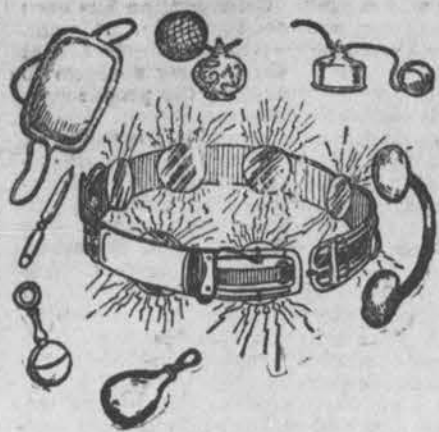


THE DAILY MINING JOURNAL.

NUMBER 3858.

MARQUETTE, MICH., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1896.

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THE STAFFORD DRUG CO.,



Do you know what it means

to have shoes that feel perfectly comfortable the first time you put them on—and yet fit perfectly? Most people eye new shoes with apprehension and suspicion. They look very pretty, but they hate to break them in.

Our customers don't feel that way. Their shoes never trouble them. They are comfortable as old shoes—and as perfect fitting as new ones. Our Enamel and Box Calf shoes—for men, women and children are having a "rush sale"—look well, feel well, wear well—no better shoes made by anyone.

DO YOU WANT THAT BICYCLE?

Goodspeed's,

209 Front Street.

A FINE LINE OF CHINA AND

PORCELAIN DINNER SETS,

costing \$7.00 to \$50 per set, at

A. H. PALMER'S BAZAAR.

COME AND SEE OUR LINE OF

ART GARLAND

BASE BURNERS AND

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of every description.

MANHARD-JOPLING CO., Ltd.

MARQUETTE, MICH.

To Be Sold at Rock Bottom Prices:

1,000 POCKETBOOKS---

Ladies' Purses, Gents' Pocketbooks, Children's Pocketbooks. All kinds and all prices, ranging in price from five cents to \$4 each. The most elegant and latest designs. A large assortment to choose from. Just received from the eastern manufacturers at

Pendill's Pharmacies, Open All Night.

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SNOW SHOES, MOCCASINS, GERMAN SOCS,

Lumbermen's Rubbers, Shoe Pacs, Rifles, Shot Guns, Cartridges, Fur Gloves and Mittens, Buck Gloves, Pocket Knives, Skates, Fur Coats, Fur Robes, Horse Blankets, Trunks, Valises, Harness and Strap work. The best Brands of Key West and Domestic Cigars. Get our box prices. We are selling Rifles at less than cost.

L. M. SPENCER,

MARQUETTE, MICH

OYSTERS,

Direct from Baltimore,

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Buckwheat Flour,

ONEIDA MINCE MEAT, SWEET CIDER, NEW HICKORY NUTS.

Everything in the grocery line at

D. MURRAY'S,

114 S. FRONT STREET.

Seasonable goods.

Sweet Cider, New Hickory Nuts, Old Rice, Pop Corn, New Nuts (all kinds), New Layer Figs, Dates and Raisins, New Buckwheat Flour, Underwood's Sausage, Fresh Oysters, Newberry Celery, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes. Everything in the Grocery line at E. L. KELLAN'S, 110 Front St., and 221 Champion St.

For Your

Thanksgiving Dinner,

Arthur Delf,

133 WASHINGTON ST.

Will Have

RIPE TOMATOES, CUCUMBERS, LETTUCE, RADISHES, PARSLEY AND CELERY.

SWEET CIDER, BANANAS, FLORIDA ORANGES, NEW FIGS AND DATES, NEW CANDY, NEW NUTS, CATAWBA AND MALAGA GRAPES.

FRESH OYSTERS.

Odd Wedding Gifts.

It very rarely happens that you can duplicate Wedding Gifts purchased at Wright, Kay & Co.'s. We control many lines for Detroit—some of them for Michigan. In selecting our Bronzes, Fine China and Art Goods in Vienna, Dresden and Paris, we strive as much as possible to confine ourselves to makers who have no American trade, thus ensuring styles not to be found elsewhere, at least in this state.

Wright, Kay & Co.,

Importers and Jewelers,

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For the Fall and Winter Season '96-'97.

OYSTERS.

Milk Stew.....\$.15
Raw......15
Fried......20

Ham Sandwich......05
Tea, Coffee or Chocolate, per cup......05
Hot Cakes or Rolls, per plate......05

At Heppner's Bakery,

213 N. Front St. (Fraternity Block.)

Ice Cream always in Season.

LOW LANDS ARE FLOODED

Immense Ice Gorge Thirty Feet in Height Forms Across the Chippewa River.

HOUSES ALONG SIX MILES OF VALLEY UNDER WATER.

Rise So Rapid a Number of Families Had to Flee for Safety to Higher Ground—Loss of Life Is Feared.

WATER STILL RISING RAPIDLY.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., Nov. 30.—An immense ice gorge thirty feet high has formed across the Chippewa river below this city, and tonight farms and farm buildings along six miles of the Chippewa valley are under water. The flood is being added to hourly at the rate of six inches and before morning, unless the gorge breaks, this city will be partly under water.

At 9 o'clock tonight the basements of all buildings on Spring street are flooded and in some instances lower floors are under water. The people living in or occupying business houses in the lower part of the city are hastily removing their personal effects to higher ground. In 1894 a similar flood occurred, causing the loss of many thousands of dollars.

A great deal of railway property is now threatened and many highway and railway bridges will be swept away. Below the immense gorge the river is practically dry, and when the jam breaks the body of water in the reservoir must carry destruction to the valley below. Eau Claire has every reason to feel apprehensive, as its danger begins when that of Chippewa Falls has passed.

Between the hours of six and ten the water rose six feet, when there was a temporary abatement. At 6 o'clock tonight there had been an average raise during the day of six inches an hour. The gorge is five miles long. At Irvine the Wisconsin Central railway is under water and the electric light plant partly flooded so that the town is in darkness. DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Eau Claire, Wis., Nov. 30.—An ice gorge formed in the mouth of the Chippewa, which caused the water to back up rapidly Saturday night and Sunday morning. On the low lands below Durand the rise was so rapid many families had to flee in their night robes to places of safety. The suffering among women and children was intense and many are reported as having frozen feet and limbs. An engine and coach was sent out from Durand Sunday and gathered up about forty or fifty of these unfortunate people, but so fast was the water rising that the train had to go back to Durand. It is thought some of the people were not reached by the rescuing party and possibly may have perished. The bottoms are all under water and stock and produce are a complete loss. Dead domestic animals could be seen all about the neighborhood frozen stiff in the water. In most of the homes were stored winter supplies and these are all lost.

On account of the flood there have been no trains for three days on the Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. A messenger from Durand reports eight miles of track below Durand being under three feet of water. Thirty-seven men, woman and children, refugees from the low lands, are quartered in Durand court-house.

BIG JAMS OF LOGS.

PEPIN, Wis., Nov. 30.—The flood in the Chippewa bottoms is increasing in fury. The Chicago, Milwaukee & Chippewa Valley road is badly washed out and is covered with trees, logs and ice-gorges for miles. There will be no traffic for a week or ten days. There are jams of logs in the Chippewa at Burlington bridge, at the Chippewa Valley bridge, at Read's landing and at the head of West Newton slough above Alma. The water is at a standstill but more trouble is feared unless the jams break. There are 4,000,000 of logs and forty cribs of lumber in the jams. All hay in the meadows is lost and considerable stock is gone. Five families were rescued from upper stories and roofs in the flooded districts.

WISCONSIN RIVER VERY HIGH.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Nov. 30.—The water of the Wisconsin river at this point is the highest at present than it has ever been in the history of this city. At present the streets for several blocks are flooded and last night the people of the flooded districts carried their goods to upper stories. If the threatened flood comes hundreds of families will be compelled to seek shelter on higher ground.

WORK OF THE LIFE-SAVERS.

Supt. Kimball Reports the Most Satisfactory Results Yet Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of Mr. Kimball, general superintendent of the life saving service, for the year ending June 30 exhibits the most satisfactory results yet accomplished by that service. Although the total number of disasters was greater than any prior year the percentage of lives and property lost was less. At the close of the year the establishment comprised 257 stations, of which 186 were located on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 50 on the great lakes, 14 on the Pacific coast and 1 at Louisville.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the scope of the service was 437, involving 4,608 persons, of whom 4,590 were saved and thirteen lost. It is estimated the value of the vessels and cargoes was \$12,727,000. Of this amount \$1,432,750 were lost. The number of documented vessels totally lost was sixty-seven. There were also during the year 243 casualties to un-documented craft, sailboats, rowboats, etc. Of 594 persons on board 587 were

saved and seven lost. The total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations was 613. Other persons not on board vessels to the number of eighty-two were rescued from drowning, all of whom would probably have perished but for the vigilance and prompt assistance of the life saving crews. During the year the crews saved and assisted to save 473 vessels valued, with their cargoes, at \$4,853,110. The cost of maintaining the service for the year was \$1,402,000.

ARBITRATION IS PROPOSED.

A Plan Presented for the Settlement of the Great Dockers' Strike.

HAMBURG, Nov. 30.—A letter signed by Herr Hachman, chief of police; Sigmund Hinrichsen, president of the municipal council, and Dr. Noack, chairman of the trades court, has been sent Count von Elm, member of the reichstag, to representatives of the strikers, and to Herr Laessiz, a ship owner, requesting the employers, appealing to them to have the dockers' dispute arbitrated, and suggesting that a court composed of themselves, one employer and four labor representatives be appointed for this purpose, and its decisions should require the support of at least six out of the eight votes.

The engineers on the harbor steamers and tugs demand an increase in wages or they will strike tomorrow. The workmen on the state quays have also decided to stop work if they are asked to discharge the employers of Hamburg American company. Two steamers arrived here from England and Denmark today with non-union loaders to take the place of strikers. The Heidmann coal firm dismissed all strikers today. The masters rejected the warehousemen's demands and they refuse to negotiate.

CALLED ON MAJOR M'KINLEY.

Congressman-Elect Sheldon Stops Over on His Way to Washington.

CANTON, O., Nov. 30.—Lunch at the McKinley home today was delayed until after the arrival of General Horace Porter of New York. A stream of visitors which began early in the morning continued during the afternoon, and this was one of the busiest days the major has experienced. Aside from the members of congress and other distinguished visitors there was an unusually large number of people who made purely social calls to pay their respects.

During the afternoon Dr. T. N. Jameson, national committeeman of Illinois, called. To an Associated Press correspondent he said: "The call was a social one and for the purpose of talking over questions of policy with Mr. McKinley."

Congressman-elect Sheldon of the Twelfth Michigan district stopped over this afternoon on his way to Washington for a conference with Mr. McKinley.

Senator Lodge, when seen at the station, declined to discuss the object of his call or the probability of action in congress.

MUST SERVE HIS SENTENCE.

Supreme Court Decides Against Broker Chapman, of Sugar Industry Fame.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The supreme court has dismissed the writ of error in the case of E. R. Chapman, the New York broker charged with violation of the statutes in refusing to answer questions put by the senate sugar trust investigation committee two years ago. This makes it necessary for Chapman to serve his sentence, at least technically.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The district court for the Southern district of Iowa was reversed by the United States supreme court today in the case of A. A. Edgington because court had refused to accept evidence of the good character of the defendant, who was accused of perjury in a pension case. "Whatever,"

Justice Shiras in delivering the opinion, "may have been said in some of the earlier cases, decided with authority now is that good character, when considered in connection with other evidence in the case, may generate a reasonable doubt."

ANOTHER PROHIBITIVE ORDER.

Weyler Will Close Cuban Ports on Remedios Tobacco.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 30.—Private advices from Havana received today are to the effect General Weyler will soon issue another tobacco order prohibiting the exportation of Remedios tobacco from the island of Cuba. This was not included in his other order and a great deal had been exported. Havana manufacturers petitioned General Weyler to close the Cuban ports on this tobacco, as northern and eastern manufacturers were buying all of it for exportation to this country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—President Palma of the Cuban junta received a letter today from General Garcia, in which the general says his men have not suffered from yellow fever and are in first-class condition and have a good supply of ammunition. He will not, as is being reported, march westward to join Maceo, but will remain in Puerto Principe.

Robbed by Corsican Brigands.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—It is reported that Prince Ernest of Windisch-Graetz, lieutenant in the regular artillery, with a physician named Meade, had been attacked and robbed by brigands at Vizgavona, in the interior of Corsica, where he was traveling for his health. The prince had with him much money and many valuables.

Struck by Train and Killed.

IONIA, Mich., Nov. 30.—The two Misses Tafts and Miss Jessie Croel, aged sixteen, all of Orange township, while driving from school this evening were struck by a train near Lyons. Boy, and Miss Croel were instantly killed, and Miss Tafts was dangerously injured.

HE PROPOSES RETALIATION.

How Consul Judd Would Serve Countries That Seek to Destroy Our Trade.

AUSTRIA A FIT SUBJECT FOR SUCH AN EXAMPLE.

It Has Doubled the Duty on Imported Glucose, Shutting Out American Manufacturers from Further Sale There.

WOULD BRING THEM TO TIME.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Retaliation against European countries that seek to destroy American trade is suggested by United States Consul Judd at Vienna. He says Austrian glucose producers, finding their trust powerless to meet the rates asked by Americans, appealed to their government and the latter increased the duty on imported glucose from 7½ to 15 florins per hundred kilos, to take effect Dec. 1. This is aimed directly at America, as the United States is the only country competing for this trade, and will shut us out from the further sale of the syrup.

