

The Times' Daily Short Story.

WILLIAM, THE INCORRIGIBLE

Copyright, 1904, by E. M. Whitehead. William had said he would come at half past 2 sharp. The races at the Country club course began at 3, and it would take a good half hour to make the drive.

driveaway and its flourishing shrubs. "And so, hereafter," she went on, "you need make no appointments with me."

SEEING THE FAIR IN DETAIL

Some of the Surprises in the Alaskan Building—Educational Showing From the Great Territory—Wild Flowers, Fine Laces and Embroideries From the Far North—Comforts of the Alaskan Building—The Alaskan Process. The Stereopticon Called Into Play. Fishing Tools of the Eskimos—A Loan Collection.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY MARK BENNETT.) Beyond the signal poles of the great German railway exhibit stand the totem poles of the Alaskan Indians. Science and civilization stand beside superstition and barbarism. An enlightenment says, "Howdy do?" to mental darkness and gives the hand of friendship, which finds acceptance with hesitancy and suspicion.

We stride up the gravel walk between hideously carved and horribly painted sentinels, whose first mission is to keep off the evil spirits. Being good spirits, we pass into the Indian cabin. It is an Indian cabin upon the outside only, and is grafted upon the stately Alaskan building of the colonial type, with tall pillars in front and pediment above, elaborately decorated with architectural terms.

Aladdin of old rubbed his one lamp—it must have been a stereopticon—to produce wonderful things. Here we must keep rubbing our two lamps to be sure that we see aright the wonderful objects already created and possessing material qualities of lasting value. All the visions at the world's fair are marvelously real and full of meaning to one who aims to comprehend the foundation which is here being laid for a future growth and development extending throughout the world.

The particular surprise to every visitor to Alaska's building is the educational exhibit. The chubby round face of an Alaskan Indian may not show the fine artistic temperament that lies at the heart. The Eskimo has been too long linked with axle grease dinners to permit us to think of him as one whose mind runs to poetry. But artists they are—the shore Indian of the warm region and the fur clad hunter and fisher of the interior country, whose home the better part of the year is an icy hemisphere or rude hovel overlaid with snow.

Feminine Alaska may claim credit for the large educational display. Mrs. Mary E. Hart, hostess of the Alaska building, has spared no effort to present the home life and refinements, the progress in education and the social development of the territory. To that end she appointed auxiliary bands of women in every village whose purpose was to secure exhibits worthy of a place at the big exposition. Here they are—a story well told.

In this composition by a boy in the Juneau public school the American flag waves in patriotic splendor, all brilliantly done in colors. Another tells the story of Lincoln from cabin to the presidency. This one tells of the angels and illustrates the story with a careful cutting from a newspaper. The tale of Hiawatha and Mudjeckewis is narrated by another, with color illustrations of a topee, quiver, bow and arrow, mittens and moccasins. The same story is decorated by another with a totem pole in colors. As we get to the higher grades the work is equally creditable, particularly in map drawing. One pupil illustrates "The Lady of the Lake" with a well drawn castle.

Alaska is so different only in our imaginations. Spring comes with the warm breath of May. The snow slips from the hills and valleys, and all the common wild flowers that we know spring up as they do here and give gladness to the world. You might see blue forget-me-nots by the acre if you were there, and double buttercups to make your chin yellow as of yore. The ardent foxglove glows on the Alaskan landscape, and the yellow throated columbine blooms coyly in its dells. The dewy cowslip and modest violet, the delicate anemone of early spring, the wild geranium, snapdragon, bellotrope, larkspur and thimbleberry come in their season. These are but few, and they, with many more, are here, gathered by the women of the north to show that Alaska lacks nothing to make life sweet and worth one's while.

The ladies of Alaska make things in lace that even a mere man can admire. A bit of point lace in the exhibit of women's needlework in these two glass cases shows extraordinary skill both in design and workmanship. Here are embroideries that a

WELCOME SOAP Always Reliable More Borax is used in the manufacture of Welcome Soap in One Year than in all the other soaps sold in New England in Five Years.

professional could not excel; here is drawn work as beautiful as the fine Mexican work; crochet work and hand painted work, all pointing to a home loving and domestic life that obtains in Alaska, no matter what our notions to the contrary may have been.

