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Air Tight Stoves.

Just the thing for this season of the year.

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Prepare Now For Cold Weather.

Look over your supply of Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Etc., then come in and let us show you our assortment of

Fall and Winter Underwear.

We aim to give you the best possible values for your hard cash. Ask to see such makes as the celebrated Staley, Holroyd and Ypsilanti goods.

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MARQUETTE HARDWARE

Company (Ltd.) has secured the services of a thorough tinsmith and is now in good shape to do all kinds of

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Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Cutlery,

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Something New Every Week at Heppner's.

DID HONOR TO HER GUEST.

Lexington Tenders Candidate Bryan His Greatest Reception in the South.

THE DEMONSTRATION SOMEWHAT MARRED BY RAIN.

An Audience of Twenty Thousand, Principally Farmers, Hears His Address—Route from Louisville Marked by Ovation.

BRYAN HAD A WET DAY OF IT. LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15.—The greatest reception tendered Mr. Bryan in the South was at Lexington, where he addressed fifteen to twenty thousand people at the fair grounds.

A procession, unique in character, passed before him as he was on the speakers' stand. Farmers of surrounding counties came into Lexington early in the typical southern style, traveling long distances on horses.

"In olden times, under the rule of those who waved and swept the saber, as they said by right divine, complaint was answered with the lash, but now the just complaint of the toiling millions in the United States is answered by charges they are anarchists, socialists.

"When you take gold to fill decayed teeth, make engagement rings, use in the arts and furnish enough for the Keeley cure it does not leave enough gold for use as money. Down to 1873 silver was the companion of gold as money. All we ask is to restore it to its rightful place."

HE SPOKE IN THE RAIN. Great Crowds Go to Hear Bryan Despite the Wet Weather.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 15.—Candidate Bryan left Louisville this morning. His first speech was at La Grange. In it Mr. Bryan said he found out his visit was unnecessary, as the silver sentiment predominated before his coming.

HE SPOKE IN THE RAIN. Great Crowds Go to Hear Bryan Despite the Wet Weather.

"My name is Bryan; my folks are from Culpepper county, Virginia. I am told I am your cousin." "I am glad to meet you," said Mr. Bryan, "and think if I secure the votes of all my kinfolks I will have a pretty respectable showing."

"SPOKE UNDER AN UMBRELLA. The rain was falling in torrents when the train pulled into Frankfort. Mr. Bryan was conducted to a platform in the court house square, where he spoke under an umbrella.

"I wish circumstances were such that I could address you on the issues of the campaign. I cannot do more than to present myself and again give the pledge I have given you through my acceptance and assure you I am in hearty accord with the declarations of the Chicago platform.

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Mr. Bryan eulogized Senator Blackburn as one always in the front in every fight for the people.

GUEST OF SENATOR BLACKBURN.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15.—At Midway the Bryan party left its special car for another on the Cincinnati & Southern railway. It was raining hard when Midway was reached, so Mr. Bryan left without gratifying his expectant admirers.

THE RESULT IN MAINE. Party Leaders Give Opinions on the Republican Sweep.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—George F. Washburn, chairman of the western branch of the Populist national committee, interviewed on the Maine election, said: "The vote has no more significance than Arkansas' reply to Vermont, except to emphasize how much of a burden the Democracy has in its vice presidential candidate."

WILL RESTORE CONFIDENCE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional campaign committee, today said: "The result of the election in Maine will be of very great value to all business and financial interests at this time. It will restore confidence in financial circles, not only in this country but throughout the world."

SILVER GAIN IN THE EAST. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, when asked for an opinion as to the result of the Maine election, said: "I think it shows a marvelous gain for silver in the extreme east, where we never hoped any but the most meager results for silver."

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15.—One hundred out of 206 towns and plantations in the Fourth district give Powers 16,153 and Frank, 6,848. This indicates a Republican plurality of between thirteen thousand and fourteen thousand in this district.

NEARLY FIFTY THOUSAND. Republican Plurality in Maine Grows as Returns Come In.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—With over one hundred towns to be heard from, the Republican plurality figures up 46,425. It will probably be fifty thousand when all the towns are in. Returns are complete from 418 towns and cities in the state and from ten of the counties.

PUGILISTS MAY BE JUGGED. Corbett-Fitzsimmons Agreement Saturday in Violation of Law.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Chief of Police Conlin is considering the advisability of placing Corbett and Fitzsimmons under arrest. The testimony will be required of those present at the meeting Saturday, when it was agreed they should fight for \$10,000 a side to a finish before the club offering the largest purse.

THE DONS PROTEST. Want Death Sentence Against the Competitor Grew to Stand.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says the newspapers there protest against the supreme court's annulling the death sentence passed upon the crew of the Competitor. The government is now negotiating with the United States on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Havana court martial.

German Authorities Objected. HAMBURG, Sept. 15.—"Tom" Mann, the English labor leader, was arrested here today. He had arranged to address meetings held in connection with the proposed simultaneous strike of dock workers throughout the world.

Jones' Majority. LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 15.—Returns from seventy-three out of seventy-five counties give Jones (Dem.) a majority of 38,345.

Peace Is Concluded. LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that peace has been concluded by Italy with Abyssinia.

M'KINLEY IS KEPT BUSY.

More Delegations Pay Their Respects to the Republican Leader.

WET WEATHER FAILS TO DAMPEN THEIR ARDOR.

Stark County G. A. R. Posts Extend Formal Congratulations and Later Two Thousand Pennsylvanians Make a Call.

CROWDS PAY VISIT TO CANTON. CANTON, O., Sept. 15.—This was the day for the formal congratulations of the G. A. R. men of Stark county to McKinley, and the reception by the old soldiers was most enthusiastic.

"My old comrades of the war living in this neighborhood are here today, not as soldiers, but as citizens—citizens of the best government in the world, made better because of the services you rendered it nearly a third of a century ago—coming to this city to give me their congratulations. Not only those who served on the Union side during that great struggle, but also men who served on the Confederates side—both have been here to tender congratulations and give me assurances of support."

REPUBLICANS ALONE UNITED. "It is difficult to appreciate until the fact is known what this great audience, coming from a sister state, represents. It means not that you are interested in me personally, but have a deep interest in your country and in your country's honor."

"The political situation of the country is peculiar. We have had few parallels in the present political condition. We have one political party which is united; that is ours. Discord reigns in all others. Our time-honored opponent, the Democratic party, is torn and divided. Two national conventions have been held by it and two national tickets presented, and the platforms are totally different on every subject, almost every section. The Populist party has merged its organization into the Chicago Democratic and St. Louis Silver organizations. The allies are for the most part harmonious, except that each one has a distinct different candidate for vice president."

"The Republican party believes in preserving the home market for the American farmer, in operating the American factory for the American workman, and in opening up a foreign market wherever it can be done with profit to all the great interests of the United States. It, too, is for sound money—for every dollar worth one hundred cents, every dollar as good as gold—and it is opposed alike to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the issuance of irredeemable paper money, to which the allied party seems firmly committed."

"We cannot have commercial growth and expansion without national individual honor. We cannot have commercial prosperity without the strictest integrity of both government and citizen. The financial honor of this government is of too vast importance and entirely too sacred to be the football of party politics. The Republican party has maintained it and is pledged to maintain it. May kind Providence, who has never forsaken His chosen people, guide us in these perilous times in the pathway of duty, right and honor. I thank you for this call."

SAYS SEWALL SHOULD WITHDRAW. Senator Butler Thinks It Would Make Bryan's Election Certain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist committee, says he is in accord with the sentiment expressed in the letter of Senator Allen notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination by the Populist convention. When the attention of Mr. Butler was called to the report he had written Congressman Howard of Alabama that Mr. Sewall would be withdrawn, he replied: "If such a statement was sent out from here it was without my authority. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to have Mr. Sewall withdraw, as his withdrawal would remove an element of friction from the campaign and make the election of Mr. Bryan certain, but the matter rests with Mr. Sewall."

First National Bank
OF MARQUETTE.
Capital.....\$150,000
Surplus Fund..... 50,000

PETER WHITE, - - - - - PRESIDENT
E. H. TOWAR, - - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
F. J. JENNISON, - - - - - CASHIER
EDW. S. BICE, - - - - - ASST. CASHIER

Transacts a General Banking Business of Discount and Deposit.

The Marquette County SAVINGS BANK
MARQUETTE, MICH.

Capital Paid in.....\$100,000
Surplus.....\$10,000

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Special attention given to mercantile collections. Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

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MARQUETTE, MICH., SEPT. 16.

Entered as mailmatter of the second class in the postoffice at Marquette, Mich.

A LESSON FROM MEXICO.

Those who believe that the silver standard has ruined Mexico should read the letters now being published in the Chicago Record from its two representatives in that country, Wm. E. Curtis and Trumbull White, who were sent to Mexico by the paper for the express purpose of studying the situation there as affected by its monetary system and reporting what they find with a view to placing the facts before the people of this country for their enlightenment. Mr. Curtis is a gold standard man and Mr. White believes in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one by this country, without waiting for, or asking, the cooperation of the other commercial nations of the world. As evidence of the state of things in Mexico, as he finds it, this extract from the letter of Mr. White, published in Monday's Record, is instructive:

"The train conductor of that branch of the Santa Fe which carries us from Albuquerque to El Paso was a quiet-spoken, conservative man of evident good judgment and general information. He was thoughtful and cautious in his conversation, and seemed to take pains to be accurate.

"Mexico is only fourteen years old so far as modern civilization is concerned," he said, "and what can you expect of a country under such circumstances? You may talk about the ancient civilization of the country all you like, and the fact that the people of Mexico were advanced when they were discovered by Europeans. But that has nothing to do with the case now. Their ancient civilization passed and they had hundreds of years of what was virtually a national stupor, so far as progress was concerned.

"Fourteen years ago, when the railways built south from the border, the modern movement began, and the way to form a fair judgment of the country is to study the advance made in that time. The city of Mexico itself is so changed since then that one would scarcely recognize some parts of it. I'll not try to tell you what you'll see in the republic, but I am sure you'll see more to favor the movement for American bimetalism than you will to oppose it. And what they have done, remember, they have done with 50-cent dollars, too," he added with a faint sarcasm.

"I don't want to do any one an injustice," he continued, "but I must say that those of us who live in this neighborhood and have seen the work that has been done here and have gone to Mexico to get facts bearing on the present campaign have come to the conclusion that they came with opinions ready formed looking for things to verify them. We have seen so many inaccurate tables of wages and of prices, made for purposes of comparison, that we have come to believe that the intention has been to secure campaign literature rather than a fair report on the conditions as they are.

"The one report that has been most widely circulated, so far as the price and wage table were concerned, has been analyzed and criticized and roasted by the best informed people here till there is very little left of it.

"I know something about railway wages and living myself. On the Mexican side, freight engineers and conductors are making from \$200 to \$225 in Mexican silver. That money buys as much for them of everything except American money as it did when silver was at par. They live as well as they did then, and as well as we do on this side, in the same work. It is only in case they might want to move to the United States and change their savings into American money that they would know that anything has happened to the money in which they have been paid. Then they would feel it, of course. They are paid by the mileage they make, and they are busy all the time, as things are so prosperous and busy in the republic. So they are very well satisfied and have no complaint to make.

"Do they not have to buy the best of their clothing, shoes, and so on, in the United States, and so have high prices to pay, with duty added, all in American money?"

"Yes, they do buy imported shoes for their best, and some other things, too from imported stocks. But instead of being from the United States, most of these things are from France, England and Germany, and are so good—better than they can get anywhere else—that it is real economy to buy them. This applies to suits of clothes, and such things. Except for the very cheapest ready-made clothing, suits are as cheap in Mexico as they are in the United States, and often cheaper.

"There is one particular circumstance that may surprise a good many people. Not only is it done by the people of El Paso, but many a tourist from the east goes across the river to Juarez and has one or two suits made by Mexican tailors, saving \$10 to \$15 on a suit, and getting the finest of English, Scotch or French wools into the bargain.

"These things are seldom told in the campaign tracts that discuss the Mexican question. Most of the price comparisons have been remarkably misleading, and they could have little weight on the question under discussion if the people who read them knew the other conditions and circumstances. The writers have chosen American goods, goods seldom used and little wanted by the Mexicans, for the comparisons, and have omitted altogether the things that in Mexico are considered the necessities of life. It is because of this that the tables are worthless as showing the cost of living in the republic."

From the editor of a Mexican paper, the El Paso Daily Times, Mr. White obtained some interesting information

regarding the immigration into the United States from Mexico, and the wages American artisans and others who have gone to that country to seek employment obtain there. He asserts that there is very little movement of labor to the United States from Mexico because the Mexican laborer is satisfied with his condition at home and is not disposed to seek to better it by going to a strange country. As to the wages received by Americans who have gone to Mexico to find work, he said:

"Skilled American laborers are continually seeking Mexican work from El Paso and other cities along the border. In the wage tables that have been sent out, rates as low as \$1.50 a day have been given as paid to carpenters in the city of Mexico. That is simple nonsense. Carpenters are going from here to that city continually, and they are getting up to \$7 a day and keeping busy all the time. There have been times when we had difficulty in getting carpenters here, because they were all over the line at higher wages.

Mr. Curtis has so far dealt in his letters more with the economic conditions obtaining in Mexico than with facts bearing on the effect of the silver standard on the welfare of the country, but from what he writes it is obvious that there can be no comparison made between the condition of labor in that country and the United States that will have any value unless the difference in social conditions existing in the two countries is kept in mind. The bulk of the labor of Mexico is practically slave labor, the peons being, to all intents and purposes, mere serfs. They are entirely under the control of their masters, not only with reference to the compensation allowed them for their labor, but in all other respects. To compare such labor to the free and intelligent labor of the United States is a manifest absurdity. That is what those who are using the Mexican silver dollar as an "object lesson" in the present campaign are doing, however, oblivious of the fact that they are offering an insult to the intelligence and manhood of American labor when they do it.

MAINE went Republican by a sweeping majority, just as it was conceded it would. Many causes combined to give the successful party an easy victory in that state, and every effort was put forth by both the Republican and Democratic goldites to make it as large as possible, with the object of getting the effect of a big majority there in the campaign in other states. Vermont and Maine have spoken loudly for the gold standard and Arkansas just as loudly for the bimetalism. It is the misfortune of the silver men not to have an election occurring in another of their "sure" states at this time, so as to balance the account, but they are so full of confidence as to the result in November that the preponderance of evidence in favor of the gold standard given their opponents by the result in Maine Monday does not disturb them. There may be a "want of confidence" among the money changers which is disturbing business, as is so often charged, but there is an unlimited supply of "confidence" among the champions of silver coinage. If they only had money to back their confidence with, the Republicans would be able to rake in big money after election day on wagers—provided, of course, the battle goes their way.

The campaign of this year is a great disappointment to the manufacturers of uniforms and regalia for political clubs, as well as of campaign torches and devices of all kinds. The printers have had plenty to do, however, for never before was there such a demand for literature on both sides of the currency question. The people are reading and thinking instead of marching behind brass bands arrayed in the cheap toggery of the campaign club and filling the air with vile smoke from sputtering torches. The change is for the better and is creditable to the intelligence of the voters. Whatever the result of the election, it will be reached in a more sensible way than formerly, when big parades of opposing clubs disturbed the public peace and engendered a bitter feeling between the contending forces that is happily absent in the contest of this year.

SAYS the Sault Ste. Marie News: In the year 1880 the men employed in the factories of the United States were paid \$699,402,253 for wages. In 1890 there were nearly a half billion of men employed who received the enormous sum of \$2,283,216,529 in wages.

What are the figures of The News on the entire population of the United States? If there were nearly half a billion of men employed in the factories in 1890 the census report for that year must be away off in its statistics.

The Boston News Bureau notes that the imports of gold and large deposits of the metal in the various sub-treasuries are forces making for a general improvement, and that Wall street is beginning to discount a better condition of affairs which it is believed will be in full swing after the election is over. There can be no great activity in trade until then, but there is a disposition manifested to hold merchandise prices firm, and in many instances advances are recorded.