Mr. Judd says: "It has been this way with other articles for which Americans have found a foreign market. If it is not a tariff measure, some other obstacle has crippled their efforts to maintain trade. Would not a threatened retaliatory measure, say against porcelain and glassware, have the desired effect of possibly preventing the intended change from going into effect?"

United States Consul Horton, at Athens, in a report to the state department says that in consequence of a bad wheat harvest in Russia, which supplies nearly two-thirds of the wheat used in Greece, prices of wheat are very high there and are still rising. He is confident there is a fine opening for the introduction of American hard wheats into Greece, and has offered to assist would-be exporters.

DIRECTORS NOT IN HARMONY

Missouri National Bank of Kansas City Closes Its Doors.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30.—The Missouri National bank closed its doors this morning. No statement of liabilities and assets was made, but the deposits aggregated a million and a half dollars. Two causes are assigned for the suspension. One is slow collections and the other and primary reason is that there had been dissensions among the directors. These were of such character they finally led to a clashing with the government, and it was thought best to close the doors of the bank and have things straightened out. The latter statement was confirmed by President Rieger this afternoon. The president also said that depositors would get every dollar they had deposited and if the business was judiciously handled the stockholders should get a fair return. That the failure cannot involve even indirectly any member of the Kansas City Clearing House association is the consensus of opinion among all clearing house members, and that is expressed in no uncertain terms. At no time as at the present, it is claimed, has a cash reserve been held in all the banks at such a higher percentage of demand deposits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The failure of the First National bank of Fort Worth, Tex., was reported today. This bank has a capital of \$200,000. The surplus and profits are \$62,000; deposits, \$231,000; borrowed money, \$224,000. Bank Examiner McDonald has been placed in charge.

The failure was due to continued withdrawal of deposits and inability to realize on assets. All the depositors are to be paid in full.

FITZ WANTS A FINISH FIGHT.

Stuart's Offer of a \$15,000 Purse for a Match with Corbett Is Accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Fitzsimmons and Sharkey have ceased their training and will rest until Wednesday night. The betting generally is from three to one to four to one in favor of Fitzsimmons. Martin Julian, the latter's manager, says he is betting four to one on Sharkey will be knocked out in four rounds. Julian stated to the Associated Press tonight he had just telegraphed an acceptance of Dan Stuart's offer for a finish fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons for a \$15,000 purse. He sent a similar telegram to Corbett. Julian says his reasons for accepting this offer in preference to offers for a larger purse is that Fitzsimmons desires a fight to a finish. Stuart offers to place the entire purse in responsible hands and name the time and place when the articles are signed. Julian believes the fight will be brought off at Juarez.

LIBERIANS PAID THE BILL.

British Man-of-War Collects an Indemnity of \$1,000.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—The steamship Batane, which arrived today from the west coast of Africa, reports that H. M. S. Elected had arrived at Grand Bassa and had inquired into the outrages committed by Liberians. Some time since citizens of the negro republic maltreated natives of the British colony of Sierra Leone living in Grand Bassa and destroyed their houses. The Elected made a demand upon Liberia for \$1,000 indemnity, and on the Liberians hesitating to comply with the demand it is stated the commander of the Elected threatened to land sailors unless the indemnity was paid by noon on the morning. The Liberians paid the required sum, the next morning.

First National Bank OF MARQUETTE

Capital \$150,000 Surplus Fund 50,000

PETER WHITE, President E. H. TOWAR, Vice-President J. J. JENNISON, Cashier EDW. S. BICE, Asst. Cashier

Transacts a General Banking Business of Discount and Deposit.

Directors: PETER WHITE, E. H. TOWAR, J. M. LONGYEAR, J. S. REYNOLDS, FRED W. READ.

N. M. KAUFMAN, Pres. E. N. BREITUNG, V. Pres. S. R. KAUFMAN, 2nd V. Pres. GEORGE BARNES, Cashier. W. B. MCCOMBS, Asst. Cashier.

THE MARQUETTE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

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

Board of Directors: N. M. Kaufman, Marquette, Mich. E. N. Breitung, " Sam'l Mitchell, " Chas. McCreary, " C. H. Cull, " S. R. Kaufman, " Geo. Hartman, "

Receives deposits in sums from \$1 upward. Loans money on real estate and other approved security. Transacts a general banking business. Three per cent. interest per annum paid on all savings deposits and interest compounded twice yearly. Open daily during banking hours and every Thursday evening from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

James M. Wilkinson, BANKER, MARQUETTE, MICH.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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

Rothschild & Bepding, Importers and Wholesalers

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Arrive direct from Foreign Countries and for sale in Bond and Duties paid.

FINE CIGARS A SPECIALTY.

TONELLA & JOHNSON.



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ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

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AND Practical Embalmer, MARQUETTE, MICH.

Night Call—Telephone G. W. HAGER'S RESIDENCE

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Book binder, Ruler and Manufacturer of blank books.

Mounting Maps a Specialty.

Field Books for Land-lookers, Pass Books and Log-Scaling Books for Sale.

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MARQUETTE, MICH., DEC. 1.

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

A PLEA FOR THE "WARRANT SYSTEM."

A problem in the iron trade that has for several years engaged the attention of the large producers of iron and steel, but that yet remains unsolved, is lucidly discussed by George H. Hull in the December number of the Engineering Magazine. Mr. Hull takes as his topic the cost of iron as related to industrial enterprises, and shows that the recurrent and violent fluctuations in price to which pig iron is peculiarly subject works immeasurable injury to the industrial interests of the country generally, as well as to the producers of the raw article and those who are engaged in working it into finished forms. He argues that stability of value will conduce to the welfare of both the producers and consumers of iron, and that this can only be secured by an accumulation of stock carried under the "warrant system." The workings of this system and the benefits to be derived from its adoption are fully set forth in his paper, which we here reproduce for the purpose of bringing his ideas to the attention of the iron men of this section:

The steadying effect of an ample visible supply of any staple article of manufacture is apparent, and the importance of this in the case of pig iron is far from being appreciated. In fact there is in the United States no great staple article that is allowed to drift so helplessly in the storms and sunshine of trade as this important product. It is generally admitted that no manufacturing business can be safely carried on, or made reasonably continuous and profitable, if it depends upon a raw material that is subject to great fluctuations in price. Iron enters more generally into all the great enterprises and improvements of this age than any other staple. It is, therefore, of the first importance that the fluctuations in the price should be confined within reasonable limits; otherwise the business of the whole country must be disturbed when these excessive fluctuations occur.

To realize how important the price of pig iron is to a long continuance of the prosperous condition of general business we have only to consider the universality of its use, and to examine the effect its fluctuations have had on the business of this country in the last fifty years. The history of pig iron in the United States is a succession of periods embracing a quick and enormous advance in price, followed by a quick and enormous decline, resulting in several years of depression and unremunerative prices. These abnormal advances have been caused in every instance by the small surplus stocks carried in the United States, and the struggle of each manufacturer to obtain enough to supply his needs at each recurrence of a general revival in business.

It was the revival in business and small stocks in 1854 which carried iron from nineteen dollars to fifty dollars. Everything was prosperous, but fifty-dollar iron put a stop to many of the great enterprises; thousands of men were thrown out of employment all over the country; the new furnaces built on high prices came into blast, prices commenced to tumble, and the great panic of 1857 resulted; the price of iron had fallen to twenty-seven dollars—but it did not stop there; it continued to fall, until it reached eighteen dollars in 1862. The five years of depression ruined furnaces, right and left, and many of their plants fell into decay.

Stocks were again at a low ebb when the revival of business in 1863 put iron on the up-grade again; there was an actual famine in iron. Prices jumped several times, but even fifty-dollar iron could not stop the prosecution of the war and its attendant necessities, and iron during the following year reached eighty dollars per ton in the middle states and seventy-four dollars per ton in the east.

After the great war-consumption ceased, iron dropped to thirty-five dollars (in 1870), but the increased demand of 1873 put the price up to sixty dollars in the middle states; again the great enterprises were stopped by the high prices, and the panic of 1873 soon followed. Within the first year of the panic it dropped to thirty-five dollars, which was less than actual cost in the middle states, labor and all raw materials entering into its production having advanced so largely in 1873; but it did not stop at thirty-five dollars. It continued to drop, until it reached twenty dollars in 1880, and in these six years it was produced at a constant loss, as the decline in the price of iron always precedes, by a long period, the reduction in the cost of its manufacture. Again, in 1880 the small stock and renewed business carried iron to forty-five dollars.

Will anyone claim that these enormous advances were not important factors in stopping the building of railroads and other large enterprises in each of the periods named, or that the discharge from employment of many thousands of workmen, which this stoppage occasioned, was not the beginning of the panics that followed?

No other great staple is subject to these enormous fluctuations, for the reason that larger stocks of the other staples are carried; but just in proportion as you stop the consumption of pig iron, the consumption of lumber and most other great commodities is checked.

It must, therefore, be admitted that a large accumulation of surplus pig iron in seasons of dullness is the only condition that would prevent these enormous advances in price when prosperous business periods return; but the question is: How can these large surplus stocks be accumulated and carried without injury to the furnace business? Experience proves that the manufacturer

of pig iron rarely carry a combined stock exceeding two or three weeks production, and that the accumulation of even one additional week's production will carry prices down unreasonably. Manufacturers take their iron to sell; if they cannot get one price, they will usually take a lower. Some of them have money enough to accumulate iron; others have not. The poorer furnaces, which are compelled to sell, lead the decline, and the rich ones must accept the price made by the poorer ones.

Experience proves also that consumers of pig iron will not carry large stocks. Among the few that have surplus money in their business, some addition is made to stocks when prices are going up; but, in the several years that prices are going down, consumers generally buy to supply only their immediate wants, and at no time is their stock so light as at the end of several years of depression.

As a broad principle, then, large surplus stocks of pig iron will not be carried by either the manufacturer or the consumer. It will be done only by some middle element, as is the case with other great staples.

In the case of general articles of trade, like dry goods and groceries, it is done by the jobber and retailer; this we will designate as "natural carriage." In the case of large staples, like cotton, grain, petroleum, provisions, and pig iron, it can be done only by storing the article itself, issuing a negotiable certificate against it, and bringing about general dealing in these certificates on exchanges; this we will designate as "certificate carriage," or the "warrant system."

Every great staple except pig iron has had this "certificate carriage" established for it in this country. In the case of each of these staples the majority of the producers at the start have been unfavorable to the introduction of that particular commodity on exchanges. They reason that if the small "natural carriage" of surplus stocks depressed prices, a large "certificate carriage" would depress prices more violently still. They reasoned, too, that the fluctuation in that article would be increased by its introduction to exchanges.

A careful examination into the history of every staple article that has been introduced by certificates to exchange dealings proves that both of these theories are unfounded. On the other hand, an exhaustive examination shows that the extreme fluctuations have ceased, in the case of each of the staple articles, after the introduction of that article to exchange dealings. We will give but one illustration.

Petroleum, before it was introduced on exchanges, showed violent fluctuations for nine years, ranging from fifty-two cents to seven dollars and eighty-eight cents per barrel at the well. A surplus stock of a half million barrels carried the price down to fifty-two cents. The extreme fluctuation for nine years after it was introduced to exchanges was from sixty-four cents to one dollar and six cents, and a surplus stock of thirty-six million barrels carried the price down to sixty-four cents.

Every great staple that has been introduced to exchange dealings in this country has experienced like results, the producers of these articles, as well as the consumers, realizing a steadying effect not experienced before.

Just in proportion as pig iron enters into the general business of this country will the general business of the country be benefited by the introduction of a system that would curtail the violent fluctuations in its price.

It is believed by some that this "warrant system" will not absorb large stocks of pig iron, and they cite the fact that even moderate lots of ten thousand or twenty thousand tons of speculative pig iron, such as have been carried during various times in the last twenty years, have always depressed the price; but they lose sight of the fact that these speculative lots have been carried by unnegotiable storage receipts, and such carriage has always been, and always will be, harmful to the iron trade. There is, however, between this carriage and the carriage by a negotiable certificate dealt in on exchanges the widest difference.

This "warrant system" has existed in Scotland for over fifty years, and for thirty years out of this time surplus stocks of pig iron in Scotland had been equal, to iron from six to twelve months' production. During one period the stock for five years in succession exceeded a year's production.

What better assurance can there be of the benefit of this system than its fifty years' history in Scotland? That market has not been subject to the violent fluctuations which have occurred in the United States, and the manufacture of iron in that country has been more uniformly profitable.

Many believe that the investing and speculative public will not absorb a large stock of pig iron through exchange dealings, but there is no real foundation for this doubt. The public will not carry unnegotiable storage receipts, just as the public would not carry petroleum stocks until they were put in proper shape; but, as soon as these stocks were represented by exchange certificates the public quickly absorbed thirty-six million barrels, and carried it without any depressing effect, and that same public will carry all the surplus pig iron that can be accumulated in this country under the "warrant system."

More than one-fifth of the entire wealth of the United States today is invested in the carriage of property represented by certificates. The addition of stocks, bonds and certificates on the New York Stock Exchange alone averages about four hundred millions per annum. It is really the only shape into which property is put in which the money may be said to seek the property. There is no reason to doubt that this class of money owners will absorb all

the surplus iron that is represented by negotiable exchange certificates. They have absorbed grain, petroleum, provisions, etc. The actual expense of carriage to the investor on pig iron is about one-fourth what it is on all these other great staples. It is this feature that has tended largely to make pig iron warrants the favorite speculative commodity in Great Britain for many years.

