THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, PUBS.
BIRMINGHAM, FRIDAY, MARCH 22

CITY OFFICIAL PROVED HERO

Sailors Do Well to Honor the Memory of Thomas Powell, Brave Rescuer of Seamen.

One of the dramatic incidents of the "great storm" that devastated England in 1703 was the rescue of 200 seamen from the Goodwin sands. Charles Y. Talman, librarian of the United States weather bureau, describes it: "Several vessels were stranded here at low tide, and their men could be plainly seen from Deal, walking about on the sands or clinging to the wreckage, signaling for assistance before the rising waters should ingulf them. Their appeals were not heeded at first, for the boatmen of Deal were only concerned with gathering the booty that the sea had brought them, and cared nothing for the lives of the wretched sailors. It was an age in which shipwrecks were an important source of revenue to dwellers on the British coasts, and the professional wrecker still flourished. Only one man was moved to pity—Thomas Powell, mayor of Deal, a humble soap-seller by trade.

"Powell first appealed to the custom house authorities, who refused to send out their boats upon an errand of mercy; then he called a number of citizens about him, and by an offer of 5 shillings a head for all who should be saved from the wrecks, succeeded in enlisting a numerous party of rescuers. He next proceeded to seize by force the custom house boats as well as several other boats that were being used in gathering plunder, and then equipped he brought ashore as many of the unfortunate sailors as possible, though hundreds perished before they could be reached.

"These he fed and lodged at his own charge, as the queen's order for sick and wounded seamen declined to do anything for them. The next day several died, and were buried—again at the expense of the magnanimous mayor—and the rest he provided with the means of reaching London. Long afterward he was reimbursed by the government."

Chinese View of Millinery.

Speaking to a Chinese gentleman the other day an Englishman asked him if the Chinese ladies will emulate the men and go in for western headgear in reply he beamed a smile most childlike and bland.

"Pressed for something more definite, he remarked: "Did you not know that it is a well-known fact among the Chinese that the reason so many European husbands look harassed and careridden and the further reason why so many of your young men refrain from marriage is this very question of millinery? Ladies' hats cost so much that they spell ruin and so we Chinese have told our women folk that we absolutely forbid them to follow western fashions in this regard, whatever they may do in other directions."—Tokin News.

Animals Sense Danger of Storm.

Horace Smith, a prospector, who annually makes a visit to the Covina valley, Cal., from the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre mountains, says that the tree squirrels, skunks and practically all other animals found in the interior wilds have forsaken the mountains and have come down to the foothills, where they are burrowing deep in the earth to protect themselves from a great storm that is brewing. The prospector is borne out in his statement by several old mountaineers who have noticed the same thing.

"I have noticed this fear on the part of animals several times in my mountain experience," said the prospector, "and each time there has been a storm in the interior mountains."

Penguin Wedding.

Dr. Charcot devoted a section of his lecture on Antarctic experiences to the amusing antics of the penguins, which he said were very much like human beings in their behavior.

Sometimes a couple of betrothed penguins could be seen seated close together in lovelike fashion in a recess formed by blocks of ice and observation had shown that subsequently the same couple attended before a third penguin, who might be called the clergyman or the registrar, for the positions of all three were similar to those occupied by the minister and the bride and the bridegroom at a wedding.—London Daily News.

Not for the Plumage.

The Ancient Mariner had shot the albatross.

"Well, what of it?" he said, brazenly; "I did it to oblige Sam Coleridge I wasn't going to stand here and see a great poem knocked into a cocked hat for lack of incident."

Which seems to show that occasionally it is necessary for somebody to furnish the Frightful Example.

Heads for the Average Man.

"The average man will call 'heads' when a point is to be decided by a toss," said the traveler. "For a season I had a lot of night journeys with trains through and there weren't enough lower berths to go around. About every fourth night some one of three of us had to take an upper.

"I always put a dollar, falls up, on my knee and covered it with my hand, letting the other fellow do the calling—and I seldom lost. I suppose if the phrase ran 'tails or heads,' it would be the other way."

Only the Heir.

The father had gone away and left his only son in charge of the shop.

