



OUR **HUDNUT WINDOW** IS **NOTICEABLE.**
Stafford Drug Co., Front and Spring St. Marquette, Mich.



The Radiant-Home Base Burner

Is the heater for you to buy. No matter how small your salary may be, it is the cheapest stove in the end. The Radiant-Home positively saves one or two tons of coal in five months. This is a great big item to the person working for \$35.00 to \$40.00 a month. It is certainly worth saving to the person working for \$100.00 or more a month. Don't buy a base burner until after you have talked with your friends and neighbors who use a Radiant-Home.

Greatest Heating Power. Economy. Durability. Cleanliness. Convenience. Sold only by

Marquette Hardware Co.



Kitchen Utensils.

and housefurnishing goods in wood and tin will be found in great variety in our stock of agate ware, porcelain lined ware, and cooking utensils of all kinds, laundry supplies in tubs, wash boards, flat irons, boilers and wringers. Our goods are all high grade and sold at bed rock prices.

M.R. Manhard

JUST RECEIVED
Our Holiday Line of **House Coats,...**
Smoking Jackets,
and **BATH ROBES.**

It will pay the Ladies to call and inspect them while the assortment is complete.

GOODING & ORMSBEE,
127-129 Washington Street.

Charlton, Gilbert & Demar,
ARCHITECTS.

.....WE SELL.....
POLAND CHINA SOWS AND JERSEY COWS.
Write us for descriptions and prices.
J. M. SMITH'S SONS,
Urban House, Ishpeming, or Green Bay, Wis.

We will Have for **CHRISTMAS**

The Finest HIGH GRADE line of Candy ever shown in the CITY.

Lowney's, Allegretti's, Lyon's, Buntly Bros. and Spohn's, Turinos.

We will have the most Beautiful Line of Box Goods that you ever saw. Come in and look us over.

S. B. Jones, Mgr. "The People's Drug Store,"
S. W. Cor. Front and Washington Streets, Marquette, Mich.

...CALL AT...

D. Murray's

and order your Groceries for your Thanksgiving dinner.

Order your goods early and they will receive prompt delivery.

D. Murray,
Both 'Phones. 114 S. Front St.

THE PUREST AND BEST THIS CENTURY HAS PRODUCED.
We have selected the highest quality of the best and purest from the most reliable sources. If you are particular about what you buy for your household, buy your groceries from us.

EVERY-THING FRESH Canned Goods.
Sole Agents for **Fast Coffee, DELF'S Oysters, Delf's Groceries.**
IF YOU WANT Oysters Delf's is the place.

Fancy Michigan WINTER APPLES
AT **P. Werner & Son.**

VARIETIES:
Baldwin, Greenings, Northern Spy, Belfour, Spitzenberg, Russett, Steel Red, Wagner, Swaer, Ben Davis, Wine Saps, Grimes Golden.

COAL!

ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, SMITHING, CANNEL.

The Best Grade's Only. Wholesale and Retail.

F. B. Spear & Sons.

F. W. SAMBROOK,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

LUMBER, LATH, SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, ETC.
SHINGLES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON BUILDING MATERIAL.

4 FOOT AND 16 INCH SLABS.
BOTH 'PHONES Marquette, (8-27-17)



A MODEL COAL YARD
It must be that gives every one complete satisfaction from its supply. That is what you get every time when you buy our well screened coal. For domestic or business purposes, there is none superior to it. It gives more heat to the ton than any coal you can burn.

James Pickands & Co.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
209 S. Front St., Marquette

MESSAGE IS READ

CONGRESS LISTENS TO PRESIDENT'S COMMUNICATION.

EXCITES MOST PROFOUND INTEREST

M'KINLEY RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED IN BOTH HOUSES.

As a Further Mark of Respect Both Senate and House Adjourn After the Appointment of Committees.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The senate listened to the first message of President Roosevelt today and adopted a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to cooperate with a like committee from the house to consider by what token of respect and affection congress might express the sorrow of the nation upon the tragic death of the late President McKinley.

The message was delivered soon after the senate met. The reading occupied nearly two and one-half hours and was listened to with marked respect by the senators. The first portion, dealing with the Buffalo tragedy, excited the most profound interest in the senate.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message Senator Foraker, senior senator of Ohio, presented a McKinley resolution, and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned.

Message in the House.

Not in many years have the members of the house listened with such rapt attention to the annual message of the president of the United States as they did today to the reading of the first message of President Roosevelt.

Every word was followed intently from the announcement of the tragic death of President McKinley in the opening sentence to the expression of the closing wish that our relations with the world would continue peaceful. The reading occupied two hours, but not over a dozen members left their seats until it was concluded. Several times there was applause, and at the conclusion there was an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the members of Ohio that portion of the message relating to the death of the late president was referred to a committee to consist of one member of each state to join a similar committee of the senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for congress to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late president. The speaker appointed a committee, headed by Representative Grosvenor, and then as a further mark of respect the house adjourned.

The reading of the message was concluded at 2:25. Representative Payne moved that the message, except that portion relating to the death of the late President McKinley be printed and referred to a committee of the whole on the state union.

Grosvenor Offers Resolution.

Representative Grew of Pennsylvania said he desired to speak upon that portion relating to the Philippines, but upon the representation of Representative Payne that he could address the house at some time later, he yielded and the motion was adopted.

Representative Grosvenor offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a committee of one member of each state represented in this house be appointed on the part of the house to join such a committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late president, William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the president as relates to that deplorable event be referred to such committee."

He made no remarks and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The speaker appointed a committee, which includes Representatives Grosvenor of Ohio, Warner of Illinois, Cousins of Iowa, W. A. Smith of Michigan, Morris of Minnesota, Burckett of Nebraska, Marshall of North Dakota, Martin of South Dakota, and Dable of Wisconsin.

At 2:30, on motion of Representative Grosvenor, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned until Friday.

Entertained at Dinner.

President Roosevelt entertained at dinner tonight a number of Republican leaders of the senate and house, including Speaker Henderson, Senators Allison, Platt, Hanna, Cullom, Proctor, Elkins, Perkins, Scott, Beveridge and Keam, Representatives Cannon, Grosvenor and Dalzell, and General Leonard Wood.

Resolution for Inquiry.

Representative Williams of Mississippi, today introduced a resolution for an inquiry into the statements in MacLay's history of the navy affecting the Selley-Sampson affair.

MAY CAUSE A STRIKE.

Cincinnati Shoe Firms Declare Independence of Labor Organizations.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—Twenty-five leading shoe manufacturing firms of Cincinnati have decided to post notices in their factories tomorrow declaring their independence of labor organizations. They declare their shops are free and promise to protect and to treat kindly all willing to work under such an arrangement. If this provokes a strike over 3,000 employees will be affected.

WORSE THAN INTIMATED.

Industrial Conditions in Germany Show Bad State of Affairs.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The official investigations, made by the municipal council as to the number of unemployed men in the various industries in Germany, reveal rather a worse condition than already has been intimated by the German press.

The investigations show that 20,000 men are employed in the metal trades today, against 73,100 in the same trades in October, 1900. The working hours have been reduced in half the factories. The unemployed in the larger towns amount from seven to ten per cent. of their populations. The aggregate of the unemployed in Germany reaches 500,000 men, or four per cent. of the total number of artisans in the country.

In the reichstag Chancellor Von Buelow, replying to the criticisms of the Leftists, said he wishes there should be no mistake regarding the government's attitude towards commercial treaties. They considered the renewal of treaties of long duration to be the most desirable, but Germany purposed arranging them on a basis satisfactory to herself. The interests of other nations would be met in a spirit of reciprocity and fair dealing, but Germany was in a position to give effect to her wishes with the same emphasis as other countries. She need show no more differences than they.

As for the utterances of the foreign press, the government would not be driven out of a hair's breadth from the path marked out.

BONINE CASE NEARING END.

Will Probably Go to Jury the Latter Part of This Week.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The case of Mrs. Bonine is expected to go to the jury the latter part of this week. Three witnesses, all intimate friends of Ayres, were put on the stand today and swore that they had seen the revolver in Ayres' room. Two of them, Duncan E. Hubbard and Thomas Ford, had come from Michigan to testify. They said the revolver greatly resembled the one in evidence.

The wrapper worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy was again a subject of discussion, the defense putting on the stand witnesses whose evidence was intended to discredit that given by Dr. Schaeffer, the government expert, who testified that a careful examination of the wrapper failed to disclose the presence of blood spots thereon.

TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Express Train and Light Engine Collide on Milwaukee Road.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—An express train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, bound from Chicago for Madison, Wis., this evening ran into a light engine on an open switch between Glenview and Shermanville and two coaches were derailed. The only persons known to have been seriously injured were Richard Pritchard, engineer, and Frank Rubble, fireman. About fifty passengers were in the cars, several of whom were more or less bruised and shaken up.

BIG SANITARIUM BURNS.

Building in Waukesha, Wis., Valued at \$50,000 a Total Wreck.

Waukesha, Wis., Dec. 3.—The Waukesha Springs Sanitarium building, unoccupied and nearing completion, caught fire at a late hour tonight and the chances are the loss will be total. The building was erected by Michael Gleason of Waukesha at a cost of \$50,000 and it was insured for \$30,000. The heating apparatus in the building was tested today and the blaze is supposed to have started from a spark which fell on the newly tarred roof.

BROKERAGE CONCERN RETIRES.

Schwartz, Dupe & Co. of Chicago Will Discontinue Business.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Schwartz, Dupe & Co., one of the oldest and most prominent grain and stock brokerage concerns in Chicago and the West, will retire from business Jan. 1. The firm has been handled as high as \$10,000,000 bushels of grain a day, while its stock transactions have often been in excess of 150,000 shares a day. The retirement is caused by the desire of the senior partner, John Dupe, to give up business because of failing health.

FIRST TIME IN PRINT.

President's Message Has Heretofore Been a Written Document.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president's annual message to congress went in this year for the first time in print. Two copies for the two houses were printed on paper the same size as that used heretofore for written copies, though the paper is heavy white instead of the blue tint which has been in use. Each copy is richly bound in brown morocco with steel covers and with a single gold border and lettering.

MAIL SERVICE CONTRACTS.

Bids Closed for 6,200 West of Mississippi River.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The postoffice department today closed bids for 6,200 contracts for the star route and steamboat mail service, involving all such service west of the Mississippi river except Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. The contracts involve an expenditure of a little less than \$10,000,000 for the four years beginning next July.

MAKE A GOOD HAUL.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 3.—Early today burglars entered the State bank at Williamsville, this county, blew open the safe and secured \$4,000 in cash and several thousand dollars in jewelry. The thieves escaped and there is no clue.

IS WELL RECEIVED

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE EAGERLY AWAITED ABROAD.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISH SUMMARIES

RECIPROcity RECOMMENDATIONS ARE WELCOMED.

London Paper Approves Suggestions Relative to Immigration—Subject of Repression of Anarchists Is Dealt With.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The message of President Roosevelt caused a mild thrill in Germany. On the whole, where it was eagerly awaited, the message was received with uncommon interest and the market generally was slightly stimulated upon the posting of a bulletin containing the president's utterances about trusts. The shares of steamship companies fell one or two points on account of the immigration inspection paragraph and the proposed development of the merchant marine.

Several financial journals aver that there is no reason why the United States should not encourage ship building. They say if the United States becomes possessed of a commercial fleet she will have to build it, in so much as the attempts to buy German line steamers have been defeated.

An Unpleasant Suggestion.

President Roosevelt's words concerning the restriction of immigration contain an unpleasant suggestion in the present suggestion, when, as the Berlinische Zeitung says, hard times make the overflow of the laboring population of Europe necessary. Free trade and liberal newspapers welcome the reciprocity recommendations, but to their regret President Roosevelt did not recommend a specific tariff reduction.

The first impression of the president's message in German official circles is that the repression of anarchists by international agreement is much more likely to be carried through upon the initiative of the United States than by that of any other power. An anti-anarchist proposition from Germany, along the same lines as that of President Roosevelt, is probably the treaty on the way to the state department at Washington.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the president's message would indicate that the feet of the United States were well in the imperialist path and that ventures abroad seem to agree with them.

The National Zeitung alludes to the strong and confident tone used by President Roosevelt and to his large purposes.

Taking the message altogether it has been favorably received, both popularly and officially. References to the late Emperor Frederick are especially appreciated.

Opinion in London.

London, Dec. 3.—Practically all the morning papers here publish a long summary of President Roosevelt's message. The Daily News editorially says:

"It shows a bold man struggling with a devil fish of party intrigue, and is in a refreshing contrast to the spread eagledness of the early period of American jingoism. President Roosevelt has set for himself a very high ideal of conduct in public life and we have no doubt he will rise to it."

The Pall Mall Gazette highly approves the president's suggestions relative to the repressive measures to prevent, as the paper puts it, "America from becoming a dumping ground for the blockheads and starlings of Europe."

The St. James Gazette says: "It is gratifying to find a statesman of a country like the United States who is not afraid to make proposals on the subject of anarchism, which, on the surface, are open to the criticism that they are subservient of personal liberty."

The Westminster Gazette considers that the reference to trusts "spells a good deal of uncertainty for the American market."

Regarding President Roosevelt's spirited enunciation of Monroeism the Chronicle says:

"Whether European nations were likely to respect this American prohibition much longer, when the desirable colonizing grounds of the world are being snatched up in a headlong race, much will depend ultimately upon the ability of the United States to enforce the prohibition."

INJUNCTION MADE PERPETUAL.

Judge Baker Makes Final Decision in Strikers' Case.

Indianapolis, Dec. 3.—Judge Baker of the United States court, today made perpetual the injunction issued by him five weeks ago against the strikers at the Conkey printing establishment at Hammond. The injunction prohibited the strikers in any way interfering with the workmen at the plant.

LIBERAL GENERALS DROWNED.

Before Capture of Colon Three Lose Lives Trying to Seize Pinzon.

Colon, Dec. 3.—Just prior to the capture of Colon the liberal generals Patton, Cortizo and Triana were drowned in an attempt, in a small boat and through a rough and high sea, to reach surprise and seize the Columbian gumbent General Pinzon.

ARMOUR ESTATE APPRAISED.

Kansas City, Dec. 3.—The appraisers of the estate of the late Kirkland B. Armour filed their report today fixing its value at \$3,955,530.

STRONG MAKES ADMISSION.

Engineer in Wabash Disaster Says He Misunderstood Orders.

Adrian, Mich., Dec. 3.—It is expected the coroner's jury investigating the cause of the death of the victims of the wreck on the Wabash railroad, near Seneca, will render a verdict tomorrow.

The testimony this afternoon brought out the fact that there were three different interpretations among the crew of the eastbound train No. 4 of the orders under which the train was running. Conductor Martin and brakeman Dittman, who understood the orders correctly, expected to pass No. 13 at Seneca and No. 3 at Sand Creek.

Engineer Strong understood he was to pass No. 3 and 13 both at Sand Creek. Fireman Bastien believed they were to pass No. 13 at Sand Creek and No. 3 at Seneca, just the reverse of the way the orders read. In reply to a point blank question Engineer Strong admitted it was his misunderstanding of orders that caused the wreck.

WANTED TO GET WORK.

Man Who Came from Germany in a Box Tells of Trip.

New York, Dec. 3.—The man discovered in the hold of the Hamburg-American steamer Palatia yesterday, after having made the trip across the ocean in a box, recovered sufficiently today to be able to establish his identity positively.

He said his name was John Beck and that he had lived up to about a year ago in Buda Pest, Hungary. He could not secure work in Germany and determined to come to America. He fitted up the box, provisioned it and arranged with a drayman to take it aboard the ship.

Beck declares he was in the box until the ship reached the Hoboken pier, when he found he was almost dead from hunger, cold and terror. Tonight he was reported still exceedingly weak but physicians hope for his recovery.

SPAIN HAS ATTENDED.

Loss of Lives and Possessions Orisets Maine Disaster.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Counsel for the government have presented to the Spanish treaty claims commission a brief in support of the motion to dismiss the claims growing out of the sinking of the battleship Maine.

It is contended that it was the intention of the treaty of peace not to provide for but to relinquish and leave in oblivion as settled in the tribunal of war the grievance referred to expressly in the joint resolution of April 29 as the "destruction of the United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana."

The brief says that the destruction of Spanish lives and the loss of the Spanish possessions claimed for and settled any supposed responsibility of Spain for the destruction of that national ship with its officers and crew.

MUST PAY RECEIVER.

Stockholders in Defunct Milwaukee Bank Held to Agreement.

Milwaukee, Dec. 3.—Judge Elliott of the circuit court, today held the stockholders of the defunct Commercial bank, who signed the agreement to make good any shortage there should be in the assets and cash to cover the liabilities to the creditors, and for stock, responsible for the payment to the receiver of that bank of \$89,999.96. The depositors are thereby assured of payments in full. About twenty-five business men signed the agreement, the sums ranging from \$500 to \$7,000.