We have had no such violent fluctuations in price of iron during the last ten years as we had during the thirty years previous for the reason that we have had no such violent and long-continued panics and the cost of iron is permanently lower; but the moderate revival in business in 1889 and 1895 caused an advance of 75 per cent. to 80 per cent., and these ruinous fluctuations will continue until large surplus stocks are carried.

This "warrant carriage" not only is a benefit to the trade during seasons of business activity, but is of equal benefit in another way during seasons of depression,—by absorbing the surplus as it is made, thus enabling the furnaces to continue in blast, without overloading and depressing the consumers' market, whereas, without this system, the furnaces go out of blast in about the proportion that the consumers cease to buy. We have had an illustration of this during the last few months.

In the Shenango and Mahoning valley, where the "warrant system" had not been adopted, there were, in January, twenty-two furnaces in blast, nineteen of which had gone out of blast by Aug. 15. In the Alabama and Tennessee district, where the "warrant system" had been adopted by most of the furnace companies, there were, in January, thirty-two furnaces in blast, only seven of which had gone out of blast by Aug. 15. In fact, every furnace company in the southern district which had adopted the system was not only able to keep its furnaces in blast at the time of greatest depression, but was able to sell, through exchange warrants, all its surplus stock at satisfactory prices.

An effort to force off 10,000 tons in the first-named district during the depression in August resulted in only a small sale, at \$1.50 per ton below quotations, whereas, in the southern district, where the system had been adopted, 50,000 tons were easily sold by warrant, at the same time, on a concession of ten cents per ton, followed by a sale of another 50,000 tons at a substantial advance.

The conditions in these two districts were very different, but this does not affect the point we wish to illustrate, namely, that the previous introduction of the "warrant system" in the south had created a trade for southern warrants which quickly absorbed all the surplus iron as soon as the demand from the consumers ceased, a condition wholly lacking in the valley district.

A prominent iron master of Great Britain recently said, in reply to a question as to the usefulness of the "warrant system" to producers and consumers in Great Britain:

"They simply could not get along without it. It is a necessary adjunct to the iron business. Consumers and dealers who desired to make prices on large lots of manufactured iron and steel for long future delivery would be obliged to take a large risk of the market, if it were not for the 'warrant system.' As it is, they can always protect themselves on these bids by purchases of warrants. Then, from the producer's point of view, furnace companies having in their yards a large stock of iron, or a large stock of raw material, if they anticipate a decline in the market, can telegraph to Glasgow and sell ten thousand or twenty thousand tons by warrants within a few minutes, without affecting the price more than one or two pennies, whereas, if they attempted to sell a like amount of iron to consumers they might be a week in doing it, and would depress the consumers' market as many shillings as they would penance by selling on the warrant market."

The general adoption of exchange dealings in pig iron would enable the producers to market all their surplus product in times of depression, without undue lowering of prices.

The accumulation of large surplus stocks through this means would not prevent a reasonable advance in prices in seasons of large demand, but would prevent the enormous advances which quickly hamper and eventually paralyze great enterprises.

"Stability of value is the safeguard of the producer and consumer alike."

The "sound money league" of New York gathered about the banquet board the other night to celebrate the victory of the "honest dollar" in the great election contest of this year. Among the oratorical attractions provided to make the event memorable was the eloquent Bourke Cockran. It may be presumed that the wine flowed freely, for when Mr. Cockran spoke he unboomed himself with a freedom that rendered a portion of his remarks rather unpalatable to many of his hearers, these constituting the very large portion of the club's membership who believe in protection. Said Mr. Cockran: "I am tired of masquerading as a tariff reformer. I am a free trader, and I have donned political disguises for the last time." The curious may feel like enquiring when Cockran went on a political excursion in disguise the last time. But whatever the true answer to such a query might be, it is plain that he would be a misfit in McKinley's cabinet, and that there was nothing behind the talk of having him invited to a seat therein. Fancy President McKinley naming a free trader for a place in the circle of his confidential advisors!

A FARMER in the southern part of the state planted a lot of turnips on the day the St. Louis convention was held and named one hill McKinley. Last week on the day after election he pulled up a 20-pound turnip, remarking that it was evidence of prosperity as it had come from the McKinley hill planted on convention day.—Menominee County Journal.

The editor of our Menominee contemporary may be an authority on political matters but he assuredly is not on farming, or he would have known that turnips are not "planted" or grown in "hills."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

ONLY. Only an envelope stamped and sealed. As a thousand envelopes are, That the busy mail clerks daily wield And brand with the government seal. (And little the weary postman guessed, As he handed it in through the door, What slumbering thoughts would be waked in my breast. By the missive he lightly bore. And yet it is so, and the old thoughts rise As they oft' have—so often before— And pour from my bosom a torrent of sighs As I scan the envelope o'er.

For ah, 'twas a delicate girlish hand That fashioned this dainty address, And often my eyes have tenderly scanned The marks of her pen's caress. And well may my warm sighs drench the air, For do I not know that she—She who is gentle and young and fair—Has been thinking and dreaming of me. And it matters not—but I'll mention it here. Though some might have kept it still—That the maid in my laundryman's young cashier, And the missive an unpaid bill.

—Chicago News.

BLUFFED THE TICKET SELLER.

How a Young Man Got a Pasteboard Stamped at a Railway Office. Railroad managers make a fine pretense of opposing the ticket brokers. In some states they have been instrumental in having laws enacted intended to squelch the scalpers by making their business illegal. As a matter of fact, the broker is one of the best aids in securing business passenger agents have, and ordinarily they will do a little better for a scalper than for a person who wishes a ticket for his own use. Once in awhile, however, when excursion tickets are being sold at a particularly low rate, the railroads do not wish the brokers to have the tickets at all. Then they surround the handling of the pasteboard with what they consider safeguards sufficient to prevent the brokers getting a slice of the pie. But the brokers never miss a good thing, and the regular travelers make it easy for the efforts of the railroads to be frustrated.

A Pittsburgh woman took advantage of one of the cheap excursions to Niagara falls recently to pay a visit to relatives in Buffalo. The return portions of the ticket were made good only when stamped by the agent of a certain road at the falls. The visitor did not wish to limit her stay in Buffalo to the time for which the ticket was good. So a few days before it expired she had it taken to a ticket broker, who gave her one of later date in exchange for it. A few days before she was ready to come home her grandmother, an innocent old lady, went to the falls to have the ticket stamped. "Please stamp this ticket," she said to the clerk. "Where did you get this ticket, madam?" demanded the clerk, in his gruffest tones. "Why we got it from Mr. Blank in Buffalo," was the naive reply. "Sorry, madam, but this ticket is no good," declared the clerk. "Mr. Blank has no right to sell these tickets." "Oh, but you must stamp it," protested the old lady. "It's for my granddaughter, and she must have it to go to Pittsburgh." But the clerk did not care anything for the old lady's granddaughter, and he said so. She returned to Buffalo in great trepidation, and was met with a merry laugh by her sons-in-law. "Give me the ticket," said one. "I'll get it stamped." "Where did you get this ticket?" asked the man at the falls, in the same gruff manner he had used toward the old lady. "Can't you read?" was the interrogative reply. "Give me the ticket and I'll read it to you, if you are not able to do so." "Well, when did you get it?" "It's dated. See for yourself." "It's your place to tell me," said the clerk. "Now, see here, if you aren't going to stamp the ticket give it back to me, and I will see if there is not a means of making you perform your duty," and the ticketholder made a great bluff at being indignant. The bluff worked and the ticket was stamped without more ado. All of which shows the value of knowing how.—Pittsburgh Post.

More Men Than Women.

There are 1,500,000 more of the "male sex" than of the female in the United States. Yet people persist in talking of "the excess of women in this country" just because there are some thousands more women than men in Massachusetts. Or is it because of the excess of the female population in England that this notion prevails regarding the land of the free? We inherit a good many ideas from the English for-bears which really do not fit us at all.—Boston Transcript.

You may get over that slight cold all right, but it has left its mark on the membranes lining your throat. You are liable to take another cold and the second one will hang on longer than the first. Scott's Emulsion is not an ordinary cough specific, but it is "the ounce of prevention." It builds up the system, checks inflammation and heals inflamed membranes. "Slight" colds never bring serious results when it is promptly taken. Book on the subject free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.



As first ill-health creeps up slowly, but at last it comes at a gallop and the rider is death. Of all known forms of ill-health and disease, consumption is the most insidious. Its approach is slow and stealthy. But at the last death comes with a rush. Consumption has been frequently pronounced incurable. It is not. It may be stopped—warded off—at almost any stage. But if the sufferer neglects to take the proper remedy in the proper way, death is swift and certain. Consumption like almost all manner of disease has its inception in a trio of all-embracing disorders. They are "imperfect digestion," "irregular bowels," and "impure blood." They are triplets. One is dependent for existence upon the other. Cure one, cure all. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all known remedies for this disorder. It corrects disordered digestion, invigorates the liver, regulates the bowels, makes the blood pure and the nerves strong. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the muscles firm and springy. It soothes and invigorates the nerves. It tones up body and brain. It cures ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. He treated my disease but failed to do me any good, and I fell away to go pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and thank God and you, I began to improve. When I began taking the 'Discovery' my weight was 80 pounds and now I weigh 140 pounds and have only taken two bottles. I cannot say too much about the medicine. My husband is one of the happiest men in the world. He says I look younger than I did the first time he ever saw me, and that was fifteen years ago. Well, doctor, I am a well woman, and do all of my household, tend to my fowls and cow and do some work in the garden. It is a miracle that I am cured." Health and happiness formed a partnership in the garden of Eden. It has never been dissolved. You cannot have one without the other. Constipation is the usual cause of ill-health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They cure constipation. One is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

THE PALACE LIVERY AND SALES STABLES, MARQUETTE, MICH.

* FOR SALE *

A number of CUTTERS AND SLEIGHS

all in good shape and cheap; also a number of sets of single and double harness, and other articles that may be found in a first-class livery stable.

JOSEPH FAY, ADMINISTRATOR, Marquette, Mich.

For Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in Head



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 25 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.

FIREWOOD,

Hardwood (dry or green) 4 ft. or cut to any length desired and split.

DRY PINE SLABS,

4 ft. or cut to any length desired and split. Orders may be left at A. S. Westlake's store.

F. W. READ & CO.

Bell and Marquette Co. Telephone. (11-5-14)

TIME TABLE NO. 11.

Manistique Railway.

Grand Marais, Seney, Germfak.

Main trains will run as follows: Daily except Sunday, subject to change without notice, to take effect Oct. 11th, 1896.

Table with columns: Mill Time, Stations, Time. Rows include Grand Marais, Seney, Germfak, and various intermediate stations.

CONNECTIONS.

Connections made at Seney with Duluth South Shore & Atlantic trains for Marquette, Houghton, Duluth, Chicago and all points west and north-west. Also, at Seney, with D. S. & A. trains for Sault Ste. Marie, St. Ignace, Detroit, Boston, New York, Washington and all points east and south. The Manistique Railway passes through a new and heavily timbered region and affords access to the best hunting grounds and fishing streams to be found this side of the far North and West. WM. GRANT, Asst. Sup. CHAS. O'CONNOR, Train Dispatcher. JOHN MELLEY, Asst. Sup. J. F. ORISHOLA, Gen. F. & P. Agent.

Liver ILLS

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparil.

Get Your Christmas Gifts Free

Many thousand dollars worth of valuable articles suitable for Christmas gifts for the young and old, are to be given to smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco. You will find one coupon inside each

two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.



The Haas Brewing Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859. Houghton, Mich.

Recently equipped and expanded to the largest and most modern brewing plant in the upper peninsula. Capacity, 200 bbls per day.

Fine Table Beer Our Specialty.

A. PELTO,

HANCOCK'S POPULAR PRICED TAILOR.

Next to Northwestern Hotel

FALL GOODS

ALL IN

Choice Materials, Low Prices and Perfect Workmanship.

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.'S ASSIGNED

Stock of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Traps, Carts, Wagrans, Etc. (500 different style vehicles).

200 sets of double and single driving harness. Large stock of Robes, Blankets and Whips. 100 Ohio High Grade Bicycles.

Everything in the large branch house at Detroit, Mich. will be offered to the public for the next 60 days, at 50c to 60c on the Dollar. Call or write before this fine stock is all sold.

H. B. EDWARDS, Agent, 243 and 245 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HOWLAND & CO.

BANKERS and BROKERS,

AMES BUILDING,

BOSTON, - - - MASS.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Orders executed for Cash or Margin in Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions listed on the Boston New York and Chicago Exchanges.

A Delicate Position

for the young man to be in, but then his judgment is good. If it is as good in selecting his beer, he will surely order the

SUPERIOR STOCK,

brewed by the BOSCH BREWING CO., Lake Linden, Mich. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Copper Stocks.

Send for Telegraphic Code

COPPER COUNTRY

Business Directory.

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

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

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

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

J. W. SPEAR,

Manager of the HOUGHTON AND LAKE LINDEN

BOARD OF TRADE.

BROKER IN

Grain, Provisions and Stocks.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.

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

Plate Glass

WM. REID, Local Manager PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO. Dept. 125 to 128 Canal St., PITTSBURGH, PA. Do you know that Plate Glass will add 10 per cent to the appearance of your property, and only a price on the spot? No other one feature is so important. When in want of Glass get our prices.

1,000 bushels of grain and upward on one cent margin or more. \$95 will buy 100 bbls. of pork. If you have only \$25 to spare, and would like to make more, mail it to me. Do not fail to take advantage of these low prices. A number of my customers make ten times the amount invested in one month.