"Are you the head of the firm?" asked the man with a sample case who had just come in.

"No, sir," remarked the young man with a smile. "I'm only the heir of the head."

Never Dared Try It.

Teck—Does your wife get angry if she is interrupted while talking?

Peck—How should I know?—Boston Evening Transcript.

FACE LONG SESSION

Congress May Sit Until After National Conventions.

SUPPLY BILLS ARE FOUGHT

Deadlock Between House and Senate Might Leave Departments of Government Without Any Visible Means of Support.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—This year in congress there has been a disposition to tack "extraneous legislation" onto the appropriation bills. Under the Republican rule no legislation was put on the supply measures except that which the party members claimed had a rightful place there. Years ago there was adopted in congress what was called the Holman rule prepared by Representative Holman of Indiana, "the watchdog of the treasury." This rule allowed legislation to be put on the supply measures provided it was intended to decrease government expenditures. The Republicans repudiated the Holman rule, but the Democrats have reinstated it.

The army appropriation bill carries legislation reducing the cavalry of the army from 15 regiments to 10, and it contains some other legislation which the Republicans say is "extraneous." The senate is Republican and it seems to be opposed to the action of the Democrats in attaching legislation to the supply measure. There are arguments for and against the course which the Democratic majority in the house has followed. Perhaps the right and wrong of the thing aside, the fact remains that the senate is likely to get at logerheads with the house over these matters and as a result it may be that congress will sit until a time long after the national conventions have been held.

Produces New Situation.

If either house wishes to do it, it can hold up appropriation bills and by refusing to sanction them can leave departments and branches of government without visible means of support, provided, of course, that adjournment comes before the supply bills have been sanctioned. If the senate shall agree with the house and pass the appropriation measures with their riders it is possible, perhaps even probable, in one or two instances that the president will veto the bills which he does not like. If he should veto the army bill, for instance, because of attached legislation of which he disapproves, the army officers and the 60,000 to 70,000 enlisted men would be left without a cent of pay, and more than this, there would be no money for the purchase of supplies. This thing did happen once away back in the time of President Hayes. He vetoed an army appropriation bill because it had a rider on it to which neither the president nor his party could subscribe. The matter which was put onto the bill at that time, however, was to some extent political and controversial in its nature. Nothing has been put onto the appropriation bills this year which is not either directly or indirectly connected with the service for which the money supplied by the bill is voted. It is said that there has been no situation just like this within the memory of the oldest member.

Indians Visit Taft.

President Taft was visited a day or two ago at the White House by three bands of Sioux Indians from the Siseton, the Pine Ridge and the Rosebud agencies. The braves of the Pine Ridge were led by Jack Red Cloud, son of Old Red Cloud, who died a year ago and who in his day was one of the great warriors of the Dakota nation. Jack was dressed in the clothes of civilization. In a way he looked well enough, but not altogether comfortable. This son of a warrior of many battles has seen some fighting himself. He was "out" with the bands of Kicking Bear and Short Bull in the last uprising against the whites in the days of the Ghost Dance craze. The last time that one white man who was at the White House when the Indians called saw Jack Red Cloud, the Indian was tearing the down the trail leading past the trader's store at Pine Ridge and emptying his Winchester with a gleeful expression of the terror that he was causing.

At the time of Jack's escapade in December, 1890, he was not thirty years old and he was full of war and enthusiasm. He led left the hostile camp beyond White Clay Creek bent on a frolic on his own account. On his pony, painted, red flanneled, and feathered, he dashed through the agency emptying his gun and nearly scaring the lives out of half a dozen newspaper correspondents who happened to be in the trail.

Sullenly Surrenders.

Young Red Cloud on that day circled the agency, and before the troops could kill him or arrest him he took himself out of danger line, headed straight for the hostile camp.

The day of the Indians' call on the president, General Miles woken up Pennsylvania avenue through a snowstorm looking not much older than he did when he was in command of Pine Ridge agency twenty-one years ago last December and January. He was told that Jack Red Cloud was at the White House and said that he would like to see him and that if he was as good looking man as his father he must be a fine, upstanding Indian. The general recently received a letter from Short Bull, one of the Sioux chieftains who led his tribe on the warpath against the whites immediately following the killing of Sitting Bull by the Indian police near Standing Rock Agency. Short Bull is now leading a lazy life of retirement on the agency. His warpath days are over.