Copper has taken an upward turn and lake is now 10 1/2 and 11 cents. The market does not show much activity, however, buyers being inclined to withhold orders for the present.

The U. S. Gov't Reports
show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

THE OPPOSING STANDARDS.

REPUTATION REPUTATED.—John R. Rood, in THE MINING JOURNAL of Sept. 9, says: "If anyone holding another man's note for \$100, raises it to a \$200 note by changing the figures upon the face of the note it is a criminal offense," and he declares that "the same result is accomplished by the money changers through a financial system the dollars of which are continually rising in value so that the note must be paid in dollars twice as valuable as those received, dollars twice as hard to get, dollars which can be procured only by selling twice as much goods or products of labor."

In other words, Mr. Rood's position is, (1) That the "money changers" have inaugurated a financial system through and by which a note given for \$100, borrowed money, must now be paid in dollars twice as valuable as when the loan was made; (2) That the authors of this system are to be regarded and treated by honest, intelligent men as criminals, the same as if they had changed the \$100 note from \$100 to \$200. Is this really the doctrine of the free silver party?

Viewing as criminals those members of congress, Democrats and Republicans, who, twenty-three years ago in revising the coinage laws thought it wise to omit further coinage of silver under a standard of value, it is not natural that they should look upon all whom they believe to be specially benefited by that action as partaking of, and in a measure guilty of, the alleged crime itself.

If I correctly understand the position of some—not all—of our free silver friends, it is that by restoring the silver dollar to its original function as a standard of value all kinds of money will be made cheaper; that is, that its purchasing power will be greatly reduced, so that gold, instead of being a premium, will, upon a ratio of 16 to 1, have the same purchasing power that a silver dollar would have under free and unlimited coinage. They now speak of a gold dollar as a "200-cent dollar," a "dear dollar," and propose to reduce it to a "100-cent dollar," or to a dollar which will purchase only one-half as much goods or products as the present dollar will purchase. This is manifest from Mr. Rood's language, that under the present order of things the \$100 note must be paid in dollars twice as valuable as those received, twice as hard to get, dollars which can be procured only by selling twice as much goods or products of labor."

Pursuant to this view of the case, and in order to do justice, as they claim, to the debtor class, they now propose a system that will enable the debtor to pay his debts, contracted at any time between 1873 and the time when the free silver party shall get the power to change the law, in dollars of one-half the purchasing power of the present dollar. It is perhaps safe to say that 99 per cent. of all the individual indebtedness of this country has been contracted within that time, and although we have no definite information upon this point it is highly probable that most of the individual obligations of the people have been incurred within the last five years. I infer this from the fact that small loans and loans upon farm property are not usually made for a longer period of time than five years. In 1890, six years ago, the intrinsic value of a silver dollar as compared with a gold dollar was about 75 per cent; that is, the bullion value of the gold dollar was worth, in the markets of the world, say 100 cents, while the bullion value of a silver dollar was worth but 75 cents.

It will thus be seen that our silver friends propose to compel the person who six years ago loaned his money, the purchasing power of which was but 75 per cent. of its present purchasing power, to accept dollars of but 50 per cent of the purchasing power of his obligation, and to compel the persons who have loaned, here and there, all over the country, during these hard times, all the way from \$50 to \$1,000 upon the present gold basis to accept in full payment dollars which they claim will purchase only one-half as much goods or products of labor as the dollar of today will purchase. Millions of dollars in small sums have been loaned during the present year, that have been used in relieving the necessities of the debtor, and millions more to invest in property which the owner has been compelled to sell at great sacrifice. Then silverites now propose to compel the lender to accept cheap dollars in payment for their loans according to Mr. Rood, dollars which will have but half the purchasing power of the money loaned.

Will the honest voters of this country become a party to this scheme of repudiation? We shall see.
C. R. BROWN.

JUDGE BROWN REVIEWED.—Mr. Brown in his first contribution to the discussion expressed the desire and made diligent effort, in order that we might expedite matters, to secure from his free silver friends an admission of certain facts as a basis from which to argue the issue of this campaign. It would appear to a person at all familiar with the rules of logic (perhaps not to the least informed of them) that before entering into a discussion it would be important not so much to arrive at an agreement as to certain facts as to first ascertain the issue to be discussed.

His silver friends contend for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1, the experience of 1,800 years having demonstrated this to be, approximately at least, the true ratio. This is bimetalism.

The Republicans contend for practically the same thing, annexing thereto as a condition precedent the consent of the leading commercial nations of the world.

What, then, is the issue? The only conclusion of a reasonable person would be that it is a question of ability, and therefore the issue is whether the United States can, independent of other nations, establish a monetary system of its own which will be sound and substantial.

further discuss this subject with his "silver friends," apply himself to the issue. Certainly now, if Judge Brown were arguing a case in court, the court would confine him to the issue, and all parties argue that bimetalism is desirable, therefore, the question as to when silver was demonetized and the merits of bimetalism are not at issue in this campaign, and in proof of this assertion we would refer him to no less an important document than the St. Louis platform.

The writer has observed with no little interest (and amusement) the articles written by Judge Brown and his associate "Gay Bee." The latter contends that silver was demonetized in 1834, while the former insists that it was demonetized in 1853. While I do not regard this as material, yet, how can Judge Brown expect his "silver friends" to agree with him when his own house is divided against itself? I believe it is proverbial that "a house divided against itself must fall." As a matter of fact there can be no question as to when and who demonetized silver. It was done in 1873 by Sherman and his associates; this is a well established historical fact, known tolerably well to the American people, and if Senator Teller is to be believed neither Senators Conkling and Blaine, when they voted for the act in question, nor Grant, when he as president approved it knew that it demonetized silver. I mention this fact not so much because I regard it as material in any discussion of the issues of this campaign as to correct any erroneous impression which readers of THE MINING JOURNAL may have obtained from a perusal of Judge Brown's articles.

I am fearful that Judge Brown and his silver friends cannot agree upon historical facts relating to the issue he has raised. I took it from a question which he propounded to Mr. Whiting in the opera house meeting that he would be unwilling to admit that silver as well as gold was recognized by the constitution of the United States as a money metal. The reply of Mr. Whiting to the question referred to was in substance, as I understood it, that the constitution provided that only gold and silver could be decreed by any state to be money. I suppose Mr. Whiting referred to Par. 1, Sec. 1 of Article I, which reads: "No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, limit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," etc. etc. When we say silver as well as gold is the money of the constitution, we simply reaffirm the opinion of James G. Blaine, who held that congress had no power to legally demonetize silver.

RUSH CULVER.
SOME FIGURES.—In this discussion of the opposing standard, there seems to be a great disposition on the part of those favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone to make statements, without giving figures to support them, such as that of the "Crime of '73" demonetized one-half of the money of the world or of this country; that up to 1873 there was plenty of money, and that since that time money has been growing scarce and that under the present gold standard we have not money enough; that the low prices are due to this scarcity of money, etc. Let us see how these statements will stand investigation.

According to the census of 1870, the population of the United States was 38,469,386, and it is safe to say that by 1873 it had increased to 39,000,000.

The report of the director of the mint for 1873, gives the amount of gold in the country at \$135,000,000; silver \$5,000,000, and the total of all kinds of money, including paper, \$94,228,246, which would give the following per capita circulation:

Gold.....	3.47
Silver.....	.13
Total coin.....	3.60
Total, including paper.....	23.99

The most authentic figures which the writer has been able to obtain give the per capita circulation in this country on Nov. 1, 1895, as follows:

Gold.....	8.78
Silver.....	8.89
Total coin.....	17.67
Total, including paper.....	23.59

From these figures we see that the total per capita circulation has remained almost stationary, as we have about the same now as we had in 1873.

The gold has a little more than doubled per capita, while silver has increased 68 times per capita, and the coin circulation has increased nearly 5 times per capita.

Does the value or purchasing power of a dollar depend solely upon the number of dollars in circulation, as the advocates of free silver claim?
Then if we take the total of circulating medium, the number of dollars in circulation is relatively the same and the value of the dollar has not changed since 1873. But they say it has appreciated.
If we take the gold dollar, we find that there are more than twice as many per capita as in 1873, or even than both gold and silver in 1873, and should therefore have only half of the purchasing power.
But the silver men say that the gold dollar has appreciated. How can they explain the contradiction of facts?
INVESTIGATOR.
NEGAUNEE, Sept. 15.

FAST MAIL WORK.

Pneumatic Tubes for Post Delivery in Large Cities.
It would not be surprising, says Harper's Round Table, to find Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington connected by tubes, enabling letters and parcels to be forwarded in its many hours as it now takes days. The telegraph companies will be seriously affected by the new system.

The operation is very simple. The letters are placed in a leather tube or carrier, which fits snugly into the pneumatic tube. Then a blast of air from behind, or the suction of air from the front, or a combination of the two methods, forces the carrier and its contents forward. As the friction soon wears out the leather carriers, American genius will be called upon to invent a metal carrier on "ball bearings." With leather tubes about 90 per cent. of the power applied is lost in overcoming friction and in waste, only ten per cent. of the total force applied being used to propel the carrier.

The charge for sending pneumatic letters in Paris was 15 cents each in 1879, and the territory covered was but a small part of the city. To-day every part of Paris is reached by the tubes, and the charge is ten cents per letter, the same as our special delivery. Nine varieties of the Paris pneumatic letters are collected. Probably many of the readers have one or more of them. They bear a map of the city on the face of the envelope, showing the different sections served by this post. The Berlin and Vienna pneumatic letters are simpler in design. There are no special designs on the London envelopes.

SOFT CRABS.

There Are Conditions Which Make It Dangerous to Eat Them.

"There is no danger in eating soft-shelled crabs," observed an epicure to a Washington Star man, "if they are fresh, but they are poison if they are not. They should be well seasoned, and an extra lot of pepper put on them as a precaution, especially if the weather is very hot when they are eaten, or if they are eaten shortly before one retires. It is the habit of many persons to eat soft-shelled crabs at night time. I do not know but that they taste better then. It is sometimes dangerous to many to drink milk after eating crabs. Milk seems to develop the colic that follows eating soft-shelled crabs with some persons.

"Another thing should be remembered, and that is a sharp thunderstorm will kill soft-shelled crabs, and even the hard-shelled crabs at times. Unless the soft-shelled crab has been cooked before the thunderstorm, I think the safer plan would be to decline to eat it. Under all other conditions there is no danger of partaking of them, for I do not think anyone would be criminal enough to cook a dead crab, hard or soft shell. The proper way to kill a crab is to throw him into a kettle of boiling water. I know that some people think this is cruel, but it is no more cruel than to stab them with a needle or kill them with chloroform, as I have known some extra sensitive persons to do."

A COMMON MISQUOTATION.

Our Orators Should Read the Declaration of Independence Again.

Probably three out of four Fourth of July orators in their speeches this year quoted the Declaration of Independence as claiming that: "All men are created free and equal." The mistake has been common in the past and it is as prevalent now as ever. Presidents of the United States, members of congress, governors and a host of lesser lights have made the blunder, and to their number can be added editors and distinguished orators like the late Henry Ward Beecher. Nevertheless, the Declaration does not say that "all men are created free and equal," and it would not be true if it did. No person is created free. He or she is subject for years to the control of parents or guardians, and natural laws recognize this subject as right. What the Declaration does say is that: "All men are created equal." There may be some dissent from that doctrine, as there is an evident difference among men in mental and physical endowment at birth. But while the Declaration of Independence is quoted as saying they are, it had better be quoted correctly.

COOKERY HERBS.

Every Housewife Should Understand and Cultivate Their Use.

Herbs used in cookery, while they may be purchased in the markets of the larger cities of the United States, are rarely procurable in those of smaller towns. To the average ruralist they are unknown, or, if known, their use is not understood. In first rate cookery, which is one of delicate combinations and flavors, they are absolutely indispensable, and their absence therefrom is quickly detected by cultivated palates. Chives, tarragon, chervil, savory, sorrel, etc., may be grown with little trouble either out of doors or in boxes in the house. Pulverized dried herbs that are sold in bottles or tin are of little value. For flavoring purposes they are hardly more effective than so much dried dust. Sorrel soup, on account of its pleasantly acid flavor, is much in vogue in Europe. Here it is almost entirely unknown, and is rarely or ever served except in families of foreign origin or at restaurants that encourage a special clientele. Of all the herbs only sage and mint are in universal use with us. For this boon we are indebted to the favor accorded sausages, and the popularity of the "mint julep."

When Frogs Are Best.

Frogs are best for the table in the autumn. They are then fat and sleek, and there is a peculiar and desirable flavor about them at that season not possessed at any other. At this season they are quite desirable, and form a very clever side dish at any time.

C. R. BROWN.

REFRESHING - PURE - NOURISHING.

Our Beer is brewed of the best hops and malts, without adulterants of any nature by a graduate of the Chicago Brewing Academy.

The Best Technical and Practical Skill, Long Experience as Brewers.

PHIL. SCHEUERMAN BREWING CO. Hancock, Mich.

A. PELTO, HANCOCK'S POPULAR PRICED TAILOR. FALL GOODS ALL IN CHOICE MATERIALS, LOW PRICES AND PERFECT WORKMANSHIP.

F. W. READ & CO. LUMBER. Mills at Eagle Mills and Michigan.

ROUGH and DRESSED PINE. Hemlock, birch and maple. White pine and Norway bill timber, sash, doors, blinds, pickets, mouldings, shingles, lath, sheathing, lath, etc.

Agents for C. J. L. Meyer's Specialties. I. X. L. Polished maple flooring and basswood, birch and elm ceilings.

E. B. NORTHWOOD G. H. REEVES, THE HANCOCK MERCANTILE CO. Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Farm Produce.

ARMY! PINE LANDS!! HARDWOOD LANDS!!! 90,000 acres now thrown open to homeseekers by Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Co.

ALONG ITS LINES IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN Thousands of acres of White Pine, Norway, Spruce, Hemlock, Cedar, Maple and natural meadow lands for sale on satisfactory terms.

E. W. MacPHERRAN, LAND COMMISSIONER. MARQUETTE, MICH. (7-21-11)

Military Road Lands Belonging to the Estate of James C. Ayer 174,000 Acres for Sale or Lease

Open for Options to Explorers for Mines. Liberal terms to responsible parties. 200,000,000 Feet of Pine

Tributary to the Ontonagon and Sturgeon River and the D., S. S. & A. and Milwaukee & Northern Railroads.

Hemlock, Cedar, Poplar, Hard and Soft Wood for Charcoal and Cordwood.

Agricultural Lands equal to the best in the Northwest. NEW YORK OFFICE - F. F. AYER, Mills Building, 120 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEERLESS MANUFACTURING CO. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. MANUFACTURERS OF THE PEERLESS SHIRTS, PANTS AND OVERALLS.

SOLE AGENTS: A. A. HEARD, G. P. A. FRANCIS B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copper Country Department

STRUCK BY THE CARS. A Finnish Resident of North Tamarack Is Seriously Injured.

John Paakala, a Finnish resident of North Tamarack, met with a frightful accident Monday afternoon. While crossing the Hecla & Torch Lake tracks near the Calumet & Hecla warehouse he was struck by a car loaded with timber which was being switched in the yard.

Work has begun on a new residence on Front street, Lake Linden, for Andrew Holtzberger.

About one hundred residents of the copper district took advantage of the South Shore's excursion to Detroit.

Miss Nora Smith of Plymouth, Mich., is visiting her uncle, Hon. Chas. Smith of South Lake Linden. She will remain in the copper country for some time.

John F. Schroeder, proprietor of the Auditorium restaurant, has secured the services of a first-class cook from Chicago in the person of Ernest Schmalzried.

The Columbia Cycling club will hold a bicycle meet at Liberty Park Saturday, Sept. 19. Gold medals will be awarded the winners of the various events.

Work was begun yesterday on the erection of a new wash house and boiler room for the Bosch Brewing company, Lake Linden. A new 120-horse power boiler has been secured.