Houghton, - - - Mich.

CHARLTON, GILBERT & DEMAR

ARCHITECTS,

MARQUETTE, MICH.

1st National Bank Bldg. 6-19-11 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Copper Country Department

Victims of Diphtheria.

William, the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson of Hancock, succumbed to the dreaded diphtheria Saturday night. The deceased for the past five years had been employed at the grocery store of J. S. Stringer, and was held in the highest esteem by everyone with whom he came in contact. His death is a sad loss to his parents, who have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, Rev. J. E. Riley of the Congregational church officiating.

The three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Lean of Calumet died Saturday from diphtheria. The infant child of the family is ill with the same disease.

Rothschilds in the Deal.

The sale of the Heron, Isle Royale and Grand Portage copper mining properties at Lake Superior has been consummated through the agency of Nathaniel F. Leopold of Chicago, who had an option on the various properties. At the least, the intending purchasers have put up a large forfeit and have until Dec. 15 to examine titles. The names of the purchasers are not known, but the Rothschilds are believed to be connected in some way with the deal. Nothing can be done further than the unwatering of the mines this winter. If the properties are worked on a scale commensurate with their greatness, the mines with modern equipments and ways of working should pay handsomely.—Boston Transcript.

Contractor Penor Missing.

Alex Penor of Grover, who had the contract of unloading the boats of the Union Transit company at all Portage lake points and also the contract for unloading the coal vessels arriving at the new Tamarack coal dock, has not been seen since Saturday though every effort has been made to locate him by his employees, many of whom he is indebted to for wages. Penor received a settlement from the Tamarack Mining company Thursday and also from Agent Otersson of the Union Transit company Friday afternoon. His financial affairs are said to be in bad shape.

Death of Mrs. Christ Zimmer.

Mrs. Christ Zimmer, an old and respected resident of Hancock, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease. Mrs. Zimmer arose about 4 a. m., and while lighting the fire fell to the floor, expiring immediately. A husband and family of adult children survive her. The funeral will probably take place tomorrow from the German Lutheran church.

Diphtheria Scare.

Hancock was considerably worked up yesterday on account of the sudden deaths from diphtheria, and the fact that several cases still exist. A meeting of the council was called for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to consult with the health officer with a view of doing something to stamp out the disease.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Lowell, Admitted the Genius in It More Than the Moral.

It was the opinion of James Russell Lowell, says Charles Dudley Warner, in the Atlantic, that the anti-slavery element in Uncle Tom and Dred stood in the way of a full appreciation, at least in her own country, of the remarkable genius of Mrs. Stowe. Writing in 1859, he said: "From my habits and the tendency of my studies I cannot help looking at things purely from an aesthetic point of view, and what I valued in Uncle Tom was the genius, and not the moral." This had been his impression when he read the book in Paris, long after the whirl of excitement produced by its publication had subsided, and far removed by distance from local influences. Subsequently, in a review, he wrote: "We felt then, and we believe now, that the secret of Mrs. Stowe's power lay in that same genius by which the great successes in creative literature have always been achieved—the genius that instinctively goes to the organic elements of human nature, whether under a white skin or a black, and which disregards as trivial the conventions and fictitious notions which make so large a part both of our thinking and feeling. . . . The creative faculty of Mrs. Stowe, like that of Cervantes in 'Don Quixote,' and of Fielding in 'Joseph Andrews,' overpowered the narrow speciality of her design, and expanded a local and temporary theme with the cosmopolitanism of genius."

Queer Church Spire.

One of the most eccentric church spires is that of the parish church (All Saints) of Chesterfield, with its curious spire, 228 feet high, and 64 feet off the perpendicular. Whichever way the observer looks at this curious spire it appears to bulge out in that direction.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Milwaukee Fair, San Francisco

COPPERDOM BREVITIES.

J. D. Looney of Hancock, who had been taking a course in short hand in New York, arrived home Sunday evening and will be found today occupying a position in the law office of Gray & Looney, Houghton.

The entertainment given by the members of the Young Men's Catholic Institute of Hancock Saturday evening was a most enjoyable one. The various numbers of the program were happily rendered and received most hearty applause. Luncheon was also served.

W. E. Harkens, one of Hancock's tonsorial artists, has just concluded extensive improvements in his parlors. Among other changes are a new hardwood floor and an entire remodeling of the bath rooms. His parlors rank among the finest in the city.

The ladies auxiliary of the Hancock Y. M. C. A. will give a social in the association building on Friday evening of this week. Everybody is invited to come and enjoy a good social time. Ten cents admission will be charged and ten cents for refreshments, which will be served in the auditorium of the building. Make no other engagements for this evening but reserve it for this social.

TOO CLEVER CHILDREN.

There is Danger in Overstoring the Youthful Mind.

Never allow children to use their brains too much, for if they do so the result is often very serious. Some children are naturally ambitious, and will strain every nerve, as it were, so that they may have the honor and glory of being at the top of their class in school, and in this they are unwisely encouraged by their parents, whose vanity is so great for their offspring that they wish them to outshine their little contemporaries, quite careless or oblivious of the fact that undue precocity has to be paid dearly for later on.

Many children, without being ambitious, have an insatiable thirst for knowledge, which is the result of an abnormally developed brain. In these cases, instead of being encouraged to learn, children should be kept back as much as possible, and encouraged to play out of doors, and to do everything that will give the active little brain rest, for you may depend upon it, whether you wish it or not, the child's mind will work harder a great deal for it, in asking the why and the wherefore of all it sees around it in the wonderful world.

I have heard it said that "blessed is the mother who is content to have a stupid baby," and I believe it is really true. How seldom, though, is a mother content to have a baby without any sort of little tricks to show off to her friends. What a pleasure it is to her to hear people say what a wonderfully clever child hers is, when at a few months old it can point to grandpapa's picture on the wall, or can play "pat-a-cake." Or, later on, how supremely delighted the parents are when their little girl or boy lips out "John Gilpin," or some other nursery tale in verse. Poor deluded people. Can they not see that these performances are about on the level with the talking of a tame parrot, and that in order to gratify their parental vanity the child's mental capacity is being overtaxed and weakened?

Recently a friend of mine brought her baby to see me, and she gave a good example of parental vanity. She told me that her doctor considered her baby so excitable and clever for a child of his age that he was to be kept back as much as possible. She then put him down on the floor to crawl about, and gave him a number of little colored balls, and told him to give me a red one, then a blue one, then two, then three balls, just to show his cleverness.

It seems to me positively wicked to force the brains of infants, and if I had my will no child should be made to learn even the alphabet till it was at least five years old. In the first years of life a child has quite enough to occupy its brain in learning about the things it sees around it. Take care then not to let the mental growth get ahead of the physical, or your child will be handicapped in later life by weakness either of body or brain, or perhaps both.—Home Notes.

Richard—"They say that kissing is dangerous. Do you believe it?" Robert—"It is when any third person happens to see you. It is more than likely if that woman over there had not been witness to a transaction of that kind, I should not have been her son-in-law."—Boston Transcript.

Counsel for the Defense—"You have heard the testimony of Mr. Brown for the prosecution. Now, did you ever hear Mr. Brown's reputation for truth and veracity questioned?" Witness—"Not directly; but he has a baby at his house, he owns a dog and rides a bicycle, and he is an amateur fisherman." Counsel—"That will do, sir." Counsel for the prosecution—"We do not care to cross-examine the witness, your honor."—Boston Transcript.

GREAT SALES

proves the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES.

A Good Investment.

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.

ELY BROTHERS, 49 Warren St., New York City.

Insuffered from Catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clarke, 341 N. 1st Ave., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Robespierre was in love with Eleanor Duplay, and during the bloodiest days of the revolution spent his evenings with her and her mother. "You would think him a priest," she wrote; "he reads us poetry and the Bible."

—Rev. J. C. Edwards, England's champion begging letter writer, has just died at the age of 82. He was rector of an out-of-the-way parish and had a wooden leg. On the wooden leg and the poverty of his cure he drew a comfortable income from the charitable for nearly half a century.

—Russia has 503,000,000 acres of forests. In Sweden and Norway the forest area covers 62,000,000 acres; in Austria, 45,000,000 acres; in Germany, 34,000,000 acres; in Turkey, 25,000,000 acres; in Italy, 14,000,000 acres; in Switzerland, 1,700,000 acres; in France, 22,000,000 acres; in Spain, 8,000,000 acres, and in Great Britain, 3,000,000 acres.

—In the intervals between lynchings, tenderness toward animals is being encouraged in Texas. A Galveston alderman who was so shocked at a dog catcher's method of final resort that he induced the common council to ordain that captured dogs must be asphyxiated, has now declared himself about to establish a prevention of cruelty society.

—The Buffalo board of aldermen voted the other day to grant an appropriation of \$1,000 for the entertainment of the American Association for the Advancement of Science during the meeting of that body there. But the councilmen promptly killed the measure, the sentiment being that, though the scientists would be more than welcome the city government could not afford to establish such a precedent.

—A correspondent living in Peking, China, writes: "The emperor's real mother died last Friday, after an illness of several weeks. If his adopted mother, the empress dowager, wife of the emperor Tung Chih, had died the whole nation would be in mourning, and the unpleasant sight of shaven heads would be universal. As it is, the woman who has given birth to an emperor will be interred with only the ceremonies due to the wife of a prince, and will be unmoored by the nation."

WHALE'S FROLIC.

Water Blown Upon Frightened Boatmen and Their Craft Pursued.

Two men in a row boat fought for their lives amidst a school of ten whales the other day off Newport beach. The men were camping at Newport, and had gone out for a fishing trip in a rowboat. Having found a good fishing ground, they were pulling in yellow-tail and barracouda rapidly, when suddenly what appeared to be an island arose from the water alongside the boat. The swell nearly capsized the little craft, and the terror-stricken men fell to bailing her out, realizing as they worked that they had had a visit from a whale. No sooner had they emptied the boat of water than they had a similar experience on the other side, and this time a sweep of a whale's tail nearly shivered their boat.

All about them, soon, were whales, spouting water over the sportsmen, toying dangerously with their boat and having lots of fun. The great creatures were apparently in a good-natured mood, for they resented no familiarity, such as having the men poke them with an oar to push the boat from too close proximity. They showed a most distressing curiosity about the little vessel and its contents, however, and the shouts of the men had no effect toward driving them away.

For half an hour the two riversiders, expecting each moment to be killed by a smash from the tail of one of the mammoth animals, maneuvered about, trying to escape; but no sooner did they pull a few hundred feet away than the whales followed, and the contest commenced anew. The men kept frantically working for shore, and at last got so close that the whales gave up the chase. At times during the adventure the occupants of the boat could have touched the whales with their hands, and the big ocean denizens appeared to take a mischievous delight in spouting water all over the hapless mariners.

When the men reached shore they were very much exhausted, and were bruised all over as a result of being thrown about in their boat.—Los Angeles Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

A QUEER INCUBATOR.

One That Is Used to Hatch Out Microbes for Experimental Purposes.

A firm in Regent street, London, makes a business of hatching out artificial birds, chickens and the like, and the incubators adapted for their various purposes are lined up against the sides of the long room. They also take infants that are prematurely born and by keeping them in a certain and unvarying temperature, and giving them proper nourishment, develop them into healthy and lusty babies.

Perhaps the strangest of all their many appliances for hatching living organisms is their biological incubator. Here are "cultivated" whole "colonies" of deadly microbes for purposes of bacteriological investigation and experiment.

The cholera bacillus, the scarlet fever micrococcus, the leprosy and tuberculosis bacilli and dozens of other varieties of these pestiferous little organisms propagate themselves in these forcing houses with marvelous rapidity. They are grown on small lozenge-shaped pieces of gelatine, and a fragment the size of a quarter suffices to maintain a "colony" of 80,000,000 of microbes.

This particular incubator is fastened by two locks of the latest design and most intricate construction; and, in view of the terrible results that might possibly follow from an unauthorized meddling with its grewsome contents, the precaution seems a wholly necessary one.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northwestern,

HANCOCK, MICH.

FRANK NEVILLE, Prop.

First-class in every respect. Steam Heat and Bath Rooms. Sample rooms in connection.

Rates—\$2 and \$2.50 per day. (10-14-11)

Northwestern Hotel

MICHIGAN, MICH.

MRS. D. McWILLAN, Proprietress.

Largest and best equipped hotel in the city; situated opposite depot; steam heat; fine sample rooms; charges reasonable. Special attention to commercial travelers and theatre companies. (4-30-11)

LAKE VIEW HOUSE

HANCOCK, MICH.

JAMES McKENNA, Prop.

This house has been thoroughly renovated and fitted with new furniture and is now opened to the public at \$1.50 per day. Centrally located and convenient to depot. Sample room in connection. (10-1-11)

Gallagher & Chesebro,

BROKERS,

Houghton and Hancock, Mich.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on the Chicago Board of Trade, for cash or on commission. Private wire connections. (11-16-11)

COAL.

Delaware, Lackawana & Western Anthracite.

Nickel Plate and Brier Hill Bituminous.

N. B. WALKER, J. D. SAUTERS & CO. Houghton, Mich. Cleveland, O. (4-30-11)

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. & 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 along Lowell, Office—JAGOH ROGERS, Saving Bank building, Shattuck St. For further particulars apply to

W. W. MANNING, Agent, Marquette

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway

THE Marquette ROUTE.