While the Sioux were still on the warpath early in the month of January, 1891, Red Cloud, Jack's father, who was too old to go on the warpath no matter what his yearnings were, was sent out by his military authorities to the hostile camp to use his best endeavors to induce the Indians to surrender without further fighting. There had been a fight at Wounded Knee, where ninety of the Seventh cavalry were killed and wounded, and where Big Foot's band of Sioux virtually had been wiped out of existence. The authorities did not want any more of it, if they could bring the thing to an end peaceably. Red Cloud went out on his mission and when he came back he said that his appeals had been of no avail.

Craft of the Redskin.

After the surrender one of the Sioux warriors was asked what Red Cloud said to them when he was delivering the soldiers' message asking for peace. Did he deliver it? Not if the youths of his tribe tell the truth. They said that the chief came to them and that his bleary old eyes lighted and his voice rang young when he told them that war was for men, and peace was for cowards.

An attempt was made after the surrender to get Red Cloud to tell the story of the Fetterman fight, in which he led the Sioux. Jack Red Cloud brought to his father a granddaughter who spoke English, and she was asked to act as interpreter, but the old man refused to tell the story, saying that it was not for a warrior to boast, and then he added that some white man might tell the story.

It was not long after the Civil war that Red Cloud met in battle the field-tried soldiers of that conflict and they found him worthy to meet them. Military wealth had been discovered in Montana and the rush of prospectors and settlers made it necessary for the government to erect a military post along the trail leading over the prairies to the mines. On the trail to the Powder River was built Fort Phil Kearney. While the troops ordered to the new post were on the march a scout came riding into the column with his horse under spur. Later Red Cloud with his braves met Fetterman in battle and killed him and fifty others.

One man in Washington is in touch, by wire and wireless, with every corner of the United States, even up to farthest Nome, Alaska. And this same man, by wire and wireless, is in touch with the whole world—with the six or seven hundred wireless telegraph shore stations scattered all over the globe, not to speak of the operators on the ships sailing the seas of the globe.

If he so desired, and if the government which pays him his salary in the department of war so ordered, this man could talk with the operator in Rasputt, Maine; the Harvard University laboratory, the lightship "Skunk" off the English coast, with the Russian admiral at Vladivostok, Siberia, with Perim or Zanzibar, some miles to the southward.

As long ago as 1905 the Imperial German government, observing the need for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in order to secure the greatest benefit from it and prevent the establishment of a world-wide wireless monopoly, invited other nations to join it in adequate international regulation—the only effective kind, as wireless defies boundary lines.

It seems that the delegates from the United States were influential in shaping the international agreement, but, owing to a peculiar circumstance, they are powerless to further the ratification by this nation. The reason is simple: the land-telegraphs of Europe, Japan and nations generally are owned by the government and are usually operated by the national postoffice system—also always a government institution.

Where the Hitch Comes.

In the United States, of course, private capital controls the land telegraph lines. Now, the Berlin convention fixes the rates of wireless dispatches. In order that their transmission over land lines to their terminus and from their point of origin. Some people say that without either federal ownership or else federal control of land lines it will be impossible for this country to join the rest of the civilized world in a contract essential to the well-being of wireless telegraphy

33 DEATHS CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS

INATTENTION OF STRIKEBREAKERS TO WORK RESPONSIBLE FOR EXPLOSION.

50 PERSONS INJURED IN BLOWUP AT SAN ANTONIO.

Many of Victims Are So Mangled That Identification Is Impossible; Homes of Few Are Known.

At least 32 men were killed and parts of their bodies strewn for blocks around when a big passenger engine in the South Park shops blew up in San Antonio, Tex. The engine stood in a square formed by the copper house, blacksmith shop and roundhouse, all of which were wrecked. A portion of the locomotive crashed into a house several blocks away and seriously hurt a woman.

