Travelers Guide.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

	Leave Wausau	Arrive Wausau
Going East Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Chicago	2:15 a.m.	2:00 a.m
	7:05 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
	12:10 p.m.	12:22 p.m.
	11:15 p.m.	9:55 p.m.
Going East Antigo, Rhinelander, Hurley and Ashland	10:09 a.m.	9:05 a.m.
	7:50 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
	11:15 p.m.	3:20 a.m.
Going West Marshfield, St. Paul, Minneapolis and west	2:00 a.m.	2:15 a.m.
	9:05 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
	12:22 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
	9:55 p.m.	11:15 p.m.

Parlor car on day trains. Train leaving 11:15 p. m. has sleeper for Milwaukee and Chicago. Train leaving at 2:00 a. m. has sleeper and reclining chair car for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all important points in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

D. McNAUGHTON, Agent.

C. M. & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and west, daily ..... 7:50 p. m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and west, daily, except Sunday ..... 10:05 a. m.
For the north, daily ..... 8:20 a. m.
For the north, Sundays only ..... 12:35 p. m.
For Star Lake, daily, except Sunday ..... 7:50 p. m.

Close connections are made with 10:05 a. m. train for all points in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois.

Tickets on sale and baggage checked to destination. H. S. LUTZ, Agent.

CHICAGO FAVORS SAN FRANCISCO

Golden Gate City Indorsed For Holding Panama Exposition.

STRONG RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Action of National Business League of America In Support of the California City as the Most Desirable Place to Celebrate the Completion of the Panama Canal Bound to Exert a Wide Influence.

The business men of Chicago are for San Francisco as the most desirable site for the exposition to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal in 1915. The National Business League of America, on Oct. 7, adopted a resolution endorsing San Francisco and this action by such an influential body of representative business men is bound to exert wide influence throughout the middle west and the east.

This endorsement, following closely on the failure of New Orleans to secure a Chicago endorsement is particularly pleasing to San Francisco. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, The Panama canal will, when completed, unite the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and create new opportunities for the advancement of American commerce; and,

"Whereas, The citizens of San Francisco, in the state of California, United States of America, have publicly declared their intention of holding an international exposition in the year 1915, under the title 'The Panama-Pacific International Exposition,' to fittingly celebrate the completion of the Panama canal; and,

"Whereas, The Pacific coast has an equable and healthful climate, and San Francisco has every modern facility for the comfort and entertainment of a large concourse of people, with ample opportunities for side trips to other coast cities; and,

"Whereas, By any route, a pilgrimage to the Pacific coast would be through scenes of beauty and grandeur unrivaled in any other part of the world, the trip to the exposition should be made, at least one way, by a route through the Panama canal, in order that visitors and the world at large may become familiar with that wonderful achievement; therefore, be it

"Resolved By the Board of Directors of the National Business League of America, that San Francisco be, and hereby is, strongly recommended as the proper site for the proposed exposition; and the board further recommends that a line of commodious passenger steamers be established to ply to and fro, through the canal, between the Atlantic coast cities and cities of the Pacific coast, primarily for the purpose of enabling visitors to the exposition to inspect said canal."

SAN FRANCISCO THE ONLY PLACE

Manufacturer of Detroit Boosts the Exposition.

W. B. Knickerbocker, a prominent manufacturer of Detroit, Mich., is an enthusiastic booster for San Francisco in the fight for congressional approval of its proposed Panama-Pacific exposition.

"I believe that if the members of congress could be brought out to California and given a glimpse of things as they exist here they would vote solidly for San Francisco when the exposition matter comes before them next December," said Mr. Knickerbocker.

"It is a human instinct to move westward, and the great movement toward western America is just now beginning. This is a great, marvelous, new country, of which we in the east know next to nothing.

