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TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1910.

Wonder if all the ages the census enumerators are recording are correct?

Anna Held declares she is going to raise potatoes. Of course the tubers will be all eyes for her.

"I know what I am talking for," says La Follette. The Chautauqua is still on the lookout for redhot speakers.

"My dear ladies," having made suitable apology, will be glad to learn that the hiss is not charged up against them.

A Chicago professor advises people to work hard and eat no meat. Showing how easy as well as unnecessary it is to advise.

A Pennsylvania woman burned her husband's wooden left leg to keep him in at night. But of course this method cannot be put in general use.

"Good, always good," was Bryan's reply when asked concerning the chances of the democratic party. In view of the democrats' chances in the past, that "always good" does not add much weight to the opinion.

Editorially the Mining Gazette congratulates Escanaba on acquiring the largest match factory in the world. Why? Match factories are "light" manufacturers and the business is eternally producing "strikes."

The announcement in The News last evening that Rev. E. Sedweck would retire as pastor of the Calumet M. E. church at the end of the conference year was received with surprise and regret by his many friends in this district. Mr. Sedweck finds it necessary to seek a change of climate for the benefit of his wife's health which has been poorly for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Sedweck will be greatly missed by people not affiliated with the Calumet M. E. church as well as those who are. Mr. Sedweck has been most successful in his pastorate and is generally considered one of the strongest men in the Detroit conference, his assignment for five years to the Calumet M. E. church, one of the largest and most important, being a tribute to his ability and methods. His congenial nature has won for him many friends who regret he has found it necessary to retire from the local field.

The influx of immigrants noted in a New York dispatch, is a pretty reliable indication that prosperity is returning. While a fair proportion of these aliens are decoyed by transportation agents, many get the jobs upon conditions in the United States before leaving home. The problem of what we shall do with them remains unsolved. Indeed, beyond a few speeches to the gallery, congress never has seriously considered this, one of the gravest questions with which the republic is confronted.

The advance in wages made by the United States Steel Corporation are taken as reflecting the excellent conditions of the industry, and the expectation that favorable conditions will prevail for the balance of the year. Sentiment in the copper industry is not so optimistic, but there are some who maintain that consumption is increasing rapidly and that this summer will see substantial reductions in the surplus. The administration is making some progress with its railway regulation bill and has hopes of passing other measures, but as a rule the present session of congress promises to be a negative one. The labor troubles have quite generally been settled through advances in wages. All around there is much in the outlook to encourage the belief that 1910 will be a good business year throughout.

Do you ever stop to consider for a moment what part baseball plays in the lives of the American people: from the tiniest cross-roads hamlet with its team of boys to the metropolis of the country with its teams in the two big leagues?

It is a stupendous thing, when you come to consider it, the growth of this sport, until it is today an actual business with millions and millions invested in plants and teams.

Just what place baseball occupies in our lives was probably never brought home more clearly than at Washington on the opening day when President Taft occupied a box, sat for two hours watching the game and played his own part in the opening ceremonies by tossing out the ball which was first put in play.

It is a great thing, this sport; which has become so much a part of a nation that the head of the government can give it the support of his presence, and hugely enjoy it as well.

Millions of words have been written to tell why baseball is so popular, but all this wisdom can be summed up in a very few. It is clean, wholesome outdoor sport, strengthening to the body, quickening to the brain, and there has not been a touch of real scandal concerning it in years. The men who have brought baseball to its present place have eliminated the gambling features and other objectional characteristics of the sport and the result is apparent in the fact that the story of a thrown game is as rare from the major leagues down to the sandlots as an honest alderman in Pittsburg.

The United States government is promoting the movement looking to the holding of a congress of American Indians, representative of all the tribes and nations of this country, to assemble in Muskogee, Okla., from June 27 to July 4, inclusive, of this year. This will be the first gathering of the kind since 1878 but it will have a scope and importance beyond any ever held, although it may be lacking in some of the spectacular features which threw a glamor of romance over the earlier pow-wows.

In the coming congress a very large percentage of the delegates will represent tribes that have embraced the ways of civilization. Compared with those who took part in the congress at Muskogee, then in the Indian Territory, thirty-two years ago, the Indians who will speak for the tribes and nations this summer will be educated men. Some of the tribes have made tremendous strides forward in the last generation, particularly in taking up vocations that enable their members to become self-sustaining.

The Indian population of the country at the present time, according to the reports of agents of the bureau of Indian affairs, is somewhat over 300,000. When the last census was taken among the tribes it was found that no fewer than 116,000 individuals wore the dress of ordinary American citizens. The influence of the schools supported by the government for Indian education and industrial training is making itself felt very satisfactorily and the coming congress is intended mainly to bring out the further needs of the aborigines, to hasten their progress toward the time when they shall become self-dependent and self-supporting.