Besides the 32 believed to have been killed 50 persons were injured. These for the most part were in remote sections of the buildings wrecked, for those close to the engine or in the main parts of the buildings either were killed outright by the explosion or crushed by falling material when the buildings crumbled. The monetary loss will be about $200,000.

Freaks of the terrific impact were many, but one of the most strange is that the driving wheels of the engine were not disturbed. While parts of the huge locomotive were driven block the large wheels apparently did not budge.

ADMIRAL MELVILLE DEAD

Naval Officer Succumbs to Paralysis at Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral George Wallace Melville, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Philadelphia from paralysis. He was national commander of the Loyal Legion at the time of his death and was a noted authority of Arctic exploration as well as engineering and naval affairs.

He was a member of both the Jeannette and the Greely relief expeditions to the Arctic circle.

Rear Admiral Melville, who was placed on the retired list January 10, 1903, was 72 years old.

Protest Against Drainage Canal Grows.

Even Chicagoans are now protesting against the ruinous pollution of the great lakes contemplated by the promoters of a greater drainage canal" at that city.

The proposal to turn the whole chain of great lakes into a mere reservoir to convert the Chicago drainage canal—so-called—into a still greater mechanism for the creation of electric power is being resented by all the lake marine men of Chicago.

The group headed by Gov. Deneen clamoring for more water seems "willing to sacrifice the great lakes, levels, commerce, ships, everything, to their own desire to create cheap power right at their very door," is the charge.

United States army engineers are up in arms over this. Canada has shown some to a realization of its full meaning. Only here about the great lakes there will be no St. Lawrence river. And without that there will be no maritime commerce.

U. S. Factories Double Outfit.

Twenty billion dollars is the value of the present annual output of American factories, the total having just doubled during the last twenty years, according to a commerce and labor department estimate.

Exports from the United States in 1911 amounted to over $2,013,500,000, of which only $90,000,000 was in manufactures. This, the department points out, shows that the bulk of the export trade is acquired through no selling effort, but is due to the fact that foreign buyers come to America for cotton, corn and wheat that they must have.

Germany is credited with being the greatest rival of the United States in commerce.

South Is Hit By Storm and Flood.

An appeal for aid came to Montgomery, Ala., from storm-stricken Headland, where two score houses were demolished and several lives lost in a tornado that swept over the town.

Five persons were killed outright in Headland and a score or more hurt. Several of these cannot survive physicians say.

It is feared the lowlands of North Montgomery will be inundated. The damage already sustained in Montgomery amounts to more than $30,000. It is reported the Chattahoochie river has overflowed its banks in the Alabama & West Point road near West Point, Ga.

No Intervention in Cuba.

President Taft has assured the Cuban minister, Dr. Antonio Martin-Rivero, in emphatic terms that the United States has no intention of intervening in Cuban affairs. Characterizing reports of contemplated intervention coming from Havana as "pure fabrications," the president said "intervention is not being thought of."

George W. Perkins, one-time partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., has acquired a large interest in the New York Press Co., publishers of the New York Evening Mail.

The United States cruiser Maryland with Secretary Knox and his party on board arrived in San Jose, Guatemala, from Acajutla, Salvador, and was welcomed with a salute of guns of the harbor fortifications. Before the Maryland sailed from Acajutla Secretary Knox gave a reception on shipboard in honor of his escort of 50 Salvadoreans.

Plans for a $3,000,000 capitol were selected by the Utah state capitol commission. The award was made to a local architect. Nearly $800,000 of the fund was derived from the inheritance tax on the Union Pacific stockholdings of the late E. H. Harriman.

Easter hats are to take a prominent place as prizes for women political workers in the New York political primary elections. Jas. J. Hines, a Democratic insurgent, has posted an offer of an Easter bonnet to each and every woman worker who detects an attempt to record an illegal Democratic primary ballot. No limitation is placed on the price of the hat.

SUGAR BILL PASSED HOUSE

Seven Michigan Congressmen Fight Against Removal of Duty on Sugar.