"There is no travel south. The exposition belongs here where the people are coming. They will come to the exposition through the canal and then go back through this marvelous western country. Many, however, impressed by the marvelous resources of California, will remain here for good. This scenery, the mountains, the forests and all the rest of it is not approached by anything in Europe. Thousands of people who now go to Europe would rather come here if they knew what is here. They are beginning to learn. The exposition will do wonders for the west. The interest of the country at large demands that the exposition be held here."

Productiveness of California Lands.

It is interesting to note the products of such a state as California and total the value of all the yield of the soil in the far-western domain. The soil in California produced $455,369,837 in 1909. Concerned in this were 47,000,000 gallons of dry and sweet wines, 1,242,720 cases of canned vegetables and 3,047,001 cases of canned fruit. The honey crop of California for 1909 was 11,532,000 pounds, the butter 49,595,869 pounds and the egg crop 34,601,899 dozens.

DIVIDED THE MESSAGE.

The Way a Financier's Clerk Extemporized a Cipher.

When Wall street first caught the fever for "industrial combinations" and began the reorganization of everything in sight one of the votaries of high finance found himself in Chicago in extreme need of communicating with his New York office.

He almost completed an arrangement for the consolidation of several western enterprises, but in order to get the final authority he needed from New York he must explain all he had done by wire to his partners.

There was no time to write. He had no cipher code. For a long time he tried to think out some way to send the information so that it would be plain to his partners and meaningless to any one else. His secret was a valuable one and once sent over the wire might be sold out to his rivals in Wall street for a large sum.

At last he decided to take the chances in plain English. Accordingly he wrote the message and gave it to his assistant to send. Half an hour later, when the assistant came back, he asked him if he had sent it.

"Not just that way," said the clerk. "I rewrote it—the first word on a Postal blank, the second on a Western Union, and so on. I sent half by each company, and neither half meant anything. Then I sent a second message by one line, saying, 'Read both messages together, alternating words.'"

The scheme was too simple for the high financier to have evolved, but it worked perfectly.

OLD TIME LONDON.

The Days When Men In the Pillory Were Pelted With Eggs.

London in 1700 was a comparatively small city of about 600,000 inhabitants, the rough and ill kept main roads to which had been but slightly improved since Tudor times. The ghastly spectacle of many of the trees on the Southwark road bending under their burden of hanged men had indeed been slightly modified, but none the less the decomposing heads of "traitors" still filled the atmosphere about London bridge and Temple Bar with myriads of baneful microbes.

Our immediate forbears were evidently not overparticular about sights and smells. They were accustomed to see men sitting in the pillory pelted with rotten eggs and possibly included among their immediate circle not a few who had been deprived of their noses and ears for expressing too freely their opinions, political and religious.

The drains were in an appalling condition. The innumerable churchyards were so full of coffins that they often projected through the turf. Bear and bull baiting, dog fights and boxing matches were attended even by royalty as late as 1820, and five years later all the "dandies" in London were paying high prices to stand in the carts round Tyburn to behold twenty-two of their fellow creatures hanged for misdemeanors which in our time would be punished with a few days' imprisonment.—London Saturday Review.

An Ingenious Defense.

Nimble wits and a glib tongue frequently save erring "coppers" on trial before the deputy commissioner at headquarters. Some of the "defenses" put up by offenders are more ingenious than convincing. Not long ago a giant patrolman, accused of being about a quarter of a mile off his beat, evolved this excuse, "You see, it was like this, your honor, I was patrolling my post when I thought I heard a man up the street yelling 'Fire! Fire!' I ran in the direction of the sound, and, would you believe me, Mr. Commissioner, there stood a fellow out on the sidewalk trying to wake up a friend of his on the second floor, and he was yelling with all his might 'Meyer! Meyer!'" "Well, that's a brand new one," said the trial commissioner, the suspicion of a smile crossing his face. "Complaint dismissed."—New York Tribune.

Sumner's Ready Reply.