Gould.

The immediate cause of the decision of Senator Aldrich to retire from public life at the expiration of his present Senatorial term probably is best stated in the explanation given to personal friends some time ago that he is "tired of being a pack horse." His retirement at this time undoubtedly is a matter of personal preference, of regard for his health, and of unwillingness to continue to serve as the personal target for all the attack directed against a party system of which he has been, not the creator and beneficiary, but a loyal servant. Senator Aldrich is not the embodiment sole of Aldrichism. Nor does he share with Speaker Cannon the joint embodiment of Aldrichism and Cannonism, which, differing in form, are identical in spirit. The retirement of Speaker Cannon from the Committee on Rules did not put an end to Cannonism, nor will his retirement from the speaker's desk, even if forced, accomplish that result. No more will the retirement of Senator Aldrich from his senatorial seat mark the end of Aldrichism. In either case, the "system," if that term can be used to designate the control of parties and their legislative majorities, will have been deprived of the services of a resourceful and powerful agent. And chiefly because it is unlikely that equally efficient and capable men can be found to take their places, opposition to the "system" will be the gainer.

The incidental significance of these retirements, the coincidence of which is of importance, is interesting. Senator Aldrich has been styled the "general manager of the senate." Popularly he has been known as the "boss" of the senate. In reality he has been the Master Politician of that body. He has dominated that body for years, and by that means has dominated national legislation and the course of national affairs because he has been a master at the game of politics which the republican party as an organization had adopted and has developed. He has been a party leader because he has ben a master merchant in political wares. But there is a new game on now, in which neither Aldrich nor Cannon are masters and in which the people are better and more attentive players than ever before.

The general manager of the national senate never considered it necessary to go before the people, to summon them to counsel with him. Such party leadership as was his laid no such duties on him. But there has come about a new conception of party leadership. The people are awakening to their responsible part in politics. They are appreciating their privilege in the control of legislation. They are electing leaders who can lead us as well as command, and who will recognize accountability to those whom they expect to follow loyally. The people are asserting their right to control party organizations and demanding that they who furnish the votes are entitled to first consideration. And the party leaders of the future must be men who will recognize these changed conditions, who will accept the modern game of politics, who can and will invite the confidence of the people. Neither Senator Aldrich nor "Uncle Joe" are qualified for such leadership.

GRANDPA SCATTERGOOD.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1672—Sir John Yeamans proclaimed governor of South Carolina at Charles Town.

1775—Battles of Lexington and Concord, the beginning of the American Revolution.

1779—Col. Van Schaick marched from Fort Schuyler and destroyed Onondaga, N. Y.

1782—John Adams received by Holland as minister from the United States.

1833—Founding of Oberlin, Ohio.

1852—First alarm of fire by an electric telegraph system given in Boston.

1859—William C. Bouck, governor of New York 1842-44, died. Born in 1786.

1875—President Grant attended the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington.

1882—Parliament buildings in Quebec destroyed by fire.

1888—A. S. Abell, publisher of the "Baltimore Sun," died in Baltimore. Born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 10, 1806.

1903—Death of Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

1904—Large part of the business district of Toronto destroyed by fire.

1909—Young Turk forces invested Constantinople.

"THIS IS MY 61ST BIRTHDAY."

Captain John C. Fremont, U. S. N., the present commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, was born in San Francisco, April 19, 1849, the son of Gen. John C. Fremont, the "pathfinder" and first republican candidate for president of the United States. He graduated from the Annapolis academy in 1872 and later devoted himself especially to the study of torpedoes, electrical science and ordnance. In the war with Spain he participated in the naval campaign about Cuba, carrying dispatches to Gen. Garcia, the Cuban commander. Prior to that, in 1877, Captain Fremont assisted in quelling the railroad riots in Baltimore, while in command of the naval tug Pinta. He participated in the demonstration by the old cruiser Brooklyn under Admiral Evans against Chile many years ago. Prior to assuming command of the Charlestown Navy Yard this spring he had commanded the monitor Florida, the torpedo boat Cushing, and other vessels.

AT THE THEATRES

METZ IN IRELAND HERE.

Al Wilson Pleased Calumet Theater-Goers Last Evening.

Al. Wilson, in "Metz in Ireland," pleased a large audience at the Calumet theater last evening. The play was admirably suited to this golden-voiced German comedian and Wilson made an even more favorable impression than on his previous visits to this city. His supporting company was a strong one, but as usual Wilson was the feature of the entertainment.

