

MAYOR IS WROUGHT UP

Over 100 Lights Done to South Prospect Residents.

SELL OUT AND GET OUT

Is the Only Thing Property Owners Can Do.

Mayor Scherff Also Favors Erection of a New Building for the Central Fire Department.

Mayor Scherff is considerably worked up over the action of the city council, which, at its last meeting, passed a resolution ordering the paving of South Prospect street from Hill street to the corporation line. The mayor states that he has received several telephone communications from resident property owners in regard to the resolution. The property owners state that they will never be able to pay the heavy assessments for the sidewalks, sewer and cellar drains and the paving and they have asked the mayor what course to pursue in the matter. As the property owners, many of whom have not yet finished paying for their properties, are unable to put up funds for a suit in the courts, they have no recourse but to sell their properties and get out.

Mayor Scherff condemns, in no uncertain terms, the action of the council in paving the street south of Walnut street to the corporation line. He thinks that council is justified in paving from Hill street to Walnut but no farther. He does not believe that the city should be made to pay for a big stretch of paving along one side of the park or that property owners must sell their residences and move because some of the councilmen own lots there which they are desirous of selling. The stand of Dr. Selzer, in fighting the deal, is highly approved of by the mayor.

As nearly all of the members of the council are to be up for reelection next fall the city's chief executive looks for a warm fight, and when the smoke of the battle blows away and noses are counted, he expects to see a large number of new faces in the body which will have charge of the city affairs for the next two years.

Mayor Scherff has expressed himself as being heartily in favor of the proposed erection of a new building for the city fire department which was mentioned in the Mirror several days ago. The city market is now too small for the needs of the market and the mayor believes the proposition to arrange the lower floor of the city building for the market is much better than to build an addition to the market building.

He is also in favor of moving city offices from the Huber building to the present city building, and thereby saving the large rental that is being paid. This will be possible if the fire department is given new

quarters in the shape of a brick building. The building will be erected at the corner of the city property just east of the present city building, and will do away with the numerous old tumble down shanties that now cover the spot.

O! What shoe bargains at Smart & Wadde's!

QUEER SIDE OF JAPAN.

Odd Faith Exhibited in the Mikado's Domains.

In Japan the lower orders of life not only make war and supply meat, but evince other peculiarities that render them invaluable concomitants of civilization. A few days ago a number of people were seen gazing intently toward the upper limbs of a large pine tree. Stopping to learn the secret of this unusual interest, a man was observed descending the tree, while a crow was curiously cawing and beating about his head; then it was seen that the trespasser had possessed himself of one of her brood, an amorphous little chick that no one could be imagined to fancy for a pet. Asked what he intended doing with the young crow, he replied that it made excellent medicine for the blood: "Chi-no-michi-no kuzuri," to use his exact words. To insure the efficacy of the medicine, he explained, the bird must be taken before it leaves the nest, if possible, or, if it has left the nest, before it gets to where it can drink water; for, he asserted, if it has of itself taken water, it loses all virtue as a blood-cure. The process of preparing the remedy is, first, to kill the crow and, without cleaning it, to encase the body in an air-tight covering of cement or clay. The mould is then baked for two or three days in a hot fire. When the clay crust is removed, naturally the crow will be found to be black, a lump of pure charcoal. This is pulverized and converted into pills of the "pink" order, which are very popular here as a blood regulator. He reminded his interlocutors that the medicine was very rare because of the difficulty of finding a crow that had not taken water. The man was perfectly sincere, and appeared extremely proud of his success in having secured the bird. He was reluctant to leave the tree lest there should be another one on the ground somewhere.

Those who, since the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Red Cross Society in the late war, are accustomed to take for granted the advance of medical science in this country, will, of course, bear in mind that the practitioner under consideration had not at this time acquired membership in any legally recognized therapeutic fraternity, but, probably his nostrum was quite as effective as much of the medicine that is sold to large quantities at a higher price in other portions of the globe.—Harper's Weekly.