Charles Sumner when in London gave a ready reply. At a dinner given in his honor he spoke of "the ashes" of some dead hero. "Ashes! What American English!" rudely broke in an Englishman. "Dust you mean, Mr. Sumner. We don't burn our dead in this country." "Yet," instantly replied Mr. Sumner, with a courteous smile, "your poet Gray tells us that 'Even in our ashes live their wonted fires.'" The American was not criticised again that evening.—Argonaut.

A Glorious Part.

"At last," exclaimed the low comedian, "I have a part that just suits me."

"Good," said the first old lady. "You are the only actor I ever knew who was thoroughly satisfied with his part. What is it?"

"Oh, the part isn't much, as far as that goes, but I'm supposed to be a burglar, and I break into a pantry and eat a real meal at every performance."—Chicago Record-Herald.

He Worked On.

Wife—George, this burning of the candle at both ends means an untimely grave. It is nearly 12 o'clock. Come to bed. George—But I'm doing this night work in order to find money enough to buy you a birthday present. Wife—Well, if you will persist in working of course I can't stop it. Good night, dear.

Deduction In a Street Car.

The Heavyweight—Pardon me, did I step on yer foot, sir? Coogan—If yez didn't, begorry, then the roof must hov fell on it.—Puck.

Women's Time Schedules.

Few women speak of a train starting slightly off the even hour, as the 3:02 train, for example, or the 3:12. "Three" will do. It bothers a man a heap to go hunting for a 3 o'clock train by feminine directions when it is a 3:12 train. For some women "3" will do for the 2:54 train; it's near enough. Then the man following feminine directions, unless he is on his guard against these pitfalls, is lost. Probably if it weren't for his business training, which teaches a man that 3:02 is not 3, not 3:01, not 3:01½, not 3:01¾, but 3:02, he'd be better natured about women's time schedules.—Boston Post.

In South America.

Foreign Correspondent—And who are those two men under the tree? General Paprika—Oh, that's the second battalion of the royal guards.—Chicago News.

A Failure.

Mamma—What in the world is making the baby cry so, I wonder?" Little Eva—I guess he's mad 'cause I tried to make him smile with your glove stretcher.—Chicago News.

ISRAEL'S NEW COVENANT NOW TO BE ESTABLISHED

So Declares Pastor Russell In Remarkable Sermon.

Messianic Kingdom the Power to Bring About God's Will on Earth.

PASTOR RUSSELL

Brooklyn, December 4.—Pastor Russell continues to use the Academy of Music, our largest Auditorium, whenever he speaks in Brooklyn, the "Tabernacle" being of insufficient capacity. He had a splendid audience today of thoughtful-looking people, evidently chiefly from the middle walks of life. Asked why so few of the wealthy attended, his characteristic reply was: "Of my Master it is written, 'The common people heard him gladly.'" He spoke from the following text:—

"The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the Messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in. Behold he shall come, saith Jehovah of Hosts; but who may abide the day of his coming?"—Malachi iii, 1-5.

Six thousand years ago in Eden our Maker, in justly sentencing his disobedient children to death, intimated that ultimately the Seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head. This hidden promise was the first intimation of the Divine mercy which our gracious Creator purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world. Ever noble, kind and gracious our Creator restrained his mercy for the good of his creatures—that they might learn to appreciate the exceeding sinfulness of sin. For the good of the angels also, and that they might fully know of his justice, as well as of his wisdom and power, God insisted upon dealing with his creatures from the standpoint of exact justice. They had sinned and thereby had forfeited all claim upon the eternal life which he had given them conditionally.

Eternal torment, as we have already seen, did not in any sense or degree enter into the Divine intention. His sentence upon man, plainly stated, was, "Dying thou shalt die," not, Living thou shalt live in torment. "The soul that sinneth it shall die" (Genesis ii, 17; Ezekiel xviii, 4). God intended to exemplify in his dealings with our race a principle of Divine government to be made operative everywhere—ultimately amongst all his creatures on the spirit plane, as well as upon the earthly.

