



PERE MARQUETTE R.R.

BUFFALO DIVISION
EFFECTIVE DEC. 5, 1904.

Leave Chatham	Express	Express
For Buffalo and West	6:45 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
For Buffalo and East	8:25 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Arrive at Chatham		
From Buffalo and West	9:55 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
From Buffalo and East	11:35 a.m.	9:30 p.m.

For Central Standard Time—One hour slower than city time.

H. BRITTON, D.P.A., London
L. E. TILSON, Chatham
H. F. MOHLER, G.P.A., Detroit

THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.

GOING WEST

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7-1:51 p.m.	8-11:54 a.m.
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HAD A LIFE-LONG FIGHT

ALL LATE SIR H. M. STANLEY'S LIFE WAS A STRUGGLE.

A Workhouse Boy Who Received Enough Education to Qualify for School Teacher—Then Away When Chance Offered, He Learned to Take Chances Whenever They Appeared—Then Ready for Great Opportunity When It Came.

Henry Morton Stanley was a remarkable man, rather than a great one. For many years he was a force; that the influence he exerted will long survive him is doubtful. As an explorer, his title to fame is secure. He discovered two sources of the Nile, and he traced the Congo to its mouth, a distance of 1,600 miles. So far as geography is concerned, he did more for Central Africa than any other man, with the exception of Livingstone. These are his claims upon posterity. His fame among his contemporaries is based on several notable deeds; first, the search for Livingstone, second, the founding of the Congo Free State; third, the rescue of Emin Pasha. Surely his memory shall not be soon forgotten! All Stanley's life was a struggle; but he fought like a brave man against the circumstances which combined against him. When he was a



HENRY M. STANLEY AND HIS BOY KALULU.

boy, his fight was against his humble and obscure origin. He was brought up in a Welsh workhouse, but received enough education to qualify for a school teacher. He knew enough to run away when the chance offered, and shipping as cabin boy, he came to America. For a time fortune seemed to favor him. A wealthy American, Henry M. Stanley adopted him and he assumed his benefactor's name, discarding his own, which was John Rowlands. The death of his patronage, however, led him to leave a will put in the hands of the young man's good fortune, so once more he set out to win his way without a friend in the world. He joined the Confederate army, and later fought in the Federal navy, without much idea of the merits of the great quarrel, no doubt, and with the sole desire to be doing something. After the war he secured a position with The New York Herald, and was sent by that journal to report on the Turkish war. Later on he visited Spain and other countries at the instance of The Herald. He was rapidly making a name for himself, when his great chance appeared. David Livingstone, the great African missionary and explorer, had not been heard of for two years. The outside world was anxiously expecting news of him. It was feared he was lost. The London Telegraph, edited at the time by Sir Edwin Arnold, and the New York Herald put their heads together and planned an expedition to go in search of Livingstone. Stanley was asked to command it. He saw his star, and accepted.

Struggles with poverty, struggles for a foothold in the world, were now a thing of the past. Stanley was now engaged in a still grimmer struggle—a conflict with unknown nature in the heart of equatorial Africa. With the indomitable courage which none will gainsay him, he fought his way through jungle and desert and bloodthirsty natives, until at last he reached David Livingstone. Of the famous meeting both he and Livingstone have written. Stanley wished to carry Livingstone back with him, but that Hon. head would not abandon his work. So Stanley gave him supplies, and after spending some weeks in explorations, they parted, and Stanley returned home. The reception he met was almost terrible. He was burdened with honors, mobbed with kindness. Healed as the greatest of living explorers, his journeys everywhere were literally triumphal processions. So far from the pondum, and then it swung back, not, however, before Stanley had visited Africa again to trace the Congo to its mouth. On



MEETING OF H. M. STANLEY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

his return he found his greatest admirers comparing him with Livingstone, not altogether to the latter's advantage, while his enemies (and a strong, passionate man like Stanley was sure to make many) asserted that he was an audacious adventurer, reaping where Livingstone had sown. They alleged that his treatment of the natives was harsh and unjust; that he traveled with an army, and that his explorations were explained by the superiority of breech-loading rifles to spears and war clubs. So

the battle raged, and there can be little doubt that the things that were said embittered Stanley far more than his early misfortunes. We have it on his own authority that he was the "thinnest-skinned man in the world." At the same time, he not always showed to others the consideration which was necessary to his own happiness.