BROKERS ARE INDICTED.

Boston Firm Charged With Using Mails With Intent to Defraud.

Boston, Dec. 3.—An indictment in three counts, charging use of the mails with intent to defraud, has been reported by the United States grand jury against J. M. Fisher and Frederick F. Betts, brokers doing business in Boston under the name of J. M. Fisher & Co. The firm, through which, it is alleged, New England investors lost more than \$1,000,000 in blind pools and other transactions, carried on its business by mail.

WISEMAN MURDER TRIAL.

Defense Attempts to Prove Knife Wounds Were Inflicted After Death.

Baltimore, Mich., Dec. 3.—Several witnesses were examined in the Wiseman murder trial today and it developed from the cross-examination by the defense that an attempt would be made to prove the wounds, said to have been inflicted by Wiseman's knife, were really the result of the use of a knife and stick used to remove the corset from Mrs. Huss' dead body.

RECEIVER IS APPOINTED.

Largest Independent Distilling Plant in Country Bankrupt.

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 3.—On application of Arthur J. Fitzsimmons of St. Louis, Robert Martindale, secretary of the Indiana Trust company of Indianapolis, was today appointed receiver for the Interstate Distilling company of this city, the largest independent plant in the country. The liabilities are \$338,725.12 and the assets \$162,050.92.

MILWAUKEE IS TRANSFERRED.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—After the meeting tonight the transfer of the Milwaukee club of the American League to St. Louis was announced. A resolution was adopted for the suppression of betting at games. Pitcher Dineen's name is to be taken from the blacklist, and he will be allowed to sign with the Boston National League club.

First National Bank

Of Marquette, Mich. Organized January 22, 1864. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,000

PETER WHITE, President. L. G. KAUFMAN, Vice-President. CLAUDE W. CASE, Vice-President.

THE MARQUETTE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

MARQUETTE, MICH. Capital Paid In \$100,000 Surplus 10,000

Receives deposits in sums from \$1 upward. Loans money on real estate and other approved security.

Marquette National Bank

Capital, \$100,000 A general banking business of discount and deposit, transacted.

Officers: F. W. READ, Vice President. F. J. JENNISON, Cashier.

Directors: Walter Fitch, Edgar H. Towar, Charles Howard, F. W. Read, Geo. Barnes, D. W. Powell, Wm. G. Mather, Frank J. Jenson.

NOTICE!

Comfort and pleasure, time and money saved for contractors and masons. Kelley Island Lime upon the market again, which has been long wished for by contractors and masons.

PALACE LIVERY STABLE

FAY & BRICKER, Props. First-Class Livery Service at All Hours.

Teams of all kinds. FOR SALE: Driving and Draft Horses to suit any wants.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

TIMBER AND FARMING LAND, of quality and quantity to suit the purchaser. Enquire of the

MICHIGAN IRON & LAND CO., LTD., MARQUETTE, MICH.



SLEEP SAVES LIFE

It is just as necessary as food. If you can not sleep, you can not rest your brain.

And when your brain does not rest, there is a terrible draft on the nerves; you become weak, tired and irritable.

Palmo Tablets by resting and soothing the nerves, induce sweet, refreshing slumber, make the weak rugged, and the despondent hopeful and happy.

Munising Railway Co.

Table with columns: Train, Leave Marquette, Arrive Little Lake, Leave Little Lake, Arrive Marquette. Includes departure times for various trains.

DAILY MINING JOURNAL

A MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED BY THE MINING JOURNAL CO. (LIMITED.) Issued daily except on Sundays.

Subscription Rates: Per month, by carrier, \$1.00. Per year, by mail, \$10.00.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's message to congress, which is laid before our readers in its entirety this morning, is a state paper of remarkable lucidity, power and statesmanlike grasp of the many grave propositions with which it deals.

The president informs congress of the assassination of his lamented predecessor in language bearing eloquent testimony to the amiable character and valuable services to the country of the noble man whose career was cut short by the bullet of a wretched creature whose mind was warped by the teachings of anarchism.

In dealing with the trust question the president shows both high courage and a perfect understanding of the situation produced by the creation of the great industrial combinations which have so excited the apprehensions of some of our people.

Caution in dealing with the tariff schedules, and in adopting a policy of reciprocity having in view increasing our trade with foreign nations, is advised. Here again the president is wisely conservative, and the position he takes should exert a beneficial influence on business conditions.

The policy of our government in relation to the island colonies that came under our control through our war with Spain is discussed in a manner that must satisfy the world of our good intention toward their people and our honest desire to better their condition, instead of oppressively using them.

But the message speaks so well for itself that it needs neither explanation nor laudation. It is a splendid state paper in tenor and temper, and we take no risk in predicting that it will be received with hearty approval by both congress and the people of the nation at large.

THE PROSPECT FOR 1902.

Taking a glance ahead, Iron and Steel has this to say of the outlook for the great industries of the country during the year soon to be ushered into existence by the inexorable hand of time.

One of the remarkable features of the business of today is the widespread confidence that 1902 is to be another year of unparalleled activity and prosperity. In all branches of the iron and steel industries manufacturers are proceeding on the supposition that orders are to continue to increase. They are accordingly adding a little here and there to their facilities, buying some needed machinery, taking on a few more men, making some desired improvements and contracting for their material on the same broad scale.

It would seem from the shrewdness of the average American business man considered, the sum total of this almost universal pre-disposition towards enlargement and expansion of trade carries with it the weight of profound conviction. Representing, as it does, the wisest business sense, it is a powerful argument in favor of a continuance of robust activity.

This very confidence, with its resultant activity, is making for the continued prosperity to a most notable degree. It stimulates the whole line of initial production and by the placing of heavy orders guarantees the prolongation of progressive activity.

One recent and local instance of this go-ahead-attitude is presented in the business which is pouring in upon the Chicago architects. The latter are flooded with business and one of their remarks that all signs point to the next summer as a season of remarkable activity in the building trade. He says that it is open to question whether all the business houses and business blocks that are wanted can be erected, so great is the present inquiry.

It would seem from the present temper of the trade that nothing less than an earthquake could shake it from its aggressive and persistent climbing tendencies.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The Oshkosh, Wis., Northwestern, one of the ablest Republican papers in its state, finds in the condition of affairs produced in Germany by government encouragement of the sugar industry a warning for us against the proposed move to promote shipbuilding in the United States on the subsidy plan.

Pointing out the danger of the proposed policy, that paper says, with no little point and force: The German government started out to build up the sugar industry of that nation in much the same manner it is now proposed to build up an American merchant navy.

But when you come to analyze the situation it is plain that this achievement has been accomplished at a fearful cost to the German people themselves. Sugar imports are practically barred by the operation of a high tariff and the people are therefore left to the mercy of the sugar trust.

As a consequence the German home consumers are forced to pay in domestic prices, together with the duties exacted for the payment of the government bounty, an amount which is about three times the rate charged for the same sugar when it is imported and sold in England.

This is protection carried to the extreme and helps to explain the explanation of the reported demoralization of trade and finance in that country. In this and similar ways the people are oppressed by heavy taxes and high prices for the necessities of life and the inevitable results are beginning to be shown in commercial and financial failures, accompanied by the specter of deep public distress and the prospect of imminent famine.

For the third time within the past few months, diphtheria has broken out at Anasa, Iron county, and two deaths of children—Edith Kilgreen and Bena Bedor—have already resulted. The disease is of the worst type, and as there has been a general exposure more cases are expected to develop. The schools have been closed until after the holidays, and no public gatherings are permitted.

Mrs. Alex. McKiddie, of the McKiddie settlement near Darter, Chippewa county, is dead from a nervous trouble. Last July her son, about eight years of age, fell out of a tree, striking on a snag and was disembowled. A physician was called, but he was unable to perform the necessary surgical operation and although the boy recovered in a few weeks the poor mother was so horrified at the awful nature of the accident that she never recovered from the shock.

Two mammoth bucks, lying dead with their antlers firmly locked together, have been found in the woods south of Brimley, Chippewa county, by Frank Belanger of that village. The deer evidently became entangled while fighting and starved to death because they could not extricate themselves. Evidence of another fierce battle between members of the deer family, in the form of a pair of heads with the horns fast together, is in the possession of Walter Dingman of the Soo. The curiosity was sent to him by a friend residing at Parkington.

Ernest Hooper, a follower of Dr. Alexander Dowie and residing at Cottage Park, Chippewa county, is dead from typhoid fever. Hooper was attacked by the disease about three weeks ago, and although his illness continued to grow worse he declined the services of a physician despite the pleading of wife and neighbors. "I have faith in the Lord," he said. "He will cure my ills and make me whole again." Hooper would take no medicine, and as a result a wife and four children are left in destitute circumstances.

The Finnish National Society, S. P. of Crystal Falls, has ordered a large number of fancy cuspiders from a Milwaukee firm, in the bottom of which will be a picture of the present governor general of Finland, Nikolai Bobrikoff, who has been so prominent in his efforts to overthrow the constitution of the Finnish people. His name will be printed in gold around the picture, so that there will be no mistake as to who will be spat upon. The members of the society expect to sell a large number of these cuspiders, as they feel sure that all liberty loving people are ever ready to spit upon a tyrant. The feeling of the Finnish people toward this tyrant Bobrikoff is illustrated in the following: "Bobrikoff and his adjutant were out for a walk on the main street of Helsingfors, Finland, when the former observed a five-year-old boy crying as though his heart would break. Being unable to speak other than the Russian

language Bobrikoff asked his adjutant to ask the boy why he cried whereupon the lad replied, "Boo, hoo, they call me Bobrikoff, boo, hoo!"

"Abortive and absurd as were some of the attempted moves in the caucus of the Democratic congressmen, they brought out the fact that the free silver movement in the Democratic party is leader than a coffin nail," remarks the Democratic Free Press of Detroit. Yes, free silver is dead enough, but not much dead as an issue than is the party that unwisely adopted it, considered as a national organization. Nothing seems more unlikely than that the Democratic party, as now constituted, will ever again carry the country in a national election.

Hall Caine says he gets most of the inspiration for his novels from the bible, which he reads constantly and always with interest and enjoyment. Religious persons who are opposed to novel reading on moral grounds should make an exception in favor of those produced by Mr. Caine, in view of this. They will find them vastly entertaining, too, though it may bother them to discover any similarity between his stories and those related in the good book from which he obtains his inspiration.

Judging from the quality of the home paper which he stands behind as a financial backer, we are compelled to believe that "Uncle" Ike Stephenson's experience in the saw mill business has not in any degree qualified him for achieving success as a publisher. It would have been better for Ike's pocket, as well as his chances of reaching a seat in the United States senate, if he had not sought to recommend himself to the people of Wisconsin by establishing newspapers to sound his praises.

Chairman Warren of the Republican city committee of Detroit favors nomination of candidates for office through a primary election. When the kind of partisan conventions they are accustomed to having in Detroit is taken into account it isn't to be marveled at that Mr. Warren would want to see them abolished.

President Roosevelt continues to have an abiding faith in the merit system. His confidence in it becomes him well, for merit was his stepping stone to the presidency.

Upper Peninsula.

The matrimonial tie that bound Carrie and David Nation has been severed. Carrie did it, with her little hatchet.

The L'Anse Brownstone company has received official notice from Buffalo that its exhibit was awarded first prize at the Pan-American exposition. The medal was given for the display of the finest piece of brownstone in America as regards richness of color and excellence of workmanship in dressing. The quarries of the company are located within a short distance of L'Anse.

For the third time within the past few months, diphtheria has broken out at Anasa, Iron county, and two deaths of children—Edith Kilgreen and Bena Bedor—have already resulted. The disease is of the worst type, and as there has been a general exposure more cases are expected to develop. The schools have been closed until after the holidays, and no public gatherings are permitted.

Mrs. Alex. McKiddie, of the McKiddie settlement near Darter, Chippewa county, is dead from a nervous trouble. Last July her son, about eight years of age, fell out of a tree, striking on a snag and was disembowled. A physician was called, but he was unable to perform the necessary surgical operation and although the boy recovered in a few weeks the poor mother was so horrified at the awful nature of the accident that she never recovered from the shock.

Two mammoth bucks, lying dead with their antlers firmly locked together, have been found in the woods south of Brimley, Chippewa county, by Frank Belanger of that village. The deer evidently became entangled while fighting and starved to death because they could not extricate themselves. Evidence of another fierce battle between members of the deer family, in the form of a pair of heads with the horns fast together, is in the possession of Walter Dingman of the Soo. The curiosity was sent to him by a friend residing at Parkington.

Ernest Hooper, a follower of Dr. Alexander Dowie and residing at Cottage Park, Chippewa county, is dead from typhoid fever. Hooper was attacked by the disease about three weeks ago, and although his illness continued to grow worse he declined the services of a physician despite the pleading of wife and neighbors. "I have faith in the Lord," he said. "He will cure my ills and make me whole again." Hooper would take no medicine, and as a result a wife and four children are left in destitute circumstances.

language Bobrikoff asked his adjutant to ask the boy why he cried whereupon the lad replied, "Boo, hoo, they call me Bobrikoff, boo, hoo!"

Champion.

Miss Ethel Gibson is visiting friends at Republic this week. Will Villeneuve and wife spent Sunday with relatives in Republic. Miss Annie Cadarette is up from Marquette on a visit to friends. Miss Maud Choron of Marinette, Wis., is visiting relatives in Champion.

John Larson came up from Escanaba and spent Thanksgiving with his folks here. Fred Saunders and wife of Ishpeming, former residents of Champion, spent Sunday with friends here. Joseph Dahn of Troy, N. Y., arrived here early in the week on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Joseph Dismlo. John Horn has taken Frank Barrows' run on the South Shore line during the latter's lay-off on account of sickness. John Reamo has taken work for himself and team with one of the jobbers operating in the woods out from Champion.

Peter Trudell, Jr., of Negaunee, called on patrons here Monday in the interest of the confectionery house he represents. Louis Levine was over from Republic Sunday. He and Harry Davidson drove to Negaunee, leaving here about noon. The Champion Iron company is setting up a boiler at the North Hampton mine, where a few men have been employed for some weeks past.

The Misses Mary Carter, Lizzie Gill and Bessie Treval, who are attending the Normal at Marquette, were up from there on their Thanksgiving vacation. Charley Lavigne, who has spent the week in Chicago, will probably purchase some horses for his livery business here. He is expected back the latter part of the week. Harry Derrie, Angus Cadarette and J. A. Quarters came up from Marquette to take in the ball given Thanksgiving night under auspices of the local lodge of United Workmen.

Two runaways occurred Sunday. Both were Champion outfits that had been driven over to Humboldt. The nags ran from the latter place, never stopping until they reached here. Manager Pierce of the Silverthorn Lumber company spent the early part of the week here looking over the operations in the woods out from here. His headquarters are at Rhinelander, Wis.

A regular meeting of the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America will be held on Thursday evening of this week. Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be chosen. A large attendance of the members is desired. It is said that officials of the Oliver Iron company have their eye on the Dalbala mine, located near here. The property has been idle many years. At the time operations were suspended it was reported that there was considerable ore in sight.

A crowd of lumbermen in the employ of Barney Goodman lost their jobs on Saturday last. They came to town and loaded up with fire water and then returned to camp in fighting mood. They were promptly given their time and ordered to get out. Archie Abbott is making a number of improvements at the Champion House. The office and other principal rooms have been repapered and some of the oil lamps have been replaced by the latest improved gasoline lamps. His list of regular boarders is increasing.

All children attending the schools here who were not successfully vaccinated last fall have submitted to the operation during the past week. So far but two cases of the disease have developed here. The places where the patients live are being carefully guarded day and night. There is good skating on the creek into which water from the Mitchell-Gibson mine is being pumped. A space about three hundred yards in length by seventy-five in width has been kept clear by the young men and boys in the lower end of town. A number congregated at the pond and enjoy skating nearly every afternoon and evening.

The debris has been removed from the site of the Champion Iron company's hay barn, which was destroyed by fire on Thanksgiving night. It was very fortunate that there was not a strong wind blowing the night of the fire, otherwise a number of the dwellings in the vicinity of the barn would doubtless have gone down. It is probable that a new barn will be built soon. The ball given at the town hall here on Thanksgiving night was a gratifying success and the Workmen society is dollars ahead as a result of the function. The members of the order were much disappointed because Professor Trombly was not present with his orchestra. All supposed that he would be here, but it seems he had another engagement and sent a substitute to the Champion party.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Sumner Hill, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by the Stafford Drug Co.

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Special Sale! TALKING MACHINES. \$23 00 OUTFIT FOR \$13.00. To close out and make room for the large HOLIDAY STOCK now arriving at... CONKLIN'S.

TONELLA & JOHNSON, Funeral Directors and Practical Embalmers. 307 SOUTH FRONT STREET. Night Call: C. TONELLA'S RESIDENCE.