Efforts are being made by residents of Otter River to secure a school for their children, and it is to be hoped they will prove successful.

Over two thousand people took advantage of the excursion to Port Arthur on the steamer Christopher Columbus.

The affair was given under auspices of the Presbyterian church of Calumet, whose delegation numbered nearly one thousand. The Fifth Regiment band furnished music.

One of the most pleasing events for some time in Finnish circles was the celebration of the third anniversary of the Finnish Glee club held Sunday evening at the Liberty Hall, Calumet.

The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music interspersed with several excellent literary numbers.

A well attended meeting of the Calumet Monetary club was held Monday evening at Oison's Hall. The program opened with the question, "Is the present silver dollar an honest dollar."

The discussion was opened by E. F. Le Gendre, who championed the negative side of the question. The debate for the affirmative was led by Captain W. E. Parnell. A. W. Kerr upheld the gold side on the question "Has gold appreciated or silver depreciated?" and M. P. Crawford took the negative view.

STRANGE POST OFFICES. Queer Arrangements Seen in Other Parts of the World.

Until quite recently the postal system in Persia was very loosely conducted. It was under the superintendence of a minister of posts, who, however, does not work the system himself.

Each road is farmed to some merchant or wealthy person, who pays a certain sum to the minister for the privilege, and makes as much money out of the business as he can.

On the south coast of Patagonia is the most remarkable postal service in the world. Close to the post is a large sign post with the inscription "Post Office." Attached by chains to the foot of the sign post is a strong chest, which has served as a post office, master, clerk, all in one, for many years.

The ships passing through the Magellan straits send a boat to the shore to fetch any letters that may be addressed to their places of call, and at the same time to leave any letters they may wish to have taken in other directions.

In a small group of islands off the south coast of Iceland the islanders have a bottle post, which depends mainly on the wind. When the wind blows from the south they put their letters into a well-corked bottle. To insure delivery, a plug of tobacco or a cigar is put inside, and people on the mainland are usually on the lookout for and ready to deliver the letters so dispatched, in return for the inclosed remuneration.

Marvelous Results. From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundersen, of Dinondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife."

While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results."

Trial bottles free at E. Farnham's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

SPECIAL SUNDAY RATES TO MARQUETTE. Commencing Saturday May 9th, the D., S. S. & A. R'y will sell Sunday excursion tickets to Marquette and return from the stations named below at the following low fares:

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Fare. Sand River - 50, Ontonagon - 75, Rock River - 75, Au Train - 75, Houghton Junction - 75, Wetmore - 1.00.

Tickets will be sold for the night express Saturdays and the day express Sunday, and will be good for return until the east bound express scheduled to leave Marquette 3:45 the following Monday morning (4-24-11)

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

HANCOCK. AN AUCTION SALE

Of Fine SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS in great variety, slightly damaged, will be opened at Hancock tonight opposite the post office and will continue every afternoon and evening for a few days only.

VISITORS INVITED. D. W. McDEVITT. AN EARLY START. Another Marvel Connected with the Bicycle.

An uptown citizen was awakened very early on a recent morning by a chorus of musical voices. He arose and went to the window. Dimly in the shadowy dawn he saw a half-dozen girlish forms grouped before the house next door.

"Mabel, oh, Mabel!" sung out a shrill soprano. "Hush, you'll wake the neighborhood," murmured a warning voice.

"Something ought to wake it up once in awhile," said another voice. "Who lives next door?" This in a loud whisper.

"Mr. Crimmins." The man at the window ducked back again. "Let's serenade him."

"Guess not. He'd throw bootjacks at us." "Maybe he'd go along if we asked him."

Wild chorus of giggles. "Not much. He loves his pillow too well." Then the shrill voice rose again.

"Mabel, oh, Mabel!" Then an alto note descended from the window. "Say, girls, keep still. You'll wake papa. Just wait a minute—mamma is going with us."

A few minutes later there was the sound of footsteps in the gravel driveway and two more shadowy forms joined the group. There were hurried greetings and then an older voice asked:

"Where do we go?" "To Willoughby, don't we, Marie?" There were more giggles and a little scramble of feet on the roadway and then the party wheeled down the street into the deepest shadows.

Mr. Crimmins came away from the window and sought his pillow again. When he stepped out of the house—it might have been eight o'clock—he looked up at his neighbor's shaded porch as he passed and there sat his neighbor's wife and his neighbor's daughter, in dainty white gowns, looking as cool and restful as if 30-mile morning rides were never heard of.

Mr. Crimmins stared a little as he bowed to the ladies. The idea of seeing them there came like a mild shock after the dialogue in the early dawn.

"By Jove!" he muttered, as he strode down the street, "the bicycle is a marvel, sure enough."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and that the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Pro Patria, a 10c cigar for 5c; none genuine unless stamped Pro Patria. A cool, sweet and lasting smoke. Geo. Moebis & Co., Manufacturers, Detroit.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL. A HIGH GRADE STATE TECHNICAL school. Elective System. Gives instruction in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering, Mathematics, Drawing, Shop Practice, Testing Materials, Designing, Surveying, Mine Management and Accounts, Ore Dressing, Mineralogy, Petrography and Geology. Summer work. Instruction practical. Laboratories, shops and mill well equipped. For catalogues and information write to Dr. M. E. Wadsworth, Director, Houghton, Michigan.

MADE ME A MAN AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL nervous diseases—Fading Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse and other Excesses and Indulgences. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. They prevent loss of time and consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all others fail. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cents per package, or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper (no receipt of name) for \$3.00. Address: AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale in Marquette, Mich., by H. H. Stafford & Co., Druggists. (5-19-11)

MISS N. SULLIVAN, Latest styles in millinery. Parlors on the postoffice. (9-10-11)

GEO. A. NICHOLS, Druggist and Book Seller, Cigars, Stationery, Etc., Etc. Hancock.

STROBEL BROS. Most popular resort in the county. Fine Liquors and Cigars. Houghton.

JAMES CARROLL, Dry Goods, Cloaks, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc. Hancock.

J. F. HOCKING & CO. Full line of Wines, Liquors and Cigars—the best brands—Mixed drinks a Specialty. Hancock.

R. M. HOAR, General store—Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Provisions, Etc., Etc. Houghton.

A. L. KRELLWITZ, Dealer in fine Furniture, Undertaker and Embalmer. Houghton.

J. F. HAMBITZER, Attorney at Law. Collections hustled, titles examined, taxes paid. Houghton.

CULNAN & SIBILSKY, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fine Furnishings, Etc. Calumet.

L. HENNES & CO. We make a specialty of Carpets and Furniture. Houghton.

TAMMANY WILL CONTROL.

State Convention of the New York Democracy Opens Its Sessions Today.

JOHN BOYD THATCHER IN LEAD FOR GOVERNOR.

Platform to Be Brief and Will Endorse the Chicago Ticket—Populists Submit a Fusion Plan to the State Committee.

POLITICIANS GATHER AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—The Democratic state convention meets tomorrow, and the arrival of the Tammany delegation has done more to bring into view old convention faces than anything that has happened. During the afternoon there was every evidence of a rise of friction, but as the evening wore on and the Tammany delegation arrived every light controversy that had arisen was smoothed over and it became more than evident that the convention was to be dominated by the great political organization from New York city.

Governor—John Boyd Thatcher, Albany. Lieutenant governor—General Isaac Catlin, Brooklyn. Chairman state committee, vice Hinkley—Elliott Danforth, Shenango county; former state treasurer. National committee man, vice Sheenan—Frank Campbell, Bath; former state controller. Temporary chairman—Thomas F. Grady, New York city. Permanent chairman—B. H. Rockwell.

N. Y. POPS WANT TO FUSE.

Have a Plan to Submit to the Democratic State Committee.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Politicians were given a surprise this afternoon by the appearance here of a number of Populists who, after a protracted conference, appointed a committee of five to visit the Democratic state committee and present to them a plan of fusion in this state to defeat the Republicans. The committee includes D. M. Ferro, chairman of the state committee of the People's party; C. R. White, president of the Farmer's Alliance, and C. B. Matthews of Buffalo, who ran on the Populist ticket for governor some years ago.

THEY MAY PASS THE HAT.

Irishmen Likely to Raise Funds for Defense of Tynan and Kearney.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—There were many visitors today at the headquarters of the Irish National alliance. Many of the callers were Irishmen, who sought information about the arrest of Tynan, Kearney, Bell and Mann in Europe upon charges of being the principals in an alleged conspiracy to kill various crowned heads. The story that the alliance had a secret meeting last night at the home of one of its members and made arrangements to provide counsel to defend Kearney and Tynan, and prevent them being taken to England was positively denied by Secretary McLaughlin. The latter said: "The alliance as an organization has taken no steps in the matter whatever. I may say, however, that a fund will undoubtedly be raised to defend the men and prevent their extradition to England."

UNTOLD MISERY FROM RHEUMATISM. C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times spending \$1000 there, besides doctors' bills but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles



being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphia. I had my limbs bandaged in clay, in sulphur, in poultices; but these gave only temporary relief. After trying everything, and suffering the most awful tortures, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 165 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."

AYER'S The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla. AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

England. Irish all over will subscribe to such fund.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The World this morning says: It was rumored last night that Alexander Sullivan of Chicago had been arrested in Paris at the instance of English police.

Sentenced to Twelve Years.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 15.—The habeas corpus case of Richard W. Rowe was before the United States circuit court of appeals this morning. He is a brother of Chester W. Rowe, who was a county treasurer in the southern part of Iowa. The brothers went to Mexico, and it was then found they had looted the treasury. Chester became a naturalized citizen of Mexico so he could not be extradited, but he was today convicted and sent to prison for twelve years. Richard Rowe was extradited and has been fighting in the lower courts. He is now under indictment as an accessory, but claims he cannot be properly indicted for an offense of that grade.

Raided the Custom House.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Sept. 15.—Official advices received by the Mexican consul at Deming, N. M., from the Mexican custom house officers at Las Palomas give particulars of a raid upon the custom house there Monday by a band of armed men composed of Tomachic Indians, Mexicans and three or four white men, numbering fifty in all. The battle lasted seven hours. Two bandits were killed, two Mexican custom house employes mortally wounded and several slightly wounded.

Will Open Upsin Gotham.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—W. D. Bynum of Indiana, chairman of the National Democratic committee, who is in this city, has secured Madison Square Garden for next Tuesday night, when Palmer and Buckner will open the gold Democratic campaign. Chairman Bynum today named the executive and financial committees. John P. Frenzel is secretary and treasurer of both committees, with headquarters at the Palmer House, Chicago.

The Nile Campaign.

FEREBIG, Soudan, Sept. 15.—A detachment of the Staffordshire regiment and the camel corps belonging to the Nile expedition have been sent southward from here ahead of the main advance of the expedition to check the operations of a body of dervish raiders whose headquarters are at Kormon, where the dervishes have concentrated a considerable force for the purpose of making a stand against the British advance.

Gold for Greenbacks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Bank of Montreal has deposited \$500,000 and the American Exchange National Bank \$100,000 at the sub-treasury in exchange for greenbacks.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times' financial article expressed the belief the Bank of France will supply the immediate gold wants of the United States.

Their Forty-First Session.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—The forty-first semi-annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger Ticket Agents began in this city today. It will continue three days. Railroad men are in attendance representing 143 railroads in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

A Friend of the Armenians.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Liverpool Reform club urging the holding of a mass meeting in behalf of the Armenians, stating that, if desired, it might be possible for him to take part in the proceedings.

Resign in Bryan Men's Favor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—Announcement was made tonight that the Democratic state central committee, which up to today had been composed of a majority of gold standard men, had unconditionally resigned in favor of the Bryan wing of the state Democracy.

Her Sickness May Be Fatal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, one of the best known newspaper writers in the country and the wife of Alexander Sullivan of this city, is critically ill and may not recover. She was stricken with paralysis and apoplexy two years ago.

Carriage to Take the Stump.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—The Courier Journal will tomorrow say: A letter has been received from Hon. John G. Carlisle in which he states he will at once begin to arrange his business and personal affairs and then come to Kentucky to stump the state.

Yacht Canada Sold.

TORONTO, Sept. 15.—The yacht Canada, winner of the international race at Toledo, this afternoon was sold at public auction to George E. Hamilton of Hamilton, Ont., for \$3,250, for Senator Sanford of Hamilton. There were no American bidders.

Sold It for \$5,000,000.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 15.—Charles F. Fishback, one of the owners of the Seattle Evening Times, today sold to the British Northwest Gold Mining company his property in the Cariboo (B. C.) district, the consideration being five millions.

Detroit Man Was Defeated.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—Dan McLeod of San Francisco defeated Tom McMahon of Detroit in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at the Star theatre tonight. McMahon will probably give McLeod another chance soon.

Turks Win a Skirmish.

ATHENS, Sept. 15.—A band of insurgents has been defeated near Krupists, Macedonia. Several of them were killed and many prisoners were captured.

For Congress.

MONROE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Thomas Baricworth of Jackson was unanimously nominated for congress in the Second district Democratic convention today.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Wheat was quiet, within a 1/8c range, closing at medium figures and 1/8c lower than yesterday. The decline was due to disappointing cables, liberal northwestern and local receipts, New York and foreign selling and sales by large resellers.

The leading grain futures ranged as follows:

Table with columns: Grain, Opened, High, Low, Closed. Includes Wheat, Dec, Corn, Dec, etc.

CASH QUOTATIONS. Flour, fair demand, firm. Wheat, steady; No. 2 spring, 58c; No. 2 red, 61 1/2c; No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 59c; No. 4 white, 58c; No. 5 white, 57c; No. 6 white, 56c; No. 7 white, 55c; No. 8 white, 54c; No. 9 white, 53c; No. 10 white, 52c; No. 11 white, 51c; No. 12 white, 50c; No. 13 white, 49c; No. 14 white, 48c; No. 15 white, 47c; No. 16 white, 46c; No. 17 white, 45c; No. 18 white, 44c; No. 19 white, 43c; No. 20 white, 42c; No. 21 white, 41c; No. 22 white, 40c; No. 23 white, 39c; No. 24 white, 38c; No. 25 white, 37c; No. 26 white, 36c; No. 27 white, 35c; No. 28 white, 34c; No. 29 white, 33c; No. 30 white, 32c; No. 31 white, 31c; No. 32 white, 30c; No. 33 white, 29c; No. 34 white, 28c; No. 35 white, 27c; No. 36 white, 26c; No. 37 white, 25c; No. 38 white, 24c; No. 39 white, 23c; No. 40 white, 22c; No. 41 white, 21c; No. 42 white, 20c; No. 43 white, 19c; No. 44 white, 18c; No. 45 white, 17c; No. 46 white, 16c; No. 47 white, 15c; No. 48 white, 14c; No. 49 white, 13c; No. 50 white, 12c; No. 51 white, 11c; No. 52 white, 10c; No. 53 white, 9c; No. 54 white, 8c; No. 55 white, 7c; No. 56 white, 6c; No. 57 white, 5c; No. 58 white, 4c; No. 59 white, 3c; No. 60 white, 2c; No. 61 white, 1c; No. 62 white, 1/2c; No. 63 white, 1/4c; No. 64 white, 1/8c; No. 65 white, 1/16c; No. 66 white, 1/32c; No. 67 white, 1/64c; No. 68 white, 1/128c; No. 69 white, 1/256c; No. 70 white, 1/512c; No. 71 white, 1/1024c; No. 72 white, 1/2048c; No. 73 white, 1/4096c; No. 74 white, 1/8192c; No. 75 white, 1/16384c; No. 76 white, 1/32768c; No. 77 white, 1/65536c; No. 78 white, 1/131072c; No. 79 white, 1/262144c; No. 80 white, 1/524288c; No. 81 white, 1/1048576c; No. 82 white, 1/2097152c; No. 83 white, 1/4194304c; No. 84 white, 1/8388608c; No. 85 white, 1/16777216c; No. 86 white, 1/33554432c; No. 87 white, 1/67108864c; No. 88 white, 1/134217728c; No. 89 white, 1/268435456c; No. 90 white, 1/536870912c; No. 91 white, 1/1073741824c; No. 92 white, 1/2147483648c; No. 93 white, 1/4294967296c; No. 94 white, 1/8589934592c; No. 95 white, 1/17179869184c; No. 96 white, 1/34359738368c; No. 97 white, 1/68719476736c; No. 98 white, 1/137438953472c; No. 99 white, 1/274877906944c; No. 100 white, 1/549755813888c.