Seven Michigan Republican congressmen participated in the fight against removal of duty on raw sugar cane. They were Representatives Wedemeyer, J. M. C. Smith, S. W. Smith, McMorran, Fordney, Loud and Dodds. Each one declared the Democratic free trade measure was aimed at destruction of the beet sugar industry, in which Michigan farmers lead the nation. As passed by the house the bill goes to the senate. If the measure, so ruinous to the beet sugar growers of Michigan and a dozen other states, is not there killed it will certainly be vetoed by President Taft.

With the aid of 24 Republicans, the Democrats of the house passed the bill, 198 to 103. Seven Democrats from Louisiana, and Colorado voted against the measure.

A score of amendments were voted down.

Workers Get Big Increase in Wages.

Wage increases aggregating $10,000,000 will go to the great England textile workers during the next 15 months.

On the basis of an annual pay roll of $75,000,000 in the woolen mills, the increase there will amount to $5,000,000, while cotton will operatives will receive an advance of $5,000,000.

Fully 275,000 operatives will share in the raise by April 1 if all the mills which have not already joined in the movement follow the lead of larger concerns.

The increase is offered to entirely end the Lawrence strike.

Thomas and William Gilman, brothers, who had not seen each other since they were children, 40 years ago, met by accident at a railway station in Peabody, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

DETROIT—Cattle: Best steers and heifers, $5.50@5.75; best handy butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, $5.25@5.50; best fat cows, $5.00@5.25; butchers' steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 pounds, $4.50@5; canners, $2.50@3; best heavy fat cows, $4.50@4.75; best heavy bulls, $4.50@5; feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 pounds, $4.50@5; stock heifers, $3.50@4; stock bulls, $3.50@4; milkers and springers, $40@70; veal calves, $7.50@8.50; milch cows and springers, $40@70; sheep and lambs: Best lambs, $7.50@7.75; fair to good lambs, $7@7.25; light to common lambs, $5@6; yearling sheep, $6@6.50; best wethers, $6@6.25; best ewes, $5@5.50; culls and common, $2@3.50.

Hogs—Light to good butchers, $7@7.10; pigs, $6.75@7; light yorkers, $6.75@7; roughs, $5@5.50; stags, $3@4.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cattle—Steady; best, 1,100 to 1,200-pound steers, $6.75@7.15; best 1,000 to 1,200-pound steers, shipping grade, $6.50@6.75; best handy butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, $6.15@6.35; plain butcher steers, $5.50@6.15; best fat cows, $5@5.25; common to medium fat cows, $3@4.50; best heifers, $6@6.25; common to medium fat heifers, $4.50@5.75; good fat heifers, $5@5.50; best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 pounds, $5.50@6; stock heifers, best feeding steers, dehorned, $4.25@4.50; common feeding steers, $3.50@4; stockers, all grades, $3.25@4; prime export bulls, $5.75@6; best butcher bulls, $5.25@5.75; bologna bulls, $4@4.50; stock bulls, $3.25@4; best milkers and springers, $60@80; common to good milkers and springers, $25@50.

Hogs—Slow; heavy, $5.35@5.40; yorkers, $5.30@5.40; pigs, $5.40; roughs, $4.75@5; stags, $3@3.75; dairies, $5.25@5.35; grassers, $5.25@5.35; choice fat sheep, $5@5.25; culls and common, $3@4; best lambs, $7.50@7.75; culls and common, $6@6.50; veal calves, $7.75; heavy calves, $6@6.50.

GRAIN, ETC.

Detroit—Wheat: Cash No. 2 red, 90c; March opened at 90½c and advanced to $1.00½; July opened at 89¾c and advanced to 90¼c; September opened at 89¼c and advanced to 90c; No. 1 white, 90c.

Corn: Cash No. 3, 60c; No. 2 yellow, 70½c; No. 4 yellow, 1 car at 68½c.

Oats: Standard, 57c; No. 3 white, 56½c.

Rye: Cash No. 2, 95c.

Beans: Immediate, prompt and April, $2.40; May, $2.45.

Clover seed: Prime spot, 50 bags at $13.35; April, $12.10; sample, 40 bags at $11.50; May, 5 bags at $12; prime alsike, $12.10; sample alsike, 2 bags at $11.