POND'S EXTRACT. SOOTHES TIRED MUSCLES; REMOVES SORENESS AND STIFFNESS. Don't take the weak, watery Witch Hazel preparations, represented to be "the same as" POND'S EXTRACT, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

The Export and Table BEER. It's the Beer That Makes Marquette Famous. UPPER PENINSULA BREWING CO., MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.

Rheumatism Omega Oil. If you hit your thumb with a hammer, you rub on some soothing, healing remedy, wrap it up and let Nature do the rest. That's just exactly what you ought to do for Rheumatism. There is no more sense in swallowing medicines for Rheumatism than there is in swallowing medicines for a bruised thumb. Rub your Rheumatism with Omega Oil every night and morning. Nature will do the rest, and between Omega Oil and Nature you will be cured. Keep those strong medicines out of your stomach.

Copper Country Department

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BLOOD POISON

Hardy's Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Copper-Colored Pimples, Itching, Old Sores, Ulcers, in the Mouth, Hair Falling? Write for proofs of permanent cure of worst case of Syphilis blood poison in 15 to 20 days. Capital \$20,000. 200-page book FREE. No branch offices.

COOK REMEDY CO., 710 MADISON TRIPLE, Chicago, Ill.

TOOK THE WRONG MEDICINE.

Abram Opie Makes Mistake Which Nearly Costs His Life.

As a result of taking the wrong medicine yesterday morning Abram Opie, a resident of the Franklin Junior location, came within an ace of losing his life and it was only owing to the combined efforts of two physicians, who worked over him for several hours, that he was put on the road to recovery. Having a bad cold Opie purchased a bottle of cough medicine which he placed near a vial of aconite. Yesterday morning Opie took hold of the wrong bottle and did not notice the difference. Dr. McDonald of the Franklin, who was hurriedly called, found Opie in agony. Dr. Matchette of Hancock was also summoned. At noon the man was reported out of danger.

LOOKED FOR REVENGE.

Hancock Man Flourishes a Knife and is Arrested.

Yalmer Yonkala, of Hancock, who was mixed up in a disgraceful fighting affair with Matt. Jestila, a Hancock saloonkeeper, about a week ago, got into trouble again Monday night and yesterday morning was in Judge Finn's court charged with disorderly conduct and assault. It appears that on Monday night Yonkala was around looking for revenge and entered Jestila's saloon on Franklin street to have it out with the proprietor. Jestila was not in, however, so Yonkala went over to William Anttila's saloon near by, where he continued the trouble. Anttila attempted to put the fellow out but with that Yonkala drew a knife and threatened to carve anyone who approached him. Anttila and his friends held aloof while someone slipped out quietly through a side door and called officer Lee. Lee succeeded in taking the knife away from the disturber and marched him off to jail.

STILL LOOKING FOR WATER.

Well Being Sunk in Houghton So Far Proves a Failure.

A force of men is still at work in the well which is being sunk near Carroll's foundry, Houghton, where it is hoped a sufficient flow of water will be encountered to warrant the establishment of a pumping station there as an auxiliary to the village plant. The well is down twenty-two feet and drifting from the bottom towards the lake is now under way. Although water has been struck the supply is not yet sufficient for the purpose for which the well is intended. It is not known as yet whether the venture will be a success, but the commission are hoping for the best as considerable expense has already been incurred. It is thought that as the lake is neared water will be struck in sufficient quantities.

CLERKS ARE VICTORIOUS.

Dentists of Calumet Are Defeated in Bowling Contest.

The bowling contest between the clerks and dentists teams at Miller's alleys, Calumet, Monday night resulted in a victory for the clerks. Last evening the business men and postal employees played in accordance with the schedule of games arranged for the teams in the Calumet league. Throughout the winter there will be four contests played each week. Some of the eight teams will play on each Monday, Thursday, Wednesday and Thursday nights in the week. A membership fee of one dollar per member will be charged, the money to be used in buying a trophy to be awarded the winning team in the league.

WAS TEMPORARILY INSANE.

Finlander Wanders Into Woods and is Rescued by Friends.

A Finlander in the employ of Prendergrast & Clark, of Houghton went temporarily insane Sunday night and wandered off into the woods with nothing on but his underclothes. As soon as it was discovered that he was missing a searching party was formed and the woods in the vicinity of the camp were searched. The man was found after an exhaustive hunt and taken care of. Aside from his exposure to the cold he seemed none the worse for his experience.

WILL REPEAT CONCERT.

Furnishings for the new theater to be erected in Hancock have been ordered by Mr. Kerredge from A. H. Andrews & Co., of Milwaukee, and will be ready for shipment at an early date. Five hundred parquet seats, of heavy oak and richly upholstered in leather, and also 300 balcony seats have been ordered. Four hundred opera chairs have been purchased for the gallery. The seating capacity of the theater will be 1,200. The excavating and foundation work will likely be done this year and the work resumed early in the spring so that the theater will be ready early in the summer. Business men of Hancock, it is said, have promised high prices for seats on the opening night. The site for the new opera house is a good one, it being advantageous to both Hancock and Houghton people.

A WOMAN'S AWFUL PERIL.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite. Try it. Only 50 cts. Guaranteed. For sale by Stafford.

SATISFIED PEOPLE

are the best advertisers for Foley's Hone and Tar and all who use it agree that it is a splendid remedy for coughs, colds or sore lungs. The People's Drug Store.

BRIDGE WILL BE BUILT.

Structure Over Sturgeon River to be Erected This Winter.

At a meeting of the Portage township board held at the Houghton village hall yesterday morning the question of erecting a bridge over Sturgeon river, near Otter lake, was taken up. After some discussion it was agreed that the structure should be built this winter. Bids will be advertised for at once. It is quite necessary that the span be built as it will be the means of furnishing a shorter route to Houghton for the Finnish farmers who have a settlement in that vicinity. For some time past the petitioners have desired the construction of the bridge and have repeatedly requested the board to have the work done. The question hung fire for some time, as it was thought the county board should share a part of the expense. At present the farmers have to take a longer route to get to Houghton.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Calumet Spanish-American War Veterans Effect an Organization.

At a meeting of the Spanish-American war veterans of Calumet, held Monday night, an organization was effected and the following officers elected: Commander, Colonel J. P. Petermann; vice commander, Adjutant John MacNaughton; junior vice commander, W. B. Thielman; adjutant, Frank Kohlman; quartermaster, Charles McLeod; chaplain, R. W. Kerr; officer of the day, Gard, R. T. Pascoe; officer of the day, Angus McDonald; trustees, J. P. Petermann, John Trevarrow and John McKinnon. It was thought singular by some of the members that the one who was instrumental in bringing the organization about was entirely ignored when it came to selecting the officers.

TRAPPED A LYNX.

Alphonse Brenier Captures Savage Animal Near Chassell.

A full grown lynx was exhibited at Kroll's drug store at Houghton yesterday. The animal was trapped and killed on the Otter river, near Chassell, by Alphonse Brenier, of Hancock. Mr. Brenier brought the carcass to the county clerk's office yesterday morning and received a bounty of five dollars. He stated that he set a steel bear trap for the animal and caught it by one of the fore paws. When he visited the trap the animal was alive and very savage, attempting to break away and spring at his captor. Brenier succeeded in killing the animal with a long pole, not daring to approach too near. Lynx are very scarce in the woods hereabouts and it is seldom that one is seen.

WILL MEET ON MAT.

Joseph Ziehr and William Jones to Wrestle at Calumet.

Joseph Ziehr and William Jones, two well known Calumet wrestlers, have signed articles for a wrestling match to take place Saturday night at Italian hall in Calumet. The contest will be the best two out of three falls for \$100 a side and the entire gate receipts.

NEW WELL FOR HANCOCK.

A meeting of the Hancock common council will be held this afternoon. Matters of importance will be discussed, among which will be the proposition of sinking another well near the pumping station to furnish a greater supply of water for the village. Plans for the well were made some time ago, but it was understood then that the well was satisfactory. The well, if sunk, will be connected with the one now in use. The question to be settled now is whether or not the work will be done at once. The improvement is quite necessary.

ARE SEEING COPPERDOM.

A. F. Rosenberger and J. E. McGee, of the Northwestern Development syndicate, Nelson, B. C., who are visiting Mayor A. J. Scott and others in Hancock interested in the company, went to Dollar Bay and Lake Umbagog yesterday morning to visit the smelting works. The gentlemen are seeing all things of interest in the mining, milling and smelting line in the copper country.

OPERATORS MAKE CHANGES.

A change will soon take place in the management of the Postal Telegraph company's office at Calumet. Miss Bradley, who has been the operator for about a year, has resigned to return to her home in Menasha, Wis. Her place will be taken by James Columbus, now in the employ of the Hancock & Calumet road as operator at the Tamarack roundhouse.

WORTHY OF PATRONAGE.

Tomorrow night "The Village Parson" will be presented at the Houghton Armory Opera House. The new management of the theatre will be in charge. An innovation which the theatre-goers will appreciate will be music by the Calumet & Hecla orchestra. Tomorrow night's production is worthy of good patronage.

PORTAGE LAKE FROZEN.

Portage Lake was frozen over yesterday morning and old timers predict that not many more days will elapse before it will be closed to all navigation. Most of the small craft have laid up for the winter but several tugs are still at work.

H. T. McIntyre, St. Paul, Minn., who has been troubled with a disordered stomach, says "Charley's Stomach Remedy and Liver Tablets do me more good than anything I have ever taken." For sale by The Stafford Co.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itching of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

SEARCH FOR BALTIC LOPE.

Advices Say Prospects of Encountering Vein Are Questionable.

Reliable advices from the Atlantic yesterday were to the effect that the prospects of encountering the Baltic lode within a short time are questionable. The long sought vein, which, when struck, will cause a considerable jump in the price of Atlantic and provoke much activity in that particular stock, may be drifted into within a week or it may not be encountered for some time. In fact, it is said that although the Atlantic people believe they are pursuing the right course in the search for the lode they may yet find they are wrong and will have to change their plans. There seem to be various opinions as to the direction in which the drifting to strike the vein should proceed, principally on account of the formation. Those conducting the work believe the right direction is being taken but only time will tell whether the expected results will occur. Many people are keeping close tab on the work and appear anxious, especially those who hold Atlantic stock and prospective buyers.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

Boston Firm of Brokers Issues Circular Devoted to its Affairs.

On account of the great interest taken at the present time in the Amalgamated Copper company Bernard & Gilbert, members of the Boston stock exchange, have issued a special circular devoted to the affairs of the company and its sub-company. The circular states that the majority of the stock of the company is owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., of Butte, Mont., \$30,000,000; Parrot Silver & Copper Co., Butte, Mont., \$2,208,500; Hennessy Mercantile Co., Butte, and Anaconda, Mont., \$1,500,000; Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Co., Butte, Mont., \$3,750,000; Butte & Boston Consolidated Mining Co., Butte, Mont., \$2,000,000. Besides these the company owns a large interest in the Utah Consolidated Gold Mining Co., the Santa Rita Copper Co., and other small properties.

The Anaconda Copper company, which is one of the principal companies controlled by the Amalgamated Copper company, was incorporated under the laws of Montana, June 18, 1895, and owns one of the largest mines in the country. It is the largest producer of copper and the second largest producer of silver in the world. It also controls a number of smaller mines and claims, and owns extensive tracts of undeveloped mining property. The purchases, equipment and development represent an expenditure of over \$2,000,000, and every dollar of it was taken from the mines. Hamilton Smith, the noted London expert, when he recommended to the London Exploration company the purchase of a half interest in the Anaconda mines, said there was sufficient ore there exposed to insure a continuous output of fifty years. The Anaconda has a large reduction and smelting works at Anaconda, Montana, which is said to have cost \$7,000,000. The company owns controlling interest in the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific R. R. Co., which road connects the company's mines with the smelting works. During the last three years the Anaconda has produced 1,068,000,000 pounds of copper, 40,650,000 ounces of silver, 135,000 ounces of gold.

The capital stock of the Anaconda company consists of 1,200,000 shares of \$25 each, total capitalization, \$30,000,000. The Anaconda has paid dividends have been paid to date, the net earnings for the year ending June 1, 1901, being \$5,571,816. Its production of copper in 1900 was about 120,000,000 pounds.

A new smelter is being built at Anaconda, and a Butte, Montana, despatch. The Colorado Smelting and Refining Co. has been organized and is being issued to have the new Amalgamated smelter at Anaconda ready for operation Nov. 15. It is stated, however, that it will take from sixty to ninety days more to complete the work. An effort is being made to have the concentrators ready for use by the end of the year. Development work has been pushed underground for several years. The Washoe is already a large mine, and it is the intention of the Amalgamated company to make it larger before beginning regular production. It is capitalized for \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is issued.

The Colorado Smelting and Refining Co. is one of the smallest of the Amalgamated properties in Butte. It operates one mine, the Gagnon, and besides does a good business at its smelter, treating custom ore. It is capitalized at \$2,500,000, and in June, 1901, filed a statement with the county assessor at Butte, presumably for the year ending June 1, 1901, showing net proceeds \$303,619, against \$142,580 in 1900. It is said to have paid about \$500,000 in dividends.

The Washoe Copper company is located in Butte, Montana. The property is owned by the Washoe Copper Co., and has been developed for several years. The Washoe is already a large mine, and it is the intention of the Amalgamated company to make it larger before beginning regular production. It is capitalized for \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is issued.

The capital stock of the Amalgamated Copper company consists of 1,500,000 shares, par \$100; total capital, \$150,000,000. The original capital was \$75,000,000, divided into 750,000 shares, par \$100 each, and the company, through the National City bank of New York, offered its stock at public subscription amounting to over \$400,000,000, and allotments were subsequently made at the rate of 20 per cent of the amount applied for. During 1899, the stock sold at the curb as high as 110 and as low as 77, and since it has been listed upon the New York Stock exchange, has sold as high as 130, June 17, 1901, and as low as \$34, Oct. 28, 1901. Dividends of 1 1/2 per cent regular and 1/2 per cent extra have been paid to date, inclusive. On September 20, 1901, the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 28, 1901, was declared, without the extra 1/2 per cent. Regarding this, Director A. C. Burrage is quoted as saying: "After a careful consideration, the directors decided that it would be wise at this time to adopt a conservative policy, and to omit the usual extra dividend of 1/2 per cent. It was considered wiser to reduce the dividend than to reduce the selling price of copper. The fact that the dividends on the Boston & Montana stock have been enjoined also exerted a good deal of influence on our minds. The stockholders may rest assured that in the end this action of the directors will prove the wisest that could have been taken; moreover, it is not unlikely that the dividend rate will be restored at a not far distant date."

The Amalgamated company is making application to the New York Stock exchange, June, 1901, to authorize the company was transferred during 1899 to the Amalgamated Copper company, who have assumed the direction of these mines and their appurtenances. The Parrot properties are nineteen in number, and have been steady producers for the past seventeen years. Aside from purchasing new mines, building two new smelters and refineries, the company has paid over \$5,500,000 in dividends to date, the last quarterly dividend of \$1 per share having been declared Sept. 28, 1901. The Parrot company is largely owned in and about Bridgeport, Conn., which place the company owns a large refinery. In the year 1900 the Parrot produced about 15,000,000 pounds of copper, and, in addition, the mine produced a large quantity of silver and considerable gold.

The Utah Consolidated Gold Mining company was originally opened up as a gold mine, but as they went deeper, the chief values became copper. This company has a capital of 300,000 pounds sterling, divided into 300,000 shares of the par value of one pound sterling each, or about \$5; total capitalization about \$1,500,000. It has been incorporated under the English companies act, 1862-1890. The receipts of the International Trust company of Boston were placed upon the list of the Boston Stock exchange, January 3, 1899. This property is located in Salt Lake county, Utah, and is reported to be a mine of great mineral wealth. The production of copper for the year 1900 was about 6,000,000 pounds, and the output for the present year is estimated to be at least 6,000,000 pounds. The company paid its first dividend April 29, 1901, when five shillings, or \$1.22, per share was paid, and has just declared its second dividend of five shillings, or \$1.22 per share, payable Dec. 10.

Under date of October 24, 1901, the Boston News Bureau, in announcing that another big ore body had been out in the Highland Bay mine, which is the property of the Utah Consolidated company, and which produced 98,000 lbs. in August, says: "The September production amounted to 1,115,000 pounds of billion this billion average 39 per cent fine. As the maximum capacity of the smelting plant is only 500 tons daily, this product must have come from not over 15,000 tons of ore. It would appear, therefore, that the ore is returning seventy-three pounds of copper to the ton, and with gold and silver, has a value of about \$15, making possible a profit of \$9.50 a ton for the treatment. Figuring on this basis, the Utah is earning at the rate of \$1,700,000 annually, or better than \$5.50 per share on its capital."

