THE TRAGEDY OF THE NORTH SEA.

BRITISH FISHING TRAWLERS FIRED UPON BY RUSSIAN WAR VESSELS.

"HOWDY."

"'Kind o' like to hear 'em say it!—
'Howdy, howdy!'
Know who's who right there an' then,
That's the moral truth, now, men—
Put my trust right in him when
Man sez, 'Howdy!'

"'Yes, sir, sounds like ol' times comin'—
'Howdy, howdy!'
Hez the heft, an' makes you feel
Like yore really in the deal,
An' yore friends kin sort o' 'spiel,'—
Sayin', 'Howdy!'

"'Folks all say it in Mizzouree!—
'Wal, wal, howdy!'
Hearty, honest, homely, gruff,
Gentle, kindly, yard-wide stuff—
Man that sez it's good enuff—
'Ol' boy, howdy!'

"'Yes, sir, like to hear 'em say it!
'Howdy, howdy!'
Hez a cheery, earnest ring,
No put-on, the A-1 thing,
Gives yore own good-will a swing,
'N you say, 'Howdy!'"
—Lippincott's Magazine.

HEROISM WINS REWARD.

A BEAUTIFUL summer day was drawing to its close in the pretty City of B——. The sun, as it slowly sank to rest, cast a rosy glow over the earth, while the clouds floating slowly overhead caught its radiant glory and shone so dazzlingly bright one would think heaven's own gates were open, disclosing a glimpse of its splendors.

Leaning on a gate of a modest cottage, apparently absorbed in the beautiful picture before her, was a fair young girl, with a face too sad and careworn for one so young. Suddenly a look of pain crossed her face, and her sweet lips trembled as the voice of her little brother reached her, saying in plaintive tones: "Mamma, does heaven look like that, and am I to go there soon?"

Forcing back the tears which would fill her eyes, she turned to the window where the little sufferer lay, and said in gentle voice: "What, Bertie, dear! Would you leave mamma and me all alone?" And the child, seeing the grieved look on his sister's face, smiled sweetly and answered:

"Oh, no, Lil; but it does look so pretty, and papa is there, you know."

And she knew that unless they could procure the necessary medicine for him he, too, would be there with papa.

Soon her thoughts went back sadly to the time, only a short year ago, when, surrounded by everything a father's loving care could suggest, she had not one thought or wish ungratified; then of the dark days which followed so swiftly on her father's death, and the struggle with poverty since; but she resolved that in some way she must save her brother's life. To resolve was to do with Lillian, and entering the room where her mother sat sewing, she said cheerfully:

"Mamma, I think I will take Mrs. Brown's dress home to-night, and if you do not object I will take my wheel and go for a spin afterward, may I?"

"Certainly, dear; you are not looking well, and it may do you good. I can't have my little daughter ill," and she looked with love and anxiety at her daughter's pale face. Bending over, Lillie kissed her on both cheeks, and said laughingly: "Well, then, I will go, but do not worry if I am a little late."

And this is what she intended doing: Her father, just before his death, had given her a high grade bicycle, and, although she had wished to sell it, her mother absolutely refused to let her part with it. Now, however, she must sell it, she thought, even though it nearly broke her heart, for she was an expert wheelwoman, and it formed her sole enjoyment.

She delivered the dress, and was riding slowly along, wondering how she could dispose of her wheel to the best advantage, when a shrill scream startled her, and, glancing up, she saw a dainty child walking slowly along, while rushing down the street behind her was a huge black dog. The people were hurrying in every direction, and cries of "Mad dog" filled the air, but no one paused to help the little one, who stood in helpless bewilderment.

With a cry of "Cowards!" Lillian turned and rode with all her might toward the spot. Would she get there first and could she save the child? were the thoughts that filled her mind, for the dog—as though divining her object—had sprung forward faster than ever. Now only a block remained between them. Could she do it in that space?

Gripping the handle bar firmly with one hand, she breathed a low "God help me," and sped on with all her strength, and, as though in answer to her prayer, the dog stumbled and fell; only for a moment, though, when on he came, flinging the foam from his gleaming teeth. But Lillian saw her advantage, and, setting her teeth hard, she reached out and grabbed the child by her dress as she dashed by. The pain in her arm was intense, and the shock almost unseated her, but, with a grim determination to do or die, on she sped.

She could hear the panting breath of the maddened brute behind her; she could almost feel his hot breath. And then, O heaven! with an ugly growl, he leaped forward and sank his teeth into the tire. Quick as thought, then, she jumped from the wheel, just as a quick shot rang out, and she saw the dog, with one convulsive shudder, drop dead.