More foreigners go to Alaska every year than Americans. It is a favorite touring point for travelers from Europe, and it follows that a better knowledge of the great peninsula prevails among the well informed Europeans than among the same class of Americans, for personal contact counts for much.

Two great rooms in the Alaskan building are set apart for public rest rooms. The walls are adorned with many paintings of Alaskan scenery. Here is Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, effectively done in oil. Here is a large photograph of one council of the Arctic Brotherhood, the great organization of the brains and enterprise of the towns of the vast territory banded together for the preservation of order, mutual protection in all things and for the advancement of Alaska and the interests of all. You may sit in the gentlemen's rest room and read the Alaskan daily papers. You may read the Nome Daily News from the most northern city of this continent, if not of the world; the Whitehorse Evening Star, the Skagway Daily Guide, the Juneau Daily Dispatch and the Record Union, the Skagway Daily Alaskan, the Ketchikan Mining Journal, the Sitka Alaskan and the Wrangell Sentinel. In all these towns are public schools, some of them graded and up to date, even to vertical writing and well organized kindergartens.

So many of us haven't the time to go to Alaska, even though time were not money, that it has been found advisable to bring Alaska here in every effective way. A young man will operate for you a stereopticon showing endless scenes of Alaskan life and society; industry and opportunities for it; fish, fowl and fur; glaciers and chunks of glaciers floating as icebergs on blue bays to scare tourists when steamers get too close, and all sorts of things to make you familiar with Alaska as it is today. Scores of transparencies are between you and the outdoor light, and it takes more than the tugging of other duties to draw you away from their magnetic grasp.

When an Eskimo wants to catch a seal he cuts a hole through the ice and with a little clawed tool scratches the ice near the hole. He keeps this up until the same patience that a fisherman will watch a red bob on a blue lake. By and by, if a seal happens to be strolling that way, his ear will catch the sound, and he will wonder what's doing near that hole in the ice. He will follow the sound like a small boy follows a brass band, and when he comes to the hole he will stick his head out of the water to investigate. That was what the playful Eskimo was watching for, so he taps the seal on the head with something hard and takes him home for dinner and, if the family be not too large, for subsequent meals also. Without the seal there might have been no Eskimos, and without the Eskimos a far less interesting exhibit from Alaska. Ivory carvings yellow with great age, family heirlooms of the Eskimos, curious spoons of horn and ivory, patchwork mats made of deer skin, hair seal and wolverine hide are some of the many things they have contributed.

The Alaskan exhibit was provided for by an appropriation of \$40,000 by the government, but the sum was inadequate, and what we see here is really a loan exhibit from many sources, the fund being used to provide the building and to pay for the transportation and care of the exhibits. Fair Grounds, St. Louis.

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IN HUB MARKETS

Quotations on the Leading Products in Demand.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Butter is quiet, but the market holds firm at the recent advance. Northern creamery, 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2; western, 21 @ 22; firsts, 18 1/2 @ 19; dairy, 17 1/2 @ 19.

The cheese market is very firm, but the demand is quiet. Round lots, York state, 10 @ 10 1/4; Vermont twins, 9 1/2 @ 10.

Eggs are firmer for choice lots and the market is pretty well cleaned up. Choice nearby are firm, with a good demand. Choice nearby, 29 @ 30; eastern, 24 @ 26; western, 19 @ 22.

Beans are easier. Carload lots, pea, \$1.75 @ 1.80; medium, \$1.90 @ 1.95; yellow eyes, \$2.00 @ 2.05; red kidneys, \$3.10 @ 3.20; California small white, \$2.30 @ 2.35; foreign pea, \$1.85 @ 1.95; foreign medium, \$1.90 @ 1.95; jobbing prices, 10 @ 15 higher.

Business in the fruit and produce market has been of moderate proportions during the past week. Changes in prices have been few, but these have been mostly advances.