Under date of Sept. 23, 1901, George L. Walker writes from the mines to the Boston Herald: "The dis-linishing feature about Utah is the remarkably low cost at which it produces its copper. If the ore carried no gold or silver its copper would cost less than 8 cents per pound. Its \$4 per ton in gold and silver, however, reduces the actual cost of the copper to less than 3 cents per pound. Utah can run at a profit on a 5-cent copper market, and if copper should ever decline to such a price all of the mines of the great Butte district would have to suspend operations."

The Santa Rita Copper company, the controlling interest of which cost \$1,400,000, is said to have claims covering forty-one patents and thirty-three unpatented mines, thus embracing the whole Santa Rita district. These mines were worked by the Spaniards many years ago, when copper was loaded on pack mules and taken to the City of Mexico, a distance of 1,500 miles, from whence it was shipped to Spain. The Colorado Smelting and Refining company is one of the smallest of the Amalgamated properties in Butte. It operates one mine, the Gagnon, and besides does a good business at its smelter, treating custom ore. It is capitalized at \$2,500,000, and in June, 1901, filed a statement with the county assessor at Butte, presumably for the year ending June 1, 1901, showing net proceeds \$303,619, against \$142,580 in 1900. It is said to have paid about \$500,000 in dividends.

The Parrot Silver and Copper company located in Montana, has a capital of 230,000 shares, par \$10, total capitalization \$2,300,000. The control of the properties of the Parrot Silver Copper

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The Anaconda Copper company, which is one of the principal companies controlled by the Amalgamated Copper company, was incorporated under the laws of Montana, June 18, 1895, and owns one of the largest mines in the country. It is the largest producer of copper and the second largest producer of silver in the world. It also controls a number of smaller mines and claims, and owns extensive tracts of undeveloped mining property. The purchases, equipment and development represent an expenditure of over \$2,000,000, and every dollar of it was taken from the mines. Hamilton Smith, the noted London expert, when he recommended to the London Exploration company the purchase of a half interest in the Anaconda mines, said there was sufficient ore there exposed to insure a continuous output of fifty years. The Anaconda has a large reduction and smelting works at Anaconda, Montana, which is said to have cost \$7,000,000. The company owns controlling interest in the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific R. R. Co., which road connects the company's mines with the smelting works. During the last three years the Anaconda has produced 1,068,000,000 pounds of copper, 40,650,000 ounces of silver, 135,000 ounces of gold.

The capital stock of the Anaconda company consists of 1,200,000 shares of \$25 each, total capitalization, \$30,000,000. The Anaconda has paid dividends have been paid to date, the net earnings for the year ending June 1, 1901, being \$5,571,816. Its production of copper in 1900 was about 120,000,000 pounds.

A new smelter is being built at Anaconda, and a Butte, Montana, despatch. The Colorado Smelting and Refining Co. has been organized and is being issued to have the new Amalgamated smelter at Anaconda ready for operation Nov. 15. It is stated, however, that it will take from sixty to ninety days more to complete the work. An effort is being made to have the concentrators ready for use by the end of the year. Development work has been pushed underground for several years. The Washoe is already a large mine, and it is the intention of the Amalgamated company to make it larger before beginning regular production. It is capitalized for \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is issued.

The Colorado Smelting and Refining Co. is one of the smallest of the Amalgamated properties in Butte. It operates one mine, the Gagnon, and besides does a good business at its smelter, treating custom ore. It is capitalized at \$2,500,000, and in June, 1901, filed a statement with the county assessor at Butte, presumably for the year ending June 1, 1901, showing net proceeds \$303,619, against \$142,580 in 1900. It is said to have paid about \$500,000 in dividends.

The capital stock of the Amalgamated Copper company consists of 1,500,000 shares, par \$100; total capital, \$150,000,000. The original capital was \$75,000,000, divided into 750,000 shares, par \$100 each, and the company, through the National City bank of New York, offered its stock at public subscription amounting to over \$400,000,000, and allotments were subsequently made at the rate of 20 per cent of the amount applied for. During 1899, the stock sold at the curb as high as 110 and as low as 77, and since it has been listed upon the New York Stock exchange, has sold as high as 130, June 17, 1901, and as low as \$34, Oct. 28, 1901. Dividends of 1 1/2 per cent regular and 1/2 per cent extra have been paid to date, inclusive. On September 20, 1901, the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 28, 1901, was declared, without the extra 1/2 per cent. Regarding this, Director A. C. Burrage is quoted as saying: "After a careful consideration, the directors decided that it would be wise at this time to adopt a conservative policy, and to omit the usual extra dividend of 1/2 per cent. It was considered wiser to reduce the dividend than to reduce the selling price of copper. The fact that the dividends on the Boston & Montana stock have been enjoined also exerted a good deal of influence on our minds. The stockholders may rest assured that in the end this action of the directors will prove the wisest that could have been taken; moreover, it is not unlikely that the dividend rate will be restored at a not far distant date."

The Amalgamated company is making application to the New York Stock exchange, June, 1901, to authorize the

We Invite the Attention

of the public to our new and greatly improved restaurant service.

admission to dealings of \$80,000,000 new stock, states: "The company has acquired with \$73,540,200 of the new shares, \$5,447,200 stock of the Boston & Montana out of a total issue of \$3,750,000 and \$1,838,500 of the Butte & Boston company out of a total issue of \$2,000,000. The remaining \$6,459,800 of the \$80,000,000 new stock will be issued for the balance of the stock of the Boston & Montana and the Butte & Boston on the same basis if presented within the time specified."

BOARD OF TRADE CAFE,

HOUGHTON, MICH.

COPPERDOM BREVITIES.

The copper country branch office of The Mining Journal is located in Room 3, second floor of the Dece Postoffice building, Houghton. All having business with the paper are cordially invited to call. Telephone No. 376.

"The Village Parson" will be presented at the Calumet theatre tonight. R. Skiff Sheldon, of Houghton, left for a business trip to Chicago yesterday. The Houghton militia indoor baseball team held a regular practice at the armory last evening. "M'Liss," a popular play, will be presented at the Armory Opera House, Houghton, Dec. 11. A large fifty-foot smoke stack is being erected at the new pump house at the Hancock village water works. A meeting of Gate of the Temple chapter, R. A. M., Hancock, will be held this evening for work in the fourth degree. James Robertson, of Duluth, division freight agent of the D. S. S. & A., was a Houghton business visitor yesterday.

The new organization of mining and mill men hold their next meeting Saturday afternoon in the Houghton fire hall. The roof of the St. Ignatius church under construction at Houghton is being built and work on the steeple will soon commence. Yesterday morning several surveyors were busy laying out the lines on the site on Quinn street, Hancock, for the new Kerredge theatre. It is said there are prospects of re-organizing the old Houghton Silver Cornet band which has been out of existence about five years. A hockey meeting was held last evening in the Northwestern road's commercial office at Houghton. All of the Portage Lake players were present. Preparations are now under way for the annual New Year's ball by Ingot tent Knight of the Maccabees, Hancock. Committees have already been appointed for the event. N. S. Bray, a prominent citizen of Laurium, will very likely receive the appointment to fill the vacancy in the Laurium council caused by the resignation of Matthias Saylor. Gabriel Kaspar and wife, of Houghton, have returned from a two weeks' wedding trip to Detroit, Chicago and other cities. They are now "at home" to their friends in Houghton. Committees on arrangement have been appointed by the camps of the Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors in Houghton for a dancing party which is to be given at the Armory Dec. 13. Quite a curiosity was exhibited at L. Homes & Co.'s general store at Houghton yesterday morning in the shape of a carcass of a pig with three well developed tails. The porker was taken from a refrigerator car. An election of officers and work in the third degree will be the order of proceedings at the meeting of Pilgrim Lodge, I. O. O. F., Houghton, Friday night. A banquet will follow. All members are requested present. The steel beams to be used in the construction of the new addition to the Douglass house at Houghton have arrived. The work is being pushed at a good pace. Masons are now engaged on the brick walls of the superstructure. John Penberthy, a graduate of the Michigan College of Mines, has resigned the position as assistant mining engineer with the Atlantic and Baltic Mining companies to accept one as mining engineer with the Mass Consolidated Mining company. Dr. J. E. Scallon, the Hancock township health officer, has received from Professor Vaughn, chemist at the state university, an analysis of samples of water used in Hancock for drinking and domestic purposes. The report states that the water is pure and wholesome which dispels any rumor to the contrary. The people of the Lake Lindsens and those along the line of the Hancock & Calumet road now have the privilege of using the twenty-ride interurban tickets, the sale of which went on sale on that branch for the first time Sunday. Each book contains twenty tickets and sells for \$6.50. The new arrangement is sure to become popular.

The names of the men identified with this company stand for success. Mr. Stillman, the head of the National City bank of New York; Mr. Olcott, who has made the Central Trust company, the great institution it is; Messrs. Rockefeller and Rogers, of the Standard Oil; Mr. Bacon, of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Burrage and Mr. Flower. These men have identified themselves with the copper industry to make it a success, and they are men of staying qualities. At \$85 this stock is selling \$2 above the lowest and \$45 below the highest price it has sold since it was listed on the New York Stock exchange.

Copper Gossip. At the Wolverine mill on Traverse Bay the building is finished and the floors and girds are in. The equipment for the work in the machine shops is installed.

MANILA IS JUBILANT

DECISIONS IN INSULAR CASES CAUSE EXCITEMENT.

WILL REVOLUTIONIZE TRADE

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION ON SUBJECT ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

Matter Is Discussed in Cabinet at Washington and Secretary Gage Says Present Tariff in Philippines Needs Little Revision.

Manila, Dec. 3.—Local newspapers published extras when they received the supreme court decisions that the Philippines were American territory and the imposition of duty on articles imported into the United States from the Philippines was improper.

The announcement of the decision caused great excitement and jubilation. Representatives of the principal business houses say it will revolutionize the entire trade of the Orient, and civilians and military men are pleased at the prospect of sending presents home without having to pay duty on them.

The civil authorities here have not yet formed an opinion on the subject, but they think the principal business goods going to the United States and the anxiously awaiting an official communication on the subject since, if the decision holds here, new means for obtaining funds to run the government will be necessary.

Satisfactory to Administration. Washington, Dec. 3.—The cabinet meeting today was principally consumed in a discussion of the insular decisions handed down yesterday by the supreme court.

On the whole it is believed that the view of the majority of the court is quite satisfactory to the administration. It was pointed out that the ultimate results of the decisions are in a measure speculative at present, with the exception of the customs duties collected in this country on goods shipped from the Philippines since the ratification of the Paris treaty, which will have to be refunded.

It is not thought the aggregate will be large. Secretary Gage expects it will be within \$1,000,000.

The present tariff now in operation in the Philippines, Secretary Gage thinks, will need little or no revision. The preparation of the tariff on Philippine importations into the United States, however, is expected to consume considerable time in congress.

WILL ELECTRIFY WEST.

President's Attitude in Regard to Irrigation Commended.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation association, tonight warmly commended President Roosevelt's attitude towards the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation. He said: "The message will electrify the West because it opens up such gigantic possibilities for increasing the population and prosperity in that region."

WEARY OF WAR.

Boers Said to Be Anxious to Make Terms With Britain.

London, Dec. 3.—The Morning Post prints a dispatch from Brussels stating that the rumor is current there that negotiations are about to be opened between the belligerents in South Africa for either peace or an armistice.

It appears to be certain that the Boers are tired of the war, and the latest news from South Africa received by Mr. Kruger is said to show an increasing want of ammunition, arms and provisions on the part of the burghers.

It is not impossible, according to the Post's correspondent, that negotiations will be seriously entered upon before the end of the year.

TEST FOR SUBMARINE BOAT.

Fulton to Go from New York to Washington Under Own Power.

New York, Dec. 3.—Within two weeks the submarine boat Fulton will be put to the severest test yet made with one of the boats manufactured by the Holland company.

She is to be sent from this city to Washington by what is known as the outside route under her own power. The Holland, the first of the boats built, has made the trip, but in tow from the Hook to smooth water.

With the Fulton there will be a convoy in the shape of a private yacht on which will be some naval experts to watch the action of the Fulton in rough water, and an extra crew as a relief for the men in the Fulton.

Lazy Liver

When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for liver complaint, and have found them to be the best thing I have ever tried." E. N. North, Sidel, Ill.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SHARKEY ISSUES CHALLENGE.

Wants to Meet Jeffries for Championship of the World.

New York, Dec. 3.—Tom Sharkey posted a forfeit of \$2,500 today with a challenge to Jeffries to fight for the championship. Sharkey also posted \$2,500 in behalf of Dave Sullivan to bring about a match with "Young Corbett."

NATIONAL BANK CLOSED.

Action Is Due to Discovery of Defalcation of Teller.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The First National bank of Balston Spa, New York, was closed today. The comptroller of the currency issued a statement to the effect that the action was taken on account of the discovery of a defalcation by Teller Charles E. Fitch amounting to \$100,000.

WILL COMPLETE ROAD.

Cincinnati, Richmond & Munice Increases Its Stock.

Indianapolis, Dec. 3.—The Cincinnati, Richmond & Munice Railroad company today filed articles increasing the stock from \$780,000 to \$2,525,000. The purpose of the increase is to complete the road from Munice to North Judson, where the company proposes to run its trains into Chicago over another line.

BELL FOR UNIVERSITY.

One Presented by Senator Hanna Placed in Tower at Wooster.

Wooster, O., Dec. 3.—The Bell presented to the University of Wooster by Mark A. Hanna in memory of President McKinley has been placed in the tower of the new chapel. Appropriate services will be held when the structure is completed.

DECISION FAVORS PRIEST.

Litigation Between Bishop Bismarck and Rev. Murphy Passed Upon.

Seward, Neb., Dec. 3.—In the district court for Lawrence, Nebraska, Judge Sorenson passed on the litigation between Bishop Bismarck of the Catholic see at Lincoln, and Priest William Murphy. The decision favors Reverend Murphy in so far as it relates to the parish property in Seward and Ulysses.

The judge sustained the contention of counsel for Reverend Murphy by enjoining the bishop from bringing any action involving the church property, and instructing him to await action by the authorities at Rome in accordance with the canonical law of the church. The court also quieted the title to the church property in two loans in favor of the parishioners.

REPORT ON SAW MILLS.

Establishments in United States Have Increased in Past Year.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The preliminary census report on saw mills, planing mills (operated in connection with saw mills) and timber camps of the United States shows the following figures for 1900 and the increase during the decade:

Establishments, 39,033, an increase of forty-six per cent; capital, \$911,010,412, an increase of 9 per cent. The average number of wage earners was 283,510, a decrease of 9 per cent. The total amount of wages was \$104,633,091, an increase of 19 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, \$17,719,239, a decrease of 26 per cent; cost of material, \$317,067,094, an increase of 31 per cent; value of products, \$366,832,984, an increase of 29 per cent.

MARINERS ARE WARNED.

Storm Is Predicted and Ships Are Advised to Remain in Port.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The weather bureau this morning warned the Middle Atlantic and New England coast and the lower lakes that the storm now central over the South Atlantic states, for which signals were hoisted well in advance yesterday, promises to move rapidly northward in a manner similar to the storm of Nov. 23. It is feared it will be equally dangerous to mariners. All ships are advised to remain in port. On the lower lakes the storm will be attended by high northwest winds and snow. The entire area, from the Mississippi river eastward, is under the storm's influence.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 3.—A heavy storm is raging along Puget Sound in the straits and over all of western Washington. It has demolished most of the telegraph wires to the northwest of Seattle.

New York, Dec. 3.—The temperature dropped ten degrees tonight. Snow stopped surface and elevated cars.

POCKET LIFE SAVER.

Ingenuous Device for Use in Escaping from Tall Buildings.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—A device six inches long and one inch square, yet strong enough to gradually and safely lower a person weighing 300 pounds from the windows of a tall building during a fire or other emergency is to be publicly tested by Louis A. Boehme, its inventor, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning at the Masonic Temple. The machine works upon a rope which is securely fastened inside the window from which the descent is to be made. Boehme is seventy-one years old. He says he has already made descents from tall buildings and that the device is a success. At the Thursday demonstration the inventor will be seated in a chair while descending the twenty-one stories of the temple.

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Manila, Dec. 3.—Colonel Wint's column had a sharp brush with forty insurgents in the Sipa mountains, killing several of them and burning fourteen huts.

AWARDS ARE MADE

PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED AT LIVESTOCK SHOW.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE DISCUSSED

REFERENCE TO IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS IMPORTANT.

Resolutions Are Adopted and Telegraphed to Congress—Prof. Smith of Michigan Agricultural College Delivers Address.

SOUSA PLEASES EDWARD.

British Royalty Stands While Star Spangled Banner Is Played.

London, Dec. 3.—Sousa has been presented with a royal Victorian medal by King Edward. The Prince of Wales personally affixed the decoration to Sousa's breast. In describing the visit to Sandringham Sousa said: "We first played 'God Save the King,' and then his majesty sent word that he wanted 'The Star Spangled Banner' during the playing of which they all, including King Edward, stood up. The program consisted of 'Plantation Songs and Dances,' 'The Washington Post March,' 'The Stars and Stripes,' a trombone solo by Arthur Pryor, and a collection of American hymn tunes, including 'Near, My God to Thee.'"