The excitement proved too much for her, however, and she sank to the ground with a low moan. When she recovered kind faces were all around, and bending over her, gently bathing her sprained arm was a richly dressed lady, who, in answer to Lillian's faintly murmured "Is the child safe?" burst into tears and in a broken voice tried to thank her for her child's life.

Six months later there was a grand wedding. The bride was Lillian, and the gentleman standing beside her, looking so brave and handsome, was the little child's big uncle, who fairly worships the little heroine who saved his pet's life; and in the little page, looking so well and rosy, we recognize little Bertie. And so, to the chime of wedding bells, we leave them.—Boston Post.

PEARY'S NEW VESSEL.

Ship Which Will Sail in Quest of the North Pole.

A vessel is being built in the old yard upon Verona Island, off the coast of Maine, which is not destined for purposes of trade. She is to force her way as far as possible into the ice covered seas of the far north, carrying Lieutenant-Commander Peary in order that he may make another dash for the pole. In the Peary ship, the stern, stern-post, keels, keelson and frames are of carefully selected white oak. The massive frames will be only two feet apart from center to center, and they will be enclosed in a cage of steel made of diagonal straps and covering the inner fabric of the ship from stem to stern. Over the straps will be a double course of five-inch planking of yellow pine and white oak, and between these two courses will be tarred hemp or tarred canvas.

A guard strake of white oak surrounds the vessel at the level of the main deck, projecting outward for such a distance that when the ice presses against her sides and is forced

TO SAIL IN QUEST OF THE POLE.

upward by the resistance, the ship will actually rest upon the guard strake. More than that, should she be frozen in, it would be possible to break the grip of the ice by the use of hydraulic jacks placed under the strake. Naturally, so important a part of the vessel's protection is securely fastened to the hull and in addition it is strengthened by an angle bar of steel on its under side.

The interior of the ship will be almost completely filled with heavy timbers. Starting at the center of the decks, these braces will extend diagonally downwards and outwards, the lower ends resting against the frames and helping them to withstand the pressure of the ice. With a hull thus filled with timbers, provision must be made for living quarters above decks and here there will be two houses, so constructed that they may be removed and set up on shore. For the rest, the vessel will be rigged as a three-masted schooner with an exceptionally large spread of canvas and will also be provided with steam power. She will be of about 1,500 tons and will be ready for service early next summer. It is the explorer's plan to go in the vessel to the northern shore of Grant land, winter there and make his dash for the pole during the following summer.

A Mild Adventure.

He was telling a thrilling story of his hair-breadth escape, says the Chicago News, and the young girl leaned forward and hung upon his words breathlessly.

"And they were so near," he said, "that we could see the dark muzzles of the wolves."

"Oh, how lucky!" she gasped. "How glad you must have been that they had their muzzles on!"

PISTOL AND PEN.

These Were Companion Pieces in the Career of Col. D. R. Anthony.

Col. Daniel R. Anthony, who died a short time ago at Leavenworth, Kan., was a fighting editor of the old school. He was born in South Adams, Mass., worked in a cotton mill, clerked in a store and taught school. At 30 he went to Kansas, and was one of the founders of Lawrence. When troubles came to Kansas Anthony immersed himself in them. He had gone to the West on a peaceful mission, but the invitation to mix up in the turmoil of the days before the Civil War was irresistible.

COL. D. R. ANTHONY.

In the war he was lieutenant colonel of a cavalry regiment. He was stationed in a camp in Tennessee, and slaves were constantly coming there after escaping from their masters. The Federal officers sent them back, whereupon Anthony issued an order that any officer or soldier arresting or delivering a fugitive to his master should be summarily dealt with, according to the laws for such crimes. There were no such laws and Anthony's superior officers told him so, but Anthony had his way.

In 1861 he founded the Leavenworth Conservative, which became the Leavenworth Times, and when he came back from the war he began a career of belligerent journalism. One night he made a speech to some border ruffians, some of whom shot at him three times as he was going to bed. He was impenetrable. One day he went to the office of Edmund G. Ross, once a Kansas Senator, who ran a rival sheet, and beat him with a cane. Shortly afterward he was accused of murdering Senator Jim Lane, but it was proved that Lane blew his own brains out. In 1875 he was shot by a printer named Embrey and he carried the ball to his grave. Four years later another printer, Tom Thurston, shot at him and when Doc Jennison found himself criticised for running a gambling place he went over and put a bullet into some of the Times office furniture. Anthony returned the compliment, and being a better shot hit the gambler in the leg. A man named Satterlee, who ran a small paper, called Anthony a coward. The latter took a man named Hamer with him and went to Satterlee's office. On the way he met Satterlee and demanded a retraction. Both Satterlee and Anthony instantly drew guns. The first shot from Satterlee's gun wounded Hamer and the second just grazed Anthony's flesh. Anthony's shot took effect in the man's groin and he died within an hour. Anthony was acquitted. An attempt was made to prevent his carrying weapons. On one occasion he was accused of carrying concealed weapons and the two leading lawyers of the city spent two days in talking on the prosecution side. When it came to the defense Anthony unwrapped the package which was said to contain a pistol and revealed a piece of lead pipe in the shape of a pistol. His later years were more peaceable.

