NEW SPORT POPULAR IN PARIS

The engineer who built the tallest structure in the world perhaps never figured that the towering pile would be the scene of bitterly contested athletic contests. Yet a few Sundays ago Paris turned out to see its best "scalers" test their speed going up the steps to the second platform. This is a distance of 380 feet. The winner in the independent class, J. Bielen, made the distance in three minutes and 18 seconds. In making the trip he had to go up 730 steps.

Skaters Form a Union to Control Ice Sports

International Body Organized at Montreal as Result of War with Other Associations.

One of the biggest athletic organizations on the continent was formed at Montreal, Canada, the other day when the International Skating Union of America became a thing of life. It is formed for the purpose of securing absolute control of the ice sports of both the United States and Canada.

The body is the direct outcome of the war that is now in progress between the Amateur Athletic unions of both Canada and the United States, the National and the Western Skating associations of the other side of the border and the Amateur Skating Association of Canada. It was brought about by the races that were scheduled for Montreal.

D. H. Slayback, president of the N. S. A. of New York, was made the head of the new union; Louis Rubenstein of Montreal, the old-time figure champion, was elected vice president and Fred Tucker of Brooklyn was made secretary and treasurer. The three skating bodies named above had representatives at the meeting and all said they were empowered to act in joining the new body.

Recently the Amateur Athletic Union of America announced that the Montreal events were on the blacklist because they had not received a sanction from the A. A. U. of Canada, an affiliated body. The Montreal people, however, went ahead with their plans and held the races, which were advertised as being for the championship of Canada. Among the skaters who competed were three from Chicago, under the guidance of Allen I. Blanchard, who a few days ago notified the home body that he would defy the A. A. U. and permit his men to take part in the meeting.

Just what action will be taken in the future is hard to say. It is certain the new international union will stick and cancel as many of the skating clubs as it can. Plans for peace were discussed, but nothing of a definite nature was adopted.

Plan to Increase Long Hits.

A well-known ball player has made a suggestion calculated to produce more long distance hitting. In order to give the heavy batsman due advantage this player suggests that an arc be drawn from one foul line to the other through the outfield, this quarter circle to be at all points 80 yards from the home plate. Under such a plan outfielders would play inside the arc until after the ball has been hit. In that way it would be impossible for outfielders to play for the long batters, pulling down heavy drives in some cases nearly 100 yards from the plate. It is doubtful, however, if this suggestion would meet with the approval of the rule makers.

Death Claimed Big List of Fighters Last Year

Lives of More Men Prominent in Fistic Arena Ended Than in Two Previous Seasons.

More fighters were killed in the ring last year than in 1904 and 1905 combined. Five unknown men died from injuries received in the ring in 1904, and in the following year six were killed. Last year the ring fatalities numbered 14. Three well-known professional boxers were among the victims, the most noted being Mike Ward, of Sarnia, Ont., who was killed by Harry Lewis, now being held for murder. Among the other prominent ring artists who passed to eternity were Harry Tenny, who died after his fight with Frankie Neil at Frisco, and Jimmy Crowe, who was fatally injured in his bout with Billy Smallhan at Everett, Wash.

Most of the boxers who died from ring engagements were poorly trained and really had no business in the ring, many of them suffering from physical defects. At least a half dozen of the men who died from boxing were injured in friendly bouts in which neither fame nor fortune was at stake.

Of the boxers accidentally killed out of the ring Johnny Ritchie was the best known. Ritchie, while hunting at San Diego, Cal., accidentally discharged his gun with fatal results. Others were Charley Volks, killed by a fall; Kid Murphy, struck by an automobile while crossing the streets of Chicago.

Clarkson Only Needs Experience.