VIOLATION OF PEACE TERMS.

Forces in Chinese Armies Said to be Working Double Turn.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Information has been received by the state department that the Chinese government is violating that condition of the international peace protocol which forbids the importation of firearms, material for their manufacture and ammunition into China for a period of two years. China's boldness in thus defying the powers causes much surprise here, particularly as the temper of the nations concerned in suppressing the Boxer troubles has not entirely been appeased, and further transgression is likely to prove disastrous for China.

Cattle and Horses.

The first prize in the class for all breeds of fat cattle and the grand championship of the exposition went to a pure bred yearling Hereford, shown by George P. Henry of Goodnow, Ills. The animal weighed 1,645. The award was made by James Peter, the noted English live stock authority.

Among the first prizes in the cattle division was: Hereford bull, two years old and under three—Perfection, Thomas Clark of Beecher, Ills. Horse department first prizes: Clydesdale, stallion, four years old and over—Prince William, Alex. Galbraith of Janesville, Wis.; Clydesdale yearling stallion—Prince Handsome, shown by McClay Brothers of Janesville, Wis.; Clydesdale mares, four years old and over—Mimel, Robert Holloway of Alex. Ills.; Clydesdale mare, two years old and under three—Herbennie Sel, Robert Holloway; Clydesdale mare, one year old

COTTON MARKET EXCITED.

Government's Estimate of 9,674,000 Bales Causes Increased Business.

New York, Dec. 3.—The cotton market was unusually excited today over the government's estimate of 9,674,000 bales, or nearly 2,000,000 bales less than the trade generally expected. Cotton jumped \$2 per bale in a few minutes amid scenes of excitement rarely seen. For three hours thereafter the volume of business transacted was enormous. After the first sharp advance nearly forty points in all options, and before the bulls were content to turn for profits, December, January, March and May all sold at eight cents.

WALL STREET STOCKS.

Abstracts of President's Message Cause Upward Movement in Market.

New York, Dec. 3.—Confusion and hesitation were reflected in the movement in stock prices all day, and the course of the market did not persist in one direction for any lengthened period. The movement during the morning was irregular but leaned to the side of depression, which gave way about midday to a vigorous upward movement when abstracts of the president's message made their appearance.

The slump in Amalgamated Copper and the rise in all metal rates unsettled the market again late in the day, as was the case yesterday. The sympathetic reaction did not carry the level of prices back below last night.

The early heaviness of the market was due to some continued uneasiness over the tariff views contained in the president's message. The general tenor of the message has been pretty well understood for several days past and what selling was induced by its contents had been mostly accomplished before its publication.

The tone of deprecation of the habit of appeal to hatred and the fear in public arguments against the so-called trusts seemed to gratify the speculative sentiment and to ameliorate the stock market effect of the recommendations for the regulation of trusts. As a consequence the demand to cover shorts, which followed the publication of the message, carried the whole market upward with considerable momentum.

Closing prices of stocks are reported by Paine, Webber & Co. as follows:

Table listing stock prices for various companies including Union Pacific, Manhattan, and others.

Range of Money Rates.

Money on call, firm, at 3 1/2% per cent; last loan, 4%; ruling rate, 4 1/2%; prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2% per cent. Exchange, weak, demand at

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Features of the Day in the Wheat, Corn and Oats Pits.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The wheat trade today was again large and the market was broad and active, though the range covered was only 5c. The feeling manifested was a little more mixed, but the undertone on the whole was steady. December closed 1/4c lower and May 1/4c higher. Outsiders were again active on the bull side and their buying continues one of the main supporting factors. Considerable long wheat came out, causing an early dip, but the offerings were readily absorbed. The advance on the continent and the continued dry weather helped to strengthen values. At Liverpool spot was a penny higher, with the futures 1/2c better. The showing of the primary movement, which was 625,000 bushels larger than a year ago, together with the smaller exports—127,000 bushels—and the showing of Bradstreet's statement, caused renewed selling and another reaction. The local receipts were seventy-six cars.

The corn market opened rather tame and closed with scattered local and outside selling, causing May to weaken to 64 1/2c. Later the trade broadened and a sharp advance to 66 1/2c followed, the market acting oversold and the shorts coming in on the bulge. The close showed December up 1/4c and May 1/2c. Receipts December 100,000 bushels, early caused the spread to May to widen to 3 1/2c. At Liverpool spot was down 1/2d, with the futures 1/4c lower. The receipts were 197 cars.

BOSTON COPPER QUOTATIONS.

The copper stocks dealt in on the Boston exchange closed as follows yesterday, the quotations being reported by Paine, Webber & Co.

Table listing copper stock prices for various companies like Adve, Arc, All, Arn, etc.

USE PUBLIC MONEY.

Unusual Practice in Some Michigan School Districts Disclosed.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 3.—The state superintendent of public instruction has discovered that for many years a number of school districts in Frankentum and Birch Run townships, Saginaw county, where there is a large German population, have been using public money to conduct sectarian schools, in violation of the laws of the state. It has been the practice to teach the German language, to give instruction in the Bible and catechism of the German Lutheran church buildings. The state superintendent has notified the district officers that hereafter they will not be entitled to primary school money or to the mill tax set apart for the support of the common schools.

MILLIONAIRE IS RELEASED.

Boston Man Who Went to Prison Rather Than Pay Notes.

Boston, Dec. 3.—Thomas A. Scott, a millionaire, who preferred to go to jail rather than pay two notes, the proceeds of which he declares he never received, has been released because the holders of the notes refused longer to pay his bond. Scott was sent to jail on Feb. 15 last. His bond, \$4 a week, was paid promptly until last week. In the meantime Scott had made application for relief under the poor debtors' law, and his bankruptcy proceedings are pending, though he claims to be a millionaire. Among his assets is a street railway franchise in St. Louis, valued at \$500,000.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The following is the weather bureau's forecast for Upper Michigan: Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday; diminishing northerly winds.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Bedford, Ind., Dec. 3.—In a boiler explosion at a sawmill near Yellow Stone today Marion Lutz, Perry Mitchell and Ellis Henderson were instantly killed. Six others were injured.

Advertisement for Jacob Rose, featuring Christmas presents, smoking jackets, dress gowns, kid gloves, umbrellas, and fine footwear. Includes images of a man in a suit and a pair of gloves.



Copyright 1900 by the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

INSURED.

YOU insure your house against fire. You know what people would say if it burned down without insurance. They would say you were wanting in business sagacity, that you should have provided for this. Now leave house insurance and consider clothing insurance. Here the danger is even greater—not from fire, but from the chemicals and strong soaps used in the laundry. Wise women insure their finer, more delicate and perishable things against this risk, and the premium they pay is the trifling cost of Ivory Soap. That guarantees protection. IVORY SOAP—IT FLOATS.

\$4.87 1/2 and sixty days at \$4.84 1/2. Bar silver, 54.

INVESTIGATING ARMY POSTS.

A Number Will be Abandoned and Others Enlarged and Improved.

Washington, Dec. 3.—A complete canvass has been made of all the western army posts, and a general outline prepared for a comprehensive system of development, by the army board, composed of nine ranking army officers, charged with the work of examining and reporting on the condition and needs of these posts.

Although the results of the board's deliberations will not be made public until after they have been passed upon by the secretary of war, it is known that between fifteen and twenty army posts will be abandoned if the recommendations of the board are adopted. They are mostly in the far Northwest and Southwest and have been useful in the past, when Indian depredations were more frequent.

Applications have been received by the board from leading business men of several cities who wish to urge before the board the advantages of the army posts near the different cities. So far no dates have been set for such hearings. There is reason to believe that no hearings will be given. Instead, the members of the board may decide to make a tour of the principal posts of the country and while making inspections opportunity will be afforded citizens interested to present anything they may have in mind as to the advantages of the nearby posts.

WYNN PROCESS WORTHLESS.

Reported Gold Discovery Found to Contain Nothing New.

Denver, Dec. 3.—The process of Professor Wynn, who died Saturday, by which great quantities of gold could, it was said, be extracted from what is now regarded as low grade ore or mine waste, has turned out to be worthless. Professor Wynn wrote out the secret process and deposited the sealed package in a Denver bank with the understanding that it was to be opened only under certain conditions. One of these conditions was the death of the professor. Messrs. Willard Teller and Sidney Williams, his partners, were greatly disappointed to-day when they read the document. They found that it contained nothing new. On the contrary, the so-called wonderful secret is no secret at all. The whole theory of Professor Wynn was exploded years ago.

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HOTEL BRUNSWICK
Cor. Grand River and Cass Aves.
DETROIT, MICH.
A new and complete hotel in all its appointments, be suitably furnished and conveniently located in business center of city. Table not excelled in this city. As now offered to the traveling public.
RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY.
\$2.50 WITH BATH.
W. H. VOLK, Manager.

W. G. COLES,
Third Street
MEAT MARKET.
You will always find what you want in Meats, Poultry, Butter and Eggs; also Cakes "Home Cured" Hams and Bacon. Prices as low as down-town shops.

COR. THIRD AND OHIO STREETS,
Werk's Old Stand.
Both 'Phones. Steamboat Work Solicited (2-14-4m)

FRUITS,
Green Vegetables,
Fresh Canned Goods,
Nuts and Raisins,
and all other
Fancy Groceries
for the holidays may be had at the very lowest prices.
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Treatment Always at : : : :

J. W. MCGUIRE & CO.'S.,
305 S. Front St., Marquette.
Opposite First National Bank. Both 'Phones 15-25-17

THE FAMOUS
Keely Bottled Beer
Of Chicago
Will Be Delivered to Any Part of the City;
Quarts and Pints.

This beer is recommended by physicians for medicinal purposes.

Shea Bros,
Both 'Phones. (11-14-17) AGENTS

HAVANA PLANTATION CIGAR
SMOKERS!
Try That Celebrated
Havana Cigar
You will discover one of the richest smokes you ever had. Sold by all the leading dealers.

IS STRICTLY
A Union-Made Cigar,
manufactured by
JAEDECKE BROS.,
Ishpeming, Mich.

Is Your Wardrobe Complete?
If not leave your order for a new BUSINESS OR FULL-DRESS SUIT with
F. L. SIMMONS,
TAILOR,
AND GET IT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

HAGER BROS. CO., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1872
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and PRACTICAL EMBALMERS,
118 South Front Street,
MARQUETTE, MICH.
NIGHT CALLS:
G. W. HAGER'S RESIDENCE:
BOTH 'PHONES.

DWYER'S LIQUOR STORE,
Contains a Complete Line of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
BELL TELEPHONE NO. 441.
Your Orders Promptly Attended to.

ADAM KANGAS,
GROCERIES.
THE NEW STORE OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL, WASHINGTON ST.
Every article is new, fresh, cheap and the best.
CANNED FRUITS, CANNED MEATS, CANNED FISH
Phone orders have prompt attention.
WASHINGTON ST., MARQUETTE. (6-21-17)

J. F. ZERBEL,
Cor. Third and Bluff Sts.,
GROCERIES
Everything New in Canned Goods, Coffees and Teas. JUST TRY THEM.
HOME MADE CANDIES
FRESH EVERY DAY.

A full Stock of.....
CUTTERS, — SLEIGHS,
Delivery Sleighs,
And all our Winter Stock has been received.
The largest and best assortment on the U. P.
Mail orders receive... prompt attention.

H. E. BITTNER, THE GROCER
Cor. 3rd and Superior Sts., Marquette.
WANTED—FOR RENT OR SALE

WANTED—At Hotel Marquette, an experienced chambermaid. 12-4-01
FOR SALE—A pony, with bridle and saddle. Also household goods. 221 High St. 12-2-01
FOR SALE—A baby's cutter, cost \$12. Will sell for \$5. Apply to 149 Arch St., West. 12-2-17

FOR SALE—Beginning Monday morning and continuing as long as necessary all furniture including parlor, dining room, kitchen and bed room furniture will be offered for sale at the house, 608 Spruce St. 12-2-17
FOR SALE—One light swell body sleigh. Also light double harness. F. E. Spear. 11-28-20

LOST—At Fraternity hall Thursday night a Normal class pin. Finder will please return to Mining Journal. 12-2-01
LOST—A diamond ring. Finder will please leave at Mining Journal office and receive reward. 11-27-01

FOR SALE (CHEAP)—A kitchen range almost new. 216 West Hewitt avenue. 11-22-01
LOST—In the city or on the Presque Isle road, a Sable collar. Finder will please return to 325 E. Arch street and get reward. 11-28-01

FOR SALE—1,000,000 feet of first class white pine about four logs per thousand. Short haul to Salmon Trout River, and 1,100 acres of good farming land, covered with hardwood. J. Conolly, County Savings Bank building. 11-25-01

WANTED—A good cook. Apply to Mrs. F. B. Spear, 435 E. 12th St. 11-14-01

PINE LANDS FOR SALE—1 offer for sale of eighty acres of Pine Land North 1/2 of North West 1/4 Sec. 2, Town 20, Range 20. Contains about 150,000 feet of pine. Good quality of heavy timber. Will be sold reasonable. Apply to James M. Sillis, 223 East Arch street, Marquette, Mich. 10-24-01

FOR SALE—Residence on East Michigan street formerly occupied by W. W. Manning. Inquire of Eldredge & Miller, Nester Block. (4-29-01)

FOR SALE—Exploring outfit, engine, boiler, drum and iron buckets. Also tubular boiler, 24 in. iron pipes and pulleys. F. B. Spear. (7-14-01)

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in Nester addition for sale cheap for cash, or on time at low rate of interest. For particulars inquire at office of Peter White. (8-4-01)

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Store property at 125 Superior street. Three hundred and thirty feet of harbor water front, between Genesee and Mesnard streets.
Lots 1 of Block 2, North Marquette addition, with two-story frame building. E. C. WILKINSON AND A. E. MILLER, Assignees. (4-29-01)

WIDENING OF LAKE STREET.

Council Decides to Close Up the Matter at the Next Session.
The matter of widening Lake street, a proposition the council has allowed to slumber for several weeks pending the result of an attempt to change the route somewhat, has again been made a live question and it is likely that some definite action in the premises will be taken at the meeting of the council to be held on the 18th. On the suggestion of Alderman Asire, the question has again been referred to the street committee, which is expected to be ready to report at the next session. The alderman stated that the thoroughfare in its present deplorable condition is unsafe for traffic by team, and that travel over it was very inconvenient to the farmers and others who have occasion to use the street. The opinion of the council is clearly that some action be taken at once to remedy matters.

150 ACRES IN DISPUTE.

Escanaba Man Brings Contest Over Marquette County Homestead.
Peter Van Valkenburg of Escanaba has begun proceedings against Peter Sullivan, also of Escanaba, to gain possession of a homestead of 160 acres located in Section 2, 43-25, Marquette county. The land office at Marquette appointed O. V. Linden a special commissioner to take testimony in the case and two days were occupied in so doing, a large number of witnesses being heard.
Van Valkenburg alleges that Sullivan has not lived on the land according to law, and asks the government to cancel his claim on the land that he may occupy it as a homestead. In substantiation of his claim Mr. Van Valkenburg produces evidence to show that the land has not been cultivated, and only a half acre of timber cut by way of clearing.
In rebuttal Sullivan testifies that on Aug. 1, 1890, he made application at the land office at Marquette for the land in question, and received a receipt therefor; that on Nov. 10, 1890, he went on said land, cutting a road thereto, hauled in timber, built a house, and cut some timber. Again in March, 1900, Sullivan went on the land and stayed two weeks, when he was taken sick and was obliged to come to his home in Escanaba, but in July he returned to the homestead, accompanied by his son Peter, but on finding the brush too wet to burn he stayed only two days and came home. In October he again stayed on the land two days, burned brush, dug a well and made other slight improvements. According to the claim Mr. Van Valkenburg made on the land seven different times, leaving his boys with him a part of the time, his wife being too ill to go to the homestead, a fact to which Dr. Youngquist of Escanaba testifies. He raised no crops, however, giving as his reason that the soil was less fertile than he is able to live on the land and make it his home.

RODE ON ENGINE PILOT.