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN. RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; wheat, 110,000 bu.; corn, 288,000 bu.; oats, 422,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; wheat, 11,000 bu.; corn, 353,000 bu.; oats, 329,000 bu.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The volume of business in the stock market, though moderate, was fairly well distributed. Early a show of strength was made, partly due to higher London quotations and foreign purchases of international favorites in this market. The initial gains extended to 1 1/2% in Burlington. Grangers and Industrials led in activity. The upward movement soon halted, and the bear demonstration ensuing was effective in depressing prices to the extent of 3/4% per cent in Tobacco. Burlington dropped in the extreme 2%, Rock Island, 3/4%; Chicago Gas, 1/2%; Sugar, 1/4%; per cent. The attacks on the general list were facilitated by a firm money market. Rumors were also current of impending trouble in mercantile circles in this city. The story was not confirmed up to the close of business. This afternoon the speculation was marked by dullness and a nervous temper. The closing was weak at about the lowest.

The following were the closing prices of United States bonds and railroad stocks, etc.:

Table with columns: Bond/Stock Name, Price. Includes U. S. regular, U. S. 4 1/2 reg., U. S. 5 1/2 reg., etc.

METAL PRICES.

Pig iron, quiet; Southern, \$10.25@12.00; Northern, \$10.75@12.50. Copper, quiet; brokers' price, 10c; exchange price, 10 7/8c.

COPPER STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes Boston, Sept. 15, following were the closing prices of copper mining stocks: Alouez, 50; Atlantic, 18.00; Boston & Montana, 78.75; Butte & Boston, 1.50; Calumet & Hecla, 304.00; Centennial, 5.00; Hancock, 10.00; Kearsarge, 10.00; Osceola, 24.00; Quincy, 106.00; Tamarack, 72.00; Wolverine, 7.00.

Base Ball Scores.

Table with columns: League, Game, Score. Includes National League, Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 6; Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 12. Other games postponed; rain. Western League, Detroit, 3; Minneapolis, 6; Second game—Detroit, 0; Minneapolis, 5. Grand Rapids, 7; St. Paul, 4. Columbus, 6; Milwaukee, 5.

That Tired

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

THE RIDE OF BETSEY.

BY JOHN PRESTON TRUE.

Miss Betsey Bennett was odd. That would not have troubled the village to any great extent had she been willing to take the advice in regard to every-day affairs which so many were eager to give her. But that was the last thing she was likely to do, for Miss Betsey was independent. She lived with a very deaf sister in a neat little cottage at one end of the town. That is to say, it was reputed to be neat, although very few of her fellow-citizens ever saw it, as it was shut out from a front view by an exceedingly thick hedge. A vigorous board fence in full flower of spires took care of the other three sides, and as to callers, Miss Betsey never had any.

It is true Pelatiah Macomber came at lengthy intervals, harmonious with his own length of limb—once in the spring to plow out her garden; once in October to harvest the proceeds; once in November to stack away the stock of fuel which had already been tossed over the fence in short cuts of rock maple, stove-length size. But Pelatiah the Silent was not given to speech, and the extract of news thus acquired was singularly deficient in details. Even the boys of the town had ceased to consider that fence a defiance.

It was different once; but one day they raided some other places and then spent some little time in the singular business of tossing a dozen or two of dead cats into the air, with great regard to where they fell. When they had acquired a commendable delicacy in handling the defuncts and could place them to a nicety, they all marched down to Betsey's in a body and began mortar practice. When they finished, 14 dead cats were suspended from the spikes on that fence. The 15th, by Dick Jones' unhappy miss, had landed inside the wall.

Miss Betsey came out, of course. That was to be expected. But—she had thanked them with suavity! had tossed them with erratic aim an apple apiece, and then with a pitchfork had lifted down each cat and had planted it at the foot of a rose bush as a fertilizer. What could the boys do in the face of such sangfroid? Her sagacity lost nothing in their estimation by the fact that those apples all proved to be of a kind that had no superior in acidity, and were not even worth considering as a "stump."

"Tell you what, fellows!" said Dick, ruefully, trying to get his teeth out of pucker, "if that's the sort she keeps behind her own fence, the longer they stay there the better I'm suited. I shan't cry if I never sink my teeth in one again. I've sold the worst kind." They all laughed at him, of course, but concluded that, on the whole, they had better cry "quits" with Miss Betsey, and for a long time afterward, when any scheme was proposed that bade fair to prove a boomerang, some square-headed youth would be likely to remark, drily: "Yes, it's a pretty good plan; but hadn't you first better just eat a Betsey apple and sleep upon it?" It is astonishing how many such plans stopped right there, buried out of sight in the laugh that was sure to follow. So, on the whole, they rather steered clear of the little old lady after that. No fellow likes to be laughed at—and, somehow, the girls got hold of the story, too!

But the boys couldn't quite keep out of her way altogether, for she was everywhere. Although she lived at the far end of the village, she by no means stayed there. On the contrary, in May one was quite likely to find her miles up the likeliest trout brook, with an apron full of the earliest water-side flowers. In June she would be botanizing in the foot-hills beyond the valley. In June she knew where the earliest strawberries were quite as well as the boys, and, as a rule, she got there first. In August the raspberries and blackberries saw her, while more than once she was met pecking steadily homeward with a ten-quart pail in each hand filled with the ripest of choke-cherries, so ripe as to be black instead of red, and from the very trees that the boys had planned to visit when haying demands permitted.

After young days are over, we New England country people are great home-keepers, so Miss Betsey was a marked woman. Besides—and this, after all, was her one unpardonable sin—years ago, when she was a girl, there had been a fashion of dress which she decided suited her exactly. When the fashion changed next year, she didn't. Twice since fashion's styles came round to hers again, as though to prove her wisdom; but, of course, the village reeked naught of that. It was enough that—save in those two years of grace—as far as Miss Betsey could be seen she could also be known.

Because of this roaming habit of hers, one day Dick Jones had an adventure. Dick owned a bicycle, and it is immensely proud of it, as, indeed, he has a right to be, although it is only a secondhand machine. But in the beginning it was a good one, and it is just as good now. Many an hour has Dick spent very happily under the one gnarly old apple tree in his yard. From a long, low limb two cords hang, just right to swing the machine a few inches up from the ground. There, with a box for a seat and some bits of cloth, Dick can sit and get a shine on the old spokes and nicked hubs until no one would suppose they ever knew such a thing as rust; nor have they, since in Dick's possession. Then—to give the wheel a twirl and note how long it takes it to come to a stand, how it spins and spins and spins, and even at the end, when about to stop, seems to decide to have just one more revolution before settling back to the pendulum-like oscillation that proves how beautifully the oiled bearings run! Every boy will know, without telling, the fascination of that. So will some

girls, too; although most of them seem to like to have their brothers do the polishing if they own the articles. Such ones lose a deal of fun.

Naturally, Dick is something of a roamer himself. Everyone is who rides a wheel. Still, he was none the less startled one evening, just before dark, as he was humming homeward along a particularly lonely country road, to see Miss Betsey sitting on a rock beneath a tree. Her inevitable basket was by her side, half filled with botanical products. On these rested a shoe. The foot to which that shoe belonged was elevated across the neighboring knee, and struck straight out like a semaphore or a railroad signal, and bore evidence of extempore bandaging. Dick instinctively slowed down till he came to a halt, and then, of course, he had to dismount, whether or no. Bicycles, as a rule, refuse to stand up straight while at a standstill.

"Why, Miss Betsey! What is the matter?" "I've sprained my foot," said the little old lady, calmly, and relapsed into silence. Dick whistled and looked at her in amazed perplexity.

"How are you going to get home?" "That's what I'm waiting to see," she replied, composedly. "There's always a way. I'm curious to see what this one will be." And again she took up silence as an occupation. Dick looked at her some more, feeling around in his mind for something appropriate to say, without great success, and her silence did not help him any.

"Been here long?" he finally mustered up courage to ask.

She looked at the low-lying crimson streak on the horizon, glowing through the trees with their gathering dusk, and replied, briefly: "About two hours."

Dick gave an exclamation of dismay. "Two hours! And no one came by in all that time? What a horribly lonesome road!"

"Very." More silence.

"Well, see here, Miss Betsey," he cried, moved to something akin to desperation by the situation, "something's got to be done; and if I'm the only one that travels this road, I suppose I ought to be the one to do it. But what shall I do?"

Miss Betsey eyed him with mild curiosity, and presently was impelled to ask a question.

"What can you do?" "Why, I can go for help. Do you know that it is all of ten miles from the village to here?"

"So I supposed," said Miss Betsey, with perfect serenity. "Yes, you could go for help. It would take a team two hours to get there. I don't know how long it would take you to go."

"One," interjected Dick, at which she raised an eyebrow.

"Say three hours, then; and half an hour to stir up some one who owns a team, answer all his fool questions, and get him started. Well, there's the moon to keep me company."

Dick shivered. There was something so eerie in the idea of waiting so long on that lonely road, so far from habitation, in the night, with the sounds of the night sifting out through the trees of the neighboring forest. He looked at the road, as though in search of the team that never came.

"I don't like to have you here alone so long," said he at length. "Something might happen. * * * Miss Betsey!" he cried, with earnestness, "why not let me put you on my wheel and carry you right home? Won't that be better than waiting?"

Into his mind, meanwhile, there flashed a vision of himself wearily trudging along that long ten miles afoot, holding the wheel upright and Miss Betsey upon it. But then it could be done. And they might meet a team on the way. She looked at him a moment. He wondered if she would be angry at the idea; but she was not. Then she looked at the bicycle, and vouchsafed a response:

rising into the saddle, and a cautious feeling of the feet for the pedals as they rose, then Dick's heart leapt exultantly. "The scheme was a success!—and he had not been altogether sure of it at first himself. Steadily he began to apply the pressure; he felt sure of his mount; he knew well it was no "crook" and that every nut and bolt was present ready for duty. Day by day his own careful oversight had seen to that. Hence all that could be fairly demanded of it would be fairly done. Slowly he moved at first to get accustomed to his burden. It changed the customary balance of things. Even the shift of saddle was a thing to adjust himself to at the first. But presently he settled down to that perfect feeling of satisfaction in the wings beneath him, as though they were a part of his own body, endowed with nerves like the rest of his ganglia—the state so familiar to the practiced wheelman.

Swifter grew the motion, and swifter; six, eight, ten miles an hour began to be the ratio as the great moon swung into space above the tree tops on the horizon and flooded the hard road with light, with lacework, here and there, of woven shadow. Overhead the night-hawks were calling. Now a hare started up as the rubber tires swept noiselessly upon him, almost swifter in approach than the low whistling of the well-oiled chain around the sprockets, like the whispering twitter of wild birds migrating by night. With both hands resting on the bar Miss Betsey gazed, and once she laughed aloud like a girl at the sudden prodigious leap of a scared "rabbit" as it sprang from a shadow and fled away along the road before them. Once she said, in a low voice, as if to herself: "This is glorious!"

They topped a gentle rise at last, and before them lay the village lights.

"Shall we go straight home, Miss Betsey, or would you like a team from here?" asked Dick, diffidently. Boy-like, he hated ridicule, and he did dread somewhat threading the streets of that gossip town in this bizarre fashion. But Miss Betsey had no such fears.

"Straight home, please," she said, and on they went. But they went like the wind, for all that, over those last few furlongs. Past teams, past foot passengers, past stoves, from end to end of the village; and so swiftly that not one eye identified the flyers, though dozens of eyes were struck with a sense of something out of the common about that "tandem"—if it was a tandem!—and strove too late for another look. It was a lost opportunity.

"I'm much obliged to you, Dick Jones," said Miss Betsey, serenely, as, red in the face with exertion, and covered with perspiration, he lifted her off her seat in his strong young arms and carried her right in through her door. "Very much, indeed. Come and see me next week. I want to look at you by daylight. Good night."

Dick did call next week. Perhaps you think that, after the manner of stories that are fiction, she gave him a brand-new bicycle; but she didn't. What she did do was to take him out into her garden, where no boy had been before—and it was a huge garden, too.

"Dick," she said, "do you see that tree? It's a cherry. See that? It's an apple tree. See that? It's a chestnut. There's a red string round each. When one is out of season it's picking time for the next. You can have what grows on them to eat, to give away, to sell. But come alone, and don't tell anyone."

No, she did not give him a wheel. But what she did do next was to get her foot well, disappear from the village for a month—"gone to the city"—to the wonderment of the village, and reappear, to the paralyzation of the village, clad in the most up-to-date cycling costume and mounted on a shiny wheel! She "had been away to school" was all the explanation that she vouchsafed.

As a matter of course, she finds her horizon much extended by her acquisition, and she is as independent as ever. Her latest exploit has set the whole town laughing. The roadmaster was lazily leaning over his front fence, chatting with the town clerk and the postmaster, when up rode Miss Betsey, with her favorite basket full of stones, which same she carefully spilled on his front walk.

"I know you must value these, Mr. Stiles, or you wouldn't leave them on our roads with such care, so I've brought you a basketful. I'll bring some more the next time I come this way, for I know where there are lots." And she did, too!

Of course the story spread like wildfire, and official inertia was for once goaded into efficient action. When he had picked up the third basketful out of his front yard, and was sure she meant business, Mr. Stiles harnessed up his team and mended his ways thenceforth, to the greater comfort of the community. It was easier to do that than to live at odds with Miss Betsey.

Captured by Brigands.

VOLO, Greece, Sept. 15.—A band of Bulgarian brigands armed with dynamite bombs, near Seres, Macedonia, carried off the brother of the Austrian consul at that place and also a wealthy Greek land proprietor.

Forecast of the Weather.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—10 p. m.—The weather bureau reports the following as its forecast for the next twenty-four hours: For upper Michigan: Fair; probably slightly warmer; light easterly winds.

Bound for Constantinople?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Bancroft sailed from Tomkinsville today for Gibraltar. It is neither admitted nor denied the Bancroft is going to Constantinople.

Was a Nephew of Jeff.

BILOXI, Miss., Sept. 15.—General Joseph R. Davis, nephew of the late Confederate president, Jefferson Davis, is dead.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely from another page or a sidebar, containing various small notices and advertisements.

"Let the Galled Jade Wince."

It pleases us when our competitors inadvertently advertise our business. We have never paid a physician a percentage on his prescriptions—no reputable physician or druggist would be a party to any such arrangement.

E. FARNHAM'S DRUG STORE.

WANTED—FOR RENT OR SALE.

LOST—On Presque Isle, a baby spread, a week ago Monday. Finder will please return it to 127 Bluff street, or to the Mining Journal office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 202 East Hewitt avenue. (9-14-17)

NOTICE—The branch office of Viavi (The home treatment Mrs. A. A. Moore was introduced) is open from 1 to 3 p.m. at 259 W. Ridge street, Miss Delt, manager. (9-21-16)

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in Nester addition for sale cheap. For particulars inquire at office of Peter White. (8-6-17)

DR. W. H. MORSE, DENTIST, Savings Bank Block. OFFICE HOURS—8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5:30 p. m.; and 7 to 8:30 p. m. (9-14-16)

MARINE MATTERS.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 15.—(Special)—Up—Sacramento and consort, 12:30; Rhoda, Emily and consorts, 1:40; Hoyt (whaleback) 2:30; Kallyuga and consort, 3; Mariposa, 3:40; Langell and consort, 4:30; Huron City and consort, 5; Neshoto, John Ketchum, 6; Pratt and consort, 7:30; Cherokee and consort, Bellman 8:20; Lond-n, 9:20; Street and consort, 9:40; Atiabasca, 10:30; Mills and consort, Romania and consort, 11:30; Marusa and consort, City of Traverse, 1; Green and consort, 1:30; Saginaw Valley, 2:20; Craig, 5:20; Spry and consorts, 6; Brazil, City of Paris, 7:40.