During the action of the play, Wilson introduced a number of new songs, composed by himself, among which were, "Mixed German," "Erin's Isle," "Love Thoughts," "Banshee" and "The Nightingale Song". After all of these, he was given liberal applause and on one occasion expressed his thanks for the appreciation of the audince.

MOCK SAD ALLI COMING.

Will Open Week's Engagement at the Calumet Theater, April 25.

The Mock Said Alli stock company will open a week's engagement at the Calumet theater commencing Monday, April 25. This company carries plenty of talent both in the dramatic line and in the vaudeville introduced between acts.

Mock Sad Alli, who for years was associated with the popular Frank E. Long stock company, has selected a company of artists to assist him.

Some of the principal features are Col. Brydon's troop of trained Eskimo dogs which are a show by themselves, and one of the most expensive features carried by any company. Col. Brydon has been on several Polar trips and has brought these wonderfully intelligent animals from the far north. Then there is Santo Samarro, the traucalagist and mind reader who will give a seance at each performance, in which he will answer any question. A change of play and specialties will be introduced at each performance. Ladies free at the opening night under the usual condition.

"THE THIRD DEGREE."

New Play to be Presented at Calumet Theater in Near Future.

"The Third Degree," by Charles Kleon, author of "The Lion and the Mouse" and other successful plays which is to be presented in Calumet soon is a play that should not be overlooked by those who are searching for something "a little different." It is a play not easily forgotten. Mr. Klein has again succeeded in transplanting human life upon the theatric stage; he has done even more; he has woven a love story of sweetness and purity touched with the mythical light of romance and aglow with poetry and tenderness. The unique and the picturesque hold a certain charm in life and it is because Mr. Klein's heroine is so out of the ordinary and the theme itself so unusual that one involuntarily finds himself working for a suitable solution of the problem regardless of the author.

"The Third Degree," which is a bold and sensational expose of the brutal police inquisition system, serves to introduce some of New York's best known types, including a celebrated lawyer, a famous society leader, and his second wife, also his weak and inane son, an uncouth political police captain, an eminent physician and several other characters familiar to metropolitans.

A death occurring under mysterious circumstances leads to the arrest of the society leader's son, who is eventually indicted for murder. This son has married a girl who is far his inferior in the social scale and for that reason his proud father has disowned him. He is left with no one but the young wife to lend him a helping hand in his hour of need. This young wife calls on her father-in-law for assistance and is repulsed. She will not be discouraged, however, because down deep in her heart she knows her husband is innocent. She seeks the greatest lawyer in New York to defend him. Richard Brewster, the lawyer, becomes interested in her on account of her "crystal frankness." She is penniless, but that does not deter him from taking up her case. The solution of the problem, which the lawyer works out so admirably is one that will appeal to all alike, because it is natural and likely.

INFANT MORTALITY

Greater Number of Births as Well as Deaths Among Poor.

An investigation just made by the New York milk committee with a view to getting definite information as to the effects on infant mortality of social and economic conditions has resulted in some interesting disclosures. Three sections of the city were selected for study, varying much in size owing to different densities of population, but each containing about 7,500 persons. In the first, inhabited largely by the rich, only 37 children were born in a year; in the second, where the circumstances of the people were what is called comfortable, the births numbered 160, while in the third where poverty prevailed, 434 babies were born.

But during two summer weeks, one of them the hottest of the year, not one of the 37 babies or of the 160 died, while among the 434 there were 16 deaths. The figures are not large enough to warrant any final conclusions as to percentages, but doubtless they are fairly characteristic of the three classes. The immunity of the babies in the two more fortunate classes during this hot fortnight only happened to be complete, and that peculiarity would not be likely to be repeated.

That the one group did as well as the other is explained by the investigators as due to equally efficient care in both, in the one case, however, largely the care of highly trained nurses, and in the second to that of mothers with leisure and intelligence. Among the very poor each of the much more numerous babies had a decidedly smaller chance of life, but many more than enough of them survived to outnumber the other groups. —New York Times.

THE HAT AND ROYALTY.

The hat plays a considerable part in civilization as a sign and a symbol, quite apart from its purpose as a shelter against the weather. In the mother of parliaments the etiquette regarding it is so elaborate that new members frequently find themselves involved in difficulties. There are two peers who to this day possess the right of remaining covered in the presence of royalty, if they care to exercise it. And the king always puts on his field marshal's hat before he reads the speech to the assembled lords and commons.—London Chronicle.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Pennsylvania Democrats will hold their State convention in Allentown June 15.

Felix T. McWhirter of Indianapolis is the state choice of Indiana Prohibitionists for United States senator to succeed Senator Beveridge.