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

---Trains Leave Marquette---

For Montreal and the east daily and Lower Michigan daily, ex. Sunday.	3:45 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 Champlain and the G. M. & St. P. R. R. daily.	3:05 p.m.
For Republic, intermediate stations and Chicago via Sturgeon and the G. & N. W. R. 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 Marquette 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.

SILVER CAKE BASKETS Real Bargain Prices Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at HAMILL'S, THE JEWELER.

\$100 Diamond given away Jan. 1st, 1897.

WANTED-FOR RENT OR SALE.

WANTED-A girl for general housework. WANTED-A girl for general housework. 1037-On Third street, a pocketbook with some money and a D. S. & A. key check No. 2477.

WANTED-A competent cook. Enquire at 263 East Erie street. FOR RENT-House No. 115 East Hewitt avenue. Apply at Werner & son's Store.

FOR RENT-Store and room, corner Main and Third Sts. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office. FOR SALE-Lots 82 and 84, Front and Park Sts. Moore & Seng's addition.

FOR SALE-Choice building lots in Nester addition for sale cheap for cash, or on time at low rate of interest. FOR SALE-Cheap, house and lot 222 Park St., Palmer addition.

COAL AND WOOD-Will be sold at the following prices for cash: Hard coal, 4.00; Soft coal, 3.25; Cannel coal, 5.00; Hardwood dry, 16 in. split cord, 2.00; Dry Hemlock 4 ft. slabs per cord, 1.25.

FINE GROCERIES. If you would have an elegant appointed table come and see what I offer. No time to enumerate all the delicacies. My Motto: "The Best the Market Affords." Alex. I. McDonald, Cor. Third and Michigan Sts.

Wednesday evening, the now vacant store in the Opera House block will be no longer vacant. It is to be transformed into a large dining room, furnished and decorated by skillful hands, in colonial fashion.

CITY BREVITIES.

Weather forecast: Fair and slightly warmer; variable winds. Yesterday's temperature: 7 a. m., 1 degrees; 12 m., 5 degrees; 7 p. m., 1 degree; maximum, 8 degrees; minimum, 1 degree.

F. D. Mead of Escanaba was in town Monday. Henry Brett of Calumet was in the city yesterday. John F. Nester of Baraga was in the city yesterday.

Today being the first of the month is building and loan day. Carl Peterson, one of Republic's merchants did business here Monday. Wednesday evening Ahmed temple will hold its annual election of officers.

Captain York gave a Sault Ste. Marie aspirant a pilot's examination yesterday. F. W. Halsey of Lake Linden was here yesterday on a flying business trip.

The last day or two there has been quite a rush of people paying up water rates. D. C. Goodspeed, owner of the Goodspeed shoe store, will return to Ann Arbor today.

Dr. F. McD. Harkin returned home yesterday after an absence of nearly a week. F. P. Needham was down from Ishpeming Saturday to look after affairs at the laundry.

Miss Kittie O'Neil left Saturday night for Duluth, where she will make a three weeks' visit with friends. The little people of the Salvation Army will give an entertainment of songs and recitations Wednesday evening.

The cold snap has been the cause of a good many private water pipes freezing up. The city had no trouble with its pipes. A pleasant party of friends was entertained with cards last evening at the home of Conductor Dennis Gleason on Arch street.

Sault Ste. Marie's military company, the one which secured the charter of the old Marquette Rifles, was mustered in last Friday night. Friends of Captain White will be glad to know that his steamer, the Cumberland, rumored lost, has been heard from and is all right.

Criminal business has been a dead letter with the justices for several weeks back. The police have made remarkably few arrests. Mrs. Elmer Young leaves in a day or two to spend the winter with her parents in the lower peninsula.

BARKEE'S BICYCLE.

Barker is an old friend of mine, and this story is not told with any malicious intention. Not for the world would I do anything to rupture the bond of friendship which has existed between us for many years.

I have had a talk with Barker about it anyway, and he says he doesn't mind, provided I handle the thing in a neat and intelligent way, and do not exaggerate, which I shall certainly be very careful not to do.

Barker is employed in a bank during the day. He has never made it very clear to me just what the nature of his occupation is in that institution, but he can be seen at any time between the hours of ten and three seated on a high stool and waving a long black ruler.

I am informed that he uses the ruler once in awhile to draw lines with, and even puts down an occasional figure in a large book that is always open in front of him; but this is only here-say, and as I have promised to confine this narrative strictly to facts I would rather not make any positive statement about it.

But while it may be well to give some short insight into the nature of Barker's daily pursuits and the general tenor of his existence, it is by no means essential to the full comprehension of the events with which this story has to deal, as the scene is laid entirely after the set of sun, at which time Barker ceases to be an ordinary individual and becomes a bicycle fiend of the most desperate description.

Barker's bicycle is a machine of the most approved pattern, and equipped with all the latest appliances for securing speed, safety and grace. There was another point, however, on which he experienced great annoyance. He could never find a device which would exercise a sufficiently startling effect on pedestrians, and make them jump out of his way in as lively a manner as he would like.

"A bell ain't worth a cent, you know," he would say to me. "People are getting so used to hearing them that they don't pay any attention to them. I ran over three little boys, a dog and an old lady last week, and it's getting to be a nuisance."

I said I thought it was, and that I had no doubt the three little boys, the dog and the old lady also thought so. "It's an outrage," said Barker, "when a man can't go along the street without being tipped over by people who don't look where they are going. There ought to be a law against it. Now, what I want on my bicycle is some sort of a thing that will show people who go rushing around the streets at night that they don't own the whole town."

"I don't mind telling you, though," added Barker, "that it will take a pretty smart man to invent something that will fill the bill. You see, it has got to be something out of the ordinary run. The only way I can make them move now is to yell at them, and there's too much work about that."

"Well, Barker," said I, "I am not an extraordinarily smart man, but if yelling at them makes them move I can fix you." "How?" said Barker. "Carry a phonograph," said I.

Barker stood for a few moments in profound meditation. Then he slapped me on the back with every appearance of great enthusiasm. "Perkins," said he, "you're an inventive genius. Now, here I've been puzzling my brains for a month about this thing, and couldn't hit on a simple little scheme like that. I'll go and get a phonograph right away."

"There's one thing about it, Barker," said I, "and that is that phonographs cost a good deal of money." "What do I care for that?" said he. "I'd rather pay a hundred dollars than be constantly in danger from those reckless people."

One or two evenings after this I was crossing Howard avenue when I heard a voice-Barker's voice, but with an unfamiliar nasal twang about it-hallooing at me: "Look out, there!"

men comes along and shouting howls at him you'll go to jail. But Barker evidently thought that was all nonsense. He didn't care if it violated the whole council series from A to Izzard. He had got hold of an elegant thing, and was going to stick to it, and I was a gay sort of a man to recommend it to him and then advise him to give it up.

All this time the phonograph was talking in a tone of deep disgust to a heavy individual who was pedaling along in a leisurely way just in front of us, and who must have been stone deaf or he would certainly have clambered down and punched Barker's head.

Then I was initiated into the mysteries of the thing, and saw how, by pushing a small attachment down so that it rubbed on the front wheel, the mechanism of the phonograph was made to revolve, and it shouted out whatever was in it until the clamp was released. Barker said he had talked into it half a day, and it was evidently well supplied with a vocabulary.

By the time we got to the club-for we belong to a club, both of us-Barker was in a state of hilarious delight, and half of the dogs, children and old ladies in town were on the verge of frenzy. Of course, all the other fellows in the club had to learn all about it, and Barker pushed his machine around on the sidewalk and made the phonograph curse them and all their relatives to the tenth generation, which seemed to afford them the most unbounded pleasure.

As a fitting conclusion to the evening's entertainment we all went upstairs, and I regret to say that Barker, after placing the phonograph carefully on a table beside him, got as drunk as a lord, and talked and sang and shouted in a very scandalous and disgraceful way.

After it was all over I took him home and put him to bed, and while doing this he informed me in a maudlin and disconnected way that he was going out riding the next evening with the two Cutter girls, daughters of old man Coupon Cutter, one of the directors in the bank, and he wished I would happen to drop around and ride with the big one, so he could talk to the little one. He said that I was his only friend, and that he loved the little one. He did not love her in any ordinary way, either; but in a way in which no one ever loved before.

Now, I like Barker, and he is a friend of mine, and as a matter of course it was only common charity to help him in a case like that. So I gave him a lot of good advice about how to doctor his head in the morning, which he received with a very bad grace, and promised to be in the neighborhood of old Cutter's the next evening without fail.

III. I was a little late in getting off, and had hardly got within sight of the house on the following night when I met the two girls and Barker coming toward me. He seemed to be in high spirits, and was particularly jolly when they met me. I wanted to ask him about the phonograph, but hesitated to do so. He immediately mentioned the matter himself, however, and explained that the youngest Miss Cutter was infatuated with the thing, and had insisted on having it put on her bicycle, and that they all were anxiously waiting for something to get in the way so they could give it a trial. I afterward discovered that Barker had represented to them that the whole thing was his own idea, and they had declared that he was wonderfully ingenious.

We had gone about three blocks, Barker and "the little one" being in front, and the elder Miss Cutter and myself in the rear, when a man tried to cross the street in front of us. "Hooryay! grimme another drink!" said the phonograph in a ghastly counterfeit of Barker's voice.

The man gazed as in astonishment and fell into the gutter. Barker's machine wobbled violently, and I could see that his nerve had crumbled, while I felt a shiver along my own spine as I took in the situation. "Her golden hair was hanging down her h-h-hic-back!" sang the wretched instrument in Barker's well-known treble. Evidently the "little one" couldn't loosen the clamp.

Drops of sweat stood on Barker's brow and he tried to turn it off as a joke. "Funny, ain't it?" said he, "never can tell what it will say." "You're a liar!" screamed the phonograph. "Come long now an' pass the whisk."

I could see the "little one" turn pale, and the elder Miss Cutter was looking daggers at Barker. "Tra la la, tra la la, wow, wow, whoop-pee!" said the phonograph. "Say," it continued, in a confidential whisper, "I'm stuck on the-hic-prettiest-hic-girl!"

"Take it off!" growled Barker, making a lunge at the instrument, but his equilibrium was gone and he fell into an ignominious heap on the pavement. "Ho! ho! you're drunk!" shrieked the machine, derisively, as we darted on and left him.

All the best Chefs All the best Cooks RECOMMEND AND USE Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef All the best Grocers All the best Druggists OF AMERICA SELL IT. Because it's known everywhere as THE BEST. Genuine has the signature J. Liebig in blue on each jar.

Oak Tables and Stands... Cheap during this week only. 1 Solid Oak Stand, \$1.25 for \$.79. 1 " " " 1.50 " .95. 1 Solid Oak Center Table, 2.00 " 1.55. 1 " " " 2.50 " 1.90. 1 " " " 3.50 " 2.25. 1 " " " 5.00 " 3.45. This Sale Ends Saturday, Dec. 5th. Watch our advertisement each week for the bargains we will offer and remember these prices are only made for one week. Tonella & Johnson, Furniture, and Undertaking Rooms, 307 Front St.

EXTRA: SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AT THE VARIETY STORE. From now till Christmas wonderful selling in TOYS, SILVERWARE, FANCY CHINA AND LAMPS. You cannot afford to miss the chance to buy your TOYS and CHRISTMAS GOODS at half what you used to pay elsewhere. REMEMBER THE RIGHT PLACE. The Variety Store. J. A. MALHOT, Prop. COLES' BLOCK, THIRD ST., MARQUETTE.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW MARQUETTE FLOUR? Wedding Cake, XXXX Best. If Not, Why Not? "Ask For It." Choice Straight Star and Fancy. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

F. W. READ & CO., LUMBER. MILLS AT EAGLE MILLS AND MICHIGANME. 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. At our branch yards, Ishpeming, we carry a large stock of brick, fresh lime, fire brick, fire clay, adamant plaster and cement. Marquette office, Washington street, Telephone 41.

Flah, But- and Eggs, telephones, are, Out- loves, Tin- Etc., Etc. dealers in Liquors Tobacco. Gents ing Goods and Caps. ery, But- Butter- Patterns. Schlitz's (Wine) Extract. Organs, Music, Instruments. Meats and Eggs. and Fancy es, Provi- ain, Feed. and Fanc- es, Provi- ain, Feed. ies, Flour and Hay. at G. N. arquette hipping. Day. fee Day. Day. the reg- groceries class and attended. ren, f up- re re. pol- ed and action e, and d fur. -29-3tw). od. Brick aster, cement alt. AR. IAN LY CURE. ing Mem- e, caused and Indi- ed surely young, and marriage. mptoms of improve- ment. In- sta. They We give a each one package, pr by mail, to back free. Marquette, Mich., Ill. by gists.

Great Slaughter Sale OF OVERCOATS AND PEA JACKETS.

\$16.00 OVERCOATS FOR \$9.00
\$12.00 OVERCOATS FOR \$6.75
\$ 5.00 OVERCOATS FOR \$2.95

Other coats and Pea Jackets at the same proportion.

There never was a time when we were able to offer such bargains. Our stock will be cleaned out REGARDLESS OF COST. If you want a coat come to us and save from forty to fifty per cent.

F. BRAASTAD & CO.

SACRIFICE SALE

MERCHANDISE

Groceries, Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

and a full line of Lumbermen's supplies. These goods are all first-class and will be sold at Bed-Rock prices.

DON'T - FAIL - TO - CALL.

Store in LaLonde block, corner of Division and Pine Streets.

J. E. L'LONGE, Agent.

COAL!