There is a brisk demand for onions, but only choice stock brings full quotations. Green corn is not so plenty as it was, but the price has not advanced as the demand has fallen off. Eggplants are quiet and easy. Squashes are selling fairly well. Tomatoes are in steady demand, and as the receipts have been smaller prices are higher. Pears are no longer quoted. Cucumbers have advanced. Supplies of turnips are light, but last week's prices rule. Receipts of potatoes have been large, and prices are easier. Vegetable quotations follow:

Potatoes—Hebrons, 45 @ 48 a bu; Green mountains, 48 @ 50 a bu; cloth-head sweets, \$1.02 @ 1.15 a bbl; double-heads, \$2 @ 2.25 a bbl.

Onions—Native, 75 @ 85 a bu; Spanish onions, \$2.75 a crt; leeks, 50 a doz.

Turnips—Yellow, \$1 @ 1.25 a bbl; white, 50 @ 75 a bu.

Spinach, etc.—Spinach, 15c a bu; cabbages, \$3 @ 4 per 100; Savoy cabbages, 75c a box; red cabbages, 50c a box.

Lettuce, etc.—Lettuce, 15 @ 35c a doz heads, mint, 25c a doz bchs; water-cress, 35c a doz bchs; parsley, 12 @ 15c a bu.

Tomatoes—Native, 75 @ 81 a bu; green, 40 @ 50c a bu.

Beans—String beans, green, 75 @ 81 a bu; wax, 75 @ 81 a bu; shell beans, \$1 @ 1.50 a bu; Lima beans, 75 @ 81 a bu; imported Lima beans, \$1.75 a bu.

Miscellaneous—Beets, 25 @ 40c a bu; carrots, 60c a bu; parsnips, \$1 @ 1.25 a bu; cucumbers, 50 @ 61.25 a box; pickling cucumbers, \$1 @ 1.25 a box; eggplants, 75 @ 81 a doz; peppers, 75c a bu; marrow squash, 75 @ 85c a bbl; turban squash, \$1.25 a bbl; celery, 75 @ 90c a doz bchs; radishes, 25 @ 40c a box; cauliflower, \$1.50 @ 2 a doz; green corn, 40 @ 50c a box.

There has been a good movement in apples at well sustained prices. Cranberries are in liberal supply and bring very low prices as there is little call for them. Pears have been selling more freely. Plums are moving fairly well. Grapes are not as plentiful as they were and are slightly firmer; choice fresh stock sells readily. The citrus fruits are unchanged. Fruit quotations follow:

Apples—Gravensteins, \$2 @ 2.75 a bbl; Macintosh reds, \$2.75 @ 3 a bbl; Alexanders, \$2 @ 2.50 a bbl; richness, \$1.50 @ 2 a bbl; common sort, \$1.25 @ 1.75 a bbl; pound sweets, \$1.50 @ 2.25 a bbl; average mixed varieties, \$1.25 @ 1.75 a bbl; native crabapples, \$1 @ 1.25 a bu.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, \$5 @ 5.50 a bbl, and \$1.50 @ 1.75 a box.

Peaches—York state, 75 @ 81.15 a bskt; Connecticut, \$1 @ 1.25 a bskt; natives, \$1 @ 1.50 a bskt; Californias, \$1.15 @ 1.50 a box.

Pears—California bartlets, \$1.25 @ 2 a box; native bartlets, \$1 @ 1.25 a bu; native bartlets, refrigerator stock, \$1.75 @ 2 a bu; cooking stock, 75 @ 81 a bu; sickles, \$1.50 @ 2 a bu.

Plums—California kelseys, \$2.50 @ 3.50 a case; mixed varieties, \$1.25 @ 2 a case; York state, 20 @ 30c 8-lb bskt; damsons, 25 @ 30c 8-lb bskt; green gages, 20 @ 25c 8-lb bskt; California German prunes, \$1 @ 1.50 a crt.

Blueberries—Nova Scotia, 12 @ 15c a qt.

Cantaloupes—Colorado Rocky Ford, \$1 @ 1.25 a standard crt.

Grapes—Hudson river varieties, 50c @ 61 a case; pony bskts, 11 @ 13c each; western New York pony bskts, 12 @ 20c each; California tokays, \$1.50 @ 1.90 a crt; California malvins, \$1 @ 1.25 a crt.

