

RUBBER and STEEL STAMPS

SEALS, STENCILS, ETC.

50 cents in postage stamps brings 10 you prepaid an ink pad and rubber stamp of your name and address. A time saver that is handy, useful and convenient for marking books, papers, packages, stationery, etc. Will last a lifetime. Send for catalogue. THE SCHWAB STAMP & SEAL COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisement for Castoria 900 Drops. Includes text: 'ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promote Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act. Exact Copy of Wrapper.'

Advertisement for Castoria. Includes text: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. H. Hatcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.'

Advertisement for PISO'S REMEDY. Includes text: 'PISO'S REMEDY Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. 25 CENTS.'

Advertisement for Patents. Includes text: 'PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Book free. High class references. Best results. W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 52-1012.'

**HIBBING'S PRESIDENT IS ACTIVE FOR HOME TRADE**

Victor L. Power, well known in this city, is president of the village of Hibbing, over on the Mesaba range, and is apparently the right man and in the right place. In changing the village boundary lines several million dollars' worth of property had inadvertently been left off the assessment rolls and not been discovered until after Mr. Power was elected president. Immediately he got busy looking after the interest of his constituents, with the result that he found a large amount of taxable property was not being assessed at all and the village was out \$30,000 in taxes on account of this oversight. He at once set the machinery in motion to see if this amount could be collected.

Mayor Power, as the newspapers of Hibbing are pleased to call him, has recently struck another popular chord with the tradespeople of his community, one that could be emulated in other communities with a great deal of benefit to those communities. He has let it be known that employees of the village must not patronize mail order houses to the detriment of the home merchant or they are liable to lose their jobs. Mr. Power certainly displays a great deal of nerve in the stand he has taken; but where is the man who is interested in the prosperity of his own town will dare say that he is not absolutely right?—Iron River Reporter.

**BIG LAND PURCHASE**

One of the largest land sales which ever took place at Sault Ste. Marie was that embracing about 200,000 acres of land in Chippewa, Luce, Iron, Dickinson, Marquette and Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad Company. It was sold to a newly formed company known as the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Land Company, at a price of \$650,000. The business offices of the new land company will be in Detroit.

**COPPERDOM WANTS BIG GOVERNMENT ARMOR MILL**

The significance to the copper country of the campaign launched by the Copper Country Commercial club for the establishment on Keweenaw point of the \$7,000,000 armor plate plant proposed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, cannot be overestimated. Here is an industry which will employ from 4,000 to 5,000 skilled men, at a high rate of wages, and whose permanency is assured. It will mean not only employment for any excess labor which the copper country may ever produce, but it will necessitate the bringing in of several thousand new workers, with their families, an increase in population which may be very conservatively placed at 12,000.—Mining Gazette.

And then a considerable quantity of armor might be used for local purposes.

Horehound and cherry cough candy. Cough syrup of all kinds for colds and coughs.

LABAR & NEVILLE

**TARIFF REDUCES PRICE OF 1914 SUGAR BEETS**

Manager G. W. McCormick of the Menominee River Sugar Co. has issued this circular to beet growers.

"The directors of the company have decided to continue to run the factory next year and in accordance with their policy will pay as high a price as is possible for sugar beets."

"The new tariff law which takes effect March 31, 1914 cuts the duty on sugar 35c per hundred pounds, therefore reducing the value of sugar thirty-five cents per hundred and as a ton of good average beets produces about 240 pounds of sugar, this cut in duty will therefore reduce the value of beets about eighty-four cents per ton. As you know we have been paying six dollars per ton for beets. We will not ask the farmer to stand this full reduction of eighty-four cents per ton, we propose to stand our share; we will stand forty-four cents of it and will ask the farmer to stand forty cents per ton. Our contract for 1914 will guarantee the grower five dollars and sixty cents per ton for his beets and we will pay the freight."

"Both the farmer and the company have to meet the competition of foreign countries, where labor is paid from one third to one-half as much as it is in this country, and if this industry is to continue and succeed, both on the part of the farmer and the factory we must work together and each help the other get better results wherever possible.

"The tariff bill which the present Congress recently passed cut down the protection on practically every crop the farmer raises, in fact cut it all off from some, and now everything points to the fact that the prices of all farm crops will go to lower levels."

**WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR**

and assure you that we still have as always, the largest and best variety of **MEN'S GOODS** in wearing apparel and furnishings to be found in Delta county.