Timothy seed: Prime spot, 65 bags at $6.95.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Detroit dealers were looking for a little relief in the butter market in Elgin, but the markets did not change much, and the feeling was that it was coming in freely and meeting a good demand. Poultry is scarce so far this week, but there is not much demand, and the market is quoted steady. Potatoes are firm and vegetables steady. Apples and other fruits are quiet.

Butter—Market firm; creamery, 29c; first creamery, 28c; dairy, 27c; packing, 26c per lb. Eggs—Market easy; receipts, 1,500 cases; fancy selected candled, 19½c per doz.

Poultry—Live: Broilers, 30c per lb; fowls, $3.25@3.50; spg., $2.50@4; Ben Davis, $2@2.50 per bbl.

Potatoes—Car lots, bulk, $1.05; sacks, $1.10 per bu.

Onions—$2 per bu; Spanish, large crates, $5.50; small crates, $2.

Dressed calves—Ordinary, 7½c; fancy, 9@9½c per lb.

Veal calves—Bermudas, $3 per bu and $8.50 per bbl.

Honey—Choice to fancy comb, 17@18c per lb; amber, 15@15½c.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 14@15c; fat hens, 14@15c; hens, 14@15c; 2 hens, 10c; ducks, 13c; young ducks, 15c; geese, 12c; turkeys, 16@17c.

Cabbage—3½c lb.

Vegetables—Beets, 50c per bu; carrots, 50c per bu; cucumbers, hothouse, $2.25@2.75 per doz.; celery, 40@50c per doz.; egg plant, $1.50@2 per crate, and $1@1.50 per doz.; green onions, 25c per doz.; green peppers, 75c per basket; head lettuce, $2@2.50 per bu.; hothouse lettuce, 10c per lb.; watercress, 20c per doz.; parsley, 20c per doz.; string beans, $3.50@4; rutabagas, 60c per bu.; Hubbard squash, 2½c per lb.; parsnips, $1.25 per bu.

Provisions—Family pork, $17@18.50; mess pork, $16@16.50; clear pork, $16@17.50; smoked hams 13c; picnic hams, 10c; smoked shoulders, 10c; 13½c; bellies, 16@17c; lard in tierces, 9½c; kettle rendered, 10½c per lb.

Hay—Carlot prices: Timothy, Detroit, $19@19.50; No. 2, $18@18.50; clover mixed, $16@16.50; clover, $15@16.50; No. 1 mixed, $16@16.50; rye straw, $11.50@12; wheat and oat straw, $10.50@11 per ton.

More than a half million citizens of Chicago are eligible to vote at the city election and for the county and state primaries in April. This establishes a new record for Chicago.

Stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Co. have unanimously passed a resolution providing for the pensioning of all employes who are more than 65 years old.

The armored cruisers California, South Dakota and Colorado, under command of Rear-Admiral Southerland sailed from Honolulu for the Philippines. They should arrive at Olongapo by April 1.

Aviator Charles K. Hamilton claims to have established a new American endurance record in his 5-minute flight between Sacramento and Marysville, Cal., a distance of 42.7 miles. He made the trip at an average speed of 78.0 miles an hour.

Chicago's first ward, which takes in the down town district, and is credited every election day with containing more colonized voters than any similar city section in the world, will give a large majority against granting suffrage to women, a measure which will be submitted to the April primaries.

WOLVERINE NEWS BREVITIES

Battle Creek.—Ministers should get in politics—and they probably will in Battle Creek this spring. This was the decision of the Ministerial association meeting in the Y. M. C. A. here, after listening to a nonpolitical address by Rev. Charles Nease, pastor of the Upton Avenue Methodist church, and well known about the state. "Ministers should have a part at the primaries as well as at the polls," said Doctor Nease. "We men of the ministerial profession should put the weight of our influence in the right place and should take our place among the men of the world as citizens. We should prove to the world that ministers are not impractical men."

Battle Creek.—Every girl should stand on her head at least twice a day, says Dr. Mabel Howe Otis of the sanitarium medical staff, and in the presence of an astonished audience of Y. W. C. A. girls, whom she was addressing, she flopped over, stuck her feet in the air and stood on her head to show how it should be done. Now local women are doing considerable talking about the incident. "Standing on one's head is a preventive, if not a cure," said Doctor Otis. "It gets the weight off your feet and puts more brain in your head."