Long centuries after, in the seventh generation of Adam's children, God spoke prophetically through one of these, Enoch, saying, The Lord cometh with ten thousands of his holy ones to execute justice in the earth—to establish righteousness amongst men. Time passed on, but sin prevailed and the coming of the Great Deliverer was still future.

Next God spoke to Abraham, after first he had tested his faith and loyalty. To him he mentioned the same great Deliverer who would bruise the serpent's head and who would come in great glory with ten thousands of his holy ones. To Abraham he gave assurance that this One, in some way, would be identified with his posterity, so that he might properly be called the Seed of Abraham. He said, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

The Divine Programme was not changed, but more explicit statements were given respecting it. Thereafter all taught of God would know to look for the Messianic blessing through Abraham's Seed. Besides, the Covenant was afterward confirmed with an Oath to Abraham; later, to Isaac; later, to Jacob. That Covenant promise became the basis of God's adoption of the entire nation of Israel—all of Jacob's children. They were heirs of the Abrahamic Covenant—the Oath-Bound Covenant. If so great an honor from the Almighty God has made some of the Jewish people at times to appear arrogant and proud, let us not forget that to err is human—to forgive, Divine. Perhaps if we were in their stead our imperfections would similarly display themselves.

God's Covenant of the Law.

Israel's experiences of tribulation and bondage in Egypt were probably necessary to prepare them for God's great proposition—that they should keep the Law and as a reward have life everlasting. As it is written, "He that doeth these things shall live by them" (Leviticus xviii, 5). Israel greatly rejoiced in this manifestation of Divine preference for them more than for all others of humanity. The Law Covenant was mediated. The sacrifice of bulls and of goats made a typical atonement for them for a year, so that they might enter into this Covenant relationship with God. But when they attempted to keep the Law they were disappointed. They failed. The Law of God being the full measure of a perfect man's ability, and the Jews, like other men, being imperfect, found that they had undertaken an impossibility.

Not a Jew kept the Law perfectly. Not a Jew, therefore, gained eternal life during the first year. But God, foreknowing this, had made preparation for a repetition of the Atonement Day every year, so that the people might continue striving to attain eternal life. Year after year, century after century, they failed, and discouragement took the place of hope. God was teaching them a great lesson respecting the need of *better sacrifices* than those of bulls and of goats, and also teaching them that there is no other means of justification in his sight. They got blessings under this Covenant—educational blessings, but not the blessing hoped for, not *life eternal*. Hence they were not in a position to become, as they had hoped, a national Messiah, a national Seed of Abraham, for the blessing of all the nations.

God gave them kings for a time, but these were unable to accomplish the great things hoped for. But the promise of a personal Messiah was made, and that he should be of the lineage of David, a great King, far superior to the great, wise and rich Solomon,—Messiah would be David's Son and yet David's Lord (Psalm cx, 1; Matthew xxii, 42-44). Here, as God intended, Israel began to get the thought of a personal Messiah, a King of Glory, who would use their nation as his instrumentality for the conquering of the world, when every knee should bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God.

A New Covenant and Better Mediator.

The next lesson for Israel to learn was that a change of Dispensation must come, that, as Moses had mediated the Law Covenant, so an antitypical Moses, a greater than Moses, would induct them into the blessings and privileges of a still better Covenant, a Covenant more favorable to them and under which they could gain eternal life. This New Covenant was particularly set before them through Jeremiah's prophecy (xxxi, 31-34). And this, combined with the statement of Moses respecting a greater Mediator, helped their faith to take a fresh hold upon the Oath-Bound Abrahamic Promise—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

If a great enough Mediator should come as the promised Messenger of God, and should establish a better Covenant, under which Israel could have eternal life, and if he, as the offspring of David, should become their King, then indeed Abraham's Seed, the nation of Israel under that great Mediator-King, would be fully qualified to bless all the families of the earth. The thought of this glory to their nation became a fresh inspiration, and around it gathered the fifty odd thousand of Jews, out of all the tribes of Israel, who returned from Babylonian captivity under the edict of Cyrus, offering them this privilege.