Col. Anthony was a brother of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the famous woman's rights advocate.

Where the Bad Eggs Go.

A poultry farm, whether ducks, geese, chickens or turkeys be the specialty, accumulates a large and malodorous surplus of eggs that refuse to develop into fowl. The average person would suppose that if there is anything on earth that is utterly worthless it is a rotten egg. Millions of stale eggs are used every year in preparing leather dressing for gloves and bookbinding—an industry that is largely carried on in the foreign tenement houses of New York and other large cities. They are also used in manufacturing disinfectants and in the preparation of shoe blacking, and even the shells are made into fertilizers. The eggs that have not yet lost their virtue also have other uses besides the more common ones for culinary purposes. It is estimated that fully 55,000,000 dozen are used by wine clarifiers, dye manufacturers and in the preparation of photographers' dry plates.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Not a Perfect Success.

Margaret—Hetty is happily married, is she not?

"Oh, I suppose so; but she says her husband has mistaken his calling.

Margaret—Yes?

Edith—A man who can tell such wonderful stories as he does when he has been out late at night ought, she says, to have been a novelist.—Boston Transcript.

If a girl has her eyes on a man, and a Hallowe'en charm says that he is to be her Very Own, he couldn't escape if Mercury loaned him his wings.

BUSINESS NOTES.

No wonder the business of the Brand Brewing Company, at 1251 Elston avenue, increased over 100 per cent during 1904. Their famous "Extra" brew has a world-wide reputation.

There is no better beer brewed in the world than the far-famed "Extra" Beer brewed by the Brand Brewing Company, at 1251 Elston avenue.

One of the best-liked and most popular business men in Chicago is Tom N. Donnelly, the jeweler, at 118 Dearborn street. Mr. Donnelly enjoys the confidence and patronage of the very best people in Chicago, and if you want the best goods, in watches, diamonds and jewelry, at reasonable prices; the man to patronize is honest Tom Donnelly, at 118 Dearborn street.

The beer bottled by the Independent Brewing Association, the Ernst Brothers' famous plant, is the finest in the country. Order it for your residence. Phone, North 645.

The Owl Drug Store, corner Clark and Monroe streets, is one of the best there is.

Henry Roth, whose appointment as justice of the peace on the North Side has given such great and general satisfaction, is one of the best qualified men ever appointed to that office. Mr. Roth is a lawyer of high standing and has the esteem and confidence of the public and of his colleagues both of the bench and the bar.

For wines and liquors, Keating & Mahony, the well-known importers and wholesale dealers in this line of goods, are among the foremost in the country for value as well as the excellence of their goods.

The Monarch buffet and restaurant, conducted under the able management of Messrs. Cerveny and Biewersdorf, at 167 East Randolph street, is one of the finest establishments of its kind in Chicago.

George A. Blettner has given convincing proof of his great business capacity by his successful management of the business interests in Chicago of the great Berghoff Brewery.

Albert Graff & Company, the popular paving contractors, have experienced a most prosperous year.

Vernon C. Seaver's lunch rooms at 86 State street are among the best in the city.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
—THE—
CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK
At the Close of Business Nov. 10, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$11,345,707.15
Overdrafts		7,193.57
Bonds for Circulation		50,000.00
Other Bonds on Hand		2,072,401.13
Banking House and Safe Deposit Vaults		250,000.00
Cash Assets—		
Cash on Hand	3,797,161.93	
City Checks	333,897.52	
Due from:		
Other Banks	2,643,235.72	
U.S. Treasurer	37,000.00	6,811,295.23
Total		$20,537,093.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		380,670.37
Circulation		50,000.00
DUE DEPOSITORS—		
Individuals	15,574,852.93	
Banks	2,431,569.88	18,106,422.71
Total		$20,537,093.08

INTEREST PAID ON ACCOUNTS. Interest is paid on the checking accounts of Individuals, Firms and Corporations.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. Certificates of Deposit are issued for fixed periods, on which interest is allowed at current rates.

MONEY ORDERS AND INTERNATIONAL CHECKS. Money orders in sums of fifty dollars or less issued, payable at par in the principal cities of this country; also International Checks payable at fixed rates of exchange in the currency of many European countries.

LETTERS OF CREDIT. Letters of Credit for travelers issued available in the principal cities of the world.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Cable transfers made.

BONDS. Municipal, railroad, gas and other corporation bonds bought and sold.

CORRESPONDENCE or a personal interview with a view to business relations respectfully invited.