Hancock.—Mrs. Selma Makkinen, wife of a Finnish farmer near Alston, is believed to have been killed and eaten by wolves. Shortly before dark she set out on skis for a neighboring farm. She failed to return and searchers found her skis and parts of her clothing. Tracks indicating a large pack of wolves were seen by the rescue party.

Traverse City.—Officials of the Oval Wood Dish company, after holding out for three days, have given in to the 1,000 striking employes and granted them a minimum rate of $1.60 a day. No violence was shown during the time the men and women were out on strike. The company officers saw that they must run in order to fill contracts.

Charlotte.—The funeral of Fire Chief Donovan held here was the largest ever witnessed in the city. All the officers of the Michigan State Firemen's association and 50 out of 60 firemen were in attendance. All business was suspended during the hour of the services. Chief Donovan's death is the first in the history of the Charlotte fire department.

Kalamazoo.—The first suit to come to trial as a result of the East avenue grade crossing accident of November 12, 1910, in which seven persons were killed and more than a score seriously injured, will be called in the circuit court. The suit is brought for $25,000 damages by Mrs. Sarah V. Norman against the Michigan Central railway.

St Clair.—Charles F. Moore, one of the organizers of the Diamond Crystal Salt works here, and a former mayor of this town, died of heart trouble, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Moore was one of St. Slair's most progressive business men. He was a former member of the state board of agriculture, ex-legislator and alderman.

Allegan. — Joseph Anderson, a well-to-do Watson farmer, fifty-five years old, committed suicide. He rose, went to the kitchen and shot himself in the stomach with a shotgun, dying instantly. He was a widower and the father of seven children, six of whom lived with him.

Coldwater.—While teaching a class in dancing at Pitcher's hall Mrs. Mae Roe dropped to the floor, dying instantly of heart failure. When the aged father, Truman Hollenbach, was brought to the hall in a carriage he nearly fainted and had to be carried into the hall. Mrs. Roe was forty-eight years old, and had lived all her life in Girard and Coldwater. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Robert Cornell, of Adrian.

Brighton.—G. A. Bidwell and Hans Risdell, two prominent farmers, were seriously injured by a runaway team attached to a sleigh on Main street. Risdell sustained three broken ribs and internal injuries. Bidwell received scalp wounds and injured legs. They were crossing the street when struck and knocked down by the team.

Monroe.—Chicken thieves visited Mrs. K. Soleau of Stoney Creek and cleaned out her coop, taking 30 birds. Far from feeling bad over the incident, however, Mrs. Soleau is congratulating herself, for in the coop she found a roll of bills containing $90 which the thief had evidently dropped while at his work.

Ann Arbor.—The different women's clubs and organizations of this city have called a mass meeting of men and women voters to discuss the water question. The women disclaim any intention of trying to influence public sentiment either for or against the question of the city buying the plant from the present water works company, but allege their action is taken in order to get before the public more information on the question of how to vote April 1, when the matter is up to the voters to decide.

Port Huron.—The coal famine in Port Huron has reached the acute stage, according to all of the local dealers. They declare that not a pound of the chestnut size hard coal used in furnaces and baseburners is possessed by them at the present time and that when one or two cars do happen to arrive, their contents are gobbled up within a few hours. As a result of the big scarcity of fuel residents are more than ever becoming alarmed with the reappearance of winter weather conditions.

COLDS AND CHILLS
BRING KIDNEY ILLS.

Colds, chills and grip strain the kidneys and start backache, urinary disorders and uric acid troubles. Doan's Kidney Pills are very useful in the cure of these ills.

They stop backache and urinary disorders, keep the kidneys well and prevent colds from settling on the kidneys.

Capt. Nicholas W. Nee, 222 E. First St., McPherson, Kans., says: "When I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I had just gotten over an attack of grip which had weakened my kidneys. My back ached continually and the kidney secretions caused great discomfort. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me entirely and I have had no kidney trouble since."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S," 50c., all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

They Should.

"My parents used to threaten to beat some sense into my head."