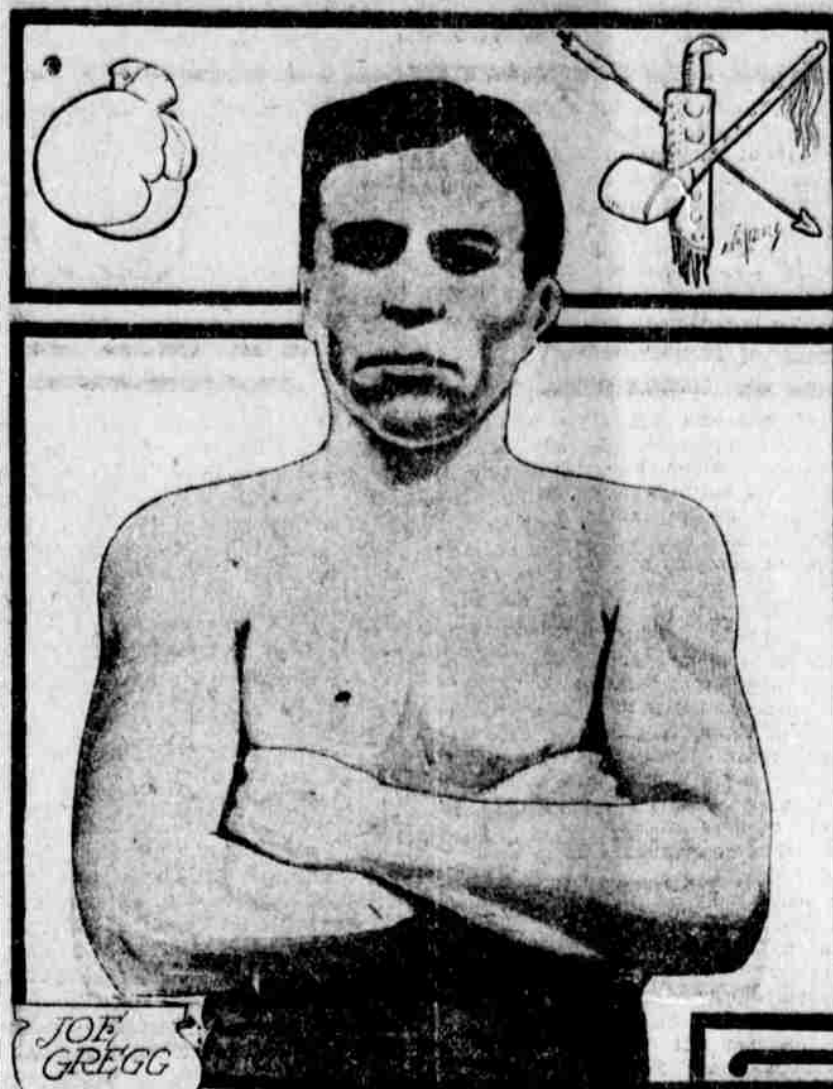
Stringent Massachusetts Law. In Massachusetts the illegal sale of street railway transfers is made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

Taking His Pleasure Slightly. From an adverb: "If you shoot yourself and have not used — an ammunition you have missed one of the pleasures of life."—London Paper.

Queef Butter Making. Butter in Armenia is made in churns suspended by ropes from the rafters and shaken from side to side by the women.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

An Indian Pugilist



This man is the only full-blooded Indian in the ring. Gregg is of the Navajo tribe and makes his home in Washington, where he owns a ranch. He has a long string of victories to his credit since entering the fighting game.

"Big Nine" Conference Votes Against Reforms

Only One of Proposed Changes in Football Rules Meets with Favor of Officials.

The "big nine" conference at its recent meeting at Chicago voted down all the reforms proposed at the last meeting in December, except that proposition which sets a uniform date for beginning football practice.

The modifications in existing stringent athletic rules which were recommended at the previous conference were as follows:

1. Fixing a uniform limit for beginning football practice on September 20.
2. Extending the football playing schedule from five to seven games for each team.
3. Eliminating retroactive features of the three year eligibility rule so as not to affect students who entered college previous to September 1, 1906.
4. Making the three year and other rules regarding limit of participation in athletics apply only to the majority of sports—football, baseball and track teams.

The faculty representatives were as follows: C. P. Hutchins, chairman, representing Wisconsin; T. F. Moran, secretary, Purdue; U. G. Weatherly, Indiana; C. A. Goodenough, Illinois; A. A. Stagg and J. E. Ruycroft, Chicago; A. G. Smith, Iowa; V. H. Lane, Michigan; J. E. Paige, Minnesota; and R. E. Wilson, Northwestern.

The first recommendation, that the rule limiting participation in athletics to three years in the aggregate should not apply to students who had entered conference colleges prior to September 1, 1906, was voted down—Purdue, Northwestern, Wisconsin and Minnesota voting against it. Each recommendation required a two-thirds vote (six) to pass it through.