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

GEO. E. FRENCH,

Dealer in all grades of Shingles, Cedar Posts, Stone Wood of all lengths, (hard and soft), Charcoal, Brick, Calcine, and Rock Plaster and Cements. Also agent for the H. O. Rose celebrated white Petoskey Lime; each barrel guaranteed genuine this is stamped H. O. Rose, Petoskey, Mich.

Mineral Range R. R.

Hancock & Calumet R. R. Change of time in effect SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1896.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, Time, and other details. Includes Lv Red Jacket, Ar Hancock, Ar Houghton, etc.

ISHPEMING Business Directory.

NICHOLS & DUHAIME Try our "Hemphreys" Cigar Makers. Try our "Hemphreys" Cigar Makers.

ISHPEMING STEAM LAUNDRY - First-class DRY, Needham Bros. Proprietors.

SELLWOOD & CO. Headquarters for fresh fruits and vegetables.

BOSCH BREWING CO. Try sample C. A. Pearce, Agt.

OLE WALSETH, Carriage and Pearl and Second St. Carriage Repository

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES: Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation, A. A. Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, B. B. - Distemper, Nasal Discharges, C. C. - Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia, D. D. - Colic or Gripes, Bellyache, E. E. - Miscarriage, Hemorrhages, F. F. - Urinary and Kidney Diseases, G. G. - Reproductive Diseases, H. H. - Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis, I. I. - Single Dottle (over 50 doses), \$1.00

Stable Case, with Specimen, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, \$7.00

Jan Veterinary Care Oil, \$1.00

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.

30¢ per vial, or 6 vials and large vial powder, for \$5.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

Hampton & Co.

Keep the best grades of WOOD AND COAL.

They were never better prepared to supply the trade promptly than this season.

Ishpeiming and Vicinity.

WILL ASK FOR EXEMPTION.

Church Properties Advertised for Sale for Delinquent Sewer Taxes.

Council Will Be Petitioned to Grant Them All Exemption from Payment of Same.

The advertised sale of some of the church properties of Ishpeiming for the non-payment of sewer taxes was the means of bringing the pastors and trustees of fourteen of the local churches together yesterday.

It appears that only two of the church societies have ever paid sewer taxes. These paid the first installment four years ago. When the representatives of these two societies called to settle the second installment they learned that none of the other church organizations had yet paid any sewer taxes, so they concluded to make no further payments on that account.

After a thorough discussion of the situation yesterday by the pastors and trustees present at the meeting, it was decided that each church society shall submit a petition to the city council, at the next regular meeting, asking that all the church organizations in the city be exempted from payment of sewerage taxes.

Rev. T. Cory-Thomas was instructed to have suitable headings for the petitions written up and supplied to the pastors of the different churches prior to the date of the next council meeting. The payment of the four installments of the sewer taxes would put quite heavily on the churches.

THE "PROFESSOR" HAS GONE.

A Picturesque Character of Ishpeiming Sent Across the Water.

That very familiar personage, "Professor" Richard Uren, has left Ishpeiming, probably never to return. His friends here got together and raised enough money to pay his passage to his native place in England.

On Saturday one of Ishpeiming's big-hearted citizens took Richard into a clothing store and bought him a complete new outfit, from overcoat down to shoes and stockings. When the "professor" got into the new togs he seemed to be as happy as a king.

May Resume Work Today.

The water in the Lake Angeline basin has been reduced so that operations will likely be resumed in the Cleveland Lake mine today. The big pump has been working steadily ever since the rain storm last week and now the water is down below the edge of the place where it broke through a few months ago.

A Useful Sign.

A few months ago a representative of the Battle Axe Plug Tobacco company presented John Connors, who has charge of the Nelson House bar, with a very attractive revolving tobacco sign.

Membership Increasing.

The membership of the Garfield club of this city is growing very rapidly. During last week over fifty new names were added to the roll.

At the regular monthly meeting of the club, to be held next Saturday evening, an entertainment, for which the committee in charge of the program is

Will Meet Here.

A meeting of the upper peninsula representatives-elect to the state legislature will be held in Ishpeiming on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock in the parlors of the Nelson House.

ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

Mrs. Richard Matthews has been quite ill the past few days.

C. J. Byrns went to Ontonagon on a business mission yesterday.

Frank Needham did business at Marquette yesterday. His brother Fred has gone to England on a visit to his parents.

Miss Nellie Donahoe got home yesterday from Milwaukee and Chicago, where she has been visiting friends the past week.

The arrangement committee for the dog race yesterday decided to hold the contest on the Saturday afternoon following Christmas.

A Lavasseur, who is conducting the barber business in the Murdoch building, is having the place fixed up quite comfortably for the winter.

The second year's equipment for the manual training department of the Ishpeiming High school has arrived and is now being put in place.

The Bancroft rink will be opened for the season tonight. There will, doubtless, be a large attendance, as there are a great many lovers of ice skating in the city.

Arnt Erickson, aged twenty-four years, died Saturday of pneumonia at his boarding place at the Salsbury location. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon.

The ore shipments from the mines here have been very light the past few days. Only a few more small lots will be forwarded to lake ports before the close of navigation.

Henry Losselyong came down from the copper country Sunday with the remains of his infant daughter, aged ten days, who died Saturday. The funeral was held yesterday.

A HOLE IN THE MOUNTAIN.

Wonders of a Cave Near Chattanooga That Puzzle Geologists.

"The most peculiar cave I ever saw," said a Chattanooga man to a Washington Star writer, "is on Raccoon mountain, near Chattanooga. It has never been explored, and no one really knows whether or not there is much of a cave. The Indians have several legends concerning it, and it is remarkable that no one has ever entered it. It was supposed by the Indians to be haunted, and there are some gruesome tales told about it. The only opening yet discovered is on top of the mountain. It has been sounded with a line of considerable length without finding a bottom to the chamber through the roof of which the opening exists. There is a constant roaring sound, like the wind sometimes makes. It does not seem like water, and is undoubtedly caused by air circulating in the immense hole in the mountain. There are no volcanic indications, and the cave is a puzzle to geologists."

Amused More Than Flattered.

A rather amusing story is told of Advocate Auret, one of the Johannesburg reform leaders. The advocate was on bail and was walking along Commissioner street, near the Rand stock exchange, with his wife, when he was familiarly addressed by a peculiarly disreputable-looking Kafir. The astonished advocate inquired of the grinning native the why and wherefore of the greeting, and expressed his impression that they had not met before. "Oh, yes, we have," retorted the imperturbable black, "we was in Pretoria jail together, baas, we was!" Mr. Auret felt more amused than flattered.

A Mixed Metaphor.

At one of the British university unions an orator declared that the British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell."

Two Lives saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at E. Farnham's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

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: Sand River, \$5.00; Ontonagon, \$7.50; Rock River, \$7.50; Au Train, \$7.50; Munising Junction, \$7.50; Westport, \$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 (4-24-1f)

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

MISS POPE'S PREDICTION.

BY SARAH B. SCARBOROUGH.

"What do you suppose Luviny Gordon's going to do now?" was Miss Pope's good morning greeting, as she suddenly appeared in Miss Myers' sitting-room.

"Don't know." The brisk tailorress snipped off a thread with her teeth and pushed forward a chair as she said this, in her usual comprehensive way.

"It'd take a steam-injun to keep up with Luviny's doings," she added, as Miss Pope dropped into the seat with a mournful shake of her pretty gray-brown front curls.

"Well, if Injuns can keep up with her, she'll get kept up with, for she's coming home with a tribe on 'em, only they're live ones."

"She ain't!" exclaimed Miss Myers.

"Yes, she is. I've just got the letter." "What won't that girl do next? First she up and had a lot of contrarybands here, and some of 'em were contrary enough, too; then she turned your old farm into a playground for a whole lot of city poor children, and last year she had the crookedest lot of sewing-girls from some 'sweating factory,' she called it—and they were crooked, and looked as if they'd been sweated till they were peaked and thin as shadows; and now—what are you going to do about it, L'rilly Pope?"

"Why, just what I always do, I s'pose," she resignedly answered. "I could see some sense in the other doings before she got through, but there ain't a grain in this, Injuns!" she continued, with spirit. "What can a body do with savages? If I ever felt like putting my foot down, it's right now."

"Why don't you, then?" "There's no time!" she groaned. "Luviny never gives a body time to put their foot down. They're coming to-night; and this isn't the last of it. Mark my words: if Luviny Gordon brings them redskins here, you'll be mightily shocked before fall. I shall certainly be scalped; and"—she lowered her voice—"when that happens, M'liss, remember I've always said you're to nurse that spare-room feather-bed for nursing me with the fever."

"And it made my hair stand up to sit and hear her predict that so calmly," said Miss Myers, as she related this conversation to subsequent callers, "for Miss Pope's predictions are sure's can be. I never did envy her for only two things—knowing things ahead so, and that pretty head of hair she's got. And that feather bed does make three," she added, reflectively. "I don't hope anything'll happen, but it wouldn't be strange if I had that bed before fall. Injuns are so treacherous!"

Luviny arrived that night with her charges—three Indian boys ranging from 14 to 16 years of age. Their appearance was a surprise to the North Parton people who had gathered to meet them at the little station. It was more—it was a disappointment as well.

"It certainly isn't treating us squarely!" grumbled old Mr. Brooks, as Luviny, with a pleasant nod to all, briskly looked after the baggage, and led the trio of stolid-faced youths to the wagon where the hired man awaited them. "No procession, nor no paint nor feathers. Looks 's if Luviny intended to deceive us."

"Luviny'd ought to know North Parton folks better," said Miss Myers. "We didn't aim to be dead set against the savages, but bringing 'em here disguised like civilized beings ain't the thing. Its imposition and looks to me like treachery, and Miss Pope's got grounds for her prediction."

It was too bad; but Luviny did not know that the people were disappointed as she saw her charges safely in the wagon, and nodded good-naturedly again to those watching her.

Miss Pope received them with solemn resignation, and that night she heard Luviny's plans concerning them with the same subdued spirit, only sighing as she whispered:

"Well, I hope you'll live to carry out these plans, if you're set on 't. As for me, I know I haven't got long to stay here, but I must say I ain't ever thought that when I went, it'd be by scalping!"

"Why, Aunt Pope, what do you mean?" exclaimed Luviny.

"Luviny, you've never been an Injun, even if you have lived a whole year among 'em. A leopard can't change his spots, and it's Injun nature to scalp when there's anything to scalp, and it's 'borne in on me that mine'll go before fall. But it's right to protect yourself, and I've got double locks on the doors, and the Injuns must sleep in the wood-house chamber."

So they slept there, while Luviny cheerily laughed at her aunt's fears, and kept the boys busy about the farm until Jake, the hired man, lost his qualms concerning them.

"The redskins are proper nice boys," he observed at the shop one day, "only it seem 's if they'd ought to have Injun names, instead of being Joe and Edward and John. But Miss Pope, she's so set against 'em that Luviny's going to see about sending 'em to the school where they were going to be sent in the fall."

"And I don't wonder. I've noticed L'rilly's hair's getting grayer in front, and I guess Luviny's kind of shaky of 'em herself. Talk about civilizing Injuns and sending 'em to school! Better send 'em to—Halifax!" Miss Myers contemptuously ended.

The day before Luviny had set to take the boys away, she said to Jake: "They'll have to go, and you may as well take us to the station in the morning."

"Can't, anyway, to-morrow," he replied decidedly. "That hay's got to come in before it gets a soaking. It's the sewing-bee at Miss Myers', to-morrow, too, and Miss Pope isn't going to lose her scalp in that time, especially if she's with the women."

So the departure was deferred one day, and Luviny went to the sewing-

bee, leaving her aunt to finish the baking before she came.

"That wopple-sided Spot-on-the-Posee Joe's up in the woods, and the other two 're with Jake, so I ain't afraid but I'll get over to Miss Myers' when the bread gets out," she had said, in urging Luviny not to wait for her.

Time passed rapidly, and the afternoon was wearing away, but still Miss Pope had not made her appearance at the sewing-bee.

"Luviny, are the Injuns there yet?" some one questioned suggestively.

"Oh, yes; but really, it is 't too absurd to fear those boys. Aunt's baking has kept her."

"Luviny Gordon!" Miss Myers rushed in wild and breathless. "L'rilly said so, and it's come—she's scalped!" "What!" shrieked the chorus.

"I saw it myself! That wopple-legged Joe's waving it out there, and just dancing a war-jig with his jibberish! We'll all come next!"

Luviny turned slightly pale, and rushed out of the back door. There was Joe, gesticulating excitedly while he waved a handful of gray-brown hair that all instantly recognized. At sight of Luviny he dashed off, beckoning her to follow.

"You aren't going to let him lead you into an ambush and scalp you, too, Luviny Gordon?" screamed Miss Myers to Luviny, who was hurrying after the boy; but, getting no reply, she valiantly seized the hoe and hurried after her, the others following in affright in her wake.

"What has happened?" cried Luviny, as she reached the spring well in the back field where Jake and Edward and John were lifting a body clothed in Miss Pope's unmistakable black silk.

"I should think you could see for yourself!" came in testy tones from the body, which stood rigidly erect as Miss Pope herself was set upon her feet and stood glaring at the crowd about her.

"Of course we can, and you aren't dead yet!" cried Miss Myers. "Why don't you tie 'em up?" she exclaimed to Jake.

"No, I ain't dead," snapped Miss Pope, "but it's a miracle I ain't—nothing less!"

"I should say!" Miss Myers returned, staring at her in amazement. "And your scalp gone, too!" she faintly said.

"What!" Miss Pope's hand went to her head. "Gracious! What did they—"

"I no take it!" "Jes reached out to her a mass of gray-brown hair, and gazed in awe as she caught it and clapped it upon her head.