Norman Elberfeld has always been a firm believer in Pitcher Walter Clarkson. He said recently that the former Harvard man had every curve and delivery that the best pitchers in the country ever could show, and that it was a puzzle to him why the young man did not receive more regular work. Clarkson, however, has lacked the physical strength to stand a grueling in the box. He has always been sensitive to the remarks of coaches, but this fault will probably disappear in due time, as soon as he finds his confidence. Clarkson's brother, John, was one of the greatest pitchers in America when he wore a Boston uniform back in the '80s. The young Harvard man is a natural ball player and his pitching is a counterpart of his brother's work, except for the experience that will be gained as soon as Griffith allows him to take a regular turn in the points.

Badgers Have New Phenom.

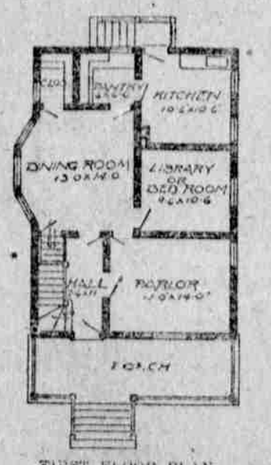
A new record in swimming was established in the Wisconsin university gymnasium when Oscar P. Osthoff, a freshman from Elkhart Lake, made 100 yards in 1:08, nine seconds faster than the previous Wisconsin record. He is a swimmer of some prowess, and is expected to establish a new intercollegiate record.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 184 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Money may be saved in building by selecting a design that is plain and compact. American houses usually contain six, seven or eight rooms. These may be easily built all on one floor in what is usually termed a cottage house, but it is cheaper in building and heating and after-repairs to make the house two stories high and arrange one set of rooms below and the other on the second floor. A smaller excavation, less stone for cellar walls and supporting walls, less supporting timber and a smaller roof answers for a two-story house. The cost of building each room, providing windows, etc., is about the same, the flooring is about the same. The two-story house has a little more material in the up and down work and less in the lengthwise measurement.

In selecting a house plan a great deal depends on the size of the lot and the location and outlook. People want houses not only neat and comfortable, but they want them to look well, to fit the ground and to be in keeping with other houses in the neighborhood. It requires very nice judgement to properly proportion a house to the lot, to the pocketbook and to the needs of the family. A great deal of after-happiness depends on the manner in which it is done.

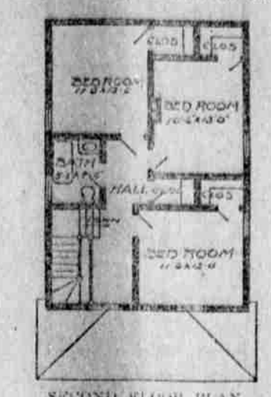
There are some very nice features about the house design shown in these cuts. In the first place, it is a small house, 23 feet wide by 33 feet long, exclusive of porches, and it may be built for about $1,500 under favorable circumstances. Such a price or a comfortable seven-room house is attractive to commence with; then we have a comfortable, good-looking porch eight feet wide, reaching clear across the front, with a front entrance to the house at one end, leaving the other end free for chairs. We have a neat little front hall, with room for a hat rack at the side of the door entering the dining room. There is a china closet off the dining room, with a little window to light it. This is a great convenience, one that any housekeeper would appreciate. Besides this the pantry is very conveniently arranged and the pantry is a good size and shape; it also has a small window for light and ventilation. A pantry arranged like this may be kept cold in the winter to save several dollars worth of ice each year.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The kitchen is also very conveniently arranged; it is not large, but it is in keeping with the size of the house. There is an advantage in a small kitchen in that it saves steps. A small kitchen may be made much more convenient than a large one when there are only one or two women to work in it at the same time.

The kitchen should have suitable furniture. I thought at one time that a kitchen should be fitted with plenty of built-in cupboards, but in recent years the manufacture of especial kitchen furniture has rather interfered with my cupboard preferences. A kitchen cabinet may be arranged so conviently that it has advantages over anything of the kind a carpenter can build as a part of the house. A cabinet rightly made with good tight bottom, back and sides is dust proof and it is mouse-proof, two things that are hard to secure in a built-in cupboard. A carpenter may be ever so careful



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

with his work, but materials, unless thoroughly kiln-dryed, are sure to shrink in time and leave openings big enough to let in a whole lot of dust, and the mice are almost certain to find a way into such cupboards; then a portable kitchen cabinet may be easily cleaned inside, and it may be moved out from the wall at intervals and the space thoroughly and well cleaned under and behind it. A kitchen should be the cleanest place in the house. Health depends to a great extent on the kitchen.