YOURS FOR SOLID VALUE



**DIRECTORY.**

**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 Minnawasca Furniture Co's store.

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

**CHAS. E. NEBEL & SONS**  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
Plumbers, House Movers, Contractors and Builders  
Let us Figure on your Job  
—SEE—

**E. F. SCHILLING**  
For Dancing parties or Musical entertainments of any kind.  
Music Guaranteed. 38 tf

GLADSTONE LODGE NO 163

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**  
Meets every Tuesday in Castle Hall  
820 1/2 Delta Ave.  
**BUSINESS MEETING DEC. 30**

**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, 838 Mary St.  
9 to 12 a. m. daily, Sundays included.

**NOVELTY SUITINGS**  
I have just received a quantity of the latest 1913 fabrics, and invite the ladies of Gladstone to look over my new suit patterns.  
**C. A. WALZ**  
Merchant Tailor

GREAT SCOTT CAN'T YOU SEE IT?  
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR COAL  
THE RETAIL COALMAN  
**C. W. DAVIS**  
PHONE 7.

**Personals**

Miss Loretta McCarthy arrived home Saturday from Marquette where she completed her course at the Northern State Normal. She is engaged to teach in the public schools of Iron River Mich., after the Christmas holidays.

Alex Peterson, who has been laid up for a couple of weeks with varicose veins, is able to be around again.

H. W. Blackwell left Thursday morning for Menominee, where Mrs. Blackwell has been spending the week with her relatives. They return Monday.

For a bad stomach use Penslar Dyspepsia tablets. They will fix you up.  
LABAR & NEVILLE'S.

Al Cornell returned last week from Marquette, where he spent the summer, and will remain here for a time.

Dan Call, formerly among the residents of Gladstone, was one of the recent small pox victims at Manistique. He had a hard case, but is out again.

Fill your bin with coal before the cold weather comes. Anthracite, soft and Pocahontas.  
C. W. DAVIS, Phone 7.

John A. Campbell was discharged from quarantine Sunday. Mrs. Campbell, who is still in quarantine, had but a light case and will soon be out again.

James P. Barrett arrived from St. Joe, Idaho, to spend a couple of months with his family here.

Earl Barry, the Misses Doris Wolfe and Dorothy Mason returned Tuesday night from Appleton, where they are attending Lawrence college.

Phl Goldstein returned Monday from a brief visit to Minneapolis to spend Christmas.

Miss Vetta Folsom was in Escanaba Monday.

The Misses Grace Farrell and Margery Fraser returned Saturday from Crystal Falls to spend the holidays here.

Miss Ruth Benesh is home from the normal for Christmas.

"IS-OL-DE" perfume, the everlasting odor. 33

Dr. F. W. Stellwagen left Wednesday for Wayne, Mich., to spend a couple of weeks at the old home.

Mrs. B. B. Sword and family left Monday to spend Christmas with relatives at Faithorn.

P. L. Burt was in Rapid River last week in the interests of the Gladstone Heating & Plumbing Co.

Miss Minnie Winter left Wednesday for her home in Garden after visiting here.

Miss Helen Bidwell is home from Chicago for a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Agnes Elquist, who has been studying in Chicago this season, returned Friday to enjoy her vacation at home.

Mrs. Frank Racine of Escanaba died Sunday night. Her sister Mrs. Gauthier of this city, was called thither. The funeral was held on Wednesday.

Penslar Remedies sold and guaranteed by  
LABAR & NEVILLE'S.

August Lillquist was in Escanaba on business Monday.

A. P. Smith was over from the county seat for a short time Monday.

Nelson Hall, of Isabella was in town Monday on his way to visit relatives at Perkins.

W. J. Mottell left Tuesday evening for Mattson, Wis., to spend the week at home.

John Van Mill, Jr., and family left Tuesday to spend Christmas at Phlox, Wis.

Miss Nettie Peterson left this morning to visit friends at Iron Mountain and Norway for a week.

Miss Kathleen McGee returned Tuesday night from Oshkosh, where she is a student of the Wisconsin normal, to spend the holidays.

Henry Stenstrom has been ill this week with tonsillitis.

Ivy Mackin was operated last Friday at St. Francis hospital for a growth in the neck. He is improving and returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Burgess and the baby went up to Soo this morning to visit her parents over Sunday.

"Fade-Away" Foam for pearly teeth. 33

C. H. MacLaurin is spending Christmas with his parents in Manistique.

Herman Helsing arrived Tuesday from Duluth to remain until Monday.

Earl Lavelle is spending the Christmas vacation at his home here.

Mike Anton and Otto Carlson, who have been working at St. Joe, Idaho, returned Sunday to stay until spring.

Floyd Raymond is spending Christmas week with his mother, Mrs. Kenneally.

Charles Stitt left Monday for Detroit to spend his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Dayton, of Grand Rapids, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. G. C. Ogden.

Miss Althea Whybrew was in Escanaba today.

Miss Althea Whybrew returns Monday to St. Paul, after spending Christmas with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark McFarland of Green Bay are visiting her relatives here till Monday.

G. W. Jackson was in Escanaba on legal business yesterday.

George Rice has returned from Nahma where he spent the summer and fall.

R. W. Nebel was down from Manistique this week to spend Christmas with the family.

Saxo salve for eczema and all skin affections guaranteed by  
LABAR & NEVILLE

Charles E. Nebel went up to Rhinelander Monday on business, returning Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jackson of Gladstone were in the city Saturday enroute to a visit at Crystal Falls. Miss Laura Eastien returned to her home at Elmwood, Mich., following a visit in the city and at Gladstone.—Escanaba Mirror.

C. A. Barker was in the city Monday. Eina Erickson and Russell Hetrick returned Saturday from M. A. C. for a brief vacation. College reopens Jan. 6.

Dr. A. H. Kinmond left Saturday for St. Johns, Mich., to spend Christmas at home.

IS-OL-DE perfume, the everlasting odor. 37

Sam Shepard went to Minneapolis Monday to spend Christmas with his family.

Miss Mary McCarthy, who is engaged as supervisor of music and drawing in the public schools of Independence, Iowa, is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents here.

Miss Eunice LaPointe was in Escanaba Sunday.

Miss Minnie McCarthy left yesterday for Ishpeming to visit her parents until after the New Year.

We wish to thank our friends and customers for our best Christmas business in Gladstone. We hope you had a merry Christmas and that you will have a happy New Year.

LABAR & NEVILLE'S  
Jacob Landis of Isabella was in the city Monday on business with the Cloverland Co.

Mrs. C. W. Lightfoot left last Friday for Concrete, Wash., called by the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. Dudley Green.

"Fade-Away" Foam for pearly teeth. 37

Sam J. Viets was down from Rapid River today.

William Sells, accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Jennie McKelvie, both of Gladstone, arrived in the city Monday, and will be holiday guests at the home of the former's son, Dr. E. Sells. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Williams of Gladstone, were in the "live wire city" Wednesday, enroute to Thompson, where they will visit for several days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Williams—Manistique Record.

Handsome and beautiful decorations. Keep the sunshine in your homes; have Hite decorate the walls from his big stock of 1914 Wall Paper. Phone 15-J.

Robert McPherson of Rapid River is visiting friends in Menominee.

A daughter was born yesterday morning, Dec. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lemieux.

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO  
**SELL WOOD CHEAPER**  
Than Anyone Else in Gladstone Can. Call up  
PHONE 45  
and get Our Prices before Buying WOOD.  
**THE NORTHWESTERN COOPERAGE AND LUMBER COMPANY**

**CLOVERLAND**  
is the Upper Peninsula but the  
**HEART OF CLOVERLAND**  
is the Cloverland Milling & Supply Company, makers of the Best Flour in Cloverland and dealers in all the products of Cloverland who wish a Happy New Year to all the Dwellers in  
**CLOVERLAND**

**LUMBER**  
LATH, SHINGLES, CEMENT, LIME  
BRICK AND ALL OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS  
CARRIED IN STOCK  
LET ME FIGURE ON YOUR HOUSE BILLS  
**C. W. DAVIS**  
Phone 7 **GLADSTONE, MICH**  
**REAL ESTATE** Business and Residence Lots for sale on easy terms. C. A. CLARK, Agt

**ESCANABA TRACTION COMPANY**  
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN  
**First Mortgage 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds**  
Authorized, \$600,000 Outstanding, \$365,000  
Dated August 12, 1909. Due \$10,000 annually January 1, 1914 to 1933 inclusive. Balance 1934. Interest payable January 1, and July 1 at First Savings & Trust Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Trustee. Coupons bonds, \$1 000 each, subject to call at 103 and interest on any interest-paying date. Bonds may be registered as to principal.  
**MATURITIES**  
\$10,000 due Jan. 1, 1915 \$5,000 due Jan. 1, 1921 \$5,000 due Jan. 1, 1928  
10,000 due Jan. 1, 1916 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1922 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1929  
10,000 due Jan. 1, 1917 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1923 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1930  
10,000 due Jan. 1, 1918 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1924 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1931  
5,000 due Jan. 1, 1919 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1925 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1932  
5,000 due Jan. 1, 1920 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1926 5,000 due Jan. 1, 1933  
5,000 due Jan. 1, 1927  
We recommend these bonds for the following reasons:  
1. Absolute first mortgage on entire property.  
2. Net earnings equal to more than three and one half times the interest charges on First Mortgage Bonds.  
3. By reason of the serial payment 33 1/3 per cent of the authorized issue will be retired by maturity.  
4. Economy in operation through ownership of valuable water powers on the Escanaba River.  
5. Small bonded debt.  
6. Efficient and experienced management.  
7. Freedom from competition.  
8. The company agrees to pay the normal federal income tax on the coupons on these bonds.  
**NET EARNINGS FOR 1913 WERE THREE TIMES THE INTEREST CHARGE ON OUTSTANDING BONDS**  
**PRICE ON APPLICATION**  
**Edgar, Ricker, & Co.**  
Investment Securities  
Free Press Building  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
Subscriptions for these bonds will also be received by the  
**ESCANABA NATIONAL BANK, Escanaba, Mich.**