Through the Prophet Ezekiel the Lord again made mention of the fact that their Law Covenant, made at Sinai, must, before their great blessing of *restitution*, give place to a New Covenant, a better Covenant. Speaking of the time when he would regather them out of all lands and would fulfill to them the promise made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and make them a great nation, and use them for the blessing of other nations, the Lord declares, "Not for your sakes do I this, O house of Israel, but for my name's sake." He then proceeds to tell them that at the time he would receive them back again into his love and favor he would also humble their pride by restoring the Samaritans and the Sodomites—peoples whom Israel detested as inferiors and sinners.

God declares that neither of these peoples had ever committed as serious sins against Divine goodness as had Israel, and that when he would again bless Israel he would bless also these other peoples in their midst. Let me quote his words: "When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to their *former estate*, and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their *former estate*, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your *former estate*. * * * Nevertheless I will remember my *Covenant* with thee in the days of thy youth, and I will establish unto thee an everlasting Covenant, * * * and I will give them (Sodomites and Samaritans) unto thee for daughters, but not by *thy* Covenant (not under the old Law Covenant; but under the New (Law) Covenant of the future), and I will establish my Covenant with thee; * * * (in order that) thou mayest remember and be confounded, and never open thy mouth any more, because of thy shame, when I am pacified toward thee for all that thou hast done, saith the Lord God" (Ezekiel xvi, 55-63).

This New and better Covenant is to be mediated through a personal Messiah—a still more glorious Mediator than Moses, a still more glorious King than David—this One whom Israel began to look for and to long for. Can we wonder that they failed to identify him in the lowly Nazarene who died at Calvary? We cannot! Nothing but a special assistance of the holy Spirit would enable any one to trace the connection between the glorious pictures of the prophecies and the humble appearance of him who came to fulfill those prophecies. We do see, however, that the great Messiah of Glory, Jesus, in his Second Advent as King of kings and Lord of lords, fills absolutely every demand of Jewish expectation and of prophetic outline. Some can see, but others cannot as yet, that he who was pierced is the same One who, as the Son of God, in great glory is shortly to bless Israel—and all the families of the earth through Israel.

"Abide the Day of His Coming."

Our text is from another prophecy speaking of this same great Messiah, the Mediator of the New Covenant, King of kings and Lord of lords, who, as the representative of the great Jehovah, his Father, is to reign until all enemies shall be put down; until Satan shall be bound and, ultimately, shall be crushed—until Adam and his race, released from Divine sentence, under the New Covenant provisions, shall be uplifted out of sin and degradation and death to perfection and everlasting life—the unwilling and disobedient being destroyed in the Second Death.

The Prophet Malachi points out that the Messiah of the New Covenant, whom he announces, is the glorious Mediator and antitypical King for whom they had waited long and of whom they delighted to think. He would come to the temple—thus implying that he would be not only an antitypical Prophet, an antitypical King, but also an antitypical Priest—"after the order of Melchisedec"; "A priest upon his throne" (Psalm cx, 4; Zechariah vi, 13).

But after this joyful proclamation that their long-expected and gloried-in Mediator of the New Covenant should be looked for, they were warned that his day would be one of trial, one of special testing and proving, that the Lord might find the antitypical Priests and antitypical Levites to serve in the antitypical Temple. He would be like a refiner of fire to take away the dross and to leave only the pure metal—fiery trials and testings being implied. He would "be like fuller's soap," in the sense that a great washing or purging would take place to make ready for the Kingdom the called and chosen and faithful.

At that time the consecration of Judah and Jerusalem unto the Lord will be accepted as in olden times. We may understand that this spirit of devotion is now reviving amongst the Jews and particularly amongst those who are identified with Jerusalem and the Zionist movement. Hitherto this has been a political movement in the interest of Jewish nationalization and a home for exiles. Now, however, the due time has come for a real movement of those who have the faith—to draw near to God and to show their faith by helping forward in the restoration of earthly Jerusalem and her interests.