Desiring to watch developments in other States, Ohio republicans have decided not to hold their State convention until the latter part of July.

John L. Wilson, former United States senator, has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for United States senator, to succeed Samuel L. Piles of Washington.

Myron T. Herrick, former governor of Ohio, is suggested as a possible successor to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeigh if the latter retires from President Taft's cabinet.

There is to be no politics of moment in the important States of New York, Ohio and Indiana in 1911. There will thus be a breathing spell of nearly a year before the national conventions of 1912.

After almost continuous service since 1877 Thomas F. Grady, the veteran legislator and leader of the minority in the New York senate, will retire at the end of his present term on account of failing health.

According to the announcement of John G. Capers, the republican national committeeman from South Carolina, the republicans of his State will put up candidates this year in all of the seven congressional districts.

Whether the gubernatorial candidate this fall shall be James H. Vahey, who made a splendid race last year, or Eugene N. Foss, who was recently elected to Congress, is the dilemma that is puzzling the Massachusetts democrats.

Reports from the First congressional district of Minnesota indicates that Representative James A. Tawney, the only Minnesota congressman who did not turn insurgent when the tariff bill was pending, is to have a hard fight for re-election this fall.

For the first time in his long service in the House, Representative Dalzell of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania district is obliged to make a fight for renomination this year. His opponent is Dr. R. J. Black, mayor of McKeesport, who has already begun an active campaign.

Organized labor in Chicago is opposing the renomination of Congressman James T. McDermott of the Fourth Illinois district, notwithstanding the fact that Representative McDermott is a union man. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has announced his candidacy for Mr. McDermott's seat.

The political surprise of the year in Kentucky has been furnished by the announcement that former Governor James B. McCreary will probably consent to become a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Mr. McCreary is one of the veterans in public life in the Blue Grass State. He was speaker of the lower branch of the legislature just after the war and governor from 1875 to 1879. He was elected to congress six successive terms, and in 1903 was chosen United States senator.

OLD PICCADILLY PASSING.

Landmarks on Historic London Street Are Being Replaced.

It must be patent to most people how remarkably Piccadilly is changing. In a few years' time it seems safe to predict that it will hardly be recognizable, as compared with the Piccadilly of ten years ago.

Among the latest of the Piccadilly landmarks destined to come under the doom of the builder is No. 8, one door east from the corner of Bolton street, the house from which Sir Francis Burdett was carried a state prisoner to the tower—an arrest prompting the "jeu d'esprit":

The lady she sat and played on the lute,
And she sang, "Will you come to my bower?"
The sergeant-at-arms had stood hitherto mute,
But now he advanced like an impudent brute,
And said, "Will you come to the Tower?"

A grim board announces to the passer-by that the site is to be sold on building lease. It is just 100 years since the house of commons ordered Sir Francis Burdett's committal to the tower on account of a letter considered to be "libelous and scandalous."

It may be recalled that Sir Francis resisted arrest, and the vicinity of his house was held by a huge mob, who shouted "Burdett forever!" till the guards were called out. The latter were received on their arrival with a volley of stones, whereat the guards charged the mob, thus earning the name of "The Piccadilly Butchers."—London Pall Mall Gazette.

TOO WISE FOR THAT.

"Rupert Guiness was defeated for Parliament," said a magazine editor. "Guinness I know well. He is a great admirer of our American bock beer. He imports a keg of bock beer every spring.

"Guinness, the famous stout maker, told me a bock beer story last month.

"He said that about this time last year he heard that an American friend, being ill, had attempted suicide. So he wired to America to ask if this was true. His friend wired back:

"'Suicide story false. Wouldn't be such a fool as to kill himself before the bock beer season.'"

NOT THAT KIND.

Mrs. Youngparent—Now before you go I must show you the pride of the household. Mary, bring in our bouncer.

Mr. Highroller (diving through window)—Spare yourself the trouble, madam; I'll go quietly.

HISTORICAL ANYDATE.

The colonists had just finished building the block house, and were boasting about it to King Philip.

"Ugh. Built by government contract, wasn't it?" queried the great chief.

"Why?" asked the colonists.

"Look at the loop-holes."

LEGAL NOTICES.

Apr. 5, 12, 19, 26.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

The Probate Court for the County of Houghton.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Houghton in said County, on the second day of April, A. D. 1910.

Present: Hon. Geo. C. Bentley, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Hanley, deceased.

Margarit Hanley having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to herself or to some other suitable person,

It is Ordered, That the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in The Calumet News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

(Seal) GEO. C. BENTLEY, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.

Geo. D. Freeman, Register of Probate.