The second recommendation, allowing seven football games each season instead of five as at present, met the same fate, only Chicago, Michigan and Iowa voting in favor of it. All the colleges were in favor of allowing football practice to begin on September 20. The fourth recommendation that the rules regarding the limit of participation in athletics should apply only to football, track and baseball was knocked out by the same vote as the first recommendation.

Before the meeting Director Huff of Illinois, Dr. Ruycroft of Chicago, and Keene Fitzpatrick of Michigan, who came over instead of Baird, who was unable to get away, were busy talking over dates. Illinois fixed up some tentative baseball dates with Wisconsin and Michigan, but Huff refused to give them out. The only definite date made was that, between Wisconsin and Nebraska for a baseball game on May 11. Athletic Managers, Gillespie of Northwestern was on hand, but did nothing in the way of getting baseball off track.

Representative Wilson of Northwestern refused to say anything about the report that Northwestern might

quit the conference. Some of those present thought Northwestern should take only a passive part in affairs, in view of the fact it practically has done away with intercollegiate athletics at Evanston.

In the voting where it required a two-thirds vote to pass a proposition, the negative vote of Northwestern just offset the favorable vote of Chicago and Michigan, both of whom are much more interested in the plans proposed than is Northwestern. Chairman Hutchins said he doubted whether the conference wanted Northwestern out, and even if it did he did not see any way to get the Methodist college out. The matter was not brought up in the meeting.

Chicago, Iowa and Michigan came instructed to vote in favor of all the revisions recommended, Wisconsin and Illinois in favor of all but the seven game rule, Northwestern and Purdue against all revisions. Minnesota was understood to be opposed to the reforms and voted that way, while Indiana apparently voted against all.

"Day of the Big Man Is Coming"—Cochems

Athletic Director of St. Louis University a Firm Believer in Muscle and Brawn.

Edward S. Cochems, St. Louis university's athletic director, is a great believer in the triumph of brawn. He says it is just as vitally necessary for men and women to exercise as it is for them to eat.

"It is the man with the body free from aches and pains who really enjoys life," said Cochems. "That is one reason why I am such an enthusiast on the great game of football. Rugby develops physical giants and we can't have too many."

"Just let me make one little prediction: 1907 will be the year of the big man in athletics."

"During the past year it looked as if a new era was coming when the light and agile man would excel in all forms of athletics. Recent events show, however, that the big man is coming into his own."

In football, despite the new rules, the big men are not down and out by any means. French, Kinney and Orr were leaders on our team last fall and will be of more use than ever next year.

"Ralph Rose, the giant shot-putter of Michigan, was a champion at throwing the weight until Wesley Coe came along. Coe is big enough, but compared with Rose he is a pigmy."

In pugilism, the practical defeat of the wily middleweight, Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, at the hands of the heavier and sturdier Tommy Burns, makes it certain that the day of the slugger has not passed and that the agile, clever boxer of the Corbett-O'Brien school cannot defeat, and therefore will fail to hold attention against the big bruiser, the fighter of weight and tremendous muscular development, like Jeffries.

GOT THE MISSIVES MIXED.

Author's Carelessness That Might Have Had Dire Results.

Judge Shute, the author, tells this story on himself:

"My careless habit of mixing letters nearly got me into a serious scrape some years ago. I was then paying ardent and persistent attentions to the present Mrs. S. I also had a client, a very aged woman, for whom I was conducting a trivial law suit, but which, like all law suits in which women are parties, assumed tremendous importance in her eyes."

"I wrote two letters, one to the young lady, as follows: 'My Dear Miss K.: Will you ride with me Saturday afternoon? I have secured a new saddle, which, I think you will like. It is available for about two o'clock.'

"To the old lady, who had annoyed me greatly by practically demanding my entire time and attention, I addressed the following: 'Dear Madam: I am unable to give you any more of my time and attention. The matter is now settled, and I have other engagements of greater importance to which I must devote my whole time.'

"These letters got mixed—the letter to Miss K. being addressed to the old lady; the letter to the old lady to Miss K."

"Hearing nothing I was on hand with the horse, and a very strong-faced young lady requested an explanation of the letter. Whether the old lady was ready that afternoon I never knew as I sent a clerk to explain matters."

"As a matter of fact, I lost a client and very nearly lost a wife."

Still Believe in Witchcraft.