"Well, you know it now, if you didn't before!" she said, sharply, as she defiantly faced her astonished neighbors. "It's a false front!"

"Land of the living! And it ain't your scalp!" Miss Myers dropped the hoe, with more disappointment in her tones than she was aware of.

"No 'tain't! Scalps don't come off with your bonnet!" Miss Pope retorted. Turning to Jake, she cried out: "If you don't have that old trap of a well fixed before night, I'll give you your walking papers to-morrow!"

The matter was explained. Miss Pope had undertaken to cross to her neighbor's by the well-lot, and an incautious step upon an old board had led her down into its depths. Luckily she fell only a portion of the distance, where she was caught across some boards which had previously fallen in. Her screams had failed to reach her busy neighbors' ears, but the boys, returning to the house, had heard her, and Edward's strong arms held her up while John hurried after Jake, and Joe rushed for Luviny with the strange object in his hand—for which he could not account until he saw its ready adaptability.

"And so the Injuns aren't gone yet, Jake says?" Miss Myers remarked inquiringly, as she dropped into Miss Pope's a few days later.

"No, and they ain't going," Miss Pope replied.

"Well, I am surprised! You know what you said," she ventured to observe.

"Well, yes; and you know they say truth's to be found at the bottom of a well, but I didn't have to go 's far down as that for it. I don't forget that those boys saved my life, and Luviny's right—Injuns can be civilized!"

"But, Miss Pope, you said—"

"Yes, I know, and it's all come out so, hasn't it? I said you'd be mightily shocked before fall, and you will be if you ain't, for the boys are going to have a home here till they get through school; and I said you'd find me scalped, and you did, didn't you?"

"And I couldn't say another word about her predicting," Miss Myers informed her hearers, as she spread the news through North Parton. "And I don't envy her a mite now—especially as I've got the feather-bed."—Youth's Companion.

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Mining Journal Directory of * NEGAUNEE * BUSINESS MEN. M. C. QUINN, Dry Goods, Cloaks and Millinery. WOLLNER & ELLIOTT, Furniture, Kirkwood Block. MITCHELL BROS., Staple and Fancy Groceries. Iron Street. BOULSON & PETERSON, Merchant Tailors. 320 Iron St. ORAL LACOMBE, Papering and Paper Hanging, a specialty. Nesbitt Building. Prices low. 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 Delray Estimates and Designs cheerfully furnished.

IN and ABOUT Negaunee.

IN THE GOLDEN STATE. LOCAL LAOCNICS.

W. J. Crane went to the copper district yesterday. He will be away all week. Miss Agnes Kenney of Champion spent Sunday in the city, the guest of Miss Brown.

The members of the local whist club will meet next Monday evening at the home of F. D. Davis.

The members of the Bay View Literary circle were entertained last evening at the home of Frank A. Bell.

Albert and Arthur Hoole and Arthur Moss returned to the Mining school Sunday, after spending a few days with their folks.

Miss Fannie Winter got home Sunday from Chicago, where she spent the past six weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. Ed. Cummings.

A ladies' auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was recently organized in Negaunee, with a charter membership of fifteen.

Werner Nikaender, the druggist, and Frank Sharon, the livery man, are among the first here to present their patrons with calendars for the coming year.

The Wizard Oil Comedy company opened its week's engagement here last night by presenting two laughable comedies and an olio.

Sunday night was the coldest of the season here. The thermometers in the business portion of the city registered from six to ten degrees below zero at 6 o'clock and in the residence portion the mercury dropped to from eight to twelve below.

ENGLAND IS FAST DISAPPEARING. Large Sections of Coast Being Swallowed Up by the Ocean.

This is a serious question: Is England disappearing? Readers may pucker up their lips and ejaculate, "Absurd!" but facts, nevertheless, remain, and show pretty clearly that England is positively disappearing, and may in years to come be marked on the map as a vanished isle.

On the east coast the sea is encroaching upon the land at an astonishing rate. Seaside towns and villages, holiday resorts, are gradually being eaten up, and the inhabitants driven inland.

The coast of Norfolk is minus three villages of which it was once possessed—Shipden, Eccles and Wimpwell—all of which have been taken into the arms of the encroaching ocean.

Auburn and Harburn, two Yorkshire villages, once promised to develop into seaport towns of considerable importance, but, like the will of Canute, the will of the inhabitants of these villages was ignored by the rising sea, and Auburn and Harburn now exist in mere names and sand banks.

Durwich, on the coast of Suffolk, is gradually being swallowed up. Every now and then the inhabitants move a distance inland, rebuild their houses and shops and wait patiently and philosophically for the next "notice to quit" from the sea.

It may be argued on the other hand that some seaside towns are gradually becoming inland towns by the failure of the sea to "come up to the mark," and running out only to run in for a shorter distance.

Winchelsea, Sandwich, Rye and Southport are all suffering in this way. Winchelsea and Rye were originally two of our Cinque ports, but the sea has left them standing high and dry.

The sea is leaving Southport quite in the lurch—so much so, indeed, that the inhabitants have to sink extensive dikes down at the beach to keep the sea from running off altogether and leaving them merely an ordinary inland town.

But the extension of our island in this way is very much less than the encroachment of the sea at other points, and while our land is certainly becoming more extensive in one direction it is contracting, and with much greater rapidity, in some other. And the ultimate effect may be that our mountain peaks may form small islands, and eventually be pointed out by posterity as "the position in which Great Britain is reputed to have stood."

Charles le Chauve was completely bald. It is said that he had not a single hair on head or face. Eyebrows and eyelashes were both completely lacking.

BLOOD IS LIFE and upon the purity and vitality of the blood depends the health of the whole system. Experience proves Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier.

HER GRANDPA. My gram'pa is a funny man. He's such a funny man. I tries to teach him all I can. But he can't talk like me. I've told him forty thousand times. But tain't a bit of use. He always says a man's a "mon" an' calls a house a "hoose."

He plays with me most every day. And rides me on his knee. He took me to a picnic once. And dressed up just like me. He says I am a "bonnie bairn."

But me an' him has lots of fun. He's such a funny man. I dance for him and brush his hair. And loves him all I can. I calls him Andrew (that's his name), and he says I can't talk.

YARNS SPUN BY GAMBLERS. Old Scho's Biggest Scratch at Keno and Faro.

The Man Who Died After the Cards Had Run Against Him—Running a Faro Bank with Only a Five-Dollar Roll.

"It does beat all how cards will sometimes keep a-runnin' all one way for a long time," remarked Old Scho, apropos of nothing in particular, during an informal meeting of the Gladstone club, as he toyed with a stack of red chips, which, like all their blue and white and yellow companions in this city, have become useless, except as counters in an innocent game of whist or casino, since the reform wave came along and closed up all the places where men used to gamble on the green, says an Albany correspondent of the New York Sun.

Old Scho heaved a meditative sigh, reflectively stroked his white chin whiskers, and looked up and around to observe whether any of the other members were listening to him. Having satisfied himself that there were at least three or four who were willing to give willing ears to the yarns that he spins on the slightest provocation, or no provocation at all, he continued:

"I remember one night, years ago, when Paddy Martin was running a keno joint up here in Broadway, I made the biggest scratch of my life. It was like this: I'm broke, an' I'm just going out when a friend o' mine comes in an' I says to him: 'Lemme have ten dollars, will ye?' He puts his hand in his pocket and pulls out ten dollars an' gives it to me. I go in an' I bet just one card, for a half dollar, an' I win the pool. There was \$77 in the pool. Well, I don't play no more keno that night, but I go over to the White house an' I go up agin the bank, an' I win \$2,700. I simply can't lose a bet. I win all the time that night."

As those who had been listening were old and well-seasoned members of the Gladstone club, whose purpose is, and is distinctly specified in its articles of incorporation, the promotion of the social enjoyment and intellectual development of its members, they did not show that they had been profoundly impressed by Old Scho's narrative. They had often heard him tell similar stories, all of which he warranted to be true in every detail. But the old man was not discouraged by the apparent want of appreciation on the part of his audience. With a little preliminary cough, which had no suggestion of an apology in its sound, he began again:

"I remember another time, up in Saratoga one night, I see Cull Holland win \$55 with two cents off the roulette wheel in Cale Mitchell's. Then he goes over agin the faro bank an' wins something like \$2,000."

This time the solemn-looking member, with the long, flowing, black mustache, felt himself impelled to ask: "How could he win anything with two cents? They wouldn't let him put it down."

"Oh, yes they would. They'd let him put anything down, even a brass button, and pay him, too. Of course, they knowed him well, an' he'd been losing quite a little money."

A brief period of silence intervened, during which the old man stroked his whiskers three times. Then he resumed his discourse:

"An' then agin, I've seen the cards run agin a man all night. I remember one night, when I was dealing faro bank in Chicago, there was a man playing—he was the brother of some senator; I forgot his name now—an' he lose 33 bets right straight off the reel. He gets a stand-off now an' then, but he never picks a bet off the layout. Bimeby he win a few bets, but putty soon he lose agin, an' along to'rds midnight I guess he's putty near broke. He reaches down in his pocket and pulls out a \$50-bill, an' he hands it over an' says: 'Put that on the five.' I put it on the five, an' she lose the next turn. Well, that man he just gave one gasp an' fell back in his chair. Some of the players that was sitting 'longside of him began to rub his hands, an' one man called for water. They thought he'd fainted. But I looked at him just once an' I says: 'Oh, no, he ain't fainted; he's dead.' Ye see, I'd seen a fellow die just like that once before, an' I knowed the signs."

Then the solemn-looking member spoke up agin and remarked: "Well, now I'll tell you people just one little story. It's little, but it's true. I see a fellow go up agin the faro bank up in Johnny Mack's one night and he only has half a dollar to begin with, and he begins to play the high card, and I'm blamed if he don't beat every turn through a whole deal, from top to bottom. At the end of the deal he has about \$16."

"How much did he bet at a time?" asked the smooth-faced, dark-haired member with the streak of gray at his temples. "Only 50 cents, five white chips, all the way through the deal."

"Then he couldn't have had \$16, even if he beat every turn, for there are only 25 cents in a deal."

"Aw, say, you're too particular. He might have bet a little more toward the last. Anyway, he had about \$16."

"Did he win any more or did he lose it all agin?" inquired the member with the flowing gray mustache and the slouch hat.

"I really don't know. I came away just then."

"You must have been broke."

"Why?"

"Else a team of horses couldn't have dragged you away."

"Oh, I don't know. I guess I've come away winner as often as most people."

"Yes, I guess that's so, too."

"Talk about being broke," resumed Old Scho, who had been smoking vigorously while the others were talking, "reminds me of one time when me an' another fellow out in Chicago run a faro bank for three days with only \$5 in the bank roll. You see, we had the use of the rooms and the layout, but we couldn't get no money, so we just thought we'd take a chance. We had several close calls. One time a fellow had out about \$200 worth of chips, but he kept a-playing, an' of course he lose it all back agin. Another time some small players got \$4 of our \$5, an' things looked mighty blue for us. At last there came along a fellow with a big wad one night, an' the cards go agin him from the start. Putty soon we had about \$1,000 of his money; then he strikes a lucky streak, an' win it putty near all back agin, but he don't quit, an' bimeby he lose agin, an' he keeps on a-losin' until about five o'clock in the morning, when he gets up an' says he's broke. An' how much money do ye s'pose we win off that fellow?"

"Oh, about a hundred thousand," gravely remarked the solemn member.

"Probably about a million, if we let you tell it," said the fat member.

Old Scho looked up with an expression evidently intended to be one of injured innocence.

"No, gentlemen," said he, "what I'm telling you is the honest truth. We win just \$5,000 and not a cent more."

"Is that all?" asked the short, stout member with the smiling face and the stubby black mustache, in a tone of deep surprise.

Old Scho took a few vigorous puffs at his pipe. Then he began again:

"Say, you people remember the time when they used to deal draw poker around the table, just like stud? Well, in them days they used to give a prize of \$100 every week over here in the White house for the best hand held. Well, one Friday night I sit in the game an' putty soon I have four aces. That's the best hand that's been held that week, an' there's only one day left, so my chances of getting the prize is putty good. But a fellow who sits next to me offers me \$10 for my chance, an' I says: 'Give 'er yer \$10.' Some of the other fellows says I'm foolish; but I know what I'm doing all the time. I know there ain't nothing more uncertain than cards. Sure enough, before I'd been playing a great while longer I hold a straight flush. An' I sell that, too. An' I'll be darned if that wasn't beat the next day by a higher straight flush."

"Scho, you're a bird," remarked the fat member with great intensity of feeling, and several of the other members looked at the old man with renewed interest, noticing that he was getting back into his 60-year-old form, when, as all who know him will acknowledge, he was at his best.

Thus encouraged, and refreshed with a few more vigorous puffs at his pipe, which perceptibly thickened the atmosphere of the room and gave the solemn member a violent fit of coughing, he came once more to the scratch, not the least bit winded:

"The funniest thing I ever had happen to me was one night when I was dealing faro bank in New York. A man came in who said he'd never played faro bank before, an' he buys five dollars' worth of chips. He says he only wants to double his money. But he strikes a winning streak an' he keeps on a-playing till he has \$87. Then he cashes in an' I hand him his money. He takes it an' looks at it a moment; then he hands it back agin, all but \$10, an' he says to me: 'Here, take your money; I don't want to take no advantage of you. I only wanted to double my money. If it's so easy for a man to win who never played the game before, what must it be for a man who knows how to play?' Well, I nearly fell off the chair, but I don't let on that there's anything surprised me. I says to the man: 'My friend, you better take your money; you win it fair an' square, an' you may win it bimeby.' But he won't take it, so I put it back in the drawer, an' he walks out."