"Those idle threats that parents never carry out should be discouraged in every way possible."

A long life and a merry one may be expected by those who use Garfield Tea, the natural herb regulator. For sale at all drug stores.

A Diplomat.

"Don't ask a girl for a kiss unless—"

"Unless you want one?"

"No, unless you don't."

Many Children Are Sickly.
Mother Gray's sweet Powders for Children Break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, Constipation and regulate the bowels and Destroy Worms. They are pleasant to take and children like them. Used by mothers for 21 years. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Probably No Exception.

"Jones has invented an airship."

"Then it's bound to be a success."

"Why so?"

"All his other schemes have gone up."

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Write for Free Book. Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids, Illustrated Book in every Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but a Scientific Physicians' Practice for many years. Murine Eye Remedy to be Used Now and as Required. Soothes Eye Pain. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Those Paroled Ones.

No. 67,840 (just paroled)—W'y, Turtle, 'ow are you? Wot's doin' in d' biz?"

His Old Pal — Hullo, Chicken Shake. Wot's new in d' biz? Nottin' much. Dere's a feller invented a vault door dat's five years ahead of d' times!

No. 67,840—Gee, dat's bad!

The Pal—An' Skinny Moss has invented a jimmy dat's five years ahead of d' new door!

Sad Excuse.

They were twitting a friend who stuttered upon the fact that he had never been married.

"I kn-kn-know, boys, that I've never b-b-been married, but I was pre-pre-pretty near it once."

"How was that?" they inquired.

"Well, you see. I ask-ask-asked a girl to m-m-marry me, and she s-s-said that she'd rather be ex ex-excused, and I was such a fo-fo-fool, I ex ex-excused her."

His Only Complaint.

Senator Beveridge, on a luncheon in New York, was talking about the child labor problem.

"Children are so plucky and so cheerful," he said, "we don't realize how horribly overworked they are till it's too late—till their bodies and minds are stunted irretrievably.

"I was once talking to a tiny errand boy at the height of the Christmas shopping season. He was working, I knew, 17 hours a day. As he walked sturdily along with a mountain of parcels piled on his thin, narrow shoulders, I said to him:

"'Do you like your job?'

"'Yes, sir,' he said; 'I like it fine. Only—'

"'Here he grinned up at me gayly from beneath his load.

"'Only I'm afraid I'm doing an automobile truck out of a job.'"

HARD TO DROP
But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee:

"It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ills.

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge that coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it.

"About that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied, 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again, here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and groaned and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so we returned to Postum, convinced that the coffee was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more by insomnia.

"I, myself, have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit the old coffee that caused our aches and ills and take up Postum," Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Colds.

The idle man when he has a cold has it harder than the worker. This was one of the comforting ideas that came from a group of well known doctors who conferred on colds a few night ago. One of them said men who did little or nothing were the most sensitive to poisonous germs. Somebody else thought bacteria mattered little, but that being tired was really the prime factor in catching cold. Double sets of underclothing and stockings was another recommendation. Chest protectors were pronounced excellent—for the people who sold them; and thin shoes and stockings were declared dearest of all to the heart of the undertaker.

On the whole the views of the conference are likely to have little effect upon that stubborn person, the average man. Almost every grown man has fixed notions as to how he personally and individually takes cold, and no doctor shall ever convince him against his own experience. For the rest of the world his advice is usual—that the best way of avoidin a cold is not to catch it, just as the surest way to escape illness is to keep well.

Only Bruised by Long Fall.

It does not happen very often that a man falls head first down an elevator shaft from the eighth floor of a building and lives to tell the tale. An Irish steel worker, employed in the erection of a twenty-five-story office building in Malden Lane, in New York, had that rare and rather exciting experience when he fell. While fixing the doors to the elevator shaft on the eighth floor the man stepped on a loose plank and shot head first down the shaft, followed by several boards and a big pane of glass. Fortunately for him he became entangled in the cables suspended in the shaft, which broke his fall and saved him from being dashed to pieces when he reached the top of one of the elevator cages on the ground floor. A few cuts and bruises were the extent of his injuries.

Most of the great business successes have been founded in the first place on imagination.—Barry Pain.