Why Messiah's Coming Delayed.

The First-begotten of the Father, as his glorious Agent in the great work of creation, had the honor granted him of becoming the great Messenger of the Covenant, the great Prophet, Priest and King of Israel, the great Michael of Daniel xii, 1. But there were tests connected with his attainment of this high position: (1) By faith he must lay aside his heavenly glory, in obedience to the Father's will to become a man—not a sinful man, but a perfect man—holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. (2) Thus prepared to become the Redeemer it was his privilege to make full consecration of his earthly interest and the Father's pleasure to beget him of the holy Spirit at Jordan to the spirit nature on the highest plane. For three and a half years his sacrifice burned upon the altar. It was indeed better than the sacrifice of bulls and goats, for it was a corresponding price for Adam; an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; a man's life for a man's life. (3) When Jesus had thus sacrificially parted with his earthly life he experienced a resurrection change from human nature to spiritual, like what he was originally, only higher and more glorious. Thus he was at once both a sacrifice and the spirit-begotten priest who offered that sacrifice. When he arose from the dead, his personal sacrifice had ended and his personal perfection as a spirit being was completed.

Then why did he not at once begin his great work as Prophet, Priest, King and New Covenant Mediator for Israel and through Israel for the world? It was because there was to be more than one sacrifice in the Divine Plan on the Day of Atonement. Throughout this Gospel Age this risen, glorified High Priest, Mediator, Prophet and King has been waiting to inaugurate his glorious Kingdom of blessing—waiting while a little handful of saints should be selected from the world and tested and found worthy and glorified with himself—a "little flock" out of all mankind, both Jews and Gentiles.

When this Bride class shall have completed her sacrifice in and under the merit of the great Priest, then every arrangement for the blessing of Israel as Abraham's seed and of all nations through Israel will have forthwith commenced. Thus seen the revelation of Israel's great Messenger of the New Covenant is very important not only to the Jew, but also to the world of mankind, who must receive their blessings under Israel by a compliance with the same New Law Covenant. Moreover, the elect handful of saints drawn, called and gathered during the parenthesis period are also deeply interested in God's glorious Kingdom; for the Divine promise is that they shall be then changed to be like their Master and share his glory.

Judgments Will Be of the Lord.

Notice the further message of the Lord through the Prophet, "I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those who oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right" (verse 5).

Ah, do we not see here plainly stated that the Messianic Kingdom means not only glory and honor to those whom he will accept as servants, but that it means also requirements of faithfulness to the principles of Truth, of purity, of harmony with God? And this lesson for the Jew, under his New Covenant arrangement, will ultimately apply to all nations. Under that new arrangement, under Israel's New Covenant, all the families of the earth will be privileged to become "Israelites indeed" through faithfulness to the great Prophet, Priest, King and Mediator of Israel and of all the families of the earth.

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THE PARSON'S CHECKS.

They Were Politely Drawn, but the Bank Threw Them Out.

According to George Cary Eggleston, Virginians of ante bellum days showed great indifference in money matters. Money in the form of coin was rarely seen. The planters were in the habit of writing checks on a slip of foolscap, instructing the bank to "please" pay the amount specified. Eggleston says: "This custom of paying by check so strongly commended itself to a certain unworldly parson of my time that he resorted to it on one occasion in entire ignorance and innocence of the necessity of having a bank deposit as a preliminary to the drawing of checks. He went to Richmond and bought a year's supplies for his little place—it was too small to be called a plantation—and for each purchase he drew a particularly polite check.

"When the banks threw these out on the ground that their author had no account the poor old parson found the situation a difficult one to understand. He had thought that the very purpose of a bank's being was to cash checks for persons who happened to be short of money. 'Why, if I'd had the money in the bank,' he explained, 'I shouldn't have written the checks at all; I should have got the money and paid the bills.'

"Fortunately the matter came to the knowledge of a well to do and generous planter who knew Parson J. and who happened to be in Richmond at the time. His indorsement made the checks good and saved the unworldly old parson a deal of trouble."—Chicago News.