A kitchen floor is another very important feature. In this case it is made of hardwood, laid in narrow strips with raw linseed oil in the joints. The bathroom floor is made in the same way and laid at the same time. Floors put in like this never need repairing and they are always satisfactory.

Upstairs we have three bedrooms, with a clothes closet for each one and an extra closet in the hallway for linen. Every housekeeper needs a linen closet upstairs for bedding and one downstairs for table linens and towels. Few small houses, and not every large house has the convenience in this respect that should be deemed necessary. Some folks don't have much linen and they need very little cupboard room to keep it in, but that is because they don't understand the real satisfaction that comes from the possession of nice table and house linen.

Linen is something a woman should be continually buying, not in large, expensive lots, but when opportunity offers to get a table cloth, or two or three towels that are really good at a bargain; that is the time to buy because they are always needed and it costs less to have a supply on hand. Unfortunately too many American women have fallen into the habit of providing in a sort of hand-to-mouth way. They depend on wash day to supply clean linen for the week instead of having a variety to draw from. In costs no more in the end to have plenty than to feel that you are short all the time; in fact, it costs less, because you can buy to a better advantage and the wear and tear is less when you have a liberal supply.

The Boyish Mind.

Asked to define a suffragist, a British schoolboy answered: "A person who creates a disturbance." One boy described a "reef" as "a form of seaweed which grows in the Pacific ocean." In an essay on the canine race a pupil declared that "small dogs improve by keeping," and another gave the singular of "twaln" as "worsted."

The daughter of Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch of Russia is 14 years old. She speaks Russian, Italian and French, and is thought the cleverest royal schoolgirl in Europe.

RODE ON COWCATCHER

HOW A WOMAN SECURED FIRST OKLAHOMA CLAIM.

"Kentucky Daisy" Traveled on Front of Engine to Newly Opened Tract —Tied Petticoat to Tree to Secure Land.

Guthrie, Okla.—The first train that came into Oklahoma from the south on that memorable April 22, 1889, carried as a passenger on the cowcatcher a young woman, who was later to play an important part in Oklahoma politics. Sitting gracefully on the front end of the engine, on that first train, Miss Nanette Daisy gave the engineer a prearranged signal when a few miles north of what is now the town of Britton in Oklahoma county, and as in response he slowed down the train somewhat, she leaped from the engine and climbing up the embankment, tied her petticoat to a young blackjack tree, calling to the other passengers on the train, "This is my claim." So far as known she was the first woman to file a claim in "old" Oklahoma, and also one of the thousands of people who came into the territory that day on trains. The persons who came in on horseback and in wagons, of course, filed earlier than she did. To this day the claim is still in her name, although the matter of settling her estate is now in the court. From the day she leaped from the cowcatcher and tied her petticoat to a tree she was an eccentric character in the territory.

The next morning, after staking out her claim, Nanette Daisy, who only a few months before had held the political appointment of state superintendent of instruction in Kentucky,

MISS NANETTE DAISY.
(She Rode on Cowcatcher to File on Oklahoma Claim.)

was at the Guthrie land office to make the proper filings on the land. She soon became acquainted with politicians and newspaper men, among whom there was not a better organizer and wire puller than Nanette Daisy. Throughout the territory she was known as "Kentucky Daisy," and under this name she entered politics becoming a friend politically of many men prominent at that time and since in territorial affairs. Although these friendships were formed with prominent men in both parties, yet to the last she remained true to the Bourbon democracy which she had inherited from a long line of Kentucky ancestors.