How many English readers who have read the witch trial of Vienna know that such women as Marie Nebilly, performing just such tricks as to have surprised the Austrian judges by her story of the Hungarian shepherd, Stephen Stephanovics, who is 90 years old and who sells charms and in whom she believes. He made the remark, which we have so often heard before, that the world is not in the middle ages. But the judge is wrong. A great part of mankind is in the middle ages, if by that is meant that it believes in witchcraft. The credulous Austrian woman who thought that her husband could be cured of extravagance if she gave a half of one of his socks to Marie Nebilly, who would then for a small consideration in money give a powder to cure him of spendthrift habits, has many French and English fellows—Hobbes, White and black witches—thrive in many parts of this country. And what is more, they not only make dupes but not a few of them really believe in their own charms, as the woman Nebilly asserted that she did.—London Outlook.

Not Unnatural Error.

A freshman who had entered one of the large universities and was not much accustomed to the ways either of institutions of learning or of cities was returning late one evening from a lecture. When near his lodgings he was halted by two masked men who "held him up" in true metropolitan style.

One of them leveled the conventional revolver at the young man while the other relieved him of his watch, pocketbook and other valuables. He made no mention of the matter to anybody at the time, but a few days later he reported it to the president of the university.

"It wasn't a great deal," he said, "but it was more than I like to lose, and I think it's an outrage to treat a boy that way."

"Why didn't you tell me of this sooner?" asked the president.

"I supposed they would bring the things back to me the next morning," he answered. "It was a couple of sophomores hazing me, wasn't it?"

Old Man Was Interested.

The term of Senator Hale of Maine expires March 3, 1911. In 1881 he succeeded in the senate Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's vice president in his first term.

"What kind of a chap is that Eugene Hale?" asked old Zach Chandler, United States senator from Michigan, of the late Hamilton Fish, President Grant's secretary of state.

"He's one of the coming men from Maine," replied the secretary. "One of the rising young congressmen of Maine. Why?"

"Oh, I just wanted to know," replied old Zach. "He's counting my darter. I wanted to know something about him—if there's anything in him."

Miss Chandler and the young congressman from Maine were married shortly afterward.—N. Y. Sun.

Wagging Vigorously.

"Speaking of physical culture," said the man who posed as an authority, "there's nothing like exercise to stimulate growth."

"Not always," replied the other man; "I've got a young fellow that exercises his stumpy tail every time any one speaks to him, but the tail doesn't seem to grow any."

British Motor Car Industry.

The motor car industry bids fair to become one of our most important manufacturing industries. It may be estimated that the amount of capital now invested in the industry will exceed \$50,000,000, and the total output of vehicles of all kinds by British manufacturers for the current year can not fall far short of 15,000, with an approximate value of \$21,800,000.—Nation Economist.

IN THE MATTER OF CHECKS.

Take Them to the Bank at Once and Save Trouble.

In these days when so much business is done by means of checks and when these little slips of paper discharge most of the obligations between debtor and creditor it would seem almost unnecessary to suggest in a general way the advisability of cashing them as quickly as possible, says the Utica Press. That is what business men do every day of their lives. It often happens, however, that losses come to people because they postpone this important process. A comparatively recent occurrence furnished examples of this sort. Men of limited means held checks, which were good when given, so long that when presented for payment they were worthless. The holder, looking at them, said: "I know that such and such a man is perfectly good. My money is as safe there as it would be in my own pocket." That is true if the money were deposited in your name, and the only way to have it in that good bank and your name is to send in the check and have it deposited and so credited.

A man may give a check that is good to-day and to-morrow, but which may not be worth the paper on which it is written next week. Whoever keeps a check more than 24 hours, if he can possibly get to a bank, is taking more or less risk, according to the reliability of the maker. The business of the country is done in checks and millions of money changes hands every day through them as a medium; but the good business man, no matter who sends it, puts the check in the bank within 24 hours of its receipt and then the process of actual collection commences. People unfamiliar with the business sometimes look on a check for \$10 with just as much respect as they would on a \$10 bill. One is good when it is proven so and the other is good anywhere and any time.

Checks are unlike wine, in that they do not improve with age. When you get a check, even if it be E. H. Harriman's or John D. Rockefeller's, take it right to a bank, have it cashed and put to your credit.

Tip for the Minister.

Tammie Tomson was the "never-do-weel" of a Scottish village. He had been frequently convicted of poaching and other offenses, and had paid the penalty in prison. Unwilling to work, he persistently tried all sorts of plans and pleas for extracting money from his townspeople. One day he met the parish minister.

"Mr. B." Tam began, indignantly. "I've some information to give ye the day that might turn out very useful to ye. But I main hae half a crown for what I'm gaein to tell ye—it's worth it at." I assure ye, it might come in real handy to ye some day."