Fresh meats—Beef, choice, 70 @ 75c lb; good, 50 @ 70c lb; hindquarters, choice, 11 @ 12c lb; common to good, 9 @ 10c lb.

forequarters, choice, 60 @ 70c lb; common to good, 40 @ 50c lb; mutton extra, 70c lb; common to good, 50 @ 60c lb; yearlings, eastern good to choice, 60 @ 70c lb; western good to choice, 50 @ 60c lb; veals, choice eastern, 100 @ 110c lb; fair to good, 80 @ 90c lb; common, 60 @ 70c lb.

There is little change to note in the prices of pork products, the demand being quiet. There is a moderate movement of hogs into market channels. Prices are higher, prominent places indicating a general average of about \$5.75 per 100 pounds.

There is a steady demand for poultry, prices being firm for choice lots of fresh killed. Chickens, eastern broilers, 17 @ 18c; roasting chickens, 23 @ 25c; western broilers, 15 @ 16c; medium western chickens, 13 @ 14c; northern fowls, 15 @ 16c; western fowls, 14 @ 15c.

Hay is quiet, with prices showing no improvement. Receipts are still liberal, especially of medium and poor grades, and buyers are indifferent. Rye straw is steady, with prices firmer for oat straw.

Ricker's St. Johnsbury Market. St. Johnsbury, Sept. 22.—The receipts at W. A. Ricker's market for the week ending Sept. 19 were: Poultry, 1000 lbs., 8 to 9c; 1000 lambs, 4 to 4 1/2c; 50 cattle at 2 to 4 c; 400 calves at 2 1/2 to 3c; 100 sheep at 2 to 3c; 10,000 lbs. maple sugar at 7 to 7 1/2c; 500 lbs. wool, 25c; 40 milk cows at \$25 to \$40. Veal firm. Beef dull and lower. Hogs 1/2c better and wanted. Best sheep and lambs sell well, others low.

MR. TIBBLES ACCEPTS.

Letter of the Vice Presidential Candidate of People's Party. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 21.—Mr. Thomas H. Tibbles, nominee of the People's party for vice president, mailed his letter of acceptance to the Hon. S. W. Williams, chairman of the notification committee. The letter was in part as follows:

We look forward with confidence to the coming of the time, not far in the distance, when the principles of the People's party shall guide the rulers of this nation. The adherents of the People's party come from all classes, wherever a man is found who loves mankind and believes that governments are instituted among men not for the purpose of enabling a few to gather gold and pile it up mountain high, but for the purpose of advancing the human race, bringing gladness to the hearts of all the people, enabling them through the development of the mind to enjoy the delights of the intellectual world and lay up treasures that all the cycles of time cannot corrode.

To this work more than 1,000,000 men have consecrated themselves. They are found among the wealthy and in the ranks of the proletariat, among the professional classes and among the wage earners, wherever a heart yearns to see our mountains and valleys, our cities and plains, inhabited by a people whose heads are clear, whose hearts are loving and whose hands are adept at all things useful.

Western Association Suspends Firemen. St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Every man who competed in the horse race at the world's fair stadium during the firemen's tournament in August has been suspended by the Western Association of the A. A. U. at its annual meeting. The suspensions, which are said to be permanent, affect men from Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, New York, Ohio and Kansas.

Farmer Kills Laborer. Marshall, Mich., Sept. 21.—William A. Engle, a farmer living alone three and a half miles from Burlington village, shot and instantly killed Charles Barrington, a laborer on an adjoining farm, whom he discovered in his barn and who refused to leave the premises when ordered to do so by Engle.

Prominent Chicago Merchant Dead. Chicago, Sept. 21.—Robert S. Scott, senior member of the dry goods firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., died at his home in Lakeside.

General Haraguchi Recalled. Seoul, Korea, Sept. 21.—General Haraguchi, commanding the Japanese forces in Korea, has been recalled to Tokyo.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER. Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Blemishes, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and restores the natural color of the skin. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so famous that we have had to issue a law to protect its name. It is a true beauty preserver. As you find it will use often, it is a real beauty preserver. Gouraud's Cream is the most beautiful of all the skin preparations. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe. FEED. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

WORK OF ELECTRICIANS.