In the first Fourth of July celebration in Guthrie Nanette Daisy represented "Columbia" in the big parade being chosen for that honor by a majority vote of the people. She was an unusually fine looking young woman, intelligent and cultured, having been a successful teacher in Kentucky, quick at repartee and generally popular. These qualities brought her constantly before the public and on all occasions she was among the first to be solicited to participate in the honors and social events of the youthful territory capital. Frequently she was solicited, too, to address conventions, political and educational, and her talent as an elocutionist was both marked and interesting. In her addresses she used this talent with such success that she became a very popular speaker.

When the Sac and Fox country in eastern Oklahoma was opened to settlement in 1892 Nanette Daisy again came into prominence. Astride a strong horse, with thousands of others, she made the race on to the town site of Chandler to secure a town lot. The race was across a broken, hilly country, at times through the Deep Fork valley, wooded and filled with underbrush. After reaching the town site, in running her horse underneath a tree, her hair caught on a limb, pulling her from the horse. She received injuries that at the time were supposed to be fatal. In fact, that she did escape was miraculous, for where she was thrown other horses by the hundreds galloped afterward, and in the crush it was believed that she would be killed under their hoofs, even if her first injuries were not fatal.

Nanette Daisy—for such she still remains in memory to the people of Guthrie and "old" Oklahoma—later left Guthrie for Chicago.

From the time of her departure for Chicago the life of Nanette Daisy was unknown to Oklahomans, until attorneys arrived here four years ago to investigate her property interests. They stated that she had died suddenly in that city. Her property interests in this vicinity are extensive, including the claim which she staked off on that first day when she made her entrance on the cowcatcher, and the lot on which she fell on the Chandler town site when she made the run into the Sac and Fox country. She also owned town lots in Guthrie. The settlement of her estate is still in the courts.

On Life's Journey.

He will certainly fail who hopes to know men deeply and only get happiness, never to get anxiety, distress, disappointment, out of knowing them; and he has mistaken the first idea of human companionship who seeks companionships, friendships and contacts with mankind directly and simply for the pleasure they will give him.—Phillips Brooks.

Frivolous Femininity.

In an article in the Rapid Review Marie Corelli says: No power, human or divine, can alter the inborn spirit of the purely frivolous feminine—and one cannot but be amused with its delights in chiffons—its kittenlike pleasure in the length and silky appearance of its own tail—its placid smile at its own reflection in the convenient mirror.

Daily Market Report

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ills., Feb. 18.

Cattle—Receipts 27,000; estimated for Tuesday, 5,000; market 10c lower, others steady, prime heavy 5.75 @ 6.85; poor to medium 4 @ 5.15; stockers and feeders, 2.75 @ 4.80; cows and heifers, 2.00 @ 5.05; canners 1.65 @ 2.70; Texas, 4 @ 4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 51,000; estimated for Tuesday 29,000; market 5 @ 10c lower; light 6.80 @ 7.05; rough, 6.80 @ 6.90; mixed 6.95 @ 7.10; heavy 7 @ 7.12 1-2; pigs 6.15 @ 6.75.

Sheep—Receipts 32,000; estimated for Tuesday 20,000; market steady, 10c lower; native sheep 3.50 @ 5.35; western sheep 3.75 @ 5.50; native lambs 4.75 @ 7.60; western lambs @ 7.50.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 18. Cattle—Receipts 140 loads; market 10 @ 15c lower. Choice 5.70 @ 5.80; prime 5.50 @ 5.65; good 5 @ 5.25; tidy butchers, 4.50 @ 5; fair 4.10 @ 4.50; choice heifers, 4.50 @ 5; common to fair heifers, 3.50 @ 4; bulls 2.50 @ 4.50; fat cows 2.50 @ 4.25; good fresh cows and springers $25 @ $50; common to fair, $16 @ $20.

Sheep and lambs—Supply 18 double decks; market steady. Prime wethers, 5.00 @ 5.75; good mixed 5.2[illegible] @ 5.50; fair mixed 4.50 @ 5; culls and common 2 @ 3; lambs, 5 @ 7.75; veal calves 8 @ 8.50; heavy and thin 4.50 @ 5.