No boats arrived or cleared at the L. S. & I. dock Tuesday. The India was late getting into port on her last trip. She arrived at 5 a. m. Tuesday morning and was due the night before.

The funeral of Captain W. S. Mack will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A special meeting of the Lake Carriers' association was held Monday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted and a floral piece offered. The shipmasters met yesterday to take action.

The passenger steamer City of Mackinac collided with and sank the schooner William Crosthwaite Sunday morning just below the St. Clair flats canal. The Crosthwaite was the fourth barge in the tow of the steamer Charles Street, bound with coal for Bay City.

The Mackinac was also bound up, and was about to pass the tow when her wheel chains parted, causing her to sheer toward the Crosthwaite. The schooner was struck on the port bow, cutting a hole from two feet below the water line up to the rail, and knocking the stem off. The barge immediately filled and sank. She lies to the eastward of the channel, a quarter of a mile below the channel.

CITY BREVITIES.

Weather forecast: Fair and warmer Wednesday; fresh north to northeast winds. Yesterday's temperature: 7 a. m., 51 degrees; 12 m., 52 degrees; 7 p. m., 47 degrees; maximum, 54 degrees; minimum, 47 degrees.

W. J. Dawson or Detroit arrived in the city last evening. A. F. Heidcamp of Lake Linden was in the city yesterday.

Dr. O'Falvey has moved his office to 140 West Main street. Louis Grabower has returned from his fall purchasing trip.

F. W. Preston and wife of Calumet were in Marquette Tuesday. The street gang was at work yesterday cleaning out the gutters on North Front street.

George McGuire was one of the many who took advantage of the excursion to make a trip to Detroit. Rev. F. J. Mallett, the new dean of the cathedral at Laramie, Wyoming, has returned to Marquette for a short stay.

John Kiegl has returned home after an absence of six weeks. He has visited friends in Chicago and other points. Editor Alfred Meads of Ontonagon has rented a house and will remain with his family in Marquette over winter.

Johnson Vivian of Houghton was in the city Tuesday to testify in the case before Peter White, special master in chancery. Ollie Jacobs arrived home yesterday after a two weeks visit in Cleveland. He made the trip both ways on the ore carrier Wade.

On account of the Jewish New Year, Kassel Oshinsky's store will be closed from 5:30 this evening until 6 o'clock p. m. Thursday. Judge Brown went down to Munising yesterday to help the Republicans open their campaign. He made an address there last evening.

E. B. Conger of Grand Rapids, traveling engineer of the G. R. & L., is in this section of the peninsula on railroad business. He was in Marquette yesterday. Candidates Sligh and Whiting, who addressed the silver rally in the opera house Monday night, left here for Ishpeming, where they addressed a meeting last evening.

Kereste Elite, who it is alleged showed signs of leaving the country, was brought down from Ishpeming yesterday and locked up in the jail to be used as a witness in the Sullivan holdup case.

F. H. Vandenoorn and George Wagner left on the excursion to Detroit this morning. Mr. Vandenoorn expects to spend about two weeks in Detroit and other points in the lower peninsula.

John Scanlon of Mancelona, who buried his wife here a week or ten days ago came up yesterday to bury his one and one half month old child beside its mother. Both mother and child died in Mancelona.

Tuesday was "positively" the last day of the book sale. The books were being packed all day and evening and there was no action, although a number of people took advantage of their last opportunity and made purchases at private sale. Hiram Bushnell received quite a severe hurt yesterday. He was standing on a chair lifting a cake of ice into a refrigerator. He slipped and fell, striking his side on another chunk of ice on the floor. It was thought at first he had broken one or more of his ribs, but examination showed that he had escaped without broken bones.

SIAM SAPPHIRE MINES.

The Pailin mines are spread over an area six miles by two, and consist of 13 mining villages, the chief of which are Baw Taka and Baw Dineo. These two are more than four miles apart, but they are joined by an excellent road cut through the forest and well drained. Sapphires, says the London Times, are found all over this district; the whole countryside is riddled with holes sunk in the red soil down to the sapphire layer. Formerly the stones were found quite near the surface, but those places have long since been exhausted, although the Burmese still continue to turn over the old heaps in the firm conviction that precious stones grow. Now the stones are found at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet, in a reddish, gravelly layer of varying thickness up to 18 inches. The pit sunk is usually some five feet in diameter and either square or circular. Soil is raised in bamboo baskets, attached to the end of a balanced lever, and when the sapphire layer is reached the stratum is carried to the nearest water and washed carefully for stones. Not more than one shaft in three pays for its working expenses, but when the sapphire layer is struck the profits may be large indeed. It is all a question of luck. To dig and work out one shaft occupies two or three men one month. Two or three Burmese generally go into partnership and hire Laos miners to work for them and sink the shaft at the rate of two teals (two shillings eight pence) per 18 inches. Occasionally sapphires of considerable value reward the miner, but the sapphires of Pailin are of more commercial value because of their quantity than because of their intrinsic excellence.

A NEW RECORD. Deepest Spot in the Ocean Nearly Six Miles. For 20 years or more the deepest spot in the ocean has been supposed to be to the northeast of Japan, says the New York Journal. There the bottom lies 4,555 fathoms down, or more than five miles beneath the surface of the waves.

In the latest hydrographer's report of admiralty surveys, made by the British government, this ocean record, which has stood so long, is beaten, for there is official information of a deeper sounding than has hitherto been made. The deepest spot in the ocean, so far as known at present, has been found to be in the neighborhood of the Friendly and Kermadec islands, in the Southern Pacific. Here the maximum depth is 5,155 fathoms, or close upon six miles. The observation, made by the officers on board the British ship Penguin, is all the more interesting for the fact that it bears out the result of previous researches, showing curiously enough as it does that the deepest parts of the sea are not far from land.

Deep-sea sounding has come of late years an exact science in itself. One curious feature of it, and one which is little known, is that the "leads" used have to be constructed with special strength in order to withstand the enormous pressure of the mass of water which bears down upon them when they lie upon the bottom. So great is this pressure that the sounding apparatus in ordinary use would be crushed.

SALOON IN TWO COUNTRIES.

There is an ingenious saloonkeeper who conducts a place in a little village on the border between this country and Mexico, says the Louisville Commercial. The village is half in California and half in Lower California. There are two bars in his saloon, one on the south and one on the north side of a large room. The dividing line between the two countries bisects the house, and one bar is located in Mexico and the other is located in the United States. The proprietor pays full license to both countries, but still makes a handsome living out of the business. He has suspended all the way across the street in front a unique sign. On the United States side it reads, in letters a foot high: "Your first and last chance." On the other side, in Spanish, it expresses the same idea. The saloon is known by that name for miles around, and many an eastern tourist who has quenched his thirst there will remember it. It is a great resort for "cow punchers" of both nations who work in that territory. Hence many is the bloody fight that takes place there, and few are the ones brought to justice whose crimes are committed there.

A Judge's Reply.

At one time a delicate question as to the construction of a statute was discussed before the venerable chief justice of the New York court of common pleas, Charles P. Daly, and after elaborate arguments on each side the chief justice decided the question in open court, giving his reasons in a few well timed remarks which caused a hull in the courtroom. The silence was speedily broken by the successful attorney, who stood up and said with an air of patronizing approval: "May it please your honor, I, for one, agree with you entirely." The chief justice, with a twinkle in his eye which betokened his enjoyment of the joke, but a perfectly grave face, quietly removed his glasses, and, amid a breathless silence, said: "I have, counselor, generally found in my experience that the successful party agrees with the court."

"Bulls" of a Parliamentarian.

Two rather good "bulls" are attributed to the late Sir George Campbell. On one occasion he had been calling attention in the house of commons to some abuse in Indian administration, and proceeded to observe that he had further revelations to make concerning other scandals, in comparison with which this one was "a mere flea-bite in the ocean." Another time, when speaking about military affairs in India, he declared that "the pale face of the British soldier was the backbone of our Indian army."

10TH YEAR.

Is Unsurpassed for its Complete Appointments and Thoroughness of Work. Practical and Experienced Instructors. Students Placed in Well-Paying Positions When Competent.

DEPARTMENTS: COMMERCIAL, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, SHORTHAND, ENGLISH, TYPEWRITING. 6 Remington Typewriters. 6 Actual Business Offices. 132 Students Last Year. CATALOGUE FREE. (9-2-17-0)

LIKE A STREET IN ALGIERS.

Picturesque Architecture in the Heart of San Francisco. It frequently happens that men do good things without knowing it, and also that people will pass these same things and not see the beauties in them. There are numerous instances of this kind in San Francisco, but one of the most pronounced is that of an arch that crosses an alleyway that runs through from Bush to Pine streets, between Kearney and Montgomery.

It is many years since this arch was built, and the name of the architect has been forgotten, but he certainly "built better than he knew." The location of the arch makes it a little difficult to see, but that only adds to its artistic effect. All of the surroundings are also just right to produce the appearance of an old street in Algiers. In fact, there are a number of streets in Algiers that are really not half so picturesque, and yet dozens of artists paint pictures of them every year—and sell them, too.

Seen at any time of the day the beautiful proportions of this arch in comparison with the surrounding walls are apparent, but it is only in the glare of the noontide sun that the Algerian effect is visible. Not only is the shape of the arch responsible for this, but the surroundings are also incidental to it. Add to this fact that the walls are all whitewashed in true ancient style and as dirty as any original could desire, and there is nothing wanting. The best place to see the arch is to look at it from Bush street and at any hour between eleven and two o'clock during the day. The eastern wall will then be in shadow, as will be also the whole inside of the arch. The sunlight will fall on the southern portion of the wall and make it dazzling brilliant. The roadway between the arch is made of wood and of course does not look as bright as the walls, but it has just the effect of the mud streets of the far-away orient.

To look through the arch to the street beyond the effect is most pleasing. An iron gate partly fills the passageway and through this can be caught glimpses of bright-colored vehicles and a few green palms. The white walls of the other buildings only tend to add to the general effect of artistic picturesqueness. Occasionally the Algerian effect is increased by a few rugs being suspended from places along the banks of the roadway. Of course, this street is not Algiers, and many things are required to make it so, but it is undoubtedly one of the most artistic bits of San Francisco.

WOMAN FLIES KITES.

Champion Lady at the Sport Invents a New Kind. "Barrel kites" are the novel invention of Miss Nellie Ross, of Fruit Vale, Cal., says the New York World. Three months ago she demonstrated their practicability, and since then has proved, as she claims, that they fly higher than any other kites ever made on the Pacific coast. A recent visitor to what Miss Ross calls her "kiter" saw simply a very clean and neatly-whitewashed back yard. Against some deserted henroosts leaned some queer cloth and bamboo objects that looked like flattened balloons with the ends knocked out. The largest were five feet high by four feet broad, and they were of all colors. The string used in flying them is about two miles long. The young kite-flyer, who holds that every woman should have a hobby and who thoroughly enjoys hers, makes all her own kites. Then she flies nine or ten at once, to the great edification of the surrounding neighborhood and to the delight of the small boys, who are always willing to help haul them in. Each kite is named, and "McKinley" and "Grover" compete with those bearing less famous names to see which can climb the highest. Barrel-kite flying is said to be as pretty as it is successful, and California's champion kite-flyer wears her distinction very gracefully.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A Democratic convention for the Twelfth congressional district of Michigan, is hereby called to meet in the city of Escanaba on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. to nominate a candidate for representative in congress from said district. By order of the congressional committee. A. DESJARDINS, Chairman.

The following is the apportionment of delegates to which the various counties are entitled on the basis of the total vote for governor Nov. 6, 1894, being one for each five hundred votes or majority thereof; no county, however, being entitled to less than two delegates.

Table with 2 columns: County, No. Delegates. Includes entries for Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keeweenaw, Lake, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon, Schoolcraft.

Upper Peninsula Business College, No Vacations.

Coles' Block, Cor. Bluff and Third Sts., Marquette, Mich.

Is Unsurpassed for its Complete Appointments and Thoroughness of Work. Practical and Experienced Instructors. Students Placed in Well-Paying Positions When Competent. DEPARTMENTS: COMMERCIAL, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, SHORTHAND, ENGLISH, TYPEWRITING. 6 Remington Typewriters. 6 Actual Business Offices. 132 Students Last Year. CATALOGUE FREE. (9-2-17-0) F. M. LOUDY, Presidept.

Read This



And bear it in mind when the time comes, that you must buy a pair of shoes. In place of hunting the cheapest, poorest shoes made I placed my orders with the most reliable and the best known firms in the trade. Consequently I will sell you shoes that are made to wear instead of to sell only. We opened 20 cases of school shoes this week and the quicker you find out that we can do better for you in that line the better it is for your interest.

H. F. HANDFORD'S EXCLUSIVE SHOE STORE.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW MARQUETTE FLOUR? Wedding Cake, XXXX Best, Choice Straight, 'Ask for It', Star and Fancy. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 5-13-17

SEE OTHERS AND THEN SEE MINE and that will settle it. WALL * PAPER I HAVE in stock gives the finest effect and costs less in the end. I have my own paper hangers and all work is done under my personal supervision. J. E. TRETHERWEY, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils and Picture Mouldings. Front St., Op. First Nat'l Bank

UPPER PENINSULA BREWING COMPANY. EXPORT AND TABLE BEER.

For family use. Brewed absolutely from pure malt and hops. Mail or telephone order furnished promptly. 4-3-17

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ACCOMPLISHED DOG.

Exhibited Intelligence Unusual in the Great Kingdom. A Newfoundland named Oscar, belonging to myself, had often listened with much interest to stories of rescue of drowning persons by dogs, says Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine. I happen to possess an engraving of Landseer's "Member of the Humane Society." Oscar would contemplate its mirror. One day two little children were playing alone on St. Andrew's pier, and I was sketching the ruins at a short distance, Oscar running about on the pier. I happened to look up and saw Oscar, as if inadvertently, but quite deliberately, back one of the children (Johnny Chisholm by name) into the water, which is there very deep. The animal then gave three loud howls to attract attention. He had been taught to give "three cheers for Mr. Gladstone," jumped into the water, rescued the child, and carried him, "quite safe, but very wet," to the local photographer's, obviously that the deed might be commemorated by art. Nobody saw the beginning of this tragedy except myself.

Oscar, when brought home, deliberately rapped out "Humane Society" with his tail on the floor, but, much as I appreciated his intelligence, I could not, in common honesty, give him a testimonial. This preyed on his mind; he accompanied a party to the top of St. Rule's tower, and deliberately leaped from the top, being dashed to pieces at the feet of an eminent divine whose works he had often, but unsuccessfully, entreated me to review in an unfavorable sense. His plan was to bring the book, lay it at my feet, and return with the carving knife in his mouth.

A NATURAL BEAR TRAP.

One Place in the Yellowstone Park Where Nature Suffocates Wild Animals. F. H. Knowlton tells in Recreation about a natural bear trap in the northeastern portion of the Yellowstone National park, on a small stream called Cache creek, about ten miles above its junction with the Lamas river. Knowlton and a friend were going up through a gulch Cache creek had made, when near the head of it, about 50 feet distant, they saw a huge grizzly bear curled up as if asleep. Considering it to be impolite to awaken it, and nothing to offer but prospectors' picks, they climbed up the side of the gulch at once, quietly and expeditiously.

Out of reach of the bear, they stopped and fired rocks and anathemas at it, but as the bear continued in the same position they finally made up their minds that it was dead. It was dead and had been dead about five hours. There was no wound on its body, but a little blood had dripped from the nostrils. They then became conscious of a sense of suffocation from strong sulphur fumes arising from mineral springs therabouts. The bear had wandered in them, tempted, perhaps, by the skeletons of four other bears, an elk, squirrels, rock hares and butterflies and other insects, and had been asphyxiated by the noxious gases.