State Association Meeting in Montpelier Elects Officers.

Montpelier, Sept. 22.—At yesterday's meeting of the Vermont Electrical Association, the following officers were elected: President, E. D. Blakely, cell of Brandon; first vice president, E. E. Gage of St. Johnsbury; second vice president, G. F. Haley of Rutland; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Wells of Middlebury. A. H. Bailey of Wells River and E. P. Coleman of Montpelier were elected members of the executive committee for three years. The other members of the executive committee are E. E. Larrabee, E. D. Blackwell and Frank Barney, Jr.

Following dinner at the Pavilion the visitors were shown the plant of the Consolidated Lighting company. Last evening's programme consisted of the reading of several papers. There were present representatives from many of the largest electrical companies in the United States, among them being W. A. Peterson and W. J. Keenan of the Pettinelli Andrew Co., of Boston, W. G. Andrews and F. O. Ochs of the Stanley Instrument Co., T. J. and H. H. Brown of the General Electric Co., C. P. Mahn, F. W. Loomis and F. S. Rosenblatt of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Co., and Col. Robert Edes of the New York & Ohio Electrical Co.

TWO DEPUTIES SUED FOR \$1,000.

Burlington Woman Claims She Was Given Bodily Harm by Them.

Burlington, Sept. 22.—Papers were served yesterday in a suit brought by Mrs. Christie Peters against Deputy Sheriffs George W. Kelly and James D. Brodie to recover damages of \$1,000 for alleged assault and battery, the case being returnable at the March term of court. The case grows out of an affair which happened at the time the officers went to Mrs. Peters' house to levy an execution upon a graphophone in possession of Mrs. Peters' husband, Nelson Peters. According to the officers' story Peters and his wife also interfered with their doing their duty, especially Mrs. Peters. The officers finally concluded to put Mrs. Peterson in jail and she was placed in their wagon. She afterward jumped out. Last week, however, Mrs. Peters was arrested upon a warrant charging her with interfering with an officer, and after a hearing in city court she was found guilty and fined. An appeal was taken. Mrs. Peters now claims damages for assault and battery as above stated.

Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers.

Brettonwoods, N. H., Sept. 22.—Topics of especial interest to the trade are to be discussed at the semi-annual meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association, which was opened here at the Mount Washington hotel. The principal address of the opening session was that delivered by Herbert E. Wainwright of New Bedford, the president of the association.

STRIKE OF DREDGE MEN.

Work on Government Contracts Stopped by Orders From the Union.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Orders for a general strike of the 200 dredge men now employed in Boston harbor on government contracts have been issued from the Chicago headquarters of the International Dredge Men's union. The strike order was the result of the refusal of the Boston dredge contractors to sign the wage scale and agreement recently presented by the union. This agreement calls for an increase of wages for all dredge men. It fixes the pay for engineers on the dredges at \$125 a month, and that of the other dredge men at a slightly lower figure. The wage scale has been accepted by all the contractors of the great lakes.

AMERICAN STUDENTS HELD.

Detained at Naples by Italian Authorities—Secretary Hay Has Case.

Columbia, Mo., Sept. 22.—Four prospective students of the University of Missouri coming from Egypt and Turkey are detained at Naples, Italy, by the Italian authorities because of the emigration laws. Three other members of the party have arrived here, but the release of the four in Naples will be secured only after intervention by the United States authorities. The case has been put before Secretary of State Hay, and the American minister to Italy, it is said, is taking the matter up with the Italian officials. The party of seven Egyptian students left the Protestant college at Beirut, Syria, more than a month ago.

Corn Crop Still in Danger.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Although the corn crop is not entirely out of danger, the indications throughout the great area that it will be harvested before the killing frosts upset the present calculations of the farmers. Reports to the weather bureau last night indicated safe temperatures throughout the west, with possible light frosts in northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, an intimation of killing frosts in parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, followed by the assurance that warmer weather would soon prevail in the Dakotas and Montana.

Weinssimer to Be Tried.

New York, Sept. 22.—According to the plans of the district attorney Philip Weinssimer, former president of the Building Trades alliance, who is under indictment for alleged extortion from contractors, will be tried before a special jury in the first week of October.