Hogs—Receipts 60 double decks; market fairly active. Prime heavy hogs, mediums and heavy yorkers, 7.30; light yorkers, 7.25; pigs 7; roughs 6 @ 6.25; stags 4.50 @ 5.50.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Wheat—3-8 @ 1-2c higher; May sold between 77 1-2 and 78 1-4; opening at 77 1-2 and closing at 78 1-8; July between 77 5-8 and 78 1-2; opening at 77 5-8 and closing at 78 1-2; No. 2 red winter 75 7-8 @ 76.

Corn—1-8 @ 3-8c higher; May sold between 46 7-8 and 47 1-4; opening at 46 7-8 and closing at 47 1-8; July between 46 1-2 and 46 7-8; opening at 46 1-2 and closing at 46 3-4. No. 2 yellow 42 1-2 @ 42 3-4.

Oats—1-8 @ 1-4c higher; May sold between 40 1-4 and 40 3-4; opening at 40 1-4 and closing at 40 5-8; July between 36 7-8 and 37 1-4; opening at 37 and closing at 37 1-8; No. 2 white 41 @ 41 3-4.

TOLEDO GRAIN.

Toledo, Feb. 18. Wheat—Cash 77 1-4; May 80 1-4; July 80 1-4; September 80.

Corn—Cash 45; May 48 1-8; July 48 1-8; September 48 3-4.

Oats—Cash 42; May 41 7-8; July 38 1-2; September 33 7-8.

Rye—No. 1, 70 1-2; No. 2, 67 1-2; No. 3, 65 1-2.

Clover—Cash and February 8.22 1-2; March 8.25, April 8.05; prime alike 7.75.

Prime timothy—2.20.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 18.—Eggs—Receipts 9,068; packages, firm, nearby white fancy 30 @ 31; extra mixed 28 @ 29; western finest 30 1-2; firsts 26; southern 24 and 26.

Cleveland Feb. 18.—Hogs—50 cars. Shipments 150 head. Lower. Yorkers, mediums and heavies 7.15 best pigs 6.90, stags and roughs 4 @ 6.40.

Calves—200 head. Steady.

Sheep and lambs—10 @ 15c lower. Good to extra lambs 7.25 @ 7.40.

Cattle—20 cars. Slow.

Legal Notice

William F. Johnson, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that the undersigned, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1907, filed a petition against him in the Comp of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, praying for a divorce and alimony upon the grounds of gross neglect of duty, extreme cruelty and adultery, and that he is required to answer said petition on or before the 6th day of April, A. D. 1907.

MAMIE C. JOHNSON
By P. J. Monahan, Attorney for plaintiff. 2-18-4m

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FOR SALE—4 modern houses on Girard Avenue (east side) between Bellefontaine Avenue and Columbia street. Inquire 117 1-2 South Main street or Citizens' Phone 1304.

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FOR SALE OR RENT—A business room at the West End on West Center street. Inquire of J. G. Morey, 247 High street, or phone Citizens 2 on 366. 2-16-3tp

FOR SALE—A house of six rooms, well and cistern, will sell at a bargain and on easy payments, located at 842 Mound street. William Hakes. 2-15-6tpd

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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND PACKING—McClain's will pack, ship or store your household goods, quickly, safely, economically. Either phone 288. 7-monfrtf

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FOR EXCHANGE—An 8 room and hall frame residence with 60 feet lot frontage, lighted and heated by gas throughout, city water and barn on the Boulevard less than two blocks from Center street. An ideal home for persons employed in West End shops. Will exchange same for East Marion property at once. Address A. B. C. Mirror office. 2-11-1 4t

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AUCTIONEERING—W. Clark will cry sales of every description at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your interest is my interest. Office room, Court street. Both phones, Marion, Ohio. 9-8-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LADY—Who picked up the brown furs a week ago Saturday night on West Columbia street, is known. If returned will receive reward. If not will be prosecuted. Leave at Reuler Smith, etc. 2-18-3t

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