The head of the gulch made a sort of a basin in which the gas settled. This gas is not very deep, a man's head being about on the surface of it, since the scarp's rim allows the gas to flow down the stream with the creek, in a sort of a gas river on the water creek.

THE YARD MEASURE.

Standards Have Varied in the Different Parts of the World. The yard is the British and American standard of length. Down to 1824 the original standard of Britain (and from which ours was copied) was a rod, which had been deposited in the court of exchequer, London, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In those days, says the St. Louis Republic, all measures intended for general use were taken to the court of exchequer to be examined by the proper officer. That official took the proposed measure and placed it parallel with the standard, and if found correct placed certain marks of identification upon it. By an act of parliament in 1824 the old Elizabethan standard was superseded by another, which had been constructed under the directions of the Royal society 64 years previous. This act provided that "the straight line or distance between the centers of two points in the gold studs in the brass rod now in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons shall be the genuine standard of the yard measure in Great Britain." The act further provided that the measurements of the rod must be made when the temperature of the brass rod was at 62 degrees Fahrenheit.

That standard was destroyed by fire in 1834 and the commission appointed to replace it made the yard measure now in use. The new standard was deposited in the house of parliament in 1855 and authenticated copies of it are in the possession of our government officials at Washington.

More Pie for the Money.

A French journal tells a story of a lady who with a maid went to purchase a still-life picture for her dining-room. She selected a canvas on which were painted a bunch of flowers, a pie cut in two and a half-penny roll, and was paying 500 francs for it when the maid approached to whisper in her ear. "Madame," said the servant, "you are making a bad bargain. I saw a picture very much like this sold the other day for 400 francs."

"And was it as good as this?" "Yes, madame, it was better; there was a good deal more pie in it."

Curious Remedy.

A centenarian in the Newry (Ireland) workhouse, being troubled with asthma, tried to relieve himself by opening his chest with a cobbler's knife, as he said "to let out the wind." It was thought to be an attempt at suicide, but the man had done the same thing before and had obtained relief in breathing, he said.

CHANGES IN OUR COLLEGES.

The Rigidity of Discipline Has Been Relaxed. If we look over the period covered by these memoirs (lives of Presidents Gardner and McCosh) we can see what changes have come to pass, says the Atlantic. Briefly stated they are these. It is most remarkable that pecuniary resources have increased enormously and this has made possible better buildings, larger libraries, more teachers. Private gifts, land grants and legislative appropriations have all contributed to this result. With more liberal expenditures, there has been greater freedom in every detail. The rigidity of discipline has been relaxed, manners are not so stiff, there is far less of petty regulation, the teaching is not so severe, the methods of living are much more civilizing. "The curriculum" has gone.

Either absolute election or a very large amount of choice is now permitted. With the abandonment of one fixed course the required amount of Greek and Latin has been greatly diminished and it is demonstrated that classical studies have gained more than they have lost by this change. History, English, French and German receive an amount of attention that was not given to these subjects 30 years ago. On the other hand, there is less attention to public speaking. Of great importance is the wide introduction of laboratory methods in the study of science, especially in physics, chemistry, physiology, botany and geology. Athletics have made marvelous advances. Finally, the admission of women to the advantages of higher education, either by coeducation, or by "annexes," or by separate foundations, is one of the greatest gains of the period under review.

SPIDERS FOR PARTNERS.

A Sirup Bottler Who Utilizes the Services of 6,000 Insects. A sirup bottler has improved upon the prison lesson of Bruce, says Science. He has taken the spider into partnership in the working of one of his important departments. Flies, cockroaches and other insects, attracted by his sweets and encouraged by the genial air of his bottling room, used to interfere with his work, get into his bottles, steal his goods and "worry him to death." Some 6,000 spiders now make their home on the ceiling and walls of his bottling department. Said the bottler to an interviewer:

"These creatures know more than a great many people. Spiders do no more for sweet things and never drop into my vats or get into my bottles. I never disturb them except to feed them occasionally. They appear to know my call and will come out and feed from my hand or take a fly from my finger. "They shut themselves up during most of the winter months in their little nests you see stuck like daubs of mud about the ceiling. When winter comes I brush away all the webs. They prefer to weave new ones every spring. "I have been running this spider farm only two years, but I find my little partners indispensable. They will not endure in the place a single fly or insect that is a plunderer of sweets and sirups."

QUEENS UNCOMFORTABLE.

The Red Tape of the Palace Was Odious to Marie Antoinette. In Baron Rothschild's recent book of anecdotes he tells some curious tales of the extremely stringent rules of etiquette which prevailed at the French court in the reign of Louis XVI. Marie Antoinette christened the Comtesse de Noailles "Mme. Etiquette." Once when she fell from a donkey in her private grounds, she jumped to her feet and cried out laughing: "Go and fetch Mme. de Noailles; she will tell us what is prescribed for a queen of France when she falls off a donkey."

One cold winter night, when the queen was undressing, the maid was handing her the chemise du nuit, when the lady in waiting came in, to whom, as being of superior rank, the garment had to be given over, says the Mirror. She could not touch it, however, until she had removed her gloves, and before that operation had been performed the Duchesse d'Orleans, a princess of the blood, turned up, and after her the Comtesse de Provence, who was of higher rank still, so that the chemise had to be handed down from one to the other, while the queen stood waiting and shivering. At last, unable to contain herself any longer, she exclaimed: "It is obvious! What a nuisance!"

Old Time Paris Prison.

The officials of the department of the Seine have undertaken the complete reorganization of the Parisian prisons, and many famous buildings of Paris are about to come down. The prison of La Petite Roquette, where children are now sent, is to be done away with, and the youthful prisoners are to be passed on to the Ecole de Montesson. This is a beautifully situated establishment on the borders of the Seine, in healthy air, where the children will be taught trades. Mazas, Ste. Pelagie, Grande Roquette and the big central prison infirmary are all to be abolished and the prisoners transferred to Fresnes, where a huge building is now being constructed with 2,000 cells.

How Electricity Kills.

Experiments have been made by a French scientist upon dogs in order to determine the cause of death in electric shock. The conclusion reached is that for a given animal in normal condition as to health a definite amount of electrical energy will produce fatal results. It is thought that the action of the electrical discharge is to contract the arteries and to increase the pressure of the blood, and that death is due to inability on the part of the heart to sustain the increased pressure of the blood so produced. Post-mortem examinations seem to show that the passage of the current does not cause any anatomical disintegration.

Ishpeming and Vicinity.

MINE AND MILL CLOSED.

No Chance at Leadville for Lake Superior Miners Who Are Seeking Work.

The miners from this range who a short time ago contemplated going to Leadville, Colo., but did not go on account of the labor difficulty existing there, are still watching the movements of the strikers, with a view to leaving here as soon as they are assured of a chance to work without encountering the opposition of the union men. One day last week the Bohm mine and the Bimetall smelter, which at one time employed several hundred men closed down because they could not find men who were willing to work at the scale of wages paid. The following interview with Major A. V. Bohm, manager of the mine, printed in a Leadville paper, contains considerable information concerning the general situation at Leadville:

"The whole thing in a nutshell is this," Mr. Bohm said. "We have been informed by the Miners' union representatives that we cannot get men here in Leadville to go to work in the mines. We started up, nevertheless, and began to get the water out of the shaft so that in a few days we could put men at work underground. We had assurance from quite a number of miners that if we started up they would work for us. But most of these men failed us. Committees have been to the mines, and while no violence has been used several of the men have been persuaded to quit. Others who went there to work were induced to go away without making application. Most of these men were no doubt willing to work, but did not want to have any trouble. In other words, they were frightened away."

"With such a state of affairs existing here, what are the mine operators to do? There have been suggestions of the use of troops, and Governor McIntire stands ready to send them in here in case there is actual violence. But the present condition of affairs will not warrant the presence of the militia. There is no outbreak or destruction of property, at least by direct means. Most of the miners here will not work, and those who will are restrained by the indefinite fear of personal danger against which there is no argument. "Yes," said the major, with much vigor, "there is destruction of property. It is going on every hour. These men, who are using their power and influence to keep men from going to work are destroying the mines as surely as though they used the torch and dynamite. "The use of outside labor has been suggested. It does not take a very elaborate analysis of the situation to know that that means war. I for one am not ready to assume the responsibility. It is entirely foreign to my disposition to be compelled to operate a mine under guard. The rifle and the bayonet and the look well together. The importation of non-union labor will mean the bringing in of militia, and that, of course, would be the signal for a most serious and unfortunate condition of affairs. It may cost many lives and the expenditure of much money, which somebody must pay. Are these mines here worth such a sacrifice? I do not think so. My impression is that other mine managers do not think so. The Smith-Moffet people have said they do not want the militia, for they do not intend to operate here any more. My position here is simply this: If I cannot get our own men to work the mine, I am ready to withdraw from active mine operations here. There are many others who feel the same as I. "The situation is not a pleasant one, from any standpoint. I am afraid that before the first of next month, Leadville will have discovered what in bitter reality a strike actually means."

TALKED FREE SILVER.

The Monetary Issue Being Discussed in Ishpeming. Mr. Commingford, an advocate of free silver, discussed the financial question on the city square Monday evening. Considering that no announcement of his coming here had been made quite a large gathering assembled to hear him. He was a very fair talker and those who favor the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 were much pleased with his discourse. Messrs. Slish and Whiting, who spoke at Marquette Monday evening, addressed a meeting here last night. They held forth at the Salvation Army barracks on Cleveland avenue. The attendance was large considering that no formal announcement of the meeting had been made.

CARLSON FOR SHERIFF.

Scandinavian-Americans Think They Ought to Have That Office. At a regular meeting of the Swedish-American McKinley club of Ishpeming, held Monday evening, the following resolution endorsing the candidacy of John Carlson, late city marshal of this city, for the office of sheriff of Marquette county was unanimously adopted: In view of the fact that it is nearly ten years since the office of sheriff of Marquette county was held by a representative of the Scandinavian-Americans and where as we were always loyal to the Republican party, the Swedish-American McKinley club of Ishpeming feel that in justice to us, as American citizens, we should be recognized at the coming county convention.

There is no Word so Full of Meaning...

...and about which each tender recollection clusters as that of "Mother," yet there are months and months of suffering, and the looks forward to the final hour with fear and trembling.

"Mother's Friend" prepares the system for the change taking place, assists Nature to make child-birth easy and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. It greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child. "My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to anyone expecting to become a mother, and a sure cure for all the troubles attendant upon child-birth." HENDERSON DALL, Carmel, Ill. Sent by Mail on receipt of 50c PER BOTTLE. Beware of cheap imitations. To Expectant Mothers' mailed free. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE LAKE ANGELINE TO CLOSE.

Five Hundred More Miners Must Hunt New Jobs.

Superintendent Thos. Walters received instructions from Cleveland yesterday to close the Lake Angeline mine on the 26th of the month. The shutdown is to be for an indefinite period. Five hundred men will be thrown out of employment. The Lake Angeline has been operated with as little interruption as any. The reason now given for the shutdown is stringency in the money market. Superintendent Walters says he has no idea how long the mine will be closed.

Married Yesterday.

William Schaeffer and Miss Ona Eddy, both of this city, were united in marriage yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Eddy, on Strawberry Hill. Rev. Robert Wood, pastor of the Episcopal church of Ne-gaunee, tied the nuptial knot. The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives and a few of the more intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer left on the noon train for Munising, where Mr. Schaeffer has been working for some time past. The young people have many friends here who will wish them a happy and prosperous union.

Enander Tonight.

The members of the Swedish-American McKinley club of this city, will be out in large numbers this evening to hear John A. Enander, the Chicago editor, talk on the political issues of the campaign. The Lake Superior band has been engaged to lead the procession from the club's headquarters to the place on East Division street where the meeting will be held. The band will also play a few selections during the evening.

Cost Them \$35.

The three foreigners who made an assault on one of their countrymen living on Pearl street Sunday morning paid the latter \$25 in settlement of the case. When the fellows got sober they regretted what they had done and asked to be let off as a little expense as possible. Their hilarity cost them about \$35 in all, including the costs of court.

ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

T. B. Catlin and wife of Iron Mountain spent yesterday in the city. Harry Williams, the mail carrier, was among those who left here this morning on the Detroit excursion. Matt Johnson will spend the next ten days in the county jail for being drunk and disorderly here Monday. William Trexton is removing one of the boilers from the Jenk's block heating plant. The one to be kept in use will be reset and improved.

Mrs. W. J. Bell and her mother, Mrs. Dunham, left yesterday morning for Rockland on a visit to relatives and friends. They will be absent a week or so.

Miss Munn, who will have charge of Mrs. T. F. Donahoe's trimming department this fall, arrived here yesterday from Cleveland. She will begin work today.

Henry Routhier is building a high stone wall on the east and south sides of his residence property on North Third street. The improvement will add very materially to the appearance of his place.

There was a large attendance at the "living whist" pantomime last evening at the A. O. U. W. hall and all present were delighted with the entertainment. The program will be repeated this evening.

Seven or eight Italians left Ishpeming Monday evening for their native land. During the past few weeks several left here for Italy and more contemplate starting for there within the next week or two.

Two carloads of slab stone, to be used for the walks surrounding the new high school building on North First street, arrived here Monday from Cleveland, O. The stone will be put down within the next week or two.

The amendment to the constitution of the debt camp of Red Men proposed at the annual meeting at Minneapolis last week, to debar liquor dealers from becoming members, was defeated, instead of adopted, as the reporter understood Mr. Cole to say.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. Farnham.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS TO LAKE MICHIGAMME.

Commencing Saturday, June 30, the D. S. S. & A. Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Lake Michigan and return at the low fares enumerated below. Tickets will be on sale for the train leaving Marquette 9:10 a. m., Negaunee 9:50 a. m., Ishpeming 10:00 a. m. Passengers will be left at the boat landing about one mile east of Michigan station, where the steamer "Lake Michigan" and "Picnic Barge" will take excursionists for a trip on the lake, giving them an opportunity of spending the day on the water and the beautiful islands of Lake Michigan, returning in time to connect at the boat landing with the train leaving Michiganme 4:38 p. m., arriving at Ishpeming 5:35 p. m., Negaunee 6:05 p. m., and Marquette 6:35 p. m. The excursion rate includes the boat ride. Marquette to Lake Michiganme and return, \$1.00. Negaunee to Lake Michiganme and return, seventy-five cents. Ishpeming to Lake Michiganme and return, seventy-five cents. This arrangement will be continued during the summer season as long as the patronage will warrant the special service that it entails.

THE DERVISHES.

They Fight to the Death in the Face of Great Odds.

The dervishes have lost nothing of their old valor. They heed death as little as ever. I saw them, says a writer in the London Times, stand undismayed in the open and fight with dogged determination in the face of our deadly volley fire; they fought on with rifle and spear and knife when charged by the cavalry; each wounded dervish, as he lay bleeding to death on the ground, was a dangerous and treacherous foe until he had breathed his last. They even did what some authorities have denied that any troops, however brave, would ever do—they stood in groups firing steadily into our ranks while our Maxim guns poured their streams of bullets on them, moving them down like grass. I doubt whether any other men in the world would have stood, as these men stood, for nearly two hours, against such fearful odds as were opposed to them. But, if one may judge from this fight, the dervishes have changed their old tactics; they have, to a great extent, abandoned the reckless rush of spear-men which used to distinguish Soudanese warfare, and rely more on rifle fire, in which their practice has considerably improved. If trained and disciplined (but it is very doubtful whether that could be trained) these men would make magnificent infantry. They display now as much amazing coolness when acting on the defensive as they did in their furious charges of former campaigns.

CHINESE HIGHBINDERS.

Bitterness of the Vendetta Shown in a Recent Incident.