Alger County Homesteader Has a Thrilling Experience.
The wonder is that Pat Devine, an Alger county homesteader, is alive and that being alive he is not seriously injured or bereft of his mind. For Devine had an experience last week, according to the Mining News, which would have left a man with less nerve than he has a wreck mentally and physically.
The man was walking toward Au Train very early in the morning to prove up on his homestead claim. He was using the railroad track as a highway, the wind was blowing hard at the time and he was running very rapidly to keep out the snow. He heard the noise made by an approaching freight train but by reason of being so muffled up thought it was farther from him than it really was.
The knowledge of the train's close proximity and suddenness of coming, a young earthquake, struck Pat about the same time. For the next half mile the homesteader's progress was rapid and it was made under circumstances calculated to disturb any man to whom life is sweet.
As near as he could make out Devine's legs were jerked under the pilot and he lay crosswise on it with part of his body hanging over one side. Finally the train reached a bridge and then as though tired of carrying a free passenger, the locomotive threw him off into the ditch and went on its way rejoicing.
Though somewhat dazed then and for some time afterwards, Devine managed to take an inventory of himself and concluded that although he felt as though he had passed through two cyclones and a Boxer uprising, he was all there and that none of his bones were broken.
For fear a second experiment of walking on the track might not prove so successful, he kept to the ditch and when the early morning passenger came along, flagged it and was taken to Wetmore. Here his injuries were looked after by Dr. Freeman, who found that the extent of the man's injuries were some severe cuts and bruises.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]
I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by the Stafford Drug Co.

Northern Grown Fruit Plants. Best varieties. Strawberry plants, 50 cents to \$2.50 per hundred; raspberry plants, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Fruit and ornamental trees, roses, etc. Low prices. Write now. George W. Huber, Nurseryman, Petoskey, Mich. (11-27-11)

Winter is here, put your bicycle where it will be taken care of. R. I. Francis will store it free. Leave your address.

TO STOP A COLD.
After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. The People's Drug Store.

MARINE MATTERS.

Passed the Canal.
Sault Ste. Marie, Dec. 3.—(Special)—Capt. 10:30; Colgate, 11:30; Rappahannock, Crete, 12:30; Clyde, Amboy, Webb, 2.

The vessels in the north harbor yesterday were the Chattanooga and Pioneer, the Cherokee and Chippewa, Presque Isle and Oceanic, all loaded and waiting for the sea to go down before venturing out, and the Matos, Spencer, Roby, Waverly, Seuber and Angeline, which are yet to be loaded at the L. S. & I. dock.

CITY BREVITIES.

Today's weather: Probably threatening with snow flurries. Brisk northeast to north winds.

Yesterday's temperature: 7 a. m., 15 degrees; noon, 20 degrees; 7 p. m., 20 degrees. Maximum, 20 degrees; minimum, 15 degrees.

The next Masonic dance will be held Friday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLean, Third street, a son.

Joe Theobald has opened a cash grocery on Superior street.

Mrs. E. N. Breitung arrived home from Chicago yesterday afternoon.

Tonella's holiday opening in furniture, pictures, etc., is slated for next Monday, the 7th.

St. Mary's guild will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock with Mrs. Philip Coleman, Ohio street.

A pair of spectacles was picked up at the court house yesterday. It can be found at the county clerk's office.

Among the visitors in the city yesterday were J. R. McDonald of South Lake Linden and Casper Aberle of Crystal Falls.

Two thousand dollars insurance on the city rock crusher has been taken out by Controller Bay. The policy runs for five years.

Mrs. A. J. Yungbluth of Ishpeming was a visitor in the city yesterday. She attended the performance at the opera house in the evening.

The Ladies' Missionary society of the Baptist church will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Wm. A. Ross, Ohio street.

The framework of Science Hall, the new, or north, wing of the Normal school, is well on the way toward completion and will soon be enclosed.

The town clock got on a tear yesterday afternoon and the hands flew around at a great gait. A watch repairer put the works in shape again.

The Marquette Curling club, members and officers, will meet at the Marquette club rooms this evening at 8 o'clock sharp for the purpose of arranging the campaign for the winter and electing officers.

A Cleveland dispatch states that two boats have been chartered at that city to carry down ore from Marquette at \$1.15 per ton. It is believed they are either the Clyde and Amboy, or the Fleetwood and Arabia, which are slated to arrive here this week.

The council has recommended that an ambulance be placed at the corner of Lake and Mesnard streets. This is the point where the railroad tracks cross the thoroughfare, and the light will do much to minimize the danger to teams crossing the tracks at night.

The land office is advised that its decision in the contest case of Samuel Nicholson vs. James Cahoon has been affirmed by the commissioners of the general land office at Washington. The tract involved, a fractional 160 acres in Ontonagon county, was awarded to the entryman, Cahoon.

Louis Meyer, the ten-month-old son of Peter Meyer of Bancroft, died yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Meyer's sister on Washington street. Inflammation of the bowels was the cause of demise. The funeral will be held from the cathedral at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and the interment will be in Holy Cross cemetery.

The correspondent of the Ontonagon Herald at Greenland relates that Charles Bogue, formerly of Marquette, but now cashier of the Meilleur, Mercer & Co.'s bank, "appears surrounded with a halo of heroics. He had just returned from a dance and was preparing to get in his little trundle bed, when to his startled vision a face appeared at the window. Without a moment's hesitation, he seized the bank's blunderbuss and prepared to fire. Spectators say that the 'drunk' was so scared, he fell off the step into the gutter, then crawled across the street on his hands and knees, followed by the watchful eye of the 'bogus man'."

THE MODERN MOTHER

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

HANSEN'S CELEBRATED FURS.

The best line of the most fashionable furs will be displayed at the Marquette Hotel, Thursday, Dec. 5. It will pay you to investigate. (12-4-21)

They can't help it; crabbled old hachelors and disappointed girls over 30 need Rocky Mountain Tea; carries them back to childhood's happy home. 35c. Stafford Drug Co.

C. W. Lynch, Winchester, Ind., writes: "I owe the life of my boy to Foley's Honey and Tar. He had membranous croup, and the first dose gave him relief. We continued its use and it soon brought him out of danger." The People's Drug Store.

Educate Your Bowels.

Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

A MEASURE OF MERIT.

Marquette Citizens Should Weigh Well This Evidence.
That's the kind of proof given here. The statement of a Marquette citizen, Mr. A. Hoard, of Dead River Mills, says: "There was a dull aching pain across the small of my back and in my kidneys at times so severe that I could hardly stand it, particularly if I caught cold or did any heavy lifting. I took medicines at different times but the trouble still remained as bad as ever. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I got a box at the Stafford Drug Company and used them. The treatment cured me."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Holiday Gifts.

A large holiday stock is ready for your inspection.

SELECT NOW

And have what you want laid aside.

Our immense assortment of

Jewelry,
Art Goods, Cut Glass,
Watches, Clocks, Silver-
ware, Sterling Silver
Tableware, Fine
Jewelry Nov-
elties,
Opera Glasses,
China,
IS ALL UP-TO-DATE.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

We have a full line of all the latest in Bound Books and Christmas Books for Children.....

Bigelow & Co.,

JEWELRY, BOOKS and STATIONERY.
Marquette, Mich.

G. R. WATTS, Piano Tuner. Leave orders at G. N. Conklin's, Marquette; County Telephone 15, and E. Girzi's, Ishpeming.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND LUMBERMEN.

I offer for sale the entire camp outfit of the Sturgeon River Lumber company of Chassell, Michigan, consisting of 20 horses, 25 logging sleighs, 25 sets heavy harness, 4 tote sleds, 200 pair blankets, chains, tools and cooking utensils. For further particulars inquire by letter or in person at the office of the company at Chassell. 11-28-17

E. L. KELLAN

WHOLESALE GROCER, . . . MICH.
MARQUETTE, MICH.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifies cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

- 1—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation.25
- 2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.25
- 3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.25
- 4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.25
- 5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.25
- 6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faciache.25
- 7—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.25
- 10—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.25
- 11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.25
- 12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.25
- 13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.25
- 14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas Eruptions.25
- 15—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.25
- 16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.25
- 19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.25
- 20—Whooping-Cough.25
- 27—Kidney Diseases.25
- 28—Nervous Debility.1.00
- 30—Edinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.25
- 37—Grip, Hay Fever.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mail Order. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

HANSEN'S Celebrated Furs.

Mr and Mrs. John Monroe,
REPRESENTING THE OLD AND RELIABLE.....

HANSEN'S EMPIRE FUR FACTORY,
—OF—
MILWAUKEE,

The Largest Fur Factory in America,
Will Give a Grand Fur Display
AT THE.....

Marquette Hotel Parlors,
MARQUETTE, MICH.,
Thursday, Dec. 5th.

They will carry with them the largest and finest line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs of all descriptions, including all the latest Novelties ever shown.

They will also be prepared to take measure for garments to be made to order and to receive orders for repairing and remodeling sealskin and other fur garments. Bring in your furs and let them furnish you with suggestions and give you an estimate of the cost of remodeling same.

Merchants are requested to bring in any customers they may have for Fine Furs, as this sale is not for one merchant only, but for all merchants of Marquette and vicinity.

Hansen's Empire Fur Factory,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

SANTA CLAUS IS HERE AND ALIVE

THE STORE

That Saves You Money.
If you are Looking for Christmas Gifts take in our Store.

...Fancy Notions...

Fine Gloves for Christmas presents. Matchless Offer in Holiday Handkerchiefs. Wool Dress Goods for Christmas. Silks and Velvets. Lace Curtains for Holidays. A full stock of Ladies' and Misses' Fine and warm Shoes and Slippers. A New Stock of Ladies' Coats, Tailor-Made Suits, Costumes and Skirts—Exclusive Styles for Christmas. Holiday Sale of Fine Umbrellas. Fine Furs at Popular Prices. Blankets and Bedding.

A BIG REDUCTION SALE

in Men's Fine Made Clothing for Christmas. Men's Suits and Over Coats, Boys' Suits and Over Coats, Children's Suits. Special Sale on Men's and Children's Woollen Underwear—Warm, Acceptable. Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes—If you'll buy them of us, you'll find them to be Straight.

D. SEIDENFELD'S STORE,
FRONT STREET, - MARQUETTE, MICH.

MARQUETTE OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1901.
W. E. NANKEVILLE
PRESENTS.....

THE.... VILLAGE PARSON.

The Most Natural Play Of The Age.

Thrilling in Climax. Powerful in Action. Intense Heart Interest. All Special Scenery.

A Story as Sweet as the Fragrance of Roses.
PRICES: 75, 50, 35 and 25.

Seats on Sale at Bigelow's Thursday, Dec. 5th. Curtain rises at 8.15.

WE ARE NOW
Doing Business
 ...ON A...
Cash Basis.
 —Prices on all Goods—
Have Been Reduced.
BARGAINS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

PRICES TALK:
 16 inch Hard Wood,..... \$5.25
 16 inch Split Hard Wood,.... 5.25
 Hard Coal..... 6 95

F. Braastad & Co.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS
 of pleasing your patrons. We do it by our high-grade goods at right prices. We want your trade and we guarantee the best of satisfaction.

T. HUGHES & SON,
 ISHPERING, MICH. Gen'l Merchandise and Meat Market.

You Never Know....
 what pleasure there is in life until your home is supplied with a bath tub. It will pay you to get along without many other things, but you should not be without a tub. Consult

Sam Robinson,
 SHOP ON FIRST STREET
 (12-2-10)

FOR... BARGAINS
 Dress Goods, Blankets, Comforters, Etc., ATTEND OUR SPECIAL CUT-PRICE SALE NOW ON.

FINNISH MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION,
 Cor. Division and First Sts. 10-14-11

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"
 This great Vegetable Preparation of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or disease of the generative organs, such as **Loss of Manhood, Impotence, Pain in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Eruptions, Itchy, Exhausting Dreams, Varicose and Constipation.** It stops all losses by day or night. It prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to spermatorrhea and all the horrors of impotency. **CUPIDENE** cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. **CUPIDENE** strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The French suffers are not cured by Doctors because 90 per cent are troubled with **Prostatitis.** **CUPIDENE** is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 200 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if it does not effect a permanent cure. \$1.00 a box for \$2.00 by mail. Send for free circular and testimonials.

Address **DAVOZ, MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 276, San Francisco, Cal.**
 For Sale by **Stafford Drug Co.**

The Miners' National Bank,
 ISHPERING, MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, \$100,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

OFFICERS:
F. BRAASTAD, President **D. McVICHIE, Vice-President.**
A. B. MINER, Cashier. **H. S. THOMPSON, Asst. Cashier.**

DIRECTORS:
M. M. Duncan, W. H. Johnston, Walter Fitch, F. Braastad, Alexander Maitland, D. McViche, David Morgan, A. B. Miner, H. O. Young.
 (1-25-10)

Ishpeming and its Environs.
 (Additional Ishpeming on Page Seven.)

THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.
 It Is Expected That at Least Thirty-Five Ishpemingites Will Witness It.

HIGHER TAXES THIS YEAR.
 Interesting Figures on Taxation Pertaining to City of Ishpeming.

Last year the highway fund was over-drawn some \$8,000 and that deficit had to be made up this year. This is an important item to be taken into consideration as helping to account for the higher taxation.

In 1900 there was \$27,000 expended in Ishpeming for highway purposes. Of that amount \$3,500 was put into a new stone crusher. This year in the neighborhood of \$22,000 was expended on the highways, which sum included \$2,000 for dump cars and \$1,200 of an installment on the new street roller. One mile of new streets was built in the city this year at a cost of one dollar per foot, and 6,100 feet of new sidewalk was built.

The question of keeping the streets cleaned is another important matter and each year up to now the cost has increased. The carting away of garbage was begun in 1895, when the cost of keeping the streets cleaned was \$3,100. The past year the hauling away of garbage and the cleaning of the streets cost about \$6,000. Two men are constantly employed on this work and the streets are kept in first class condition, perhaps as clean as the streets of any city in Michigan. It is expected, of course, that with the new equipment each year the cost of keeping the streets cleaned will decrease for some time to come, but the benefits derived for outgoings, the expense, which is but slight when the utility of the service is taken into consideration. The city at present is well equipped for doing street work and handling garbage. The garbage is hauled away in dump cars to the dumping ground some distance west of the city. For the street work, the city possesses a new street roller and a stone crushing plant, and has sufficient gravel at the gravel pit west of the city to last for years to come.

The work of spreading the assessments on the roll has been completed by City Assessor John H. Quinn, and the tax receipts are now being prepared by the Peninsula bank people, who have been deputized by City Treasurer John Salson. The figures on taxation for this year will be of interest to all the people of Ishpeming, particularly as there is a considerable increase in the rate over last year.

The total amount of money to be raised by taxation is \$135,861.09, which is divided as follows:
 State tax.....\$21,766.64
 County tax.....39,237.55
 City contingent.....4,000.00
 Highway tax.....14,000.00
 Fire tax.....6,000.00
 Water tax.....6,000.00
 School and one mill tax.....53,756.00

The rate of taxation this year is \$17.47 for each \$1,000 of valuation. The increase in the rate over last year is easily accounted for. First, the state tax is much higher this year than it was last. The increase in the county tax is accounted for by the fact that this year a new county poor house has been erected at a cost of \$13,000, while its equipment cost \$5,000 more, making a total for that one item alone of \$18,000. Then there are other extra expenditures, including the cost of caring for smallpox patients.

The following figures relating to the city of Ishpeming will be of interest:
 In the year 1900 Ishpeming's portion of the state tax amounted to \$14,503.63 and of the county tax \$20,012.22, making a total of \$34,515.85. This year the increase over the state and county tax for last year is \$17,490.34, making \$52,006.19 of state and county tax this year, as against \$34,515.85 last year.

For this year the state board of equalization raised the valuation of Marquette county from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and, of course, Ishpeming's share of the state tax was proportionately raised. Taking all these items into consideration—the raise in the valuation of the county by the state board of equalization, the extra expense incurred in the erection of a county poor house and the other improvements—the increase is about 50 per cent, as compared with last year's taxation.

SEVEN DEATHS LAST MONTH.
 A comparison of the deaths and births of the city will show that the population is decidedly on the increase. "During November" there were but seven deaths, compared with forty-four births. In November last year there were eight deaths, while the month of October in each year showed a record of sixteen deaths. August of this year showed the largest number of births of any month since a record has been kept, there having been sixty-six in all.

FOOD CHANGED TO POISON.
 Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Piles, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c at Stafford's.

We intend to go after the holiday trade in earnest. It will pay you to see our novelties and learn our prices. Finnish Mercantile Association.
 (10-25-11)

A cold, cough or a gripe can be "nipped in the bud, with a dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware of substitutes. The People's Drug Store.

FAST FRIENDS.
 Rushville, Ind.
 Messrs. Ely Bros.—I have been a great sufferer from catarrh and hay fever and tried many things, but found no permanent relief until I found it in Ely's Cream Balm about eight years ago, and we have been fast friends ever since. (Rev.) R. M. Bentley.

Prove its value by investing 10 cents in trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. Drug-gists supply it and we mail it. Full size 50 cents.
ELY BROS., 50 Warren St., New York.

WANTED—FOR RENT OR SALE.
 WANTED—Two ladies to introduce specialties in Ishpeming, Negaunee and Marquette. Apply at the office of Carpenter-Cook Co. between 7 and 8 p. m. 12-2-10
 W. M. BOAS, Mgr.