"Tam, I'm hurrying to a funeral. I have no time to stop and listen to your story."

"Oh, but, sir, ye'll be sorry if ye dinna get this hint frae me!"

"Tam, I must go on, and keep my appointment, but there's a shilling for you; let me proceed."

"Minister, I'll tell ye for the shilling this time," said Tam, in excess of gratitude. "I'll no tak ye a minute to hear it. It's this: If ye're pit in the jail, try and get the second cell on the left hand. It's by far the most comfortable ane o' them a'."

Daily Market Report

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts 300; estimated for Monday 28,000; market steady, unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000; estimated for Monday, 45,000; market 5 @ 10c higher; light 6.65 @ 6.85; rough, 6.65 @ 6.75; mixed 6.65 @ 6.87 1-2; heavy 6.75 @ 6.87 1-2; pigs 5 @ 6.60.

Sheep—Receipts 15,000; estimated for Monday 30,000; market steady, unchanged.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 26.—Cattle—Supply fair and market steady. Choice 5.80 @ 6.10; prime 5.50 @ 5.75; good 5.15 @ 5.40; tidy butchers 4.50 @ 5.10; fair 4.10 @ 4.50; choice heifers 4.25 @ 4.75; common to fair heifers 2.50 @ 4; bulls 2.50 @ 4.25; fat cows 2 @ 4.25; good fresh cows and springers, \$25 @ \$50; common to fair \$16 @ \$20.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light and market a steady. Prime wethers, 5.00 @ 5.75; good mixed 5.25 @ 5.50; fair mixed 4.75 @ 5.20; culls and common 2 @ 3; lambs 5 @ 7.75; veal calves 8 @ 8.50; heavy and thin 4.50 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 15 doublebacks; market active. Prime heavy 7 @ 7.05; medium, Yorkers and pigs, 7 @ 7.10; roughs 5 @ 6.25; stags, 4 @ 4.25.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Wheat—1-4 and 3-8c lower; May sold between 78 1-2 and 79 3-8; opening at 79 and closing at 78 5-8; July between 78 1-4 and 79 1-8; opening at 79 and closing at 78 3-8. No. 2 red winter 77.

Corn—Unchanged to 1-8c higher; May sold between 45 5-8 and 46 1-8; opening at 45 3-4 and closing at 45 3-4; July between 45 1-2 @ 46; opening at 45 5-8 and closing at 45 5-8; No. 3 yellow 42 @ 42 1-3.

Oats—Unchanged to 1-8c lower; May sold between 38 1-8 and 38 1-2; opening at 38 1-4 and closing at 38 1-4; July between 35 3-8 and 35 3-4; opening at 35 5-8 and closing at 35 1-2; No. 2 white 38 @ 38 1-2.

Barley—Unchanged to 1-8c higher; May sold between 45 5-8 and 46 1-8; opening at 45 3-4 and closing at 45 3-4; July between 45 1-2 @ 46; opening at 45 5-8 and closing at 45 5-8; No. 3 yellow 42 @ 42 1-3.

Flour—Unchanged to 1-8c higher; May sold between 45 5-8 and 46 1-8; opening at 45 3-4 and closing at 45 3-4; July between 45 1-2 @ 46; opening at 45 5-8 and closing at 45 5-8; No. 3 yellow 42 @ 42 1-3.

Wool—Unchanged to 1-8c higher; May sold between 45 5-8 and 46 1-8; opening at 45 3-4 and closing at 45 3-4; July between 45 1-2 @ 46; opening at 45 5-8 and closing at 45 5-8; No. 3 yellow 42 @ 42 1-3.

Oats—Unchanged to 1-8c lower; May sold between 38 1-8 and 38 1-2; opening at 38 1-4 and closing at 38 1-4; July between 35 3-8 and 35 3-4; opening at 35 5-8 and closing at 35 1-2; No. 2 white 38 @ 38 1-2.

TOLEDO GRAIN.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Wheat—Cash 77 1-2; May 80 1-2; July 80; September 79 3-4.

Corn—Cash 44 1-2; May 46 3-4; July 46 3-4; September 47 1-2.

Oats—Cash 38 3-4; May 39 1-2; July 37 1-4; September 34.

Rye—No. 1, 70; No. 2, 68; No. 3, 66.

Cloverseed—Cash 8.37 1-2; February 8.40; March 8.45; April 8.35; prime also 7.80.

Prime timothy—2.05.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Eggs—Fresh at mark 22 and 24; prime firsts 25; Butter—Extras in creamery 30; June extras 27 1-2 and 28.