The bitterness of the vendetta of local Chinese merchants was shown recently in the arrival and warlike preparations of 13 of the most notorious hatchet men in the state. The appearance of these highbinders and the announcement that the price held upon the heads of Joe Gar and Lee Mee Toy had been increased to \$1,000 caused the greatest excitement in the district. The news spread rapidly and agents of both sides were on the streets, at the police stations and at the Chinese consulate. It is claimed that the highbinders have been brought to this city by Lee Yip Duck, the Chinese merchant and gambler, who instigated the expulsion of the proscribed merchants from their society, and at whose door it placed the blame for all the recent disturbances, including the murder of the Chinese claimdiggers. Four Chinese have reported to the authorities that they overheard a conversation in which Lee Yip Duck guaranteed to pay \$1,000 for the life of either Joe Gar or Lee Mee Toy. These men are willing to swear to their statement and insist that a series of new murders is being planned. Most of the Chinese highbinders who arrived in the city are from Fresno. They belong to the Bow-on-Tong, the most notorious and most powerful highbinders' society in the state. Among its members are the most desperate Chinese criminals in California.

SEEN IN A VISION.

A Dream Which Has Much in Common with the Reality. Alex Gindelsberger, a farmer living near Portsmouth, O., was called from his home at night by unknown men and murdered. The night the crime was committed, says the New York World, his daughter Mary, 13 years old, stayed at the home of William Cook in Portsmouth. The next morning at breakfast she told her strange dream.

She said that it seemed that someone called her father, and that he went outside, where he was murdered. After this she thought that she heard rappings in her room, and on the head of the bed in which she was sleeping. She was so terrified that she covered her head with the bed clothing and went to sleep. She was awakened soon and imagined that a hand touched her and pointed toward where her father was lying dead. Within an hour after she had finished telling about the dream she received a telegram saying that her father was dead. She afterward learned that he had been killed as she had seen in the vision and at about the same time.

THE GREAT BUSTARD.

It Has Been Extinct in England for More Than Fifty Years.

The great bustard formerly haunted all the level counties of England, and was particularly common on Salisbury plain. From the reign of Henry VIII. repeated measures were passed in order to protect it; and it is expressly included under the head of game in the statute of the first year of the reign of William IV., which codified and reformed the laws relating to game. The close season for bustard shooting was and is from the first of March to the first of September. But the native bustard is now extinct in England. The last was killed at Swaffham in Norfolk, in 1838. Any that have been shot since have been merely casual visitors, probably coming from the plains of Saxony. The causes of the disappearance of the bustard are, firstly, the sport they afforded, for they were hunted with greyhounds as well as shot; secondly, the increase in the amount of cultivated land. This largest of European birds, weighing as much as 30 pounds, could no longer find any sufficient support on the closely cropped plains of England.

Diminutive Angurs.

Lieut. Derby, who wrote the "Squibob Papers" at one time had his headquarters next to Gen. Angur's. Angur had a number of children, and sometimes they made a good deal of noise. One night the children were making considerable noise, when there came a tremendous pounding on the partition, and Derby called out: "Angur! Angur! I wish you'd make those gimlets of yours keep quiet!"

ISHPEMING - Business Directory

NICHOLS & DUHAIME Try our "Hematie" and "Defender" brands. Cigar Makers. P. H. DONAHOE, Ishpeming Agent for Conrad Seipps Division street. Celebrated Beer. ISHPEMING STEAM LAUN-First class work our motto. SELLWOOD & CO. Headquarters for fresh fruits and vegetables. BOSCH BREWING CO. Try sample case. Telephone No 212. C. A. Pearce, Agt. J. W. JOCHIM HARDWARE Goods and prices CO. (Ltd) Main street and right. SORSEN BROS. Noted for their prompt service and low prices. Tailors. OLE WALSETH, Carriage and Pearl and Second St. Wagon builder. Carriage Repository. T. F. DONAHOE, Houses for Justice of the Peace. Sale and Rent.

HAVE YOU SEEN OR HEARD THE

Columbian Zither?

It is the most complete and sweetest toned instrument out. At ANDERSON & CO.'S JEWELRY STORE. PRICE \$3.00. (9-11-3d)

Hampton & Co.

have removed their office to the PASCOE BUILDING, MAIN ST., where they will be pleased to receive their friends and patrons. (3-20-1f)

Mining Machinery FOR SALE.

One 16x42 Reynolds Corliss engine and 6 ft. drum, 4 ft. face, grooved for 1 1/2 rope, built by E. P. Allis in 1893. Two 60-in. by 16 ft. 80-horsepower, return tubular boilers and stack complete. Tools and general mine equipment for sale cheap. For further information and prices address Platt M'n'g & Mfg. Co. HIBBING, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINN. (4-20-1f)

GEO. E. FRENCH,

MARQUETTE, MICH. Dealer in all grades of Shingles, Cedar Posts, Stove Wood of all lengths, (hard and soft), Charcoal, Brick, Calcium, and Rock Plaster and Cements. Also agent for the H. O. Rose celebrated white Potoskey Lime; each barrel guaranteed genuine that is stamped H. O. Rose, Potoskey, Mich. I also have one ten horse power horizontal boiler and engine as good as new—will sell on easy terms; also have houses for rent on Ridge and Harrison streets, North Marquette; Division and Jackson streets, South Marquette. Telephone No. 1.

Detroit City Glass Works.

LOUIS BLITZ & CO., Proprietors. Manufacturers and Importers of Window and Polished Plate Glass, Art Glass and Mirrors. Established 1875. Factories at Detroit. Estimates and Designs cheerfully furnished.

THE DETROIT AND CLEVELAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

* COAST LINE. * The greatest transportation agency on the Great Lakes. LOW RATES. QUICK TIME. PALACE STEAMER. Steamer: CITY OF ALPENA leaves St. Ignace for Detroit, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Jecoda, Alpena, Cheboygan and all points east Wednesday 7:30 a. m. Saturday 2 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily, except Sunday at 11 p. m. Special Sunday night trips during June, July, August and September. Through tickets to all points and baggage checked to destination. Special routes and rates furnished on application. R. FITCH, A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A. St. Ignace, Mich. Detroit, Mich. (5-14-1f)

Charles Johnson. WHOLESALE AGENT, NEGAUNEE. Includes illustrations of figures and text about 'Hema' and 'De' brands.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE. TOBACCO HABIT. Includes text about the cure and contact information for THE STAFFORD DRUG CO.

WM. WRIGHT CO., 61 Fort St. West, DETROIT. INTERIOR DECORATORS AND FURNISHERS. Special Furniture, Draperies and Frescoes.

D., S. S. & A. R'Y. THE Marquette ROUTE.

1st Annual Excursion

TO : : : DETROIT.

VIA

D. & C. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER FROM ST. IGNACE

Wednesday, Sept. 16, '96.

On the above occasion excursion tickets will be on sale to Detroit and return at the very low fares named below:

Table listing ticket prices for various routes: MARQUETTE \$5.00, NEGAUNEE 5.50, ISHPEMING 5.50, HUMBOLDT 5.75, REPUBLIC 5.75, CHAMPION 5.75, MICHIGAMME 5.75.

Excursionists will be carried on the Steamer "CITY OF ALPENA," leaving St. Ignace Wednesday, Sept. 16th, after arrival of morning express from Marquette and the west. They will be returned on same steamer leaving Detroit 11:00 p. m., Monday, Sept. 21st; 9:30 a. m., Friday, Sept. 25th, and 11:00 p. m., Monday, Sept. 28th.

COST OF LIVING ON THE STEAMER.

Berths are in rooms, and cost \$1.00 for the upper and \$1.50 for the lower; the whole room accommodates three people, and costs \$2.50. Breakfasts and suppers cost 50c each and dinners 75c each.

For further particulars apply to the D., S. S. & A. R'y agents at the stations advertised.

Cheapest and Best Excursion of the Season

W. F. FITCH, General Manager. GEO. W. HIBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Plate Glass. WM. REID, LOCAL MANAGER. PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO. Includes text about the quality and price of the glass.

Mineral Range R. R. Hancock & Calumet R. R. Change of time in effect SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1895. Table with columns for train names and times.

"THE BOSS" DANDELION PULLER. Patented Oct. 8, 1885. Includes an illustration of the tool and text describing its use for pulling dandelions.

In and about Negaunee.

THE ISSUE JOINED. Mayor and Council Restrained from Going Ahead With the City Lighting Plant Project.

Application for Permanent Injunction Will be Argued Monday Next Before Judge Stone.

The bill for an injunction restraining the city council from installing a municipal electric lighting plant was granted Monday by Judge Stone and yesterday the necessary papers were issued and served on Mayor Kirkwood and City Recorder Johnson.

Mayor Kirkwood stated yesterday that he would be on hand as directed by the court to present his side of the case to the circuit judge.

After the publication of the section of law on which the supporters of the council stand with reference to the project the following, which repealed act No. 115 one month after its passage, was produced by the opposing side.

An act conferring upon cities and villages of this state the power to construct, acquire by purchase, operate and maintain works for the purpose of supplying such cities and villages and the inhabitants thereof with gas, electric lights and other lights.

Section 1. That it shall be lawful for any city or incorporated village in this state to acquire by purchase, or to construct, operate and maintain works for the purpose of supplying such city or village and the inhabitants thereof with gas, electric lights and other lights.

Section 2. Whenever the common council of any city or village, or the board of trustees of any village shall, by resolution, declare that it is expedient for such city or village to acquire by purchase or to construct, as the case may be, works for the purpose of supplying such city or village and the inhabitants thereof with gas, electric or other lights, then such common council or board of trustees shall have power to take such action as shall be deemed expedient to accomplish such purpose.

Provided, such action shall be governed by the provisions of act No. 5 of session laws of 1870, approved Aug. 4, 1870, as amended, entitled "An act to authorize the introduction of water into and the construction or purchase of hydraulic works in the cities and villages in the state of Michigan," being sections 3096 to 3109 of Howell's Annotated Statutes, and all provisions of that act so far as the same shall be material, shall apply to and have full force and operation in the case of cities and villages desiring to have the benefit of this act, in the same manner and to the same effect as in the case of cities and villages proposing to purchase or construct works for the purpose of supplying such city or village, or the inhabitants thereof, with water.

Provided, that all contracts for lighting such cities or villages, as heretofore provided, shall be for a period not less than three nor more than ten years. And provided further, that in case any such common council or board of trustees shall declare that it is expedient for such city or village to acquire by purchase or to construct, as the case may be, works for the purpose of supplying such city or village with electric or other lights, then such common council or board of trustees shall submit to the electors of the city or village the question of purchasing or constructing such works before any further proceedings are had and no further proceedings shall be had by such common council or board of trustees unless a majority of such electors vote for purchasing or constructing such works.

About two hundred of the taxpayers have signed the petition favoring the course of the city council in undertaking to put in the lighting plant. Theophilus Ray is circulating the petition. He said yesterday that he had met very taxpayers who expressed disapproval of the project. He expects to add still more signatures to the list, as he has several taxpayers yet to see.

On the Detroit Excursion. Several Negaunee people will leave this morning on the excursion to Detroit. Among those who were yesterday preparing to take in the trip were Mayor Kirkwood, John Shea, Mrs. Joseph Winter, Mrs. E. S. Green and her daughter Lucy, Miss Kitty Quinn and Mrs. Mary Maas and her three daughters. Mrs. A. McDonald of Houghton came down Monday to join Mrs. Winter on the trip. Nearly all the ladies named have relatives or friends in Detroit, with whom they will visit while there.

Will Talk Free Silver. Mr. Commingford, the free silver orator, will be in Negaunee this evening. He will deliver a speech on the city square. There will be other speakers present. It is said that Mr. Commingford is a very entertaining talker and well posted on the financial question. He will also do a little talking on the labor question.

MERT WINS and that is why Hood's Sarsaparilla holds the abiding confidence of the cures it has made. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, sick headache biliousness, etc.

NEW QUARRYING METHOD.

An Albany Man Now Cuts Stone with Wire Rope. Those who have indulged in deep sea fishing know how the fish line cuts deeply into the hard wood of the gunwale as it is hauled in while taut.

City Recorder Johnson and party got home Monday from their outing in the woods near Swanzeny. August Anderson and Miss Mary Friedlund, both of Negaunee, will be united in marriage tomorrow.

Mrs. E. S. Cummings, who has spent the past three months with her folks here, returned to her home in Chicago yesterday.

Arthur E. Maas will attend the Houghton Mining school during the coming year. He will leave for there Sunday, as the school opens Monday.

Robert Jackson, Jr., and James Boyd left yesterday morning on a visit to relatives and friends at Thiessalon, Canada. They will be away three or four weeks.

The Clerks' association of Negaunee will meet twice a week at the Knights of Pythias hall, Mulvey block, during the fall and winter season. The sessions will be held on every alternate Friday night.

O. C. Phillips, who represented a cigar house in this district for a number of years prior to a year ago, when he took another territory, is making the upper peninsula again and was here on his initial trip.

AMERICAN PATENT SYSTEM. Its First Fifty Years and What Has Been Accomplished. The American patent system existed from the early days of the republic.

Up to the end of the year 1845 only 3,873 patents had been issued by the patent office of the United States. When the year 1895 closed the number was 531,619, a wonderful tribute to the inventive genius of the American people.

But, though few patents were granted in the early days, there is no doubt that the best possible policy for the country was to grant him this protection for the enrichment of others and for the good of the country at large.

Curious Mental Fear. Wheelman Afraid His Steed Would Shy at Steam Roller. "A man who has ridden horseback for many years," said a physician, "doesn't quickly lose his feeling of uncertainty as to what his steed is going to do in an emergency after he has taken to riding a bicycle."

Electric Bitters. Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt.

Better Than \$100 Reward. On receipt of ten cents cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c.

SUNDAY TRIPS. To THE QUEEN CITY OF THE UPPER PENINSULA. The D., S. S. & A. R'y have on sale Sunday excursion tickets to Marquette and return at the following very low fares:

LI HUNG CHANG'S PIPE. The Brussels correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says that an amusing incident occurred at the royal dinner given to Li Hung Chang the other evening. After passing into the state drawing-room at the conclusion of dinner, the Chinese envoy, apparently in ignorance of the rule of court etiquette which strictly forbids smoking in the state apartments, pulled out a long pipe, which, duly filled and lighted by his secretary, was returned to the owner, who began drawing it with evident satisfaction to himself.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. We'd's Fair Highest Award.

Mining Journal Directory of * NEGAUNEE * BUSINESS MEN.

- M. C. QUINN, Dry Goods, Cloaks, The Leader, and Millinery. T. M. WELLS, Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods and Shoes. ORAL LACOMBE, Papering and Paper Hanging, a specialty, Prices low. MITCHELL BROS., Staple and Iron Street, Fancy Groceries. JOYCE & MOWICK, Dry Goods, 204 Iron St., Clothing, etc. WOLLNER & ELLIOTT, Furniture, Kirkwood Block, Undertaking. BOULSON & PETERSON, Merchant, 330 Iron St., Tailors. Kirkwood & O'Donahue, Kirkwood Block, Drugs, Stationery and School Books.

A "SNAP" (\$)

The Reed Livery Stable for sale at a bargain. A fine established business. Everything favorable to the buyer.

JOSEPH FAY, ADMINISTRATOR. Marquette, Mich.

COAL!

James Pickands & Co. are prepared to deliver the best quality of Hard and Soft Coal, at lowest market price.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS. For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY. 500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration from over-work or other causes.

Munising R'y Time Table No. 3.

Table with columns for train numbers and times: No. 1 leave Munising 12:30 p.m., Arriving Munising Junction 1:05 p.m.; No. 2 leave Munising Junction 3:10 p.m., Arriving Munising 3:45 p.m.; No. 3 leave Munising 9:15 p.m., Arriving Munising Junction 9:55 p.m.; No. 4 leave Munising Junction 9:55 p.m., Arriving Munising 10:35 p.m.

SAD NEWS ON THE BENCH.

Judge Stone Receives a Telegram Telling Him of His Son's Death.

CIRCUIT COURT POSTPONED TWO WEEKS IN CONSEQUENCE.

Prisoners Enter Pleas—Webb's Remarks Cost Him \$5—Boy's Parents Paid. Football Season Opens—Excursion Well Patronized.

