

# REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

## STATE

Charles S. Whitman for Governor  
 Edward Schoeneck for Lieut.-Governor  
 Francis M. Hugo for Secretary of State  
 Eugene M. Travis for Comptroller  
 James L. Wells for State Treasurer  
 Charles D. Newton for Attorney-General  
 Frank M. Williams for State Engineer and Surveyor  
 John B. M. Stephens

for Justice of the Supreme Court

## CONGRESSIONAL

Thomas B. Dunn  
 for Representative in Congress 38th Dist.  
 Archie D. Sanders  
 for Representative in Congress 39th Dist.

## LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY

James L. Whitley for State Senator 45th District  
 John B. Mullan for State Senator 46th District  
 James A. Harris for Member of Assembly, 1st Dist.  
 Simon L. Adler for Member of Assembly, 2nd Dist.  
 Harry B. Crowley for Member of Assembly, 3rd Dist.  
 Frank Dobson for Member of Assembly, 4th Dist.  
 Franklin W. Judson for Member of Assembly, 5th Dist.  
 Willis K. Gillette for County Judge  
 Selden S. Brown for Surrogate  
 James L. Hotchkiss for County Clerk  
 William E. Porter for Superintendent of the Poor  
 Henry W. Morse for County Purchasing Agent

### ELECTION DAY IS TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH

#### HOW LAPLAND GOT ITS NAME

Danish Chronicle of the Twelfth Century First Used Term "Lappia," From Which It Is Derived.

The origin of the term "Lapp" is obscure, according to "Through Lapland with Skis and Reindeer," by Frank Hughes Butler. The Swedish historian Johannes Magnus, writing in the sixteenth century called the land Lappia, following Saxo Grammaticus, the twelfth century Danish chronicler. Other writers called it by the Latinized name Laponia. In the seventeenth century the region was known in England as Lapland in Sweden as Lapmark, mark being Swedish for land, in Denmark and Norway as Lapland or Finlandia.

Several ingenious etymologies have been suggested, both in ancient and modern times. Some derive the name from the Swedish Lapp, lapp, from their (the Laplanders) coming into Swedenland every year with reindeer about their necks from the Swedish lapp, to run or leap from their skis, sliding swiftly over the frozen snow by means of skis.

Sheffer the Swedish professor, whose "Laponia" (1673) was translated into English and published in Oxford in 1674, wrote of the "art they have by which with crooked pieces of wood under their feet like a bow they hunt wild beasts and glide along the ground, not taking up one foot after another as in common running but carrying themselves steady upon the frozen snow, they move forward, stooping a little." Old historians often called Lapland "Scridinnia," derived from "skrida," which in Danish and Swedish means to slide.

#### NO DANGER OF IRON FAMINE

Methods of Extracting Ore Will Keep Pace With Demand That Is Bound to Be Enormous.

That iron is the very basis of our industrial civilization will be admitted by the thoughtful, and many of our greatest supplies of iron ore are being rapidly depleted because of the increased per capita consumption of iron in the world over, an increase which is destined to be greater in the future when the races in Asia and Africa increase their consumption of iron. These conditions of increasing consumption and decreasing reserves have often in the past, particularly about the beginning of this century, been used to create a scare, on the ground that our supplies of usable ore were being so rapidly depleted that their exhaustion would occur within two or three generations.

This is a preposterous point of view, asserts Chemical Engineering, because, as we lower the percentage of iron in the rock which we call "ore" the quantity of such ore increases at a rate out of all proportion to the decrease in iron content, and as we use leaner and leaner ores technical improvements will be made which will minimize any tendency to increase cost of production. The same thing has happened in gold, silver, copper and other ores, and today copper ores are being worked with only 1-15 per cent of copper in them.

#### EAGLE ALWAYS AN EMBLEM

From Mythological Times the Monarch of the Air Has Been Chosen as Representative of Power.