Cheese—Twins 14 1-4 and 13 1-2; young Americans 14 1-4.

Live poultry—Turkeys, hens 11, chickens, birds 11; 40 spring 10 1-2 @ 11; ducks 11; geese, per dozen \$7 and \$7.50.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Jan. 26.—Eggs—Receipts 4,520 packages; firm. Nearby white fancy 30 @ 32; extra mixed 28 @ 29; western fancy 26 1-2; straits 26.

OF COURSE IT IS

Isn't it rather foolish to allow a house to stand idle in this city when there is a real scarcity of desirable places, and renters are watching

THE MIRROR WANT ADS

WITH "EAGLE-EYES"

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A messenger at Western Union Telegraph office. Good chance to learn telegraphy. At

WANTED—Installation collector for merchandise accounts; good salary and expenses. Address: Manufacturers, P. O. Box 1027, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25-36p.

TEEN AND BOYS—Plumbing or Brick-laying Trade pay. \$5 to \$8 per day; we teach you by practical instruction in 3 months; position guaranteed; free catalogue. Corne Trade School, 4975, Easton Ave., St. Louis Mo. 12-5-37

WANTED—Man in each state to distribute samples of our goods and track advertising cards. Salary \$21 per week, \$1 a day expense allowance. Saunders Co., Dept. 18, Chicago.

WE SELL YOUR ABILITY without in any way endangering your present position. Our service is confidential and is planned to add the high value of every person's personality to his ability as a factor. Why not get in touch with one of the excellent agencies now in the city? Write our free sample copy of Opportunity describing high grade positions. E. J. Connelley, 526 Park Ridge, Cleveland

HAIRGOODS (Inc.) Hair Brokers, 526 Park Ridge, Cleveland

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—My modern home at 127 S. James street, 8 rooms and bath, hot water, heat, fruit, chicken house and park, 150 bbl. cistern. C. P. Phelps, 11-21-37

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Room over our store 15x30 feet. Ohs Decorating Co. 12-26-37

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—6 room house on Franklin Avenue. Gas for heat and light, \$9.00 per month. Inquire of J. H. Virden. 1-24-37

AUCTIONEER

AUCTIONEERING—J. W. Clark will cry sales of every description at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your interest is my interest. Office rooms, Court street. Both phones, Marion, Ohio. 9-8-37

FOR SALE

1. 102 1/2 acres 2 sets buildings well tiled, fenced, good land, gravel pike, 2 1/2 miles of Green Camp 3 1/2 of Prospect. Price \$106.00 per acre.

2. 90 acres small house barn, other buildings, orchard, well, tiled, fenced good soil, 8 acres woods not far from the above 102 acres. Price \$65 per acre. If you want it buy it NOW.

3. 80 acres north west of Scott Town, 1000 rods tile, 8 acres woods fenced, barn, well milk house and a six room dwelling. Price \$45 per acre.

CHASE REAL ESTATE CO.

SOCIETY and WOMAN'S WORK

These were entertained by Mrs. Harry Culbertson, Mrs. Rollin M. Shute and Mrs. Henry H. Stone, at the second of their charming luncheons and card parties yesterday afternoon: Mesdames Orlando S. Rapp, Joseph T. Matthews, C. B. Jenkins, John A. Schroeder, John D. Owens, Frank S. Keller, Victor Domlaugh, Tracy R. Allen, William C. Rapp, George Frank, Frank Hughes, Harry N. Quigley, George H. Van Fleet, Ward H. Bone, George H. Usher, James B. Guthrie, Henry H. Hater, Oswald Wollenweber, Charles C. Fisher, George B. Christian, G. Warren, C. Harding, Harry Usher, Arthur E. Cheney, Tom H. Scott, Mitchell Strellitz, Clifford B. Kling, Charles Hess, Frank Lust, William Probst, Misses Hank, Miss Hale, and Grace Culbertson. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Tom H. Hodder, of New York City, Mrs. James Allen, of Ravenna, and Mrs. Fred Gottschall, of Columbia.

Guests were received at the Shute home, Church street east, by Mrs. Tom H. Hodder, assisting the chaperones carnations and fern leaves were used artistically about the rooms with their daintily appointed luncheon tables.

At the card season, following luncheon "five hundred" was the game and Mrs. Orlando S. Rapp,

the successful player. She received a handsome Dolton china plate by way of reward, while the second prize a bit of Tiffany art glass went to Mrs. Joseph T. Matthews.

Covers were laid for twelve at an informal dinner party following the