THE NEXT HOP
 ...BY THE...
Trombley Orchestra
 will take place on
Friday Eve., Dec. 6.
 at the
ANDERSON HALL.
 Lesson by a Competent instructor from 8 to 9 p. m.

NEW MUSIC.
 (10-14-11)

BEER! BEER!
 THAT GLORIOUS
MENOMINEE BEER.
 ALWAYS FRESH.
 Order by 'phone or otherwise.
T. SIMONS, Agent
 11-21-0

...A New Lot...
Sleighs and Cutters,
 the latest styles and best makes just in.
PRICES RIGHT.
H. TROSVIG,
 Cor. Second and Pearl Streets.
 10-30-11-0

...COME TO US...
With Your Cash

We are making as low prices as other firms doing business on a cash basis. We will not be undersold in any line. Our Goods are first-class and we mean to keep to the point.

We sell for cash:
 16 inch Hard Wood...\$5.25
 16 inch Split Hard Wood 5.25
 Hard Coal..... 6 95

SEATS ON SALE TODAY.
 The reserved seat tickets for "The Village Parson," the beautiful melodrama to be produced at the Ishpeming Opera House on Friday evening of this week, will go on sale today at Tilly's drug store. Patrons of the theatre are assured that this is a first-class attraction and of the character that pleases Ishpeming theatre-goers best. The play is on the order of the "Suwanee River," "The Minister's Son," etc.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH AND LIVER TABLETS.
 Try them
 When you feel dull after eating.
 When you have no appetite.
 When you have a bad taste in the mouth.
 When your liver is torpid.
 When your bowels are constipated.
 When you have a headache.
 When you feel bilious.
 They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and regulate your liver and bowels. For sale by The Stafford Drug Co.

We have just added a complete line of skirts and other things suited for a holiday gift. We will surely please you as to price, quality, etc. Finnish Mercantile Association. (10-25-11)

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

REPAIR YOUR SLEIGHS.
 I am now prepared to do repairing of all kinds, including sleighs, cutters, wagons, etc., in connection with my horse shoeing business. Sleighs and cutters for sale.
A. H. FORDYCE,
 Bank Street, Ishpeming.
 (11-23-11wk)

...WE CAN DELIVER THE GOODS...!
AS CHEAPLY AS ANYONE.

Best Flour, per bbl.....\$4.40
 Granulated Sugar, per lb......06
 New Vostizza Currants, per lb......10
 New Fancy California Prunes, per lb......08
 Raisins, per lb......08
 Batavia Tomatoes, 2 cans for......25
 New Sweet Corn, 3 cans for......25
 Lemon Peel, 2 lbs. for......25
 Saffron, 2 boxes for......25

TROT ON YOUR CASH, WE'LL "SWAP" WITH YOU.
SELLWOOD & CO.

Do It Now.
 DO NOT DELAY INSURING YOUR BUSINESS, HOME OR FURNITURE.
 CONSULT
George B. Sedgwick.
 Representing the BEST and STRONGEST Companies in the World.
 Office, Peninsula Bank Building.
 (4-13-10-0-1)

Ishpeming Opera House.
FRIDAY, DEC. 6.
W. E. NANKEVILLE
 PRESENTS
The Most Natural Play of the Age,

The Village Parson
 Thrilling in Climax,
 Powerful in Action,
 Intense Heart Interest,
 All Special Scenery.

A Story as Sweet as the Fragrance of Roses.

A STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS ATTRACTION.
 12-2-11

IF YOU WANT.....
Mixed Paint
 —OR—
Wall Paper
 Of the latest pattern, call on
W. J. Walters,
 219 Cleveland Avenue, (11-1-11-0) Ishpeming.

HAVE YOU TRIED
LA FLOR DE SHERIDAN,
 A HIGH-GRADE CIGAR?
 Manufactured by **JAMES W. SHERIDAN, 76-78 Wabash Ave., Chicago.**
M. C. SCULLY,
 Sole Agent for Upper Peninsula, Wisconsin and Minnesota.
OUR LA VINEDA Is a Clear Havana Cigar.

MINING SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS
 Of the best manufacturers are carried by the
JOHN W. JOCHIM HDW. CO.

Our stock is not yet complete, but our aim is to carry a full line in all branches. New goods are arriving daily and we can fill all orders promptly. Strict attention will be given mail orders. We also carry a most complete line of **HEAVY** and

Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Etc.

TINSMITHING and SHEET IRON WORK Executed on Short Notice.

JOHN W. JOCHIM HARDWARE CO.,
 9-25-10-1-1 112-113 MAIN STREET, ISHPERING, MICH.

COURT IN SESSION

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON OPENING DAY OF TERM.

SEVERAL CRIMINAL CASES DECIDED

FOUR SALOON KEEPERS PLEAD GUILTY AND PAY FINE.

Robbery Charge Is Settled and a Start Made in the Trial of Barber Davey—All the Jurors Discharged Save Twelve.

The December term of the circuit court convened yesterday morning shortly after the arrival of the train from the west at 10:40 o'clock, and nightfall saw most of the criminal cases disposed of.

In the cases of The People vs. Erick Erickson, Herman Murto, August Enblom and Joseph Forvally, all up-the-road saloon keepers charged with violation of the liquor law, the defendants pleaded guilty. Each was fined \$25 and costs of \$8, which all but Forvally paid and were discharged, the latter being given until today to settle.

Nearly all of yesterday's session was given up to the trial of Alfred Davey, the barber arrested at Ishpeming on the charge of rape. A jury was secured and the taking of testimony was begun. Davey for some time was employed in a shop on Washington street here, and is quite well known.

The district attorney entered a nolle prosequere in the case of Leo Gadson, the matter having been settled. The defendant was charged with robbery. The case of The People vs. John Malinista, on the charge of embezzlement, has been noted for trial and will occupy the attention of the court after the proceedings now in hand are disposed of.

Except for the jurors who are serving in the Davey case—and three of these are talesmen—the panel has been discharged for this term, there only being one other jury trial.

The case of Ingeborg Braustad vs. Joseph J. Leffer and the Dalton Packing company, which was to have been tried by the court, has been settled and the costs ordered discontinued.

"THE VILLAGE PARSON"

Play That Comes Well Recommended Appears Here Saturday Evening.

"The Village Parson," a new drama, will be presented at the opera house Saturday evening by a well-balanced company. The play has not only a well-constructed plot, but is of intense human interest throughout. There are a great many powerful situations in the piece. In act first, where husband and wife separate, the scene becomes one of heart-rending interest and brings copious tears to the auditors. The situation in act third is another strong scene in which little Myrtle, the blind child, does some very clever and earnest work and holds the audience with closest attention. The play presents a number of exciting climaxes which enthrall all present. "The Village Parson" will be given with complete stage settings, the scenery being brought here by the management. The company includes actors of recognized ability.

The audience which greeted Frances Guant and company in "Barbara Frietsch" last evening was well pleased with the presentation of the pretty though tragic southern story. The star proved herself an actress of rare ability, she was supported by a strong troupe and the special scenery added much to the beauty of the piece. In fact, Barbara is entirely adequate in the part. The theatrical line ever seen here and drew the good house it deserved.

ONLY ONE MAN ON PAY ROLL.

Street Work, Excepting Plowing of Snow, Suspended for the Winter.

All street work has been suspended until next spring, and all the men have been laid off. At times during the winter when it is necessary to send out the snow plows a small force will be temporarily employed, but at present the street commissioner is the only person on the payroll in that city department.

During the building season just drawn to a close, sidewalks costing between \$8,000 and \$9,000 in the aggregate were constructed, this including both the concrete and wood walks. Of the amount due the city, some \$7,000 are still outstanding, the collection of which will soon be undertaken. The rolls will come before the council at its meeting to be held on the 18th inst.

MASONIC LODGE OFFICERS.

At a meeting last evening, Marquette lodge, No. 101, F. & A. M., elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

Worshipful Master—J. H. O'Meara.
Senior Warden—Chas. L. Brainerd.
Junior Warden—H. B. Bell.
Treasurer—F. M. Moore.
Secretary—W. J. Ellison.
Senior Deacon—H. C. Davis.
Junior Deacon—Scott W. Johnson.

Telephone Theobald's Cash Grocery, Superior street, for prices before sending outside. Bell phone 849. (12-4-1d)

OLD BROCTON WINE.
Can be procured at Stafford Drug Co.'s store. (10-19-1f)

PRESENTS TO CUSTOMERS.

On New Year's day I will give the following prizes to my customers: First prize, a \$10 meerschaum pipe; second prize, a \$4.50 amber cigar holder; third prize, box of \$4 cigars; fourth prize, a \$3.75 briar pipe; fifth prize, a five-pound box of candy, valued at \$3. One ticket free with each ten-cent purchase. (11-15-1f) **FRED DONCKERS.**

NEAR TO MUNISING ROAD.

Marquette & Southeastern Rails Within Six Miles of Lawson.

Inside of about ten days, if all goes as well as it has in the past, it will be possible to run trains from Marquette into Munising over the new route. Yesterday the track-layers had reached a point about twenty-one miles down the Marquette & Southeastern line, and were but six miles from Lawson, where the junction with the Munising railway is to be made. The heavy snow of the past few days has caused some inconvenience, but has not hindered the work of laying the steel to any material extent. The crews of men engaged in the task of shodding the line are employees of the railroad company, and are living in the boarding cars conducted by Contractor Raymond. Some ballasting is also being done at various points along the road, but this is a work that will be pushed after the rails are in place. The indications are that the Marquette & Southeastern will be able to go into commission by the first of the new year or shortly thereafter.

COPPER STOCKS SOFT.

Bear Manipulation in Amalgamated Outweighs All Other Factors.

The course of the Boston market yesterday seemed to clearly demonstrate that were it not for the manipulation which is depressing Amalgamated, Lake coppers would soar upward with a rush. As it was, despite an array of bullish news the tendency of prices was toward a still lower level though the close was again quite strong. Aside from the president's message—the favorable effect of which was felt in Wall street—and the better outlook in the money market, Tom Lawson was out with a statement to the effect a sale was pending which would not only clean out all the surplus copper but would require considerable for future delivery beside. These factors, however, had no appreciable effect on the values of the coppers, trading in which was again rather light.

Opinions of the Broker.

Hayden, Stone & Co. wired the Laidley Commission company:

"Coppers had a rather soft market today. The South Range Consolidated company has been organized in New Jersey with an authorized capital of \$28,000,000. Baltic and Copper Range are to go in first, and Trimonite is left out. Mass is selling as low, with the assessment of \$2 paid, as it was before the assessment. Calumet is still pressed for sale by the Lawson brokers."

Paine, Webber & Co. said: "The president's message is generally regarded as a bullish document. It is believed in banking circles that the gold export movement is practically over. The sale of a hundred million pounds of copper has been confirmed and it is learned that the Quincy company has sold copper for January delivery without guarantee. Simmered down, it seems that the bear manipulation of Amalgamated is the only thing that stands in the way of a good movement in the Boston coppers. We think the best stocks are grounding on bottom and should be bought on every recession. The Copper Range consolidation was announced today."

Big Sale of Copper Pending.

The following was issued yesterday by Thomas Lawson: "In addition to the 100,000,000 pounds of copper sold last week negotiations are under way and have been completed for the sale of 14,000,000 pounds at 17 cents, with 1/2 of a cent conditional rebate. With this sale, all the surplus copper and considerable for future delivery will have been disposed of. I look to see the completion of this sale marked by a jump of 1/10 in the London price."

Bache wired Paine, Webber & Co. from New York: "I have avoided giving advice on Amalgamated as much as possible. I realize that insiders know exactly what they are going to do, while I must guess, but I am constantly being asked whether or when Amalgamated is or will be a purchase. To such I say that I think a shrinking of 25 per cent from the price originally paid by the company for its holdings ought to discount the worst that happens or can happen to it, but I do not advise purchases of the stock to nervous people and those likely to be troubled with insomnia. When the time comes that the insiders want their stock back, which they so liberally supplied to the public at over 110 per share, we will hear some harrowing tales, we may see dividends passed, prices reduced, involving litigations of all kinds and sundry market manipulations. Few speculative constitutions can stand these. Those that can will fully deserve the good profits they should reap on purchases at anything under 75."

Dick said: "I am not going to buy any copper, but if the market falls somebody someone is picking it up. It is higher than it was the day before yesterday."

At London, copper dropped off over 23 for both spot and futures.

Wheat and Corn.

A. R. Jones & Co. said of the Chicago grain markets:

"The first half of today's session was almost a repetition of yesterday's, except that the market did not show such remarkable strength and the advance was correspondingly less. The best feature for the price early was the strong continental shipments, and later on when profit-taking seemed in order came a report that Kansas was getting snow today. However there is nothing startling about the decline; it is perfectly natural and likely will be carried still further, but it is the overall fact that there will be a world of wheat wanted around 78 by the conservative speculators. The price is still relatively low. The conditions outside of speculation all favor the market and there is no reason apparent why wheat should not pass 80 cents easily before the week is over. Buy it on the weak spots."

"Corn surprised the trade in great shape. The dullness in this pit during the past few days had encouraged a lot of local short selling and they all tried to cover at once today with the usual result. These violent moves do not encourage speculation, but we would buy corn on good breaks."

Pat Kelly—Don't sleep too much; exercise; don't eat fats and sweets. To reduce flesh rapidly take Rocky Mountain Tea. Acts directly on the fatty tissues. 35c. Stafford Drug Co.

SALVATION ARMY QUITS.

Abandons Field Here after Several Years' Labor—Hall in New Hands.

After several years of labor here, the Salvation Army has abandoned the field and pulled up stakes. Of late it has been found impossible to draw good-sized crowds to the hall, and in consequence the expenses have been exceeding the receipts. The Army had the hall in the Bertha block under lease, and its obligations in this regard have been assumed by the Pentacostal league, which has rechristened the auditorium, the "Pentacostal League Hall."

The league will hereafter hold services at the hall every Sunday and this evening will conduct a song service to which the public is cordially invited. There will be singing by Miss Katie Ellis of Minneapolis, a young lady with a voice of exceptional sweetness, and by Evangelist W. Collycott of London, Ont. Evangelist Ellis, the blind divine, will speak and Mrs. Collycott will also assist in the services, which will be repeated tomorrow. No admission is charged, though collections are made. The hall is being cleaned and renovated in general by the league.

AIR COMPRESSOR IN PLACE.

Wreckers Confident of Freeing the Big Steel Schooner Smeaton.

The air compressor which the tug Bosobel brought up for Captain Reid, the wrecker who has taken the contract to release the big steel schooner John Smeaton, on the beach near Au Train, has been in place on board the craft and the wreckers are now anxiously awaiting the receipt of the other compressor, shipped by rail from Chicago. With this received and installed on the Smeaton, the work of freeing the vessel will at once be started.

So confident are all concerned that the scheme will be a big success that they estimate it will not take longer than a day to have the Smeaton in deep water when once the compressors are set in motion. The boat literally has three bottoms, and only the last one is punctured. The air will be forced into the damaged compartments—four out of the eight—through the stand pipes which lead from the deck down, and it is figured that even if the water is forced out of only two of the four leaky compartments the craft will float. Ordinarily, it is said, the Smeaton draws less than nine feet with the water ballast full.

In some quarters it has been wondered how it was proposed to keep the Smeaton from sinking, and the wreckers manage to get her off the shore. In answer, a local marine man says that when once in deep water, even all the eight compartments could be filled with water and still the Smeaton would float, her bulkheads and other air receptacles serving to keep her up.

The Smeaton is about the worst wreck that has engaged the attention of wrecking masters on Lake Superior for some time. As the big barge went on the beach without cargo she landed in less than seven feet of water and there is no way of lightening her up as would be the case had she carried a cargo. She lies broadside to the beach on a shelf of sandstone, and deep water is about 1,500 feet distant.

The barge is only 105 feet from shore, lying on the south shore of the lake. She is peculiarly exposed to wind and sea and the wreckers will find their task very unpleasant with winter weather and ice on Lake Superior.

James Reid & Sons, of Sarnia, who have the contract, are veterans at the business and Captain Joseph Kidd, who is acting for the Pittsburg Steamship company, has had large experience at such work. Vesselmen generally are watching the attempt to free the barge with the greatest interest.

It is reported that Captain Reid's contract is that he earns 40 per cent of the value of the Smeaton if he saves her within a reasonable time. It is unquestionably the wrecking job of his life. He performed a difficult job some ten or a dozen years ago, however, in raising the steamer P. D. Armon, sunk in ninety feet of water in the deepest spot in the St. Clair river. If Captain Reid succeeds in releasing the Smeaton without unusual expense and delay he will clean up a fine sum, if the basis of the contract as stated is correct.

If freed, the Smeaton will at once be towed to West Superior for repairs at the drydock.

NOTICE.

I have moved my repair shop to 126 Spring street where I will be glad to have my old customers bring their shoes for repairs. All work done thoroughly and promptly. William Becker 126 Spring street, opposite hose house. (12-4-1w)

AT HEPPEY'S.