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T. M. JACKSON, Cashier.
F. W. McLEAN, Ass't Cashier.
J. E. SHEA, Ass't Cashier.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTIONS 39, 40, 41 and 42 of chapter 3 of the municipal code of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

Be it ordained by the West Chicago Park Commissioners:

Section 1. That sections 39, 40, 41 and 42 of chapter 3 of the municipal code of the West Chicago Park Commissioners be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 39. Automobiles—Numbers: All automobiles operated in any park or upon any boulevard, pleasureway, street or driveway under the control of the West Chicago Park Commissioners shall display identification numbers in plain Arabic numerals, as herein provided, such numbers shall not be less than five inches high and be five-eighths of an inch at every point and shall be spaced at least three-quarters of an inch apart.

All such numbers shall be displayed on the rear of the machine, in plain sight, as nearly as possible in the middle of such machine, and shall be low enough so as not to be hidden by the hood or any other obstruction on the machine, and shall be made of bright metal or painted in light color on dark-colored signs or plaques of wood, metal or leather or directly on the machine itself, provided the machine be painted black or other dark color at the particular place where such numbers are painted, and such signs or plaques shall be so attached to the machine that they will not sway in any direction.

Section 40—Registration of Numbers—Any person desiring to operate and use an automobile in any park or upon any boulevard, street or driveway under the control of the West Chicago Park Commissioners shall apply to the West Chicago Park Commissioners to assign him or her a number, and the name and address of such applicant shall be registered in a record book to be kept in the office of said West Chicago Park Commissioners for such purpose, and a number shall be assigned to such person which shall be registered in such record book opposite the name of such person; such number shall be shown by such person on his or her automobile, as required herein, until the 30th day of April next after such application, when such person shall again apply to the West Chicago Park Commissioners for a number to be shown, as herein provided, for the succeeding year and until the 30th day of April thereafter; it being intended by this ordinance that all automobiles shall be identified by a number good for one year, and that a new number shall be taken out and registered, or the same number reregistered in the office of said West Chicago Park Commissioners every year for each automobile operated in said parks, or upon or along said boulevards or driveways. Provided, however, the West Chicago Park Commissioners may, at the request of such applicant, assign to the applicant and register in such record book the same number assigned to such applicant under the ordinance of the city of Chicago.

The term "automobile," whenever used herein, shall be held to embrace and mean, and is hereby defined to mean any vehicle, the motive power of which is electricity, compressed air, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, steam or other mechanical power.

Section 41. Brakes, Alarm Bells Lamps—Each and every automobile driven or propelled in, upon or along any of said parks, boulevards or pleasureways shall be equipped and supplied with an alarm bell or gong of not more than four inches in diameter, and the same shall be sounded at street crossings and whenever and wherever else deemed advisable by the operator of said vehicle to be sounded for the purpose of notifying pedestrians of the approach of such vehicle. Each automobile operated in any of the parks, or upon any of the boulevards or pleasureways under the control of the West Chicago Park Commissioners shall be equipped with at least two brakes, or sets of brakes, one of which brakes, or sets of brakes, shall be of sufficient power, when applied, to bring any such vehicle, when at a speed of ten miles an hour, to a full stop within ten feet from the point where such vehicle was when the brake was applied, and all such vehicles shall carry a lighted lamp, or lamps, in a conspicuous position on such vehicle, whenever in motion in any of said parks, or upon any of such boulevards or pleasureways at any time after dark and before dawn. No part of the machinery of any automobile shall be left running while such vehicle is left standing in any of said parks, or upon said boulevards or pleasureways, without an attendant.

Section 42. Rate of Speed—No automobile shall be propelled or driven upon or along any of the parks or boulevards or pleasureways under the control of the West Chicago Park Commissioners at a speed exceeding ten miles per hour, and such vehicle, when in motion, shall be kept to the right and shall observe the rule of the road as laid down for other vehicles.

Section 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Constantly increasing density of population and steadily advancing value of land are doing much to change the system of farming in the United States. While large "bonanza" farms are still to be found in the prairie regions and will continue to exist for many years to come, their number is decreasing and the small farm becomes every year more common. Acreage is giving way to cultivation, and what the individual farmer lacks in area of land he makes up in fertility. If he has less capital invested in his farm he invests more capital in the form of labor and produces practically the same results in the way of profits. Though the profits are perhaps not so large in extremely favorable years, the better cultivation makes the yield more certain and the danger of an entire failure of crops is overcome. Intensified farming has come to stay.

A Brooklyn scientist has discovered that Chinamen never have consumption because they permit the hair on top of their heads to grow long. If this is the case scientists who have been trying to head off tuberculosis might do better if they devoted their time and efforts to the work of discovering some means of preventing baldness.

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