PAINFUL TIDINGS IN COURT.

While sitting on the bench in the circuit court yesterday Judge Stone was handed a telegram which contained the surprising and painful news of the death of his son Frank.

The judge was so overcome by the sad tidings that it was several minutes before he recovered his voice, and apprised the attorneys and others in the court room of the contents of the telegram. In consequence of its reception he adjourned court for two weeks. Thursday was the first day of the September term, and there are some who will likely be inconvenienced by the unavoidable postponement. The death of the Judge's young son was the cause much sympathetic comment among the attorneys and other attaches of the court.

Nothing was contained in the telegram save the bare information that the death occurred Tuesday morning at Riverside, California. The lad has been in poor health for some time, being a sufferer from lung trouble. He had been but recently brought home from Virginia, but the climate here was too rigorous to permit him to stay. It was accordingly decided to send him to California, and he left ten days ago for Riverside, accompanied by his mother and two sisters. He was very weak before leaving Marquette, and it was feared he might not be able to take the journey at one stage. The trip was accomplished, however, without the difficulty anticipated, though his strength was severely tried in passing over the high altitudes of New Mexico and Arizona. The party arrived in California a week ago Tuesday, and at the time of the latest letter received here the lad was weak, but resting easily.

The sudden death of his son, by consumption, is a severe shock to the judge. Had the lad lived until the 25th of October he would have been eighteen years of age. The body is to be brought here for burial. The remains will be shipped tomorrow. Judge Stone will meet the body, with Mrs. Stone and her daughters, Monday in Chicago, and accompany them to Marquette.

Definite arrangements for the funeral have not been made yet, but the services will probably be simple, and held at the house, Bishop Williams officiating.

In Several Courts.

Peter White sitting as special master in chancery yesterday heard the beginning of the case of Thomas Mason et al vs. The Pewabic Mining Co. et al. The case reached a point where the master wanted instructions from the court, and he accordingly adjourned the hearing for thirty days. The attorneys in the case will argue their respective contentions before Judge Severens in Grand Rapids. After he has made his ruling on the points in controversy the balance of the case will be heard before Mr. White. Hon. Don M. Dickinson appeared as solicitor for the complainant, and H. G. Stone of Chicago was present in the similar capacity for the defense.

COURT ADJOURNS ABRUPTLY.

Tuesday was the first day of the September term of circuit court. Owing, however, to the sudden death of Judge Stone's son, of which he was made aware by telegram while sitting on the bench, court adjourned before any cases were taken up.

A number of prisoners were arraigned and pleaded to their charges. Pat Donovan and Lawrence Hickey each pleaded guilty to burglary. Frank Rivett, being implicated in two such crimes, one with each of the forgoing parties, entered a plea of guilty on two charges. Hiram Bushnell pleaded guilty to a violation of the liquor laws. Sentence was not imposed upon any of the prisoners arraigned.

Court will sit again the 29th of this month, the adjournment having been taken for two weeks.

POLICE JOTTINGS.

John Webb of Negaunee, who applied a profane epithet to Marshal Emmons Monday afternoon, was taken before Squire Meads yesterday. Believing the man to have been under the influence of liquor the squire let him off with a five dollar fine which he paid.

All five of the boys implicated in the robbery of Shaw's store Sunday afternoon were released yesterday. Shaw got back quite a part of his tobacco and the parents of the boys paid four dollars a head to settle the matter. The little fellows were confined in the io-up for twenty-four hours and found it a pretty severe lesson.

Good Old Rugby.

Now that the baseball season has passed the popular athletic sport of football comes to take its place. The gridiron will be kept hot in Marquette during the fall.

The high school team was organized two weeks ago and has been practicing nightly ever since. There is good material on the team, and the coach, who handled the team last year as well, states that it is in better condition than the '95 eleven was after the same amount of practice.

In football the high school boys have always showed up first rate. They made a good showing last year, and what games they lost were hard fought and by close scores. This year there is probably the same amount of talent in the team and considerably more beef. The team averages ten pounds per man heavier than it did last year. About two-thirds of the men were members of last year's team, and all of the players have had one or more

season's experience. There are no novices.

The first game of the season will be played Saturday at the fair grounds with Ishpeming. The Ishpeming boys have been organized since the beginning of school, and are capable of giving the home boys a good game.

The Marquette High school team has been organized with Perry Pendill as business manager and George Hodgkins as captain. The line up of the eleven is as follows:

- Sundberg, center.
- Egan, right guard.
- Pendill, manager and right tackle.
- Busch, right end.
- Crory, left guard.
- Hogan, left tackle.
- Hodgkins, captain and left end.
- Watson, quarter back.
- Primeau, right half.
- Long, left half.
- Adams, full back.

All Right for the Winter.

In response to the query, "How are times going to be in Munising this winter?" Andy Ferguson, one of the principal property owners of the new town replied:

"Munising is going to be all right this winter. The camps will keep it up and work has been begun again on the railroad. Sullivan & Flynn have a contract to get out twelve million feet of hardwood, and there are a number of others who are going to have camps. Work on the railroad was begun again a week ago, and it will be kept up till the middle of December, or until the snow gets a foot and a half deep on the level. After that they intend to cut ties all winter.

"There are just as many people in Munising as there ever were and more people are coming in. Men are looking for store rooms to start in business almost every day."

Ontonagon Insurance.

Eversince the conflagration at Ontonagon underwriters have been interested in securing a complete list of the losses by the companies. Owing to the fact that many of the original policies and the agents records as well were burned in the fire this was not possible until a day or two ago.

According to their compilation the companies are losers by the Ontonagon fire \$628,568. Of this amount \$257,900 was written on general property. The interests of the Diamond Match company were protected by policies aggregating \$370,668. Seventy insurance companies were losers by the big blaze.

Filled Eleven Cars.

The South Shore's first annual cheap excursion to Detroit received such a patronage as to warrant the management in feeling that they were filling a long felt want.

Times may be hard but with a round trip ticket to Detroit and back selling for five dollars there were eleven carloads of people who found enough free silver to put up for the pasteboard. Sales of over four hundred tickets were reported by agents along the line to the passenger department here last night. It is probable that close onto five hundred people will take the boat at St. Ignace this morning.

WILLIAM RECKMEYER & CO.

of Milwaukee, makers of reliable furs, will display at the parlors of the Marquette House the leading styles for the coming season. Orders will be taken for new garments as well as remodeling old ones at summer prices. Bring old garments in when calling for estimates. Friday and Saturday, Sept. 18 and 19. (9-15-2t.)

OYSTERS.

Large N. Y. Count oysters arrive regularly by express. Sold at retail at Monteth's, D., S. S. & A. depot. (9-11-0)

COAL—I am prepared to deliver the best quality of anthracite coal, well screened, dry and free from dust. F. B. SPEAR. (9-3-1f)

No practical housekeeper considers her household complete without a supply of Vanuhook's fresh creamery butter, which is recommended as being the finest of all fine grades of butter. Bell telephone, No. 223. (9-15-2w)

G. A. Werner, photographer, located in the old Child's Art Gallery, has secured the services of E. H. Wilkinson of Detroit, who has the ability to make first-class and artistic photographs in all the latest styles. Also developing and printing for amateurs done. (9-4-1f)

SHOES.

Get your shoes at the Paradise store, Green block, Washington street. (9-14-3d)

MUHLBAUR'S ORCHESTRA

Furnishes music for receptions and all other occasions. Terms lowest, music the best. Nobody has authority to make arrangements for the orchestra under my name except myself. OTTO MUEHLBAUR, 412 High Street. (8-15-1f)

FOR SALE.

Two thousand five hundred acres of first class farming lands in towns 41 and 42, range 23 west, and town 43, range 24 west. These lands are covered with large elm, maple and birch and have never been cut over for timber. Price, \$4 per acre for the whole lot or \$5 per acre in lots of 160 acres, with favorable terms of payment. Also 3,000 acres in towns 46 and 47, range 21 west, at \$4 per acre. J. CONNOLLY, Administrator. (9-3-1f)

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



DUNLAP HAT AGENCY.



NEW STYLES FOR FALL 1896

*** NOW OPEN. ***

JACOB ROSE,

308 FRONT ST. * MARQUETTE, MICH.

AGENCIES, - - -

Burt & Packard Fine Footwear,
David Mocks & Sons' Fine Clothing,
L. Auerback's Fine Neckwear.

Coolness and Fall

are pleasant thoughts just now. If you want a good breeze, come into the store and get acquainted with the new styles in fall headgear. Our new stock is up to our standard, and the prices are down to our standard. You'll want to become intimately acquainted later on—a visit now will serve as an introduction. With every 50-cent purchase we give a ticket which entitles the holder to one chance on the \$100 bicycle—a "Fowler"—which we give away on October 30 to the holder of the number drawn.

Duquette & Metz

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIERS.

Coal-- Wood

Hay, Grain, Feed.

Petoskey Lime, Brick
Mich. and N. Y. Cal. Plaster.
Buffalo and Louisville cement
English and German cement
Fine, coarse and bag salt.
Pillsbury's Best Flour.

For sale by **F. B. SPEAR.**

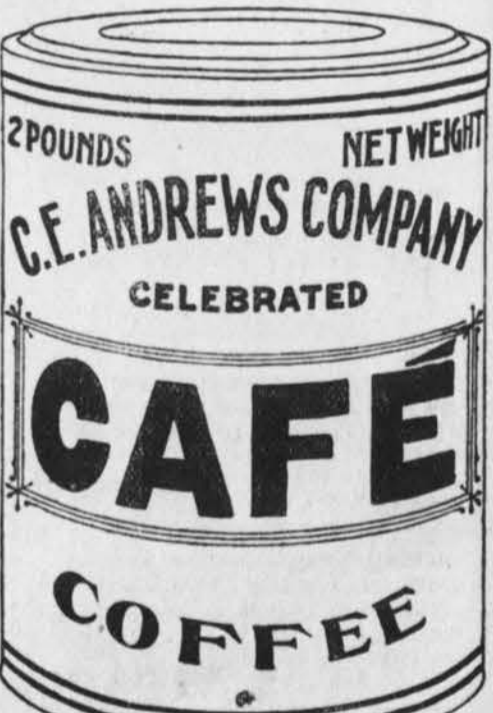
For Sweaty and Sore Feet

ANTISWETSOL.

A perfectly harmless and permanent cure for sweaty and sore feet. Guaranteed to cure in 30 days. Recommended by physicians. Come in pads to wear in shoes. Are made in all sizes for men and women. Price 25c per pair. To be obtained from

J. G. KOEPP, 106 N. Third St., Marquette
JOHNSON CLOTHING CO., Marquette
H. F. HANDFORD, 216 S. Front St.
JOHN AUGUSTON, 150 W. Ridge St. (8-11-1w)

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.



ALEX. I. M'DONALD.

HIM AND CHARLES LEE & CO. LAUNDRY.

Good work done. Will call for and deliver to all parts of city. 207 WASHINGTON ST. (4-17-1f) op. Post Office

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received up to September 25th, 1896, for the furnishing of 300 cords of hard body wood, split and four feet long, to be delivered on the cars on M. & W. track at nearest point to County poor house. Same to be delivered during the month of December, 1896, and January to February, 1897, in such quantities per month as desired. Right reserved to reject any and all bids. All envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposal for wood". G. D. BLANCHARD, Supt. (8-21-1f)

Dutmer Bros., (COMMISSION MERCHANTS.)
Importers and Wholesale dealers in
STRAIGHT KENTUCKY BOURBONS AND
EASTERN RYE WHISKIES, OLD WINES,
BRANDIES, IMPORTED LIQUORS, CIGARS.

Quotations cheerfully furnished on any of the leading brands on application to the trade. It will pay you to write or wire us before placing your orders elsewhere. All orders, based on quantity, shipped direct from distilleries or government bonded warehouses

Office and Sales Room, 207 S. Front Street, Marquette, Mich. (6-15-1f)

KASSEL OSHINSKY.



Ready for Fall

with a bright, fresh, new stock (bought for cash), of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

CAPES and JACKETS.

which we will sell at the lowest prices that can be quoted for Fashionable Seasonable goods.

- 50 Bouclay full-sweep Ladies' Capes at \$8.95, good value at \$8.
- 75 Seal Plush Capes, passementerie and other trimmings, extra long, at \$9.75, regular \$20 value.
- 50 Ladies' West of England Beaver Jackets, full bishop sleeves, at \$9.98, the regular \$8 kind.
- 50 Children's Reeler Jackets, from \$3.50 to \$5.
- Ladies' fine Blk. Kersey Silk Lined Jackets, at \$8, regular \$15 value.
- 25 doz Ladies' beautiful Flannel Wrappers, full bishop sleeves, in Persian striped and figured patterns, at \$1.24.



SPECIAL.

300 pairs silver gray 10-4 Blankets, at 45c a pair.
With determination to give, as heretofore, the best for the least, we will more than ever deserve the reputation as the most popular store for everything in Dry Goods, Shoes and Clothing.

Kassel Oshinsky,
The leader of low prices. Wholesale and retail.

*** MARQUETTE * Business Directory.**

- C. C. JOHNS Meats, Fish, Butter and Eggs. 3rd and Michigan Sts. Both telephones.
- B. NEIDHART & CO Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves, Tinware, Etc., Etc. 318 Front St.
- THE EMPORIUM Dry Goods, Cloaks, Opera House Block. Shoes, Lace Curtains and Notions
- DWYER BROS. Wholesale dealers in Wines and Liquors Cigars and Tobacco 317 Front St.
- DUQUETTE & METZ Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps. 301 Front St.
- LOUIS GRABOWER Dry Goods, Carpets, Millinery, Shoes, Etc., Etc. 319 Front St.
- J. H. LA ROCHELLE Millinery, Notions, Butter-ticks, Patterns. 114 Washington St.
- HANCK & DECKELMANN Tobacco, Cigars, Smokers' Articles. 314 Front St.
- LAKE SUPERIOR ICE CO. Ice delivered in the city Office, Werner's store. teams for hire
- A. HARTVIGH Agent for Schiller's Famous Milwaukee Beer & Malt Extract 219 Front St.
- J. N. FOHRMAN Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments. 111 N. Front St.
- ANTON MANTHEI Wholesale and Retail—Meats, Butter and Eggs. 157 Washington St.
- M. T. L'HULLIER Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Grain, Feed. 135 Washington St.
- DR. C. H. MORSE Physician and Surgeon. 146 Washington St.
- WILLIAM FASSENDER Meats, Poultry, Swift's Butter, etc. Superior St.
- WILLIAM STEWART Livery and Boarding Stable. Finest turkeys in town. Superior St.
- HATHWAY & PETERS Wholesale and Retail—Meats, Poultry, Eggs etc. Nester Block and 565 N. Third Street.
- F. L. HERLICH & CO. Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Grain and Hay. 221 W. Washington St.
- G. R. WATTS, Leave orders at G. N. Conklin's, Marquette. Piano Tuner. E. Girze's, Ishpeming.

FARM LANDS

*** FOR SALE ***

BY

Michigan Land and Iron CO., LTD.

(1-27-1f) MARQUETTE, MICH



Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway



TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

---Trains Leave Marquette---

For Montreal and the east daily and Lower Michigan daily, ex. Sunday	8:45 a.m.
For Houghton, the copper country, the Gogebic Range and Ashland daily, ex. Sunday	9:10 a.m.
For Detroit and the east daily	1:30 p.m.
For Houghton, the copper country and Chicago via Champlian and the C. M. & St. F. R. R. daily	3:05 p.m.
For Republic, intermediate stations and Chicago via Negaunee and the C. & N. W. R. daily	5:30 p.m.
For Duluth and the west daily	11:45 p.m.

TRAINS ARRIVING MARQUETTE WHICH DO NOT RUN EAST.

From Chicago and Milwaukee via Republic and Negaunee daily	11:00 a.m.
From the Gogebic Range, Houghton and the copper country daily, ex. Sunday	6:40 p.m.

For tickets, time tables and other information apply to **J. H. O'MEARA, Ticket Agent, Marquette, Mich.**