In mythology the eagle usually represents the sun. The great mythical eagle of India, the Garuda, is the bearer of the god Vishnu, victorious by his brightness over all demons. In Scandinavian mythology the eagle is a gloomy figure, resented by demons of darkness or by Odin himself, connected to the stormy night or in wind swept clouds. The storm giant Hrasi, the extremity of heaven and blows three Yggdrasil sits on eagle's back, everything that happens. When Zeus was preparing for his struggle with the Titans the eagle brought him a thunderbolt, water upon the god took the bird for his emblem. It naturally became the emblem of nations after his long use in mythology. Proteus later made it the emblem of the Egyptian hieroglyph. In the Roman story the eagle was the herald of the emperor, the most important insignia of the republic, and was also assumed by the emperors, and adopted into medieval heraldry after the time of Charlemagne.

#### DOG OF NOBLE TRAITS

He does is a model of morality. He neither dissembles, lies, steals nor tips. There is no scintilla of hypocrisy in his nature. He is my congenial comrade and confidant, my rickety gopping companion, my never-failing elum. He has never betrayed a single trust reposed in him, nor has he ever, for an instant, faltered or wavered in his loyalty to me. His sincere friendship is as reliable and unerring as the attraction of gravitation, his loyalty is as constant as the pulse of the magnetic needle to the pole.

He cannot be coaxed, bribed or otherwise influenced to betray me or to turn against me. He is the ever-willing, alert and obedient servant of my every beck and nod. He would at any time lay down his life in an effort to shield mine without asking a like sacrifice on my part. Such are some of the sterling traits of character evinced in the everyday life of my devoted, trusty friend and comrade—J. W. Hodges, M. D., in Dumb Animals.

#### LEADVILLE'S INTERESTING SPOTS

The table where Josh Billings wrote his stories of mining camp life, the hotel where Texas Jack died, and the gambling house where a millionaire miner lost his fortune on the roulette wheel, are some of the places the pilgrims of Leadville, Colo., delight to point out to visitors.

#### THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOOT

A United States shoemaker recently hit upon the idea of advertising his wares by the construction of a colossal boot. It weighs 500 pounds, stands 7 1/2 feet in height, is 14 1/2 feet in length, with a sole 4 feet 8 inches in width. It is, in fact, 14 times as large as an ordinary shoe, and needless to say, is a size that is not stocked. A sample boot is seen resting on the giant. As already stated, it was made for advertising purposes, and in the town where it is to be seen has certainly attracted a fair share of attention.

#### ARTIST MADE RED HIS COLOR

Once Wittily Said That Chase Signed His Canvas With a Note of That Hue.

On his trips to Pittsburgh for jury duty Chase used to pass a certain fence painted red, an offense to the landscape, but in itself a strong, beautiful color. As he noted in passing it twice a year that the color did not fade though in the outdoors and in sunlight, it was evident that the pigment had great permanency, so the next time he went to Pittsburgh he hunted up the source of the paint. Having finally trailed it to the manufacturer, he bought all the red paint that the man had on hand and had an artist's color firm put it up in tubes, and with characteristic generosity scattered it among his artist friends. With this red many of his red notes were touched in—those characteristic accents which caused Kenyon Cox to say that in his use of a red note Chase had signed his canvas.

#### LET SIGNATURE BE PLAIN

Mr. Blinkleton Has Many Reasons for Advising Young Men to Acquire the Habit of Legibility.

"I like a man who writes a legible hand," said Mr. Blinkleton, "and I should be inclined to trust a man who wrote his signature so plainly that it was unmistakably clear in each and every letter."

"The best letter of recommendation that I could receive for a young man would be one written by himself in which each and every word, including his signature, was absolutely legible and clear, the signature being of especial importance. An older man might perhaps be pardoned for signing his signature; a famous man might write a signature that was quite undecipherable in itself, but that was known because it was associated with him in the public mind, but a young man or a man publicly unknown should write his name so that it can be read."

"An absolutely clear signature means that the writer of it likes his own name and is ready to stand back of it and that he wants you to know it without possibility of mistake. I feel that the writer of it is straightforward up like a man and looking me fair and square in the eye. I feel that I can trust him. A young man could have very few characteristics of habits more helpful to him than that of writing an absolutely plain signature."