DEEP SEA WATER.

Bottles With Which Samples Are Taken From Ocean Depths.

The water bottle for getting water for analysis from selected depths in the ocean is a cylinder of brass, German silver or other metal which resists the corrosion of sea water, generally about two inches in diameter and twelve or fourteen inches long, with upward opening valve at the top and bottom, connected together on a central stem. Lugs are cast on the side of the cylinder for conveniently securing it at any point along the length of the line by which it is to be lowered into the sea. During the lowering of the line the valves of the bottle are kept unsealed by the passage of the water through the cylinder during its descent, but when the motion is reversed the valves seat themselves and are locked by the descent of a small propeller in the framework above the upper valve, which rides idly on a sleeve during the lowering of the bottle, but descends along a screw thread to press the valves upon their seats when the line commences to be hauled up. A specimen of the water at the depth to which the water bottle has descended is thus brought to the surface confined within the bottle, and a series of specimens from different depths may be obtained at one haul by securing a series of water bottles at the required intervals along the sounding line.—Scientific American.

The Gentle Game of Golf.

On one occasion an old lady was in the same railway compartment as a party of golfers. "I found fearful trouble this morning," said one. "At the first I fell right into the middle of a prickly gorse bush, and at the second I was stuck up on the top of a tree. I pitched out of bounds into the farmyard at the third, got caught by the wire at the fourth. I stuck fast in a deep hole at the fifth, found myself buried in mud at the sixth. I was lying in a heap of rough flints at the seventh, got lost at the eighth and finished up at the bottom of that dirty ditch at the last hole."

"Gracious me," cried the horrified old lady from her corner of the carriage, "and they told me that golf was an old man's game! I'll never let my Edwin play again!"—London Globe.

Applied History.

First Professor—My dear colleague, I'm a little puzzled. When did the first Peloponnesian war begin? Second Professor—B. C. 431. First Professor—Quite right, quite right. That is the number of my doctor's telephone. I was to call him up and tell him my wife is sick.—Exchange

First publication Nov. 15, last Nov. 29.

Notice of Final Settlement and Assignment.

State of Wisconsin, County Court for Marathon County:—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the County court to be held in and for said county, at the court house, in the city of Wausau, in said county, on the said 3rd Tuesday, (being the 20th day) of December, A. D., 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matters will be heard and considered:

The application of Wilhelmine Meilahn, executrix of the will of Carl Meilahn, late of the town of Texas in said county, deceased, for the examination and allowance of her final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of Carl Meilahn, deceased, to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same.

Dated November 9th, 1910.

By order of the Court.

CLYDE L. WARREN, County Judge.

HENRY MILLER.

First publication Nov. 29, last Dec. 13.

Notice of Final Settlement and Assignment.

State of Wisconsin, County Court for Marathon County.—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county, at the court house in the city of Wausau, in said county, on the said second Tuesday, (being the 10th day) of January, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matters will be heard and considered:

The application of Augusta Schulz, executrix of the will of Gottlieb Schulz, late of the town of Hewitt, in said county, deceased, for the examination and allowance of her final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of Gottlieb Schulz, deceased, to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same.

Dated Nov. 26, 1910.

By order of the court,

CLYDE L. WARREN, County Judge.

Henry Miller.

First publication Nov. 29, last Dec. 20.

Probate Notice.

State of Wisconsin, County Court for Marathon County:—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the special term of the County Court to be held in and for said County, at the Court House in the City of Wausau, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday, (being the 27th day) of December, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of Adolphine Mueller to admit to probate the last will and testament of John F. Mueller late of the City of Wausau in said County, deceased, and for letters testamentary thereon to be issued to Adolphine Mueller of Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin.

Dated November 26, 1910.

By order of the Court,

CLYDE L. WARREN, County Judge

HENRY MILLER.

First publication Nov. 22, last Dec. 6.