Everything absolutely pure and wholesome. Sweet cream, ice cream, lemons, bananas, oranges, lemons, nuts, spice cakes, pies, doughnuts, oysters, milk and home-made bread—white and brown, six loaves for 25 cents. We deliver on short notice. Both phones, John W. Deschaine, proprietor. (12-4-2d)

When in want of men call up G. L. Perrault's Employment Agency, Laurium, Mich. Phone 231—2 rings. (11-18-1mo)

Bicycles stored free. Leave your address. R. L. Francis. (11-19-1f)

HIGH ART TAXIDERMISTRY.

Correct and life-like attitudes. Deer heads a specialty. Guaranteed moth proof. M. M. Stierle, 301 South Front street. (10-14-1f)

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

I will store your bicycle free of charge for the winter months. Leave your address at the shop. R. L. Francis.

Editor Lynch of "Daily Post" Phillipsburg, N. J., has tested the merits of Foley's Honey and Tar with this result: "I have used a great many patent remedies in my family for coughs and colds and I can honestly say your Honey and Tar is the best thing of the kind I have ever used and I cannot say too much in praise of it." The People's Drug Store. (12-4-2d)

INDOOR BASEBALL.

Planned to Make It Popular Here This Winter—Meeting Last Night.

The announcement of a meeting for the purpose of talking over the prospects and organizing an indoor baseball team drew a crowd of about 150 persons to the Casino rink last evening. The attendance, although good, was not as large as it would have been were there no counter attractions, but all present were very enthusiastic. The sentiment expressed was that there was no reason why Marquette could not have a city club that would be a credit to the town, and the preliminary steps toward organization were taken, some of the members of the team being selected.

Those at the head of the project to make indoor ball a popular pastime this winter have been given to understand that the Maccabees will be in the field with a uniformed club, and they hope the idea will be taken up by the other fraternal societies as well. In fact, the idea is to have half a dozen teams playing the game. The plan is to have at least two match games every week, and the city team, at least, will be ready to meet all comers in the near future. Already a challenge has been received from the Company M team of the Soo, and this will be accepted as soon as a little practice has been had. All those who play the game will find the rink open and at their disposal for practice every evening between 7 and 8 o'clock.

In other cities in the Lake Superior district the sport is proving very popular, and it is intended to make it so here. At Duluth and Superior a six-club league is in existence, while the copper country has an eight-team organization. At the Soo there are several clubs, and Munising and Manistique are also represented.

MARQUETTE MEN IN LUCK.

Rich Strike Made in the Empire Gold Mine Near Helena, Montana.

The Daily (Helena, Mont.) Independent, of recent date, contains this mention of a gold property in which Ernest Wetmore and others of Marquette are interested:

"From present appearances the old Empire mine, not far from Marysville, is again going to be a rich producer. In the past it has produced large amounts of gold ore, and twice it has been given up as 'worked out.' An English company worked it profitably for a number of years, and then it disposed of the property, after a report to the effect that it would not pay to work any more. Then John and Henry Longmaid took hold of the property, and worked it successfully for some time. Finally they concluded they had all of the ore that was worth mining, and they ceased operations."

"Several weeks ago the press reports contained the news that there had been organized at Marquette, Mich., a company named the Superior & Montana Development company, for the purpose of operating a mine near Marysville. The names of the incorporators of the company were given and in the list were some of the best known mining men in the Marquette section. It was not known for a little while what property the company proposed to work, but it finally came out that it had secured a lease and bond on the Empire. Recently the company began work, and the results so far show their experts were not wrong when they advised taking hold of the mine."

"E. A. Wetmore of Marquette, Mich., who with Owen Byrnes owns the Empire, and who lately purchased the Tremont and Jay Gould, was in town two or three days this week. He confirmed the reports of the discovery of thirteen feet of \$10 milling ore in the Smithville lead of the Empire properties. The new discovery was made by cross-cutting from the drift at the sixty-foot level in a shaft sunk near the mouth of the Whippoorwill tunnel. Another vein, which is probably the Empire, has also been found to extend to the west and shows considerable ore. The shaft has been unwatered for a depth of 100 feet below the level and the bottom not reached. At this point there are two drifts both ways, but in some manner they missed the ore shoot. Cross-cutting will in all probability develop the ore bodies at the 100 foot level."

"A mining man who came in from Empire yesterday said that another cross-cut has been made from the drift forty feet further on, and eight feet of ore disclosed in it, and the foot wall not yet reached. While the whole thirteen feet of the vein will average \$10, there is two feet of ore on the foot wall that is exceedingly high grade, running well up towards \$100 per ton."

"Samuel Brady, superintendent of the Michigan mine, one of the mines in the Michigan copper peninsula, made an examination of the property a year ago, and submitted a report on it to the directors. Thomas Houston, head mine captain, or as he would be called here, the mine superintendent, of the Calumet & Hecla, was in Helena a few weeks ago and examined the Empire mine. He is thoroughly satisfied with the property and believes that it will make a great mine. His judgment is confirmed by the recent strike."

"The Superior & Montana Development company, which has taken a bond on the Empire, is one of the strongest in the country, being composed of the skilled mine managers and mine superintendents of the famous Michigan mines. These men are investing their own money in the development of the Empire and their own, but they are able to command unlimited means from those mines. They not only have ample capital for whom they have made such great fortunes in Michigan. A mining man who knows the situation predicts that their advent in the Marysville field will prove the best thing that has happened for that district in the last fifteen years."

"The new granite plant at the Empire has been started, and is running satisfactorily, the saving effected being fully up to the anticipations of the owners. All of the tanks have now been filled and everything is working in fine shape. The plant has been built by the Malm syndicate. It will first treat the tailings and then the ore."

CELEBRATED FURS.

Hansen's representatives will give a display of fine Furs at the Marquette Hotel, Marquette, Thursday, Dec. 5. Everybody welcome to inspect the line. (12-4-2d)

"GOES EASILY."

How easily goes the money when you have it about you.
But there's economy, safety and satisfaction in putting it away in The Savings Bank.
We shall be pleased to talk further with you about this matter.

The Marquette County Savings Bank,
MARQUETTE, MICH.

Superior Gasoline Engines.

If you are going to have an Engine for 1902, place your order now, so you will have your Engine when the spring rush comes.
We have two 6 H. P. Truscott Engines, that we replaced with "Superiors," that we will sell cheap.

Lake Shore Engine Works,
Marquette, Mich.



We take great pleasure in introducing to the people of Northern Michigan, our bustling general agent, F. H. Vandenberg of Marquette, who by his active and energetic work has brought himself to the front rank with his company and is now especially commissioned to introduce the company's new Twentieth Century Policy which is meeting the highest approval of the public.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

THOS. R. LYNAS, Manager. HARTFORD, CONN. 11-30-1f

Our Christmas Stock

Is the Largest and Finest we have had the pleasure of showing. This morning your attention is called to the display of MIRRORS AND PHOTO FRAMES in our West window.

PALMER'S BAZAAR.

The F. BENDING Co.,
The Wholesale Liquor House.

Choice Wines and Pure Liquors.
THE BEST LINE OF CIGARS.

PERCY A. GOUGH.

Reliable Assay and Analytical Work at Reasonable Rates.

MINING LANDS EXAMINED AND REPORTED UPON.

HIGHEST REFERENCES
BOX 317, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (12-3-10)

Take No Risk....

Get your Deer Heads, etc. mounted so they will last a lifetime by

BAILEY,

Taxidermist.

MARQUETTE, MICH. (10-29-1f)

Just Received

A CARLOAD OF

Cutters...

and Sleighs.

LAKE SUPERIOR Carriage Works.

H. J. WOLF, Proprietor.
Repairing Neatly Done. Painting a Specialty. (10-12-1f-0)

...NEW...

WALL PAPER

JUST RECEIVED. LATEST PATTERNS.

PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS.

J. E. Trethewey,

PAPER HANGER AND DECORATOR, Front St., Marquette. (10-17-1f)

R. PETERS,

(Successor to Sidney Adams.)

Insurance and Collections.

I Represent 15 Solid Companies

and can cover any kind of acceptable risk.
ADAMS BLOCK. Marquette, Mich.

OSTEOPATHY

...IN MARQUETTE.

JOSEPH L. SHOREY,

Osteopathic Physician.

Graduate of American School of Osteopathy, under A. T. Still, the founder.

COR. FRONT AND BLUFF STS.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (10-17-1f)



THANKSGIVING.

The Same Old Day.

The last Thursday in November will find people gathered around the family table in every table in the land. If you want to make your table crack and groan under the weight of good things in the meat and poultry line, order early from us. Turkeys, Chickens, Geese and Ducks; fat, plump, tender and juicy. Also Jones' Dairy Farm Sausage.

FRANK W. HATHAWAY,
PALACE MEAT MARKET.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Moderate In Its Treatment of Trusts, and Advises Publicity As the Remedy.

RECOMMENDS THAT NO GENERAL TARIFF CHANGES BE MADE.

Declares For Reciprocity Where It Can Be Extended

Without Injury To Home Industries—More Stringent Immigration Laws and Re-enactment of Chinese Labor Law Advised.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt's message, which was read in congress today, is as follows: The congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that category of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of public liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

Free From Bitter Animosities.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heaviest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with ought to consider him for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

A Man of Moderate Means.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the president was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no president—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

No Baser Deed In Annals of Crime.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the president was meeting the people generally; and

advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the president yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was still in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unflinching trust in the will of the most high. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great president who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

Demands Resolute Action.

While we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy, and sullen hatred. The wind is sown by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excuses it as a necessary evil. The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

One Type of Criminal.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficial form of social order. His protest of concern for workmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to be remedied in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchists' speeches, writings, and meetings

are essentially seditious and treasonable.

Law Should Insure Punishment.

I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should ensure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter thought more urgently for the wisest calls of the congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportionate to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

Law Protected the Assassin.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The law would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being a crime against the government, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and unflinching in dealing with every form of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

Business Confidence Restored.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abundance of every proof of prosperity can never be brought by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or creditless, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, if loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

Regarding the Trusts.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which have almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient. The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which bene-

fits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

Capitalists Have Done Good.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufacturers, have on the whole done good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men naturally those who will lead the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world.

Must Not Fetter Strength of Nation.

America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which she believes will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be short of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

Business Mechanism Delicate.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts, which have been exceedingly mischievous, had it not also been entirely ineffective.

In accordance with a well known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friends of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they empower those who could endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

Over Capitalization An Evil.

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be not prohibited, but supervised and with-

in reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested.

Publicity the Only Sure Remedy.

Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of corruption as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or for governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

Do Business in Many States.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervisor exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for.

New Cabinet Officer Recommended.

I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profligate by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of congress. He should be his province state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results. When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for.

Welfare of Wage-Workers.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and

drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

Competition of Convict Labor.

The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employees; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting if necessary to the sub-contractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our capital city, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

Americans Take Pride in Work.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing, so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for the other side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

Rule of Brotherhood.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, and that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen; every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a three-fold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

Ignorance Would Be Decreased.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social condi-

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tions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Our Present Tariff System.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change.

Double, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefits and obligations with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaid of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries.

Well Being of Wage-Earner.

Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should be as far as possible secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

Must Maintain Prosperity.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

American Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discredit to us as a Nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to our productions which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than in the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

The Money Questions.

The act of March 14, 1901, intended

unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continues to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the congress the secretary of the treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditures. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

Regulation of Interstate Railways.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities, and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purpose, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shippers; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that gross preferences are made, affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

The act should be amended. A railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the congress.

Department of Agriculture.

The department of Agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock-growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water, or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being.

Usefulness of Forest Reserves.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation, and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the west for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions

should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the general land office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States geological survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the bureau of forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the bureau of forestry, to which they properly belong. The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective co-operation between the government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureau generally should be put under the department of agriculture. The president should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the department of agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the departments of war and the navy.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest in the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

Preserves for Forest Creatures.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by livestock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to our native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health, and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few.

Forests Are Natural Reservoirs.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from being washed away, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

Land for Homesteads.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise.

The irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved for the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the national government should be to aid irrigation in the several states and territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the state laws and regulations governing irrigation.

The reclamation and settlement of the

arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western competition with eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

Necessary Foundation Laid.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue its policy on lines of the broadest public interest, and to see that no selfish personal or local interests; but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will not benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land are claimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto.

Value of Homes Created.

The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of the water supply; but the majority of the rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of riparian rights, without water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the western states have already recognized this, and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual ownership of water.

Benefits Follow Development.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the nation's aid and cooperation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid state the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness to that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest amount of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made, both by the nation and the states, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the nation to cooperate with the several arid states in proportion as these states by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

Aim in Hawaii.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor, we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should be as nearly as possible modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying

liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

Progress in Cuba.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial interests in the interest of her material well-being.

Larger Problem in Philippines.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipino themselves; and as an earnest measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken thirty generations to achieve, we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

Interest Shown in Inhabitants.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, as such is needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to considerations of political influence, or to aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther, or fast-forward in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

Consideration Has Been Shown.

The only fear is lest in our over-anxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficient humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the

warpath, so we must make it evident, when we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladron.

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the secretary of war be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

Should Be Additional Legislation.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. Franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flags have flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general incorporation, mining, banking, currency, home-lands, and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

Need of Cable.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

Isthmian Canal Important.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin with. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit our people in other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in the spirit of friendliness and mutual good will, have resulted in my being able to report to the senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any other nation from any quarter. The treaty will at once be laid before the senate, and if approved the congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

Friendship Is Desired.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy

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of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

Guaranty of Commercial Independence.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations.

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americans. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any state against the rest of the world. We do not guarantee itself, punishment that does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

Work of Upbuilding Navy.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than that to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose songs go down to the sea in ships.

Nation Anxious for Peace.

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

Unceasing Practice Advised.

Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics, and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons actively cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured; a battle ship worn out in long sailing of officers and men is not paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

Progress of the Navy.

Our progress was begun in 1882. At that period our navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against the modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamillcar—certainly as the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. Under the wise legislation of the congress and the suc-

cessful administration of a succession of patriotic secretaries of the navy, belonging to both political parties, the work of upholding the navy went on, and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added; and what was even more important, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the infinitely greater preparedness of our navy than of the Spanish navy.

While awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that the equal need of peace belongs to those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor-plate, the department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the congress had authorized; the secretaries of the navy who asked for and expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight—all are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph in 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph; and should this time come the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

Navy Should Be Completed.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and these are additional officers and men. To provide battle ships and cruisers and other craft, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation.

To send any war ship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midshipman" full of historic association, should be restored.

Even in time of peace a war ship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to an emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be maneuvered in squadrons containing not merely battle ships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will best fit the latter to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual warfare.

General Staff Advised.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the civil war who are still in the army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privilege accorded to their comrades in the navy.

System of Appointments.

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man should be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is ten-fold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the army or navy. Every promotion and every detail under the war department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social, or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail; and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him. In our army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merits are entitled to the rewards get them, and that those who are peculiarly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

Army Small and Scattered.

Our army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice manoeuvres in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. Written competitive examinations whereby it will be possible to have field exercise by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year. These exercises might take the form of field manoeuvres; or, if on the gulf coast or the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the region of the great lakes, the army corps when assembled could be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will it be possible to train the higher

Essentials of Success.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the general board which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole navy, under the secretary. This general board, by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and second, the best ships. The naval militia forces are state or-

ganizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government.

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the navy department, and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the naval academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, long-shore schooners, fishing vessels, and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-line stations and high harbors.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive, and unarmed."

No Army Increase Necessary.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to manoeuvre and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman, and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

Regarding the Militia.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war. That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico it has shown itself a great constructive force. The most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

Veterans Are Deserving.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the union. They did the one deed which if heeded would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfastness in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and the West, and on the mainland and in Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

Merit System of Making Appointments.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly could be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Wherever the Conditions Have Permitted.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and wisest sense, the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the government, the great gain in economy, efficiency, and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle. I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the district of Columbia, or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law. It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico, with any regard to the man's personal affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social, or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, head should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

officers to perform their duties well and smoothly.

A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the army and navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

Three Prime Reforms.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally incalculable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Through military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

The Consular Service.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the consular service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability, and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge, and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained unless the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress on this subject are enacted into law.

Must Recognize the Indian.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their lands, and the effort should be steadily made to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

Growth of Postal Service.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlays, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$11,411,719 in 1897 to \$3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent. It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,000, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all the portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

The Louisiana Purchase.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our view of its importance from

every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

Charleston Exposition Deserving.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

Educational Interests.

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purposes for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the national zoological park. The urgent needs of the national museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the congress.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over five thousand public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by co-operation to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration. In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the library of congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the western hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper, and more satisfactory results. In the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic, and social science.

System of Appointments.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly could be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

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