#### NAVY BLUE

The blue-color so prominent in the uniforms of almost all marines is of binary origin. Vegetius, in his fifth book on the military affairs of the Romans, traces the origin of this color to the Veneti, an ancient people dwelling near the coast of Illyria, and well versed in seamanship. It was customary among them to paint their outgoing ships as well as the masts and sails with a blue color; also their sailors wore blue uniforms. According to our author, the Latin word "Venetus," which was both the name of the color and that of the people, points to its origin. From the Veneti the custom was adopted by the Romans. Thus the son of Pompeius, after defeating Caesar's fleet in a naval battle, wore the navy blue, although entitled to the purple. The Veneti were subdued by Caesar after a severe maritime war in 69 B. C.

#### EARLIPS OF THE JAPANESE

The earlip is almost entirely wanting with the Japanese, but this apparent anomaly is none at all. It is whose ears are hidly formed, or at least different from those which nature, if not interfered with, would have given us. Our ear is disfigured because for centuries our ancestors loaded it with more or less heavy ornaments, which in the course of time elongated its inferior part. We inherited from them both the custom and its effect—the lip. A fact which shows that this useless and cruel custom was unknown to the Japanese, the expressions for earlip (mimi-gaki) and earlip (mimi-taboo), were not introduced into the Japanese language until the epoch when the Japanese entered, into connection with the Occidentals, those whom they were wont to call barbarians.

#### COLOR SCHEMES FOR GARDENS

From current articles one might suppose the art of making gardens gay with color in the fall to be something new. Quite otherwise is the fact, as one may learn by reading Bacon, particularly the passage: "I do hold it in the Royal Ordering of Gardens that there ought to be gardens for all the months of the year, in which several things of beauty may be there in season." It is quaintly put, of course, but with a meaning that is plain. Perhaps it is true, however, that too little attention has been given fall gardens in America, although the excuse may be made that, as here the autumn leaves and the woodland berries take on so fine a color, artificiality becomes vain.

#### WHEN MILK SOURS

Milk will sour in any kind of warm and moist temperature, and because just before and during a thunderstorm the air is generally quite warm and moist, it is only natural that it should turn sour. It is wrong, however, to say or think that thunder makes milk sour. Thunder is only a noise, and noise cannot do anything but make itself heard. The fact that it is generally warm and moist, however, when it thunders, coupled with the fact that these conditions of the air sour milk very rapidly, has led people to connect the two in their minds and caused them to fall into the error of believing that the thunder is responsible for the change in the milk.

#### NOT A PENULTY EXPERT

On board of his majesty's ships two seamen were hotly engaged in an argument as to the class of animal a hog belonged to, one of them asserting it was a sheep and the other equally certain it was a pig.

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#### GIVES DEFINITION OF POWER

Being a Description of That Which Knows No Variableness, Nor Shadow of Turning.

Power was the beginning. It dates back to the sun. Always it has been twofold. Alternately it is repose and effort, alternately growth and birth and always progress. Emerson Hough writes in Pictorial Review.

Readiness and action in one, it is both, it is neither, it is either.

The man-made motor of power purges gently on the level, but, opposed by the activity, it summons itself, rouses and roars like its protest and its pen.

The God-made river is power, endless and renewed, dating back to unceasing snows on eternal and unchanging hills.

At times, it is silent, and at times tempestuous when opposed. Always it is progress.

No power ever was or ever can be lost. It goes from the primal unit, to the Monny, and it endures, twofold.

There is no divorce in the union of power. The woman mated to the man rarely strong never leaves him, never ceases to entwine her arms about his neck.

It is the strong who give courage and who offer faith, the weak who are loose lipped and unending.

In the monogamy of purpose there is no wavering. The lion and the eagle are strong; the rabbit and the guinea pig are weak.

Power is the law. We love it in its calm, fear it in its wrath. Our arms never cease to embrace it, our souls never cease to implore it.

Rightfully we reverence it, rightfully do more than admire it. It is law itself, twofold—progress and birth, twofold.

It is the ancient of days, knowing no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

It is the law. It is life!

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