Notice of Final Settlement and Assignment.

State of Wisconsin, County Court for Marathon County.—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county, at the court house in the city of Wausau, in said county, on the said third Tuesday, (being the 26th day) of December, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matters will be heard and considered:

The application of George Jung, Jr., executor of the will of George Jung, Sr., late of the city of Wausau, in said county, deceased, for the examination and allowance of his final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of George Jung, Sr., deceased, to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same.

Dated Nov. 19, 1910.

By order of the court,

CLYDE L. WARREN, County Judge.

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First publication Oct. 25, last Nov. 29.

Notice of Foreclosure and Sale.

State of Wisconsin, in Circuit Court, Marathon County.

STATE BANK of MOSINEE, Plaintiff. vs. JOHN GREGWARE and HATTIE GREGWARE, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly rendered in the above entitled action on the 19th day of September, 1909, and docketed in the office of the clerk of the above named court on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1909.

I, John L. Sell, sheriff in and for Marathon county, will offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1910, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the west door of the court house in the city of Wausau, in said county and state aforesaid, the following described premises named in said judgment, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interests and costs, including the costs of sale, to-wit:

The Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of section fourteen (14), township twenty-six (26) North, of range five (5) East, in Marathon county, Wisconsin.

Dated at Wausau, Wisconsin, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1910.

JOHN L. SELL, Sheriff of Marathon county.

BROWN, PRADT & GENRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

First publication Nov. 15, last Nov. 29.

Notice of Final Settlement and Assignment.

State of Wisconsin, County Court for Marathon County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county, at the court house, in the city of Wausau, in said county, on the said 3rd Tuesday, (being the 20th day) of December, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matters will be heard and considered:

The application of Susanna Finken, administratrix with will annexed of the estate of John Finken, late of the town of Texas, in said county, deceased, for the examination and allowance of her final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of John Finken, of the deceased, to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same.

Dated November 9th, 1910.

By order of the Court,

CLYDE L. WARREN, County Judge.

HENRY MILLER.

First publication Nov. 8, last Nov. 29.

Notice of Final Settlement and Assignment.

State of Wisconsin, County Court for Marathon County:—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said county, at the court house, in the city of Wausau, in said county, on the said 1st Tuesday, (being the 6th day) of December, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following matters will be heard and considered:

The application of W. A. Von Berg, executor of the will of Catherine Hayes, late of the village of Mosinee, in said county, deceased, for the examination and allowance of his final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of Catherine Hayes, deceased, to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same.

Dated Nov. 5th, 1910.

By order of the Court,

CLYDE L. WARREN, County Judge.

Brown, Pradt & Genrich, Attorneys.

First publication Oct. 25, last Nov. 29.

Notice of Sale.

State of Wisconsin, in Circuit Court, Marathon County.

First National Bank of Wausau, Wisconsin, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Emil Potratz and Daisy Potratz, his wife, Fred Miller and Minnie Miller, his wife, and Louis Blank, Defendants.

By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1909, the undersigned sheriff of Marathon county, state of Wisconsin, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the main front door of the court house in the city of Wausau, Marathon county, Wisconsin, on the 13th day of December, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real estate and mortgaged premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and herein described as follows: Lot number three (3) and the north half of the southwest fractional quarter of section number seven (7), township twenty-six (26), north of range number seven (7) east. Terms of sale cash.

JOHN L. SELL, Sheriff of Marathon County, Wis.

EGGNER & RINGLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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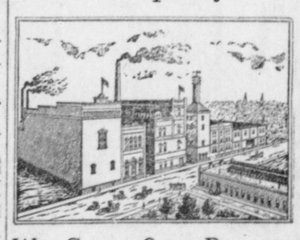

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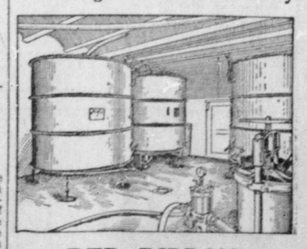

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