At this point all the members arose, formed a semicircle in front of the old man, bowed low before him, and then filtered out into the silent night.

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TO BEAT MARKET HUNTERS

Local Sportsman Suggests a Way to Stop the Mercenary Deer Slaughter.

CHANGE THE LAW AND STOP ALL SALES.

Case of Metropolitan Destination on the Aristocratic Hill-Wind Signals Discontinue Here With Closing of Locks.

LAW DOESN'T PROTECT DEER.

It is the purpose of game laws generally to preserve the game from the ravages of pot and market hunters. That was the intention of the framers of the present deer law. Local sportsmen say it fails of its purpose.

One of them, who is a good enough hunter to have used up most of his coupons, was talking of the matter yesterday.

"I advocate a change in the law," he said. "The present law was passed in the expectation that it would do away with market hunting. It doesn't seem to do it. It does prevent market hunters coming in from outside, but it has given us a home crop and the slaughter goes on just as before.

"You know the way these fellows operate is to have licenses taken out by different people, maybe not hunting with them at all. Whole families can take them out by paying fifty cents a head. There are five coupons on every license, and a market hunter can ship all the deer he can shoot in this way. There are parties around here who shipped as high as fifty deer in the last season.

"I said fifty deer; they ship only the saddles, and leave the quarters to rot along the runways, or be eaten by ravens. It's a disgraceful waste of good food meat, and it's a pity to slaughter the deer that way. In the beginning of the season, say in the first twelve days, they get about twelve or fourteen cents a pound from the commission men. In the last end of the season they sell for half, some of them I know didn't get more than six cents.

"What I want to see is to have the law changed so that nobody can sell venison anywhere for two years. This wipes out the whole market hunting business. Then I want another change so that non-residents can come in here and be allowed to ship out the deer that they shoot. A man ought to be allowed to ship a deer anywhere he likes. They couldn't sell them, but if this were done there would be hundreds of men who would come up from below and pay their twenty-five dollars for a license. The deer would be plenty, and the sport would be good, and they'd flock here by hundreds. Besides their license the money they'd spend up here would be a considerable item for the country. There would be lots of them glad to do it if they could take the carcass away. A few of them would shoot their deer but most of them would be satisfied perfectly with one, or at the most two. There would be no inducement for market hunters to come up because it would be a criminal offense to sell the deer.

"No; I wouldn't allow venison to be sold locally," he replied in answer to a question. "I'd stop the sale of it altogether. If you couldn't do your own hunting or get it given to you you'd have to do without.

"Give us two years under a law like this and the peninsula would be fairly overrun with deer. The sport would fine!"

In Direct Poverty.

A case of destitution paralleling those in the slums of the great cities was brought to light yesterday. This house of want is at 217 Bluff street, almost at the doors of the wealthiest part of the community.

It is occupied by a widow woman named Mrs. Prindle. She has six small children, the eldest a girl of thirteen. When she can get work, and when her family is so situated she can, she goes out washing and scrubbing. Several of the children have been sick lately and she could not leave them to look for work. They are living in the most miserable circumstances in a two room building, by courtesy a cottage. Furniture it has almost none.

The chief piece of household ware in the place is an old and broken cook stove. It is of the four-holed variety, but the lids have been lost to two of them. A piece of stovepipe hammered out straight and laid across where the lids ought to be keeps part of the smoke from coming out into the room. The only fuel for this was small bits of wood which the children who were well had picked up about the streets. Two or three of them, including the largest girl, were barefooted, and every one in the family was scantily clothed. The woman had \$5 help from the county a short time ago to buy wood, but she had to pay this for rent.

The story was told to several business men yesterday morning. They hastened to make investigations and found that it had not been exaggerated in the least. When they went to the house two of the little tots were cuddling close up to the stove with their bare feet under them endeavoring to keep warm by the miserable little fire it contained.

The more pressing needs of the family were attended to without delay. A load of wood and a barrel of flour were provided first. Shoes were bought for the eldest girl, and a generous natter took up a fore quarter of venison. There is still room though for further efforts by the charity inclined.

Will Work Later.

The Retail Clerks' association is trying to do the fair thing by the merchants who are helping them to keep short hours. In consideration of the fact that the merchants almost without exception close their places at 8 o'clock in the evening, ten or eleven months in the year, the association voted at its last meeting that its members should work Saturday hours from now till, and including New Years. This is

done to accommodate the increasing holiday trade, and to prevent those who observe nine hours from being handicapped by those who do not. This action on the part of the clerks was taken voluntarily.

Navigation Nearly Closed.

Signs of the approaching end of the season are on every hand. The latest is the notification received at the local weather office yesterday of the dates when wind signals would cease to be displayed at the various stations on the lakes. These signals are chiefly for the benefit of sailors and so soon as navigation closes the department discontinues the service.

Wind signals will be displayed at Marquette and other Lake Superior stations until the closing of the locks at the Soo. On Lake Pepin they cease Dec. 1; Lake Huron and Lake Michigan stations, with the exception of certain ports, discontinue the service Dec. 10; on Lakes St. Clair, Erie and Ontario the date is the 15th. The expected stations are all on Lake Michigan where there is some winter navigation. They are: Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington and Manistee.

Six or seven ore carriers are all that remain to come in this season even if all come that are expected, and if the weather keeps as cold as it now is they will probably not do so. The season is over for all other classes of boats. It is thought here that the cold of the last two nights is sufficient to make considerable ice form in Hay lake channel. If this is so the iron boats of the companies will have a good deal of trouble getting through, for they do not stand the ice as well as the wooden vessels.

Loading the boats is very slow work these cold days. The ore freezes in the cars and in the pockets, and has to be thawed out with brine and steam and broken out with bars to get it into the boats. Where formerly a boat could be loaded in a few hours it has taken the last arrivals from two to three days. If all the boats come that are expected and get loads the last one can hardly get away before the tenth of the month.

The South Shore dock gang is down to thirty-five or forty men. The great majority of those who worked on the docks in the summer have got winter jobs in the woods and elsewhere, and men are dropping out one or two at a time every day.

Court and Municipal Gossip.

Injunction case No. 2 against the mayor and council of Negaunee to prevent them from going ahead with the electric lighting plant was to have been argued before Judge Stone yesterday. It was postponed on order of the court, however, till December 19. The temporary injunction still holds and the case stands exactly as it was.

Land Commissioner Lamereaux has sent a bulletin to the local office confirming the decision of the register and receiver in a case which was appealed. The case was a three cornered fight for 160 acres of land in Ontonagon county. The contestants were Seth S. Watrous, Patrick Hagan and William Pentland. The commissioner coincides with the view of the local officers and awards the land to Watrous.

Another Logging Outfit.

F. W. Sambrook, the Chocolay lumberman, has bought a timber right from one of the mining companies up near Sawks Head, and starts for there today with a camping outfit. He expects to get out two million feet of lumber during the winter and will employ thirty-five men in doing it. He is working for himself.

The recent heavy rains washed out all the bridge work in the lumber woods and entailed a loss of hundreds of dollars to the operators. Manager Dan Currie says that his stage line is having all the business it can handle carrying men to the woods these days.

Brotherhood Election.

The annual meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held last evening in the dental rooms of Dr. Morse. Election of officers was the principal business connected with the meeting. It resulted as below:

Director—J. D. Boxer.
Secretary—Arthur E. Boswell.
Treasurer—D. W. Kaufman.

A committee was appointed to look around for a room suitable for a regular meeting place, and for the purposes of a club room where reading matter might be found, and the members drop in for a quiet hour.

COAL—I am prepared to deliver the best quality of anthracite coal, well screened, dry and free from dust. F. B. SPEAR. (9-3-11)

Soothing, and not irritating, strengthening, and not weakening, small but effective—such are the qualities of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. The Stafford Drug Co.

Fine business and dress suits made in latest styles by Simmons, the tailor. (10-6-11)

The length of life may be increased by lessening its dangers. The majority of people die from lung troubles. These may be averted by promptly using One Minute Cough Cure. The Stafford Drug Co.

See Simmons, the tailor, for a new fall suit or overcoat. (10-6-11)

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

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.

Just Think

for a moment before making your holiday purchases and go and look over what

Bigelow Has

this season. For an elegant line of Odd Pieces of Decorated China here is where you can find it. The Jewelry Department was never so completely stocked with the novelties of today as it is this year.

A Diamond

to be given away on New Year's Day.

A. M. Bigelow,

Marquette, Mich.



Poor Quality Has Wings

and flies away almost before you've paid for it. It pays to pay a little more money for a shirt, a hat, a tie, or any article, and get something good. It will last twice as long, look twice as well, and give ten times more satisfaction than the cheap article. For just how little money good quality may be had, you will know if you come here.

Duquette & Metz

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIERS.

GRABOWER OVERWHELMING! * * * AS-TONISHMENT

Is the expression used by the many who have inspected my

Cloak Department,

* * * AS-TONISHMENT

At the low prices I am asking for the very latest Fall and Winter Styles.

Look Here!	\$8.00	Jackets for	\$5.50
	10.00	"	7.50
	13.50	"	10.00
	15.00	"	12.00
	18.00	"	14.50
	10.00	Capes	7.00
	15.00	"	10.00

Louis Grabower.
309 FRONT ST.

THE SUN and WIND HAVE NO EFFECT UPON YOUR FACE OR HANDS IF YOU USE OUR FRAGRANT FLORAL LOTION. ITS VIRTUE IS CONCEDED BY OVER 500 LADIES OF MARQUETTE WHO WILL NOT BE WITHOUT IT. ONLY 25c. AT FARNHAM'S DRUG STORE.

HIM and CHARLES LEE LAUNDRY.
Good work done. Will call for and deliver to all parts of city. 207 WASHINGTON ST. (4-17-11)

F. H. W. BAILEY, * TAXIDERMIST, *
MARQUETTE, MICH. Birds and Animals mounted to order. Deer heads a specialty. (11-9-11)

EVERY DAY BARGAIN SALE At the EMPORIUM

Mondays, DOMESTIC AND LINEN SALE.

Tuesdays, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR SALE.

Wednesdays, BLANKETS AND YARN SALE.

Thursdays, DRESS GOODS AND CLOAK SALE.

Fridays, CORSETS AND GLOVE SALE.

Saturdays, SHOES AND RUBBER SALE.

Special Bargains will be given to every one who calls at the

EMPORIUM, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Great Bargains in Indian Hand-Made Hampers and Baskets.

UPPER PENINSULA BREWING COMPANY.
MARQUETTE AND NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.
EXPORT AND TABLE BEER.
For family use. Brewed exclusively from pure malt and hops. Mail or telephone order will receive prompt attention. (4-8-11)

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

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. (6-15-11)

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

Kassel Oshinsky's

Special Offerings for Thanksgiving

and the balance of this month. The balance of our stock of ladies' and misses' jackets, and men's and boy's overcoats and ulsters must be closed out regardless of price, profit or cost.

We Sell Goods Cheaper Than Any Other House in the County—But for Cash Only.

1,500 yards of Fancy Mixed Dress Goods at 8 cents per yard; good value at 15 cents.
1,000 yards of beautiful Fancy Brilliantines at 15 cents per yard; considered Beautiful Corduroys, in all shades—the most popular thing now for ladies' suits and waists—considered good value at \$1 per yard; our price, 69 cents.
54 inch Broadcloths, in all the popular shades—always sold at \$1; our price, 48 cents.

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES
(at less than fifty cents on the dollar.)

All our \$8.50 jackets at \$4.50.
All our \$12 jackets at \$7.
Fine Kersey jackets, sold all over at \$15; our price, \$3.50.
Misses' elegant jackets, considered good value at \$5; our price, \$2.50.
Fine Beaver capes, elegantly trimmed and made, worth \$5; our price, \$3.75.
All our Fine Plush and Electric Seal Capes, the regular \$15, \$18 and \$20 values, will be closed out at \$9.50.
Ladies' fine all-wool sweaters, in all shades—just the thing for cold weather—cheap at \$3; our price, \$1.45.

SPECIAL DRIVE IN CLOTHING.

All our men's, boy's and children's suits, overcoats and ulsters to go for less than fifty cents on the dollar.
Men's fine all-wool Beaver Overcoats, in blue or black, well made and trimmed; other dealers brag about them at \$10; our price, \$5.
Men's heavy gray Irish Frieze Ulsters; considered good value at \$10; our price, \$5.
Men's heavy black Irish Frieze Ulsters; neatly made and trimmed, always sold at \$12; go for \$6.75—while they last.
Men's fine black and blue English Kersey Dress Overcoats; mohair sleeve lining, fine Italian cloth body lining, neatly made and trimmed—a bargain at \$12—our price, \$7.75.
An extra fine imported Kersey overcoat, silk-lined, equal to any custom made overcoat sold at \$22; our price, \$5.75.
Boy's all-wool Chinchilla Reefers for \$1.98. Good value at \$3.50.
Boy's good heavy Cape Overcoats, sizes 4 to 14, at \$1.75. Well worth \$3.50.
All our footwear 40 to 50 per cent. less than any house in the city. Ladies' and Misses' good Rubbers at twenty-five cents.
Men's Rubbers at thirty-nine cents. Good woolen socks from ten cents up.

KASSEL OSHINSKY,
Leader of Low Prices. Wholesale and Retail.
Mail orders attended to promptly. (11-31)