It must have been with a feeling of relief that he embraced an early opportunity to plunge again into the wilds. This time it was as the representative of King Leopold of Belgium, whose dark ways in the Congo Free State have recently attracted such unfavorable attention to his Majesty. Of course, it was inevitable that Stanley's connection with the colonization of the Free State should have been severely criticized, so when he again returned to civilization he found friends and enemies with fresh weapons which to carry on the warfare. But Stanley's noble mind tended to silence his critics. He volunteered to lead the expedition to rescue Emin Pasha, without fee or salary, and forfeited several thousand dollars to do so. In fact, of this, the allegation that he was a persistent self-seeker falls to the ground. But the discussion threatened to break out once more when he suggested that Zehbeh Pasha, a noted slave dealer, should succeed him at Khartoum.

In 1890 Sir Henry married Miss Dorothy Tennant, a beautiful artist, and sister of Hon. Herbert Asquith. The girls were brought some and were not very happy. Dr. Benson's "Dodo," which one of them was said to have inspired. It is said that when this interesting fact became known, the author sent the following note to Miss Tennant: "Dear Miss Tennant, 'The whole world is talking about you' and about my book. When may I call?" To which the reply: "Dear Mr. Benson, 'Have you really written a book?' How sweet of you! Call any time."

But she was never at home, says the truthful historian.

Two years after his marriage Sir Henry became a naturalized British subject, and three years later took his seat in the House of Commons as the representative of North Lambeth. At his election the old discussion was renewed, for the last time, let us trust. Stanley would have been the last man to invite comparison with David Livingstone. The latter was a great man in any sense of the word, and a good man, a hero and a martyr. Stanley was a strong, courageous fellow, who regarded Christianity as a civilizing force, rather than a path to eternal life. His dealings with natives were not marked by kindness, but by another virtue—justice, and this is all Stanley, if he were living, would ask from his biographers.

WOMEN OF ZEELAND.

Though Simple Females, They Are Exceedingly Picturesque.

Some of the most picturesque, interesting and comely women in the world are to be found among the humble fisher folk of Zealand, Holland. The villages of Holland have each their special dress and quaint customs. Though belonging to a peasant class and occupied in lowly pursuits, the fisher folk live in much comfort and enjoy what might even be called luxuries. The dress of the women is much the same as it has been for 200 years or more. When approached cautiously by strangers



ZEELAND WOMAN IN HOLIDAY DRESS.

the women of these villages exhibit manners gracious and charming. When in holiday attire they wear magnificent embroidery on their bodices, embroidery that is the result of years of labor and is handed down from generation to generation. The marriage garments of the women are exceedingly elaborate. Jewelry is much valued, and a great deal of it is to be found in the homes of these wives and daughters of fishermen. Both sexes are good looking, but the women have especially fine complexions. They are healthy, happy and deeply religious people.

A Farm of One Acre.

At Orland, Cal., Samuel C. Cleek farmed for twenty-seven years on only one acre of irrigated land. He supported a wife, just before dying bought three other acres and left to his wife \$4,000 in bank. It is claimed that Mr. Cleek grew upon his farm a greater variety of crops than were produced from a single other acre in America. The remarkable fact that stands out clearly in the life of this man is the complete success achieved upon this tiny farm by the aid of irrigation water. In Japan an acre is considered a large farm, but in this western country we are prone to value the land by leagues and sections—farms and ranches.

"I wouldn't marry him if he were no last man on earth!" "You bet you couldn't if you were no last woman."



DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION