

THE IRON PORT

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HOME FIRST. THE WORLD AFTERWARDS.

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ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY AUG. 8, 1896.

NUMBER 32

WHAT THE FIZZLE COST

The Mayor's Fight Against the Water Works Company.

HAS THE CITY MONEY TO BURN?

His Honor's Boasted Economy Does Not "Pan Out." Some Items of Expense Against Which There is No Credit.

The Iron Port is of opinion that the people of Escanaba are unaware of the extent to which they have been bled in the Water Works business, of the cost of the fizzle inaugurated by Mayor Gallup with such a flourish of trumpets and such positive assurances of success and it will try to post them upon that point. It does not assert the absolute correctness of its figures, but can assure its readers that they are under rather than over the truth. Following are the items:

Mr. Loweth's bill.....	\$425.30
Cost of Election.....	200.00
" " Ballots.....	28.00
" " two trips to New York by Mayor.....	400.00
Mr. Davis bill for locating bondholders.....	30.00
Mr. Mead's bill for services as attorney.....	275.00
Bill for analysis of water.....	30.00
Costs in injunction case.....	60.00
	\$1419.30

To that total should be added the rent of the opera house for the mass meeting at which the mayor explained his plan for saving the credit of the city (which he declared bankrupt), the printing for that meeting and some other bills the amounts of which are not readily ascertained but the sum total of which, added to that of the items given, would doubtless raise the sum of the loss to the city (for it is lost, every nickel) above \$1500.

Are the tax-payers of the city pleased with the showing? Are they content to follow further the leading of one who throws away their money so recklessly? If the city was, as the mayor asserted in his speech at the opera house, bankrupt when he assumed the management of its finances what is likely to be its condition at the close of his administration? It may be said that fifteen hundred dollars is not a great sum but it is certainly too large a sum to be drawn from a bankrupt treasury to no other end than the glorification of the weakest and most inefficient mayor the city has ever had; too much to pay for his vagaries and fads; too much to pay for promises which are not kept, for hopes which are not (and cannot be) realized.

The people of the city gave Mr. Gallup full confidence; their representatives in the council gave him unwavering support, and this is the outcome; a pitiful one for the people—a disgraceful one for the man whom they honored and trusted.

The Iron Port does not allege that Mayor Gallup has diverted any portion of this sum to his own use but there are those who do, who assert that of the \$400 advanced him on account of the New York trip and the \$200 for a Chicago trip, three-fourths went into his pocket or was expended for his personal benefit. The Iron Port has no knowledge upon which to act either to support or to controvert such charges; its purpose is solely to call the attention of the public to the short-comings of the mayor in his official capacity and that it will continue to do so as long as may be necessary for the information of the public. When his water works and lighting plant schemes are fully understood it may take up other matters and show him in still a worse light; the material is in hand, to be used if occasion requires.

Attacks the Commissioners.
The Iron Port is not called upon to defend a non-partisan ticket—it does not believe in "sich"—and therefore makes no reply to the Mirror's three column attack upon that for county road commissioners made up last week, but the animus of the Mirror is too apparent, its disclaimer "don't go."

The non-partisan ticket was made up by delegates from the several townships and wards of the county; the opposition ticket by half a dozen men representing nobody but themselves—nothing but their personal preferences.

At St. Stephen's To-morrow.
Bishop Williams will be present at St. Stephen's church to-morrow and will confirm a class. St. Stephen's is prospering and increasing in numerical strength.

Another Congressional Candidate.
H. O. Young, of Ishpeming, has entered the race for the congressional nomination.

Mr. Merriam Declines.
In a letter to the Mirror Mr. Merriam refuses to be considered a candidate for road commissioner, saying, "Not having been the choice of the regularly called con-

vention, I feel obliged to withdraw my name from this ticket, with the request that you kindly publish this letter of withdrawal. As I went into the convention as a candidate for one of the commissioners, and not having been chosen, I have no further interest in the matter.

The Birth of the Tax Payer's Ticket.

At the birth of the Tax Payer's Ticket the travail was great. It was in the Court room. At half past eleven a. m. drops of perspiration chased each other down Mayor Gallup's face; Mr. McKenna seemed to feel that the weight of a falling empire was supported by him; they gazed into the far-off blue above Lake Michigan suddenly seemed inspired with an idea, got a Sessions Acts of Michigan, turned to that section governing the getting out of such a ticket, found that a petition would be in time, determined on placing the Tax Payer's Ticket in the field, and then went to demand Mr. McKenna's credentials for the Non-Partisan convention, well knowing that the Tax Payer's Ticket was in the field and that he was going to support it. We do not believe Phil would have done this had he not been greatly deceived or completely hypnotized by Mr. Gallup. It seems to us that the Tax Payer's Ticket is an exceedingly small child for even such diminutive parents as Gallup and McKenna. We presume Gallup is the head of the family, for when he touched the button the tick-sprang into existence, to make a bicycle path for himself to Lansing, and not to make good roads in Delta county. But this we weakly thing which came into existence with only Gallup and McKenna in attendance will be buried at the end of its tenth day by the whole county.

Base Ball Notes.
A game of baseball played last Sunday between the Menominee and Peshtigo teams, resulted in a score of 12 to 7 in favor of Peshtigo's big boys. It was a hot game, they say.—Leader.

What's the matter with that wonderful Green Bay team? The Kaukauna fellows did it up, on its own grounds, last Sunday by a score of 9 to 7. Not a bad game nor a bad beat, but the Advocate would have had us believe the Baybies invincible.

Marquette won two games from Duluth on Saturday and Sunday last by scores of 24 to 2 and 12 to 9. Neither game was worth seeing. The Mining Journal said "both games were rank."

Pitcher Stack and Catcher McGinley have helped out the Soo team this week. The Escanabas play to-day at Kaukauna and to-morrow at Green Bay. As to the Kaukauna game, let it go as it may The Iron Port will be content but the colts must beat the Baybies, their friends can't have it otherwise.

A Case of Arson.
Saturday night Barney Bromsted's barns and sheds on a farm near Powers, Mich., were burned by a former employee of Bromsted, named Frank Botnick. The latter visited the farm and found no one at home but the wife of the owner. He demanded his wages of her. She told him that her husband was in town and he must wait until his return as she had no money. The fellow said if she did not pay him he would burn everything on the place and he did. He set fire to the barn and sheds containing farming implements and everything was burned to the ground. He made his escape.—North Star.

Rapid River Notes.
The Masonville people ask the board of education to move their schoolhouse across Soo the track.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cole of Ont. Can., parents of our townsman of the same name, appear to enjoy their visit and have not yet set a time to return home.

John Niskanen with son and daughter and Miss Hendrix and Mr. Brown, all of Bailey's Harbor, Wis. arrived here by rail to lay in a supply of blueberries and visit, the first named to his brothers-in-law Messrs H. E. Pfeifer and W. B. Young. They expect to return in a day or two.

Struck by Lightning.
During the thunder-storm of Tuesday afternoon a lightning bolt struck St. Anne's church. It tore some of the sheathing off the bell-tower and did some other trifling damage in its passage to the earth but nothing to interfere with the use of the building nor demand much outlay for repairs. The tower has proved too weak for the safe support of the bell and will be taken down soon, and a stronger one erected.

Almost Hurricanes.
Tuesday and Wednesday were exceedingly hot days and at the close of each there occurred electrical storms of rain hail and wind, of brief duration but very violent, the wind being almost a hurricane; flags were torn into shreds, trees were blown down and timid persons terrified but the damage, when all was over, was very slight.

Presbyterian Church Services.
There will be the usual services at the Presbyterian church to-morrow. The dispensation of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper which was to have taken place to-morrow is postponed for one week.

THE SONS OF HERMANN.

Convention of Thirteen Lodges Held Here This Week.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS LARGE.

Roster of Officers and Delegates—Business Monday, Parade and Picnic Tuesday and Dance in the Evening.

The grand lodge of Sons of Hermann met in convention at the rooms of Fuerst Bismarck lodge, in this city, on Monday last. Following is the roster of officers and delegates:

Grand President August Teichler, of Menominee; ex-Grand President Christof Fox, of Houghton; Grand Treasurer, Nick Dondelinger, of Lake Linden; Grand Treasurer Henry Driessler, Sr., of Hancock.

Delegates—Lake Linden Lodge, No. 1—Conrad Ryer, George Schneider, Tontonia Lodge, Red Jacket—Peter Kramer, John Borik, Harmonia Lodge, No. 3—Michael Mayer, of Lake Linden, Culmet Lodge, No. 4—M. Saylor, Gust Preuss, Crystal Falls Lodge, No. 6—Casper Aberle, Richard Wehse, Kaiser Wilhelm Lodge No. 5—Christ Fox, Gus Liebethaw, Gutenberg Lodge, Iron Mountain—Robert Mayer, Robert Soheak, Joseph Wenzel, C. Grossebusch, Norway Lodge No. 9—Andrew Reinwand, Matt Wurz, Schiller Lodge No. 10—S. Ockstadt, Fritz Reuter Lodge No. 11, Ishpeming—Thomas Kischner, Negaunee Lodge No. 12—Chas. Eiseman, Barbarossa Lodge No. 14, Menominee—Joseph Sholz, Aug. Weiser, Ed. Glantz, Chas. Kehle, Frank Oberkischer, John Henes, Fuerst Bismarck Lodge No. 15, Escanaba—Emil Noe, Emil Glaser, Nink Bink, Herman Bittner, Paul Jaeger.

The city was gaily decorated with "old glory" and the national colors of Germany—the "Schwarz, roth, gold"—and at places where the beverage of Gambrinus is dispensed the legend "Wilkommen Bruder" was conspicuously displayed. Monday was the business day the proceedings were behind closed doors and of interest to members of the order only. On Tuesday the members of Fuerst Bismarck Lodge, of this city, took charge of their visiting brethren and the day was spent in social intercourse and good German festivity, with "wein, weib und gesang," at South Park and, in the evening, in dancing at Peterson's hall.

At the final session of the grand lodge, held Tuesday afternoon, the following list of grand officers was chosen: President—August Teichler, of Menominee. First Vice President—Charles Kahle, of Menominee. Second Vice President—Andrew Reinwand, of Norway. Treasurer—Christof Fox, of Houghton. Secretary—Nick Dondelinger, of South Lake Linden. Marquette was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention, which will be held in August, 1897, commencing on the first Monday.

The festivities at the park were interlarded with some extent by the storm and the dance at Peterson's hall by the excessive heat, but on the whole the occasion was a joyous one and the Sons were content with their reception and entertainment and loud in praise of Fuerst Bismarck lodge and its officers and members. The "wind up" was a supper at the new hall of the local lodge and the visitors departed for their several homes on Wednesday.

Why No Reports?
The "proceedings" of the city council, published by authority, shows lighting plant bills amounting to \$466.45 audited and ordered paid but no report from the board of public works of the operation of that plant, to show the public whether it is or is not paying its way. The Iron Port is told that such a report has been made and withheld. If so, why?

A Bad Doctor.
A dispatch from Baraga last Tuesday said "Wellington J. Law, a prominent physician of this place, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Elizabeth Buras, on charge of criminal assault. The complainant is but 15 years old. The defendant was held for trial on August 6 in the sum of \$1,000."

A Republican Club.
Perhaps to-night, certainly within a few days there will be a meeting at North Star hall to organize a republican club. The Iron Port rejoices. There is work for such an organization and the reward will be victory for national, state and county tickets. "Whoop'er up, boys!"

Eunice Goodrich.
That most popular of popular priced favorites will be with us for one week commencing Monday Aug. 10th presenting "Only a Country Girl". To-day there are scores of stars who

have attained fame and fortune by playing not only one line of business, but one particular part, around which a play is written. It is therefore refreshing to the lover of the drama for the drama's sake, to note the great success and corresponding popularity of Miss Goodrich. Certainly no actress before the public has achieved such marked success in so many different characters, and not one in a thousand of her many admirers have any idea of the versatility of the lady who has won their admiration by perhaps only one of her many impersonations. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Ladies free Monday night if accompanied by one 30c ticket purchased in advance.

A Pertinent Query.
Editor of The Iron Port: May I ask, through your columns, the officials of our city to what extent do they intend to allow lawlessness in its various forms to prevail? The shameless and terrible fruits of Mayor Gallup's policy of "regulating" vice and crime are now intolerable to every man or woman who respects decency. Drunkenness has become so abundant on the Lord's day, owing to saloons being practically wide open, that not only is it a risk to decency and safety to walk our streets, but worshiping congregations are sometimes disturbed by it.

The click of the billiard ball is heard as loudly on Sunday as on Saturday. The city is full of immorality; its respectable people put to shame, and its youth familiarized with evil until they believe it is all right. But how long shall the Christian people in Escanaba endure it? The work of the late reform league proved that law can be enforced and decency and respectability prevail. If Mayor Gallup and his police force can not govern the city with a degree of respectability, let them acknowledge it and resign. If they will not, let the better disposed citizens save their town by coming together, and compelling them either to do their duty or accept impeachment and disgrace. As things are our city is a laughing stock to the vicious, and a by-word for evil throughout the state.

Don't Listen to Them.
Mayor Gallup and his toadies are making strenuous efforts to "down Jim Moran". That and that only is the purpose of the ticket for which they are responsible and which they ask Escanabans to support as against the ticket made up by the convention called and held for the purpose in which every township and ward was represented. Do not listen to them. The animus of their action is not anxiety for the public welfare but the gratification of personal antipathies; do not help them to vent their spite against a man certainly as competent to discharge the duties of county road commissioner as the man whom they have put up against him. These gentlemen, with their "hole and corner" ticket, are not safe leaders; give them "the marble heart" and support the ticket nominated by the representatives you choose.

C. H. Scott for County Clerk.
When the convention to nominate county officers assembles Gladstone will make a claim for a place on the ticket. The office wanted is county clerk and register and the name to be presented is that of Charles H. Scott, formerly a resident of our city, who held the office two terms (and discharged his duties acceptably) in the 80s, one term as deputy and one as clerk. As it is understood that the best office on the ticket—that of treasurer—will go to a resident of this city, and as the office of prosecuting attorney will doubtless be given to an Escanaban and another Escanaban be chosen for judge of probate, it is no more than fair that the offices of sheriff and county clerk should go to persons outside the city. If this shall be done The Iron Port will gladly support, both at the convention and the polls, the candidacy of Mr. Scott.

Horses and Horsemen.
John Cotterill has this week received a pacer from Milwaukee, and 'tis said that he can go.
Alex. Roberts got a good looking and a good stepper from Wisconsin a few days ago.
Aus. Caswell has a sprightly our-year-old here from Rapid River, working him for the August races. He is also handling his brother's running nag, Buckskin.
The race track at Rapid River will not materialize this season.

Called up Higher.
On Tuesday last, at Chicago, where she had been for some weeks under treatment for an obstinate ailment, died Mrs. O. C. Hill. She had formerly resided here, two of her sisters, Mrs. Parkhurst and Mrs. Rogers, reside here still as does also her daughter, Mrs. Corey, and her body was brought hither to rest in Lakeview. Funeral services were held at St. Stephen's church Thursday morning. Her last place of residence was Green Bay.

Major Scofield Nominated.
Wisconsin republicans in convention at Milwaukee nominated Edward Scofield, of Oconto, for governor on the 6th ballot.

THE MAYOR HIRES A HALL

Mr. Gallup Acknowledges The Iron Port's Charges.

HE MAKES A BIG, BOLD BLUFF

He Tells Why the Watter Works Deal Proved a Grand Fizzle—He Says the Lighting Plant Cost Too Much Money—His Talk.

Mayor Gallup occupied the stage of The Peterson last evening and thence gave a "song and dance" in his usual style. The main burden of his song was what he did not know about The Iron Port, which he declared venal, untruthful and without influence, the while his position on that stage proved that he fears as much as he hates it. To his rip-turperation The Iron Port makes no reply. Those who believe him would give no credit to its denial—those who do not do not need a denial.

He admitted all that The Iron Port said last week as to the water works fizzle; that he had attempted to buy the plant not knowing that the company could give no title to it nor that the city had no authority to buy, and that the deal failed for those reasons. He admitted that his plan for a competing plant had fizzled because the people of the city did not "stand solidly" by him and that they would not do so. Then he outlined a gauzy plan for leasing the plant for a term of two years at an annual rental of \$8,000 with an option of purchase at the expiration of that term at the price of \$121,000 but could give his hearers no assurance of the success of than plan.

With regard to the purchase of the lighting plant he admitted that the charge of having paid (or agreed to pay) much more than it was worth was true, but asserted that the plant was a good bargain at the price agreed upon and was earning enough to pay the interest charge and running expenses, which assertion he attempted to prove by figures said to be taken from a report of the board of public works covering its operation for eight months. He denied, of course, having had any "rake off" in the deal, a denial which goes for what it is worth; how much that is the public must judge for itself.

As to the enforcement of the laws with reference to houses of ill-fame he disclaimed all responsibility, as well he might if, as charged, he rents property to be used as such. It may be that the public will be content to accept his disclaimer and it is possible that the contrary will be the case. On the whole, it does not appear that his good name, in defence of which he appeared and spoke, is much the better for his "defence." He should secure the opera house for one evening a week from now until November; The Iron Port will try to give him material for a "defence" speech as often as that.

In the wind-up he referred to the election to be held next Monday and said what every hearer understood to be "vote against Moran." We shall see how many follow his advice. Incidentally he told his hearers that the Ford River, Flat Rock and Nahma lumber concerns were robbers and the local managers very bad men and so brought his "defence" to an end.

Services at St. Stephen's.
Bishop Williams, of Marquette, will preach, both morning and evening, at St. Stephen's Episcopal church to-morrow. The rector, Rev. F. F. W. Greene, will present a class for confirmation at the evening service. Special music will be sung by the choir. All welcome. Seats all free.

Police Court Doings.
On Wednesday, before Justice Moore, Thomas Lee and Wm. E. Morrow were found guilty of larceny and fined \$50 and costs each. Not being able to liquidate they will each tarry in the county jail for a term of sixty days.

Methodist Church.
Professor R. W. Putnam, an educator well known throughout the state and who is to conduct the coming teachers' institute here, will lecture in the M. E. church to-morrow evening. Union services will be held.

Charlie Moores Got It.
C. W. Chappel disposed of his steam pleasure boat by a raffle last Saturday

and Charlie Moores now owns it, at a cost to him of only \$3. The boat is staunch and safe, is worth say \$500 to one who has use for her but Charley will take a good deal less than that figure for her, as he has none.

The Republican State Ticket.
The Republican state convention nominated Hazen S. Pingree for governor on 4th ballot. He led from the start having 339 votes on the first ballot, Bliss 286, O'Donnell 89, Aitken 52, Wheeler 47 and Conant 22. On the 2nd Pingree and Bliss both gained but the former maintained his lead. On the 3rd the break came and Pingree's vote reached 405 and Bliss's 308. The vote in the 4th footed up Pingree 443, Bliss 287, O'Donnell 79 and Aitken 17. On option of Col. De Land, O'Donnell's manager, seconded by L. M. Sellers for Bliss, the nomination was made unanimous.

For lieutenant-governor Thomas B. Dunstan, of Houghton county, was nominated by acclamation as was, also, Washington Gardner for secretary of state, and George A. Steel for treasurer. Between Roscoe D. Dix and O. C. Tompkins there was a spirited contest for the next nomination—that for Auditor-general—but Dix got it on the first ballot. Fred A. Maynard, for attorney-general, and Wm. A. French for commissioner of the state land office were renominated without opposition. Jason E. Hammond was nominated for superintendent of public instruction and John W. Simmons for member of the state board of education, completing a ticket that will sweep the state like a prairie fire.

Gov. Pingree (to give him his title in advance) was brought to the stage and thanked his friends for their support. He had always been a square-toed republican and never regretted it. He believed in reciprocity, protection, prosperity and McKinley, but would reserve for an address which he would soon send out to the people an exposition of his views at length.

The defeated candidates made graceful speeches, assuring the convention that they had no sore spots, and pledged their support to the ticket. The speech of O'Donnell was perhaps the best received, for he mingled humor and wit with his regrets that he could not have been the nominee and his compliments to the victor.

What the Mayor Refused.
The mayor's anxiety to lift the burdens from "the poor man" can be measured by his refusal to accept a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the water rates to private consumers. That such an offer was made by him he told his hearers last night. To an ordinary business man his refusal does not indicate any extraordinary amount of sympathy with water users or even good business sagacity. How does it strike you, reader?

Campaign Songs.
We have received from the Home Music Co., Logansport, Ind., a copy of their McKinley Sougster, containing twenty-five rousing campaign songs for McKinley, protection and sound money. The words are stirring and humorous and have points sharp as needles. They are set to easy, attractive music, arranged for male voices; but many of the songs may be sung by mixed voices with fine effect. The price is 15 cents per copy, or \$1.50 per dozen.

Deals in Real Estate.
Transfers are of record as follows: Victor Fish and wife to Frederick Engdahl, lot 4 in block 47 of the original plat of Escanaba; consideration \$1,800. Frank Dausey and wife to Z. K. Merrill, 80 acres in Masonville township; consideration \$150. Estate of Perry H. Smith to Nels F. Hansen, lot 14 of block 70 of the original plat of Escanaba; consideration \$500.

To Increase the Plant.
The board of public works advertises for proposals for an alternating current dynamo having a capacity of 1000 3/4 Watt lamps (16 C. P.) and one separate exciting dynamo having a capacity of not less than 10 amperes of 110 volts, together with the necessary appurtenances, to increase the capacity of the lighting plant.

He Got a Bad Fall.
T. F. Follis got a bad fall on a defective sidewalk on Mary street and suggests (in which suggestion The Iron Port joins) that defective walks be promptly attended to, lest some one suffers more than he did and the city have damages to pay.

Maccabees are Prompt.
The widow of Rainey Snow received the sum, one thousand dollars, for which her husband was insured by the Maccabees last Thursday. Such promptness what makes that order popular.

And So Would Others.
Louis N. Schemmel, county treasurer, is ineligible for re-election; which is a pity, for we would all like to vote for him again.—Gladstone Delta.

BETTER LAUGH.

Did you feel like being 'buzed? Better laugh; Better laugh; Better laugh; You can't conquer fate with frowns...

FIGHT WITH A "TIGER."

BY W. THOMSON.

At one period of my somewhat adventurous life, and when many years younger than now, I was engaged in the then lucrative business of mahogany-cutting in British Honduras...

Though this valuable timber more particularly abounds in the hilly, semi-mountainous regions of the country, exceedingly large individual trees are occasionally found in the densely wooded valleys...

Now it one time happened that the Liverpool dealers to whom my shipments were usually consigned requested me to send them at any cost as many of these extra-sized logs as I could obtain up to a certain date...

This place, I was told, had been christened El Demonio (the devil) valley by the superstitious natives, not only because of its gloomy, wild-beast infested character...

After a weary ride over rugged hills and through lonely, brush-encumbered ravines, I arrived at the edge of the valley, and, securing my mule by a trebled, unbreakable lariat to a tree...

In this region of nearly constant rain, the sweltering, torrid heat of the low-lying valley was so oppressive that to avoid the labor of carrying it, I very foolishly left my repeating rifle strapped to the saddle...

For nearly three hours, occasionally climbing a lofty tree to gain a better view of my surroundings, I toiled through those terrible woods, and did succeed in finding 21 remarkably large, straight mahoganies...

So far no rain had fallen this day, but now heavy, black clouds obscured the sky, and I knew by the deadly stillness of the stifling atmosphere...

But all the soluble part of my dinner was spoiled, and I had to satisfy my hunger on jerked beef washed down with plain water...

Without further adventure I reached camp shortly before dark, and a week afterward, while cutting paths to the big trees, my men found the lost revolver, which, however, was nearly ruined by rust...

One million standard gold dollars weigh 19-10 short tons, while the standard silver dollar weighs 29 2-7 short tons per \$1,000,000...

The general fineness of our silver coins is from 89 to 90 per cent, except the three-cent piece, which contained 35 per cent of alloy.

BUZZARD'S ELEPHANT.

He Was Feeling Lively and Bought a Stranded Menagerie.

There was a circus in Denver the other day and it reminded us of old man Buzzard and the time he had an elephant on his hands in Pueblo...

On hearing my voice, the sagacious beast ceased to pull, and stood quietly, though still gazing intently ahead, and trembling in every limb...

Peering about to ascertain the cause of his fear, I presently caught sight of two luminously shining balls in the edge of the brushwood...

So there I was, armed only with a two-pound ax and a hunting-knife, face to face with a full-grown male jaguar, by far the largest and most ferocious of all American felidae...

There was no time for deliberation. Knowing the generally cowardly nature of the brute, I uttered a series of yells, any one of which would certainly have demoralized a human enemy...

For one second the baffled brute remained motionless, as if undecided how to act. Then, with a snarling cry of rage, it once more crouched, glaring gloatingly at me...

With one foot advanced, and the ax held ready for instant use, I watchfully awaited the onset, knowing only too well that if I missed my first blow I should never have a chance for another...

Again the jaguar gathered his hind legs well under him, preparing for the fatal spring—a spring that was never made, for at that moment the aerial flood-gates were opened...

The "tiger" seemed appalled. Just as the cloudburst found him, with high-raised, arching back and retracted lips, parted in a fiendish grin...

Too late! Though well-nigh overwhelmed by the almost solid sheet of falling water and half blinded by the incessant lightning flashes...

Although the handkerchief is not as much in evidence as it used to be ladies are just as dainty in regard to the kind carried. A well-dressed woman never wears a handkerchief thrust in her belt...

When a terrapin attains great size its flesh becomes very tough and is only available in the kitchen for making soups. Naturalists say that the diamond-backed terrapin never lives more than 25 or 30 years...

Macbeth Simmons is never so happy as when he has got a lawsuit on hand. He is everlastingly suing somebody or being sued. Not long since he met his lawyer, who said: "I've got bad news. The court of appeals has decided against us..."

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FERRAPIN FARMS.

The Industry Successfully Carried on in New Jersey.

Of late years the demand for terrapin has become so great that at times it is impossible to fill it. Some Jerseymen finally originated the idea of terrapin farming, and among the first to engage in the business was ex-Senator Gardner...

There are several kinds of terrapin, and the good, gray senator does not raise the best variety, unless he has recently stocked his cove with the celebrated diamond-backs...

The harvest time on the terrapin farm is in the fall. Early in the fall the finest and fattest terrapin are captured and placed in a warm cellar...

With a lantern hung where its yellow flickerings will partly banish the darkness, a man with a sort of alpenstock in his hand hunts the terrapin in out-of-the-way places...

Diamond-backs in season are worth from two to three dollars each, according to weight. When the stock in the cellar is shipped the slumbering terrapin in the mud at the cove's bottom are rudely awakened...

When landed in the boat the savage creatures are laid on their backs in a locker, and there they pass the time away, foaming at the mouth, until they are consigned to the crate...

The average marketable terrapin weighs from eight to twelve pounds. After two or three years' growth they increase in size slowly, but get heavier rapidly...

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WOMAN AND HOME.

OLD WOMAN NEWSBOY.

Sells Papers, in Fair Weather and Foul, to Educate Her Children.

"The pioneer woman newspaper-vender of Chicago" is the unique distinction claimed by Mrs. Susan Freds, whose hair has been whitened by the passing of 60 years...

At the busiest, windiest, coldest corner in Chicago she has stood every weekday for four years selling her papers. "So I can educate my children," she explained to a kindly, but inquisitive purchaser...

Few soldiers of the civil war, says the Chicago News, endured more vigorous weather than has she. She has been scorched by the summer's heat and pinched by the winter's cold...

"Not that I blame them, for selling papers isn't the proper work for girls or women, but what else can I do?" she inquires anxiously. "I am too old to sew, though that was my trade when I was a girl..."

There is something inexpressibly pathetic in the sight of this aged woman standing in a storm selling papers. Her face is as tender as any grandmother sitting by a sheltered fireside...

Drop their pennies into her toll-hardened hands. Only twice during the four years has anyone snatched a paper from her pile on the curbstone. "Anyone who would steal from me must be in greater straits than I, so I let them go," is her patient comment...

Mrs. Freds goes on duty at three o'clock in the afternoon and stays until eight at night. She averages 150 papers daily and has been "stuck" but a few times. Through her industry she has educated three children, her daughter graduated in June...

It is, in fact, a yawning chasm with swinging walls, the hinges of which are as strong as iron, and the stranger who fools around the terrapin's front door is sure to be taken in.

The average marketable terrapin weighs from eight to twelve pounds. After two or three years' growth they increase in size slowly, but get heavier rapidly. With age the fish becomes more and more firm and solid...

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USEFUL SUGGESTION.

Combination of Value When Room Must Be Economized.

These are the days when, in the overhauling of her home, the chateleine sighs for some fresh effects as well as renovation. Many of the makeshifts, or so-called effective schemes recommended to the economical housekeeper are worthless and do not in the least pay for time and trouble expended...

A suggestion embodied in an illustration taken from the Upholsterer seems, however, of distinct value in an apartment...



A COZY WRITING CORNER.

That must combine several uses, and where, therefore, room is at a premium. The corner shown is a writing table, bookshelf, and useful nook combined. Its production is readily understood from the representation. A corner shelf is fitted with a curtain which may conceal other shelves or set of shoebags...

HOW TO CLEAN SILK.

A Process Which Will Prove Successful in Most Cases.

The cleaning of silk is a much more difficult thing than the cleaning of wool. There are few cloths of pure wool which cannot be washed with white soap and water. The process of cleaning the cloth with soap bark is much more thorough than any ordinary washing with soap and water can be...

There is no special effort on the part of silk colorists to do anything but prepare goods that will not fade in the light and under the ordinary circumstances to which silk is subjected. There are some delicate colors that will not stand cleaning. The majority of silks may be cleaned by the process given, otherwise they may be considered beyond cleaning. Lay the pieces of silk on a pad made of linen. The fold of a white linen sheet will do very well. Stretch the silk on the pad, and if it is greasy remove the grease spots with a piece of cotton dipped in refined gasoline or benzine...

After touching the curtains make a strong soapuds of hot water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved for every gallon of water, and half a bar of soap shaved and melted for every tubful of water. Put the curtains in this water. Souse them up and down and let them soak well covered over night. The next morning examine them, put them through a wringer and throw them into fresh soapuds. Souse them repeatedly and scald them in a clothes boiler and rinse them as carefully as possible in two or three rinsing waters. If they are white blue them a little, but bleach them, laying them on the frames on the grass. If they are creamy in color dry them in the house, and use a few tablespoonfuls of strong coffee to preserve the yellow tint.—N. Y. Tribune.

CLEANING CURTAINS.

Lace Must Be Handled Carefully to Secure Good Results.

It always pays to have a frame of light wooden strips to dry curtains on. It should be the exact size of the curtains, so that they may be stretched on it when wet and dried in this way. Tack a strip of strong cloth on all sides of the frame, and pin the curtains evenly to this strip at the bottom, top and sides. Or, if you prefer, they may be fastened to it, though this is more trouble. Almost any variety of curtain can be washed by the method given. Expensive Brussels curtains had better be cleaned by a regular French scourer who understands how to handle real lace.

Before touching the curtains make a strong soapuds of hot water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved for every gallon of water, and half a bar of soap shaved and melted for every tubful of water. Put the curtains in this water. Souse them up and down and let them soak well covered over night. The next morning examine them, put them through a wringer and throw them into fresh soapuds. Souse them repeatedly and scald them in a clothes boiler and rinse them as carefully as possible in two or three rinsing waters. If they are white blue them a little, but bleach them, laying them on the frames on the grass. If they are creamy in color dry them in the house, and use a few tablespoonfuls of strong coffee to preserve the yellow tint.—N. Y. Tribune.

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IN CYCLEDOM.

THE BICYCLE FOOT.

Addition to the List of Abnormal Peculiarities to Wheelmen.

Horror of horrors—here comes the bicycle foot!

Think of it, madam, if you persist in bicycling it will eventually swell your foot! It will swell the muscles, thicken the bones, spread the joints, enlarge the cartilaginous tissues, destroy the contour of your ankle, broaden your heel, and—this in strict confidence, madam—it will make you wear a bigger shoe.

The important question before wheelwomen to-day is: Shall bicycling be abandoned and the diminutiveness of the foot preserved, or shall the health of the body be preserved, even at the expense of the poor foot? This, of course, is a matter that each lady must solve for herself. It lies entirely between her conscience and her foot.

Here is how the feet are marred. The hinge joints between the tibia and fibula and astragalus is capable of very little motion, consequently the effect of continuous motion is felt mostly in the articulations of the small tarsal bones and the bones of the metatarsus. Gradually the ligaments and muscles uniting these bones become elongated and enlarged, the bones spread slightly, and the result is an abnormal development of instep and ankle. Then again, constant pressure upon the sole of the foot hardens the flexor longus digitorum, or long flexor of the toes, and thus destroys that pretty curve that is supposed to be the index to aristocracy.

Even the calcus, or heel bone, feels the effect of this violent exercise. The tendon of Achilles is brought permanently into action, and is greatly strengthened and enlarged, thereby rounding out a normally slim heel, much to its owner's displeasure.

Each of the small bones of the tarsus has two or more ligamentous attachments, and there are from 17 to 20 muscles uniting the seven bones of the tarsus with the four metatarsal bones and the 14 phalanges; consequently, when each of these muscles is developed over so little beyond the ordinary size it cannot help but make the owner's feet considerably out of proportion to the rest of the body.—N. Y. Herald.

KUHN'S UNICYCLE.

Queer Invention Made by an Ingenious Brooklyn Mechanic.

There is a modest young mechanic, employed in a bicycle repair shop on Washington street, Brooklyn, who threatens to revolutionize the bicycle world. For several months this young genius, whose name is W. F. Kuhn, has been secretly working on a unicycle, which, he claims, will show greater speed and maintain a balance with less exertion than is spent on the two-wheeled machines that are in use to-day.

After considerable thought and experimenting he at last discovered what he claims will maintain a man equilibrium on a unicycle, or single wheel. They are two hollow bulbs, containing a moving mechanism, which projects



KUHN'S UNICYCLE.

fore and aft of the wheel beneath the saddle. What kind of mechanism the bulbs contain the inventor refuses to disclose, claiming that it is a simple idea and one that will astonish the cycle trade when it is made public.

The tire is of the ordinary pneumatic order, made twice the usual weight, to make it twice as strong. The running gear of the model is 80 inches, but can be made to suit the rider. The weight of the machine is 23 pounds. It is the patentee's belief that a man or woman can get greater speed out of one of his new machines than those in use, from the fact that there is less friction in a single wheel.

The Adjustment of Bearings.

The ball bearings ordinarily used on bicycles should be so adjusted that no side "play" is perceptible, but not tight enough to "bind." This is in reply to a number of readers who have asked whether the bearing should not be loose enough to allow the shaft to move slightly sideways. In the language of a prominent bicycle manufacturer, "bearings should be absolutely tight and yet perfectly loose." Although seemingly paradoxical, there is a point, and not a very narrow one either, where the bearing may run perfectly free, and yet be tight enough so that no "lost motion" is apparent.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Novelties for Wheelwomen.

Some novelties for wheelwomen have been brought out recently. A compact little cycling case for strapping on to the machine is made in either moss green or maroon morocco, or in pigskin, and it contains a card case, a purse, a scent bottle, a mirror, a pin box, and watch, which latter is fixed into the lid in such a manner that the dial is seen from the outside, and the case need not be opened to see the time. Another receptacle for all these necessary articles is in the shape of a bag, which can be had in moss green or maroon morocco, and also in brown green or heliotrope crushed morocco.

One at a Time.

Clara—Does your husband know that you wear false teeth?
Ella—I intend breaking it gently to him; I have already owned to one.—Lose Blaxter.

NEW MOTOR CARRIAGE.

Pennington's Autocar is Attracting Attention in London.

At a recent display of autotcars in London a Pennington motor tricycle attracted much attention. The inventor of this is an American, whose patents have been bought up by a powerful English syndicate, which also controls the Daimler and De Dion patents. The Pennington car is for four persons and weighs only 400 pounds. In the Pennington motor tricycle the operation is the same as the now universal Otto or four-cycle, but the cylinder is open ended. There is no vaporizing, outside light, or previous heating up.

At the first outbreak a charge of oil and air is drawn in, and on the return stroke of the piston this charge is com-



PENNINGTON MOTOR CAR.

pressed, and when nearing the end of the stroke a spark mingles with the charge, converting it into a perfect gas, which is rapidly ignited by the second spark. This takes place when the crank has got well over the dead center. To illustrate how very different the Pennington motor is from any other: A four-cylinder engine developing four actual horse-power when running at 500 revolutions per minute weighs 120 pounds. This is at most one-fifth of the weight of the ordinary type of engine.—N. Y. Herald.

CRANKLESS BICYCLE.

Pedals Which Allow a Straight Instead of a Rotary Stroke.

Various inventors have of late tried to change the propelling mechanism of a bicycle, so that the rider's foot will not describe a circle, but move to and fro in nearly straight lines. T. C. Gates, of Hoodville, Pa., for instance, has hit upon the following plan: On each side of the frame, a little forward of the rear wheel, he puts a rocking or swinging attachment, to which is fastened one end of a strap or chain. The latter is carried back under and part way around a sprocket-wheel, which is loosely mounted on the same shaft as the rear, or driving wheel; then it goes forward and upward, around another sprocket-wheel pretty near the saddle, and finally downward, almost straight. It is now fastened to a nearly horizontal bar, a pedal, whose rear end is pivoted to the frame, and to the front end of which the foot is applied. When the pedal is depressed the chain is pulled down, the front or upper sprocket wheel revolves a little, like a pulley, and so does the rear or lower sprocket-wheel. A pawl attachment to the latter engages a ratchet on the big rear wheel, to which in consequence the motion of the chain is imparted. At the end of the stroke the rocker pulls the chain back again; and in the meantime the other foot is operating the pedal and chain on the other side of the machine.

The particular means employed to fasten the chain (or strap) to the pedal-bar is a sliding clasp, which ordinarily would be very close to the foot; but on occasions the clasp could be shoved part way back toward the pivot. A greater leverage would thus be secured, and more power, but with reduced speed. Mr. Gates' system would add slightly to the weight of a bicycle, and it would be necessary to stop in order to make a change in the adjustment of the clasp. But the inventor claims that these can be set so as to represent any gear, and a greater variety of gradations of speed are thus attainable. Moreover, the full power of the leg is exerted at all stages of the stroke (which is not true with a revolving crank), and he believes that he gets less friction.—N. Y. Tribune.

PUBLIC BICYCLE STANDS.

Clever Idea Suggested by an Enterprising German Dealer.

A novel way of hiring conveyances to go from one part of the city to another has been devised by an enterprising bicycle dealer in Berlin. He has recently petitioned the Berlin City council for a concession to place some 250 stands all over the city of Berlin and suburbs, where bicycles and tricycles can be hired for a small fixed sum. The wheels hired by the public can be taken out from any one of the stands and returned to any other of the stands of this company. The wheels are painted a light gray, provided with bell, lamp and holder to carry small packages. A large number is stamped upon the tubing in front and at both sides of the frame, so that it would be impossible not to recognize such a wheel as one belonging to that company. The hire for either bicycle or tricycle is to be 10 pfennig (2½c) for the first 15 minutes, and 5 pfennig more for every additional ten minutes. From midnight to four a. m. the tax will be 10 pfennig for every ten minutes the wheel is in use. An exact check is kept on all transactions by means of duplicate coupons, which are issued when the wheel is taken out and stamped with a time stamp, one coupon being kept at the station where the wheel is rented, the other coupon being taken by the rider. At the time he takes out a wheel the rider pays 1 mark (20c), and when delivering the wheel at any other stand of this company he receives his change or pays an addition, whatever the tariff calls for.

Stars Change Color.

Dr. Higgins, the well-known astronomer, says the stars are red, white and blue, according to their ages. The white stars are the youngest.

A SUMMER HOME ON WHEELS.

How a Kansas City Man Took His Family to the Mountains.

Nearly every family plans a trip to the mountains or to some watering resort for a few weeks during each summer. Kansas people generally think of the Rocky mountains. Sometimes they manage to go, but more often they fail. However, it is a pleasure to plan, whether the trip is made or not. But when the whole family wish to go, and the family purse must be squeezed to extract change to buy steak, then a trip to the mountains or to the seashore is not often to be thought of, much less carried into effect. With an invalid wife, three healthy children and the emphatic statement of the family physician that the wife must go to the mountains for a few weeks, if she expects to regain her health, what can a man do upon a limited income?

This was the question one Kansas man asked himself, and his solution of the difficulty was novel. With a good team of horses, of which he had several, he believed he could drive from the eastern borders of Kansas to the foot hills in three or four weeks. On arrival the horses could be turned out to graze and the family could enjoy a month's outing in the mountains as cheaply as at home.

After having talked the matter over with his wife the man, who was skillful at handling tools, began the construction of what he termed "a summer house on wheels." When completed it was a model of neatness, stout and yet light. Instead of following the lines of the ordinary "prairie schooner," he constructed his conveyance after the fashion of a river houseboat. The body extended over the wheels; semi-circular places were left for the rear wheels, and small sections were cut away on the forward corners to allow the front wheels plenty of room. The wagon was coupled long and the lower part of the framework was boarded up with light pine lumber. The canvas top curved just enough to shed the rain. Heavy canvas curtains were fastened at the edge of the roof and arranged so they could be buttoned down tightly in case of storm, or raised in fair weather. Within the wagon and on either side was placed a seat, reaching half the length of the box, after the style of a caboose. Upon this the occupants could sit or recline at will.

Directly over the rear wheels was a folding bunk, and just forward of this a curtain hung from the top, dividing the "house" into two sleeping rooms. Heavy canvas formed the door at the rear of the wagon and portable steps reached to the ground. A small oil stove furnished sufficient heat to warm the "house," while a camp stove was used to cook on.

As this odd vehicle, drawn by three horses, passed through the little Kansas towns on its way, westward it was regarded with surprise, interest and amusement. The occupants enjoyed the attention which their strange "house" attracted. When a "kodaker" approached the "house" the family all smiled, even to the three-year-old baby. "They take a shot at us in nearly every town," said the owner. Against the side of the "house" and within easy reach of the driver, was a Winchester rifle.

"Afraid of robbers?" laughed the traveler. "No, but I expect to kill some game on the way, and more of it when I reach the mountains. We expect to go into a section where there is plenty of deer, some bear and other game."

"How much did your outfit cost?" "Oh, the wagon cost me about \$40, and the rest of the fitting up about \$60, and the horses I had, so altogether I guess it cost me probably a little over \$100. But it will last several summers. I tell you, stranger, it makes a pretty nice summer house, and it is easy to move. We didn't feel like we could afford a trip unless we did something of this kind. But I've got to drive ten miles yet to-night. Good-by.—Kansas City Star.

IT SLIPPED HIS MIND.

Sam Johnson "Clean Forgot" That He Was to Marry Linda.

A colored man about 30 years of age drove up to the depot with a load of baled cotton, and he had just begun to unload when an old gray-haired negro with a bad limp came down the street and shouted at him:

"Say, yo' pussion dere!" "Now, den, what sorter man be yo'?" demanded the old man, as he reached the wagon.

"Hello, Uncle Joe!" saluted the other. "Hu! What yo' mean by dat?"

"Of co'se I ar'. Why, ole man, yo' all excited dis mawin'. What's de matter?"

"Sam Johnson, I see got a darter, Linda!" replied Uncle Joe, and he straightened up and waved his arms about.

"Yes, of co'se. Yes, sah, yo' got a darter, Linda, an' she's a powerful fine gal."

"Last Sunday night, Sam Johnson, yo' axed dat gal, Linda, to marry yo'!"

"Hu! Hu! Sunday night? Lemme see. Say, I reckon I did!"

"Of co'se yo' did! She said she'd do it, an' de marriage was sot fur dis mawin'!"

"Why, I reckon it was, Uncle Joe. Yes, we was to be married dis mawin'."

"But yo' ain't dar, sah!"

"Dat's a fac. Just clean slipt my mind."

"But what yo' gwine to do, sah—what yo' gwine to do?" shouted the old man, as he danced around.

"What I gwine ter do? Am Linda all ready an' de preacher dar?"

"Yes, sah."

"Den yo' cum around heah an' hang on to dat mewl an' hold him steady ar' I'll run ober an' marry Linda an' in back heah in ten minnits. If Majah Jones comes long an' wants to know why dis cotton hain't dun unloaded yo' tell him dat, owin' to a disreckoleck shun of a matrimonial disreembrance I've had to procrastinate fur a few minnits!"—Cincinnati Tribune.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The invention of a new calculating machine in France has demonstrated its triumph by practical work. One of the remarkable results achieved was when 6,222,333,444 was multiplied by 8,888,111,224. The answer—55,304,791,723,086,975,456—appeared on the register in less than three seconds.

A pleasant theory for the Moscow disaster, started by the London Daily News, was that the distribution was begun purposely before the police appeared in order to create a disturbance that should cover frauds, the large supplies of provisions paid for by the government not having been furnished.

On the first Sunday that all the London museums were thrown open they were visited by 10,650 persons. Of these 2,437 went to the National gallery, 3,173 to the South Kensington museum and 1,644 to the British museum. The other museums open were Bethlem Green, the Geological, the Natural History and the National Portrait gallery.

Warsaw's Kuryjara Warzawski has just celebrated its 75th anniversary. It began in 1821 as a 120-line sheet printed on a hand press by its editor, printer and compositor all in one. Only news that the censorship approved of could be published. It is now to Poland what Le Figaro is to Paris, publishing two editions daily with a literary staff of 210 persons.

The precise period at which horse-racing began to be practiced at Europe is a matter of uncertainty, but it dates as far back as the reign of James I., who was at times a resident of the place and occupied the palace at Non-such. The pastime must have been practiced before 1648, as about that date the place was evidently becoming somewhat celebrated for the sport.

A picturesque 16th century tavern, of which not a stone or a plank has been touched in 300 years, has been discovered a few steps from the Saint Michel fountain in the Latin quarter of Paris. It is called the Auberge du Cheval Blanc, and in 1652 was the starting point for the weekly coach between Bordeaux and Paris. Later it was the headquarters of the post-chaise service.

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

Strange Domestic Customs Among the Inhabitants of the South Sea.

The first missionaries found the Kingsmill island men wearing little or no clothing and the women clad only in a short grass skirt. There was no marriage rite, though when a man and woman lived together the relationship was respected. Children were treated with kindness, but old people met with but scant consideration. Fishing and canoe making were the chief occupations of the men, and mat-making the principal employment of the women, as is the case at the present day.

Nowadays, children, until they are five years of age, go about in a state of complete nudity, and for several years afterward are clad in exceeding scant raiment. As they grow older they wear an article of dress called an areedy. This is made of grass or leaves cut into fine strips and tied to a string plaited from human hair, and is worn very far down on the hips. A man may and often does wear a woman's clothes, but a single man may not array himself in the areedy of a married woman, for this is tabu.

Children are constantly carried about by their mothers in a manner that can hardly fail to be very uncomfortable for a child. The mother raises it from the ground by one hand and slings it on her side as though it were a sack of flour. As the child is lifted up it spreads out its legs and takes a firm grip of the mother's waist, holding on to her neck with its arms. If it lets go it falls to the ground—a catastrophe that causes the mother no concern whatever.

When a South Sea Island mother wishes to chastise her child she seldom resorts to slapping, and slippers, of course, she has none. Instead of using the forms of punishment customary among civilized mothers she pulls the child's hair or bites some part of the body, generally the fleshy part of the arm. In wandering about the villages one sees many children having on their bodies scars produced by their mothers' teeth. When a mother wishes to caress her child she deftly draws her thumb across its eyebrow or cheek or gently seizes its cheek between her teeth. The rubbing of noses is also a mark of affection among the Kingsmill islanders, as it is among the Maoris, of New Zealand.—Chautauquan.

Paul Revere's Tower.

It is saddening for the patriotic tourist, after he has gazed with reverence at the towers of old Christ church, to be told that he is not seeing the original windows from which Paul Revere hung out his lanterns, but a copy, the real tower having been blown down in the great gale of 1804. However, there are plenty of genuine relics in place—where the vast majority of Boston never go. There are still the old deep window seats, the balcony surrounding the church, with its supporting pillars and upper arches; the top "salvage" gallery; and the antique pew of the bottom of the ancient pulpit of hour-glass shape is left us, but the top was given away by the church officials in 1830. The clock under the rail has 100 of the flight of the man with the scythe for 150 years; the "Vinegar Bible," prayer books and silver communion service bearing the royal arms were gifts from King George II. in 1733; the huge christening basin came from a parishioner in 1730. The marble bust of Washington against the wall was the earliest memorial erected to the Father of his Country, having been placed in position but ten years after his death.—Boston Traveler.

The Mean Thing.

"Yes," said the Lovely Woman, "it is very lonely, living in the west. No neighbors to speak of."

"That is to say," ventured the Mean Thing, "no neighbors to talk about?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Francis Shimer Academy of the University of Chicago.

Which for more than forty years has been known as St. Carroll Seminary has, by the wish of its founder, become an affiliated school of The University of Chicago. The relation of the Francis Shimer Academy to The University of Chicago is a double one. It is an affiliated academy of the University, and as such the work of instruction is under the direct oversight of the University; eight of its fifteen trustees are trustees of the University.

The local and internal administration of the Academy will be in charge of the Dean, Miss Ida M. Gardner, who for fifteen years has been Principal of College Preparatory Schools both East and West. The course of study, with slight changes, will be identical with that of Morgan Park Academy, and will fit pupils for any College in the country.

"Do you believe that Adam gave a name to all the animals?" "I do, and I respect him for his selections. He did his work most creditably. 'Why?' 'Well, because there wasn't a Rover or a Fido in the whole lot.'—Bazar.

That Terrible Scourge.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and abhor of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

THOMAS KNEW.—Teacher—"Where is the capital of Great Britain, Thomas?" Thomas—"Most of it's in this country."—Chicago Record.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-fares for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent for it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atzmony, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or I. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

CLARA—"Oh I have heard about Cora Carroll! She is going to marry a rich widower with six children." DORA—"She always was a greedy thing."—Tit-Bits.

FIRE STOPPED FREE and permanently cured. No fire after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatise. DR. KLINE, 938 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THE world needs not more men, but more men.—Rev. C. W. Gullett.

SEA air roughens the skin. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

THE fatter the pig, the better it likes the mud.—Ram's Horn.

Home-Seekers, Look!

THE GRAND PRAIRIE OF ARKANSAS.

Lying on both sides of the LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS RAILROAD, and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers. The best pasture, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in

THE NEW SOUTH.

THIS VAST TRACT OF LAND Now thrown open to settlers. Come and buy while you have chance to make your own selection. For information, call on or address: RUPPEL FINE, 100 N. W. WASHINGTON, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l F. & T. A. P., Little Rock, Ark. Little Rock and Memphis Railroad.

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LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Co-ed. Classical, Scientific, Commercial, Fine Gymnasium, Lake Forest Academy, for boys. College and Dormitory plan offering. For information, address: LAKE FOREST, ILL.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Dental Department of Lake Forest University. Next session opens October 1st, 1896. Facilities for instruction unsurpassed. For information, address: DR. T. C. TUCKER, W. BUSHY, Des. 120 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW.

Now THOMAS A. MONAGHAN, LL. D. Dean. Two and three year courses. Sessions each week-day evenings. For further information, address: SECRETARY, ALLEN E. BARRETT, 100 Washington Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY.

MUSIC, ELOCUTION, DRAMATIC ART. UNEQUALLED ADVANTAGE. AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO. For further information, address: SARGENT KATTEL, Boston.

THE FRANCIS SHIMER ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A College Preparatory School affiliated with the University of Chicago. Strong departments in Music and Art. Introductory course in common English branches. Full Term September 15, 1896. In what has been for more than 40 years St. Carroll Seminary. Ida M. Gardner, Dean.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

New Athens, O. Third Term, 1896-97, and a way to earn it. Catalog free.

STEADY WORK.

WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want more every where to sell our million-dollar system. STEADY BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, MO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



"The North Pole made use of at last."

Battle Ax PLUG

Always at the front and wherever "BATTLE AX" goes it is the biggest thing in sight. It is as remarkable for its fine flavor and quality as for its low price. A 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as a 10 cent piece of any other equally good tobacco.

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Judge Hubbell is a republican and says, "I therefore propose to do all of my kicking within the party and in the meantime will stand by it, and help, as best I can, fight its battles."

Why not "pit" Mayor Gallup and March Polk in a joint debate, charge admission to the opera house, and buy the water works with the proceeds?

If Mayor Gallup proposes to hire a hall every time his "good name" is "attacked" it would be economy for his honor to buy one at once.

Senator Stewart is disconsolate. He says the populist convention was a mob without sense or decency and that McKinley has a walk-over.

Think of the mayor of a city like Escanaba renting a hall to defend his character! The city don't settle this bill, at any rate.

"There are always two sides to a story." Some of you doubtless heard one side last evening, at the opera house.

Hot? Only a trifle so. In Texas, now, with the mercury 107 in the shade, it was hot last Sunday.

Bradstreet, like Dun, reports trade stagnant with no prospect of immediate improvement.



HAZEN S. PINGREE.

There is a cessation of mining in the Gogebic range, and the president of the Tilden mining company states that he is not selling any ore, and that his regular customers will not buy, because they can not sell the pig iron which they produce. So much is indisputable fact. He adds that the agitation in favor of free silver has stopped investments in enterprises that would have created a demand for this product. There are many such interests which will be represented in the ballot-boxes in November.

It is well to know what those outside the fight—any fight—think of the result; as to that just ended at Grand Rapids the Inter Ocean said: "There can be no doubt that Mr. Pingree's nomination will excite an enthusiastic devotion to the whole ticket, state and national, beyond what would have been aroused by that of some equally worthy but less eccentric statesman. All the candidates before the convention were men of high standing, but it would seem as if the issue of availability carried the vote to Mayor Pingree, and we doubt not that it was wisely ordered."

O'Connell's Legal Wit.

O'Connell once defended a man of the name of John Connor on a charge of murder in Cork, and the principal witness for the crown was a policeman who found the prisoner's hat, which he left behind him in his flight from the scene of his guilt. After traveling backward and forward, as was his habit in cross examination, from the all important question as to the identity of the hat he thus continued, "Now, then, you swear that the hat in my hands is the hat you found—in every particular the same?" Witness—"I do." O'Connell—"And inside the hat was written the prisoner's name" (looking into the hat and spelling the name very slowly), "J-o-h-n C-o-n-n-o-r-r." Witness—"Yes." O'Connell (holding up the hat in triumph to judge and jury)—"My lord and gentlemen of the jury, there is no name in the hat at all." This made a sensation, and ultimately the prisoner was acquitted.

BURNED CLAY FOR ROADS.

Makes Good Railroad Ballast, but of Doubtful Utility on Highways.

In a recent issue of The L. A. W. Bulletin a correspondent tells how clay is burned in large quantities and expresses the opinion that burned clay does not make good road material. He says:

A piece of ground about 50 feet wide and 300 feet long, close to the clay pit, was leveled, and a track built along one side of it. The surface was covered to a depth of two inches with coal, over which was spread five to seven inches of clay in its natural condition, as



STAYING QUALITIES.

plowed and wheeled from the pit. This layer was fired and another alternate layer of coal and clay placed on top of it immediately. The process was continued till the pile was about five feet high, and as the coal burned out and the mass settled it was renewed until the pile of thoroughly burned clay was about the full height of five feet. The ballast, which broke up in very irregular lumps from one-half to four inches in diameter, was then loaded on cars. The company manufacturing the ballast sold it to the railroad company for \$1 per cubic yard, during the first year, and subsequently the price was reduced to 75 cents. When the coal was delivered free at the pit, the price was 54 cents. At these prices only a fair margin of profit remained.

The experience of the railroads using burned clay ballast has been eminently satisfactory. Its irregular formation makes it pack well; it is very porous, both through the interstices and the material itself, and it is almost dustless. At the few road crossings where it was used across the right of way and was subject to wagon travel it showed a tendency to grind to a fine dust and was pasty in wet weather.

From my experience I should judge that ordinary burned clay would be too friable for road use where there was any considerable amount of travel or heavy teaming, but it certainly is an ideal material for road foundation if covered with a top dressing of fine broken stone or gravel.

Groceries and Provisions

GROCERIES

It is a well established fact that Groceries are necessary essentials to every household. We keep everything that is implied under the heading of Groceries, and the stock is

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Canned goods and Table Luxuries are made a specialty. Your trade is solicited with the assurance of entire satisfaction given in return.

PURE IN QUALITY

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509 Ludington St. **A. H. Roiph**

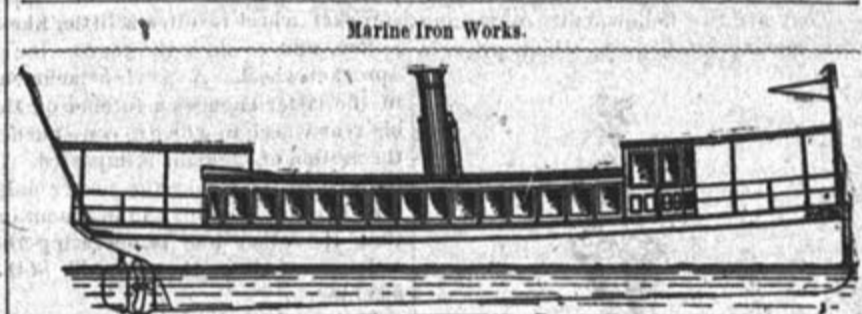
Drugs and Medicines.

To Those Who Want the Best:

In the line of Drugs we are headquarters for everything, and wish to impress upon the minds of all that we retire to no rear seat in the rush for business. Our goods are warranted to be *Pure, Fresh, Crisp and Sparkling* While for accuracy—we well we are positively accurate and that's all there is to it. Come and see.

J. N. Mead, Druggist.

Marine Iron Works.



To Boat Builders and Marine Engineers

IN PARTICULAR

Our exclusive specialty is designing and building (to order) complete outfits of genuine MARINE machinery in small and medium sizes (four to twenty-inch cylinders).

HIGH PRESSURE COMPOUND—TRIPLE EXPANSION and PADDLE WHEEL OUTFITS.

EITHER WOOD OR COAL BURNING MARINE BOILERS.

(No Stationary or "Trade" Machinery.)

Catalogues free. **MARINE IRON WORKS,** OLYBURN AND SOUTHPORT AVES. CHICAGO, ILL.

Flour—Feed

Flour and Feed

Hay, Grain, Seeds, Etc.

The Best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of family flour, and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods fresh.

C. MALONEY & CO.

Contractors and Builders.

KEMP & WILLIAMS

Window and Doors, Store Fronts, Bar Fixtures, Etc.

Balustrade work, Turning, Band Sawing, Etc. Plans furnished and contracts taken

Shop and office corner Charlotte and Hale. Escanaba, Mich.

Flour and Feed

Fogarty HAY, FLOUR and FEED

600 Ludington St. Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

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Staple and Fancy Groceries

A Large and Complete Line Always in Stock.

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Bryan is an out-and-out free trader and the voters should bear it in mind that the real issue of the present campaign is protection. To lose sight of that fact and accept battle on any other issue is to abandon the strongest position of the republican party.

Tom Watson, the populist candidate for vice-president, says: "The hardest thing Bill Bryan will have to contend with will be the necessity of keeping his mouth shut." "The worst of it is that Tom can't teach him that trick."

Judge Hubbell is a republican and says, "I therefore propose to do all of my kicking within the party and in the meantime will stand by it, and help, as best I can, fight its battles."

Why not "pit" Mayor Gallup and March Polk in a joint debate, charge admission to the opera house, and buy the water works with the proceeds?

If Mayor Gallup proposes to hire a hall every time his "good name" is "attacked" it would be economy for his honor to buy one at once.

Senator Stewart is disconsolate. He says the populist convention was a mob without sense or decency and that McKinley has a walk-over.

Think of the mayor of a city like Escanaba renting a hall to defend his character! The city don't settle this bill, at any rate.

"There are always two sides to a story." Some of you doubtless heard one side last evening, at the opera house.

Hot? Only a trifle so. In Texas, now, with the mercury 107 in the shade, it was hot last Sunday.

Bradstreet, like Dun, reports trade stagnant with no prospect of immediate improvement.



HAZEN S. PINGREE.

There is a cessation of mining in the Gogebic range, and the president of the Tilden mining company states that he is not selling any ore, and that his regular customers will not buy, because they can not sell the pig iron which they produce. So much is indisputable fact. He adds that the agitation in favor of free silver has stopped investments in enterprises that would have created a demand for this product. There are many such interests which will be represented in the ballot-boxes in November.

It is well to know what those outside the fight—any fight—think of the result; as to that just ended at Grand Rapids the Inter Ocean said: "There can be no doubt that Mr. Pingree's nomination will excite an enthusiastic devotion to the whole ticket, state and national, beyond what would have been aroused by that of some equally worthy but less eccentric statesman. All the candidates before the convention were men of high standing, but it would seem as if the issue of availability carried the vote to Mayor Pingree, and we doubt not that it was wisely ordered."

O'Connell's Legal Wit.
O'Connell once defended a man of the name of John Connor on a charge of murder in Cork, and the principal witness for the crown was a policeman who found the prisoner's hat, which he left behind him in his flight from the scene of his guilt. After traveling backward and forward, as was his habit in cross examination, from the all important question as to the identity of the hat he thus continued, "Now, then, you swear that the hat in my hands is the hat you found—in every particular the same?" Witness—"I do." O'Connell—"And inside the hat was written the prisoner's name" (looking into the hat and spelling the name very slowly), "J-O-B-N C-O-N-N-O-R!" Witness—"Yes." O'Connell (holding up the hat in triumph to judge and jury)—"My lord and gentlemen of the jury, there is no name in the hat at all." This made a sensation, and ultimately the prisoner was acquitted.

BURNED CLAY FOR ROADS.

Makes Good Railroad Ballast, but of Doubtful Utility on Highways.
In a recent issue of The L. A. W. Bulletin a correspondent tells how clay is burned in large quantities and expresses the opinion that burned clay does not make good road material. He says:
A piece of ground about 50 feet wide and 300 feet long, close to the clay pit, was leveled, and a track built along one side of it. The surface was covered to a depth of two inches with coal, over which was spread five to seven inches of clay in its natural condition, as



STAYING QUALITIES.

plowed and wheeled from the pit. This layer was fired and another alternate layer of coal and clay placed on top of it immediately. The process was continued till the pile was about five feet high, and as the coal burned out and the mass settled it was renewed until the pile of thoroughly burned clay was about the full height of five feet. The ballast, which broke up in very irregular lumps from one-half to four inches in diameter, was then loaded on cars. The company manufacturing the ballast sold it to the railroad company for \$1 per cubic yard, during the first year, and subsequently the price was reduced to 75 cents. When the coal was delivered free at the pit, the price was 54 cents. At these prices only a fair margin of profit remained.

The experience of the railroads using burned clay ballast has been eminently satisfactory. Its irregular formation makes it pack well; it is very porous, both through the interstices and the material itself, and it is almost dustless. At the few road crossings where it was used across the right of way and was subject to wagon travel it showed a tendency to grind to a fine dust and was pasty in wet weather.

From my experience I should judge that ordinary burned clay would be too friable for road use where there was any considerable amount of travel or heavy teaming, but it certainly is an ideal material for road foundation if covered with a top dressing of fine broken stone or gravel.

GROCERIES
It is a well established fact that Groceries are necessary essentials to every household. We keep everything that is implied under the heading of Groceries, and the stock is

PURE IN QUALITY
CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE.
Teas, Coffees, Spices, Canned goods and Table Luxuries are made a specialty.
Your trade is solicited with the assurance of entire satisfaction given in return.

509 Ludington St. **A. H. Rolph**

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To Those Who Want the Best:
In the line of Drugs we are headquarters for everything, and wish to impress upon the minds of all that we retire to no rear seat in the rush for business. Our goods are warranted to be *Pure, Fresh, Crisp and Sparkling*. While for accuracy—we well we are positively accurate and that's all there is to it. Come and see.
J. N. Mead, Druggist.

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To Boat Builders and Marine Engineers
—IN PARTICULAR—
Our exclusive specialty is designing and building (to order) complete outfits of genuine MARINE machinery in small and medium sizes (four to twenty-inch cylinders).
HIGH PRESSURE—COMPOUND—TRIPLE EXPANSION and PADDLE WHEEL OUTFITS.
EITHER WOOD OR COAL BURNING MARINE BOILERS.
(No Stationary or "Trade" Machinery.)
Catalogues free. **MARINE IRON WORKS,**
CLYBURN AND SOUTHPORT AVES. CHICAGO, ILL.

Flour—Feed
Flour ♦ and ♦ Feed
Hay, Grain, Seeds, Etc.
The Best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of family flour, and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods fresh.
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Contractors and Builders.
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Window and Doors, Store Fronts, Bar Fixtures, Etc.
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Flour and Feed
Fogarty HAY, FLOUR AND FEED
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Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

Groceries and Provisions.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
A Large and Complete Line Always in Stock.
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THE IRONPORT

WEEKLY

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL. XXVII.

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The Psalms of David.

BY EVA B. FILLABURY.
Among the broken harps that hang
In memory's music haunted chamber
One sacred lute more dear than all
We still remember.

What deathless waves of sound broke up
Beneath that Hebrew poet's fingers
They have been cold for ages, but
The music lingers.

What organ sweeps of thought, what flight
Of bird like fancies. Oh what passion
Deep as the human heart can feel
Or tongue can fashion.

What modern trick of style or phrase
Can match with his so grandly human
So warm with all that thrills the life
Of man or woman.

Now sweet with yearning thoughts of God
Now tossed in sorrow's tempest heaving,
Now rough with wrath, or lost in love's
Exquisite grieving.

Who has not lain at night, like him
And moaned upon his sleepless pillows
"Lord I am overwhelmed beneath
Thy waves and billows."

Who has not prayed "Forsake me not,
Save me from such do oppress me,
Within thy secret presence, Lord,
Still keep and bless me."

Who has not sometime lain him down
In dewy pastures sweet as heaven
And walked by waters calm: such peace
To him was given

And in the holy hour that marks
The exit of the soul immortal
Through the dim passage-way that we
Have named Death's portal.

How many a falling tongue has left
This word. "The awful shade enfolds me,
Yet midst the valley's drearied gloom
His staff upholds me."

O bard of God! whose deep eyes pierce
The veil of life and draw around us
And through our coverings of reserve
Has dared to sound us.

Who through all strange disguise hath seen
The truth of life's eternal beauty
And taught to us the power and charm
Of simple duty.

No later minstrel's hand hath swept
The strings of life in truer measure
Or waked within us keener thrills
Of pain and pleasure.

Thus are we richer for thy sake
And for the music of thy singing
That o'er our dull prosaic days
Such grace is flinging.

Therefore of all the broken harps
That hang in memory's haunted chamber
One lute more dear than all the rest
We shall remember.

Poetry of the Bible

A PAPER BY MRS. J. M. MILLAR.

As we read the history of the nations,
We perceive that religion and song have
gone hand in hand, and that the one has
been sustained and made more powerful
by the other.

The Jewish people were a nation fond
of poetry and music and these arts were
associated closely with the social and do-
mestic features of their life. Quite sponta-
neously their principles and emotions were
expressed in verse.

The highly figurative Hebrew language
was eminently fitted to be the medium
of poetic thought, and the Bible contains
the work of thirty poets. Seven among
them are distinguished for the length,
importance and intrinsic merit of their
poems. These authors are Moses, Job,
David, Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ec-
zekiel. "Giant angels of song," they have
been called. Unexcelled for genius, how-
ever, are some of the shorter poems, such
as the Psalms of Asaph, Nahum, Micah
and Habakkuk and the ode composed by
Deborah.

Literature without poetry is like nature
without flowers. The landscape may
please, but without the blossoms, varia-
tion and brightness of lovely form and
color, we miss much; and so when we
have once learned to love poetry, our
repertoire must contain more than prose
or we are not satisfied and do not reach
the widest culture nor fullest pleasure.

The writings of the Old and New Testa-
ments have been and always will be the
world's model for what is excellent and
truly superior in literature. Poetry fills
one third of the Old Testament, and its
principal divisions of form are didactic
and lyrical.

Hebrew poetry, holding the place of
the most ancient in history, commands
attention from that fact alone, and the
first recorded poem in the language might
well be composed by a prophet, and one
of the greatest leaders and statesmen the
world has ever known, Moses, who in the
court of Pharaoh was "learned in all the
wisdom of the Egyptians".

La Marsellaise, Watch on the Rhine
and other national hymns sink into in-
significance when compared with this
triumphal ode which was inspired by the
miraculous passage of the Red sea. At
the head of a nation delivered from years
of cruel bondage, Moses pours out his
soul in patriotism and gratitude:

"I will sing unto the Lord, for He hath
triumphed gloriously,
The horse and his rider hath He thrown
into the sea,
The Lord is my strength and my song,
And He is become my salvation,
This is my God and I will praise Him,
My father's God and I will exalt Him."

The martial strains of this song have
been heard in music through the ages
and 1500 years after John, the beloved
disciple referred to it in his vision of heav-
en with its hosts of redeemed conquerors
and its wondrous, enchanting harmonies:
"They stood on a sea of glass, mingled
with fire and sang the song of Moses, the
servant of God".

"Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among
the gods?
Who is like thee, glorious in holiness,
Fearful in praises, doing wonders?"
But there is a difference, the song of the
Lamb is added to that Hebrew song—
On Neb's lonely Mount.

Moses also composed the ninetieth
Psalm, that prayer and hymn so endeared
to the heart of the Scottish Covenanters.
Dwelling in the wilderness, pursued by
relentless enemies like the Israelite of old,
the rocks echoed their unwavering song
of faith:

"Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place
In all generations,
Before the mountains were brought forth
Or ever Thou hadst formed the earth
and the world,
Even from everlasting to everlasting,
Thou art God."

In the historical book of Judges is an-
other one whose author is Deborah, one
of the seven women prophetesses of the
Bible and a judge in Israel. Like Joan
of Arc she led her people on to victory.
This lyric, composed after the defeat of
Sisera, is considered of superior merit
among Oriental poems; a humility and
patriotism mingle in its lines and in it oc-
curs that inspiring strain, "O, my soul,
march on with strength".

The book of Job is a didactic poem and
bears the nature, in part, of the epic and
drama.
It is the story of Job whose faith in
God was firm through bitter affliction
and to whom in his latter days was re-
stored one by one the blessings of his ear-
lier years.

Phillip Schaff says, "His poetic merit is
of the highest order and ranks it with
Homer's Iliad Dante's Divina Commedia,
Shakespeare's dramas and Goethe's
Faust, among the immortal masterpieces
of genius."

The authorship of this poem is not
positively known, some attribute it to
Moses, and others to the time of Solomon.
One of the strongest points made in
the book is, that all affliction is not the
result of sin; and that Jehovah himself re-
buked and puts to silence the would-be
friends of Job, who persecute him with
their insistence that his sickness and re-
verses of fortune and death of his children
were all the result of his own sinfulness.

Like an angel of light, one eloquent
passage stands out clear and beautiful,
showing the immortality of the soul and
the resurrection of the body.

"Yea, I know that my Redeemer liveth
And that He shall stand up at the last
upon the earth
And after my skin hath been destroyed
Yet from my flesh shall I see God:
Whom I shall see for myself
And mine eyes shall behold, and not an-
other."

Of this poem of Job, Thomas Carlyle
says: "It is one of the grandest things
ever written by man, a noble book—a book
for all men. Such living likenesses were
never since drawn; sublime sorrow, sub-
lime reconciliation; oldest choral melody
is of the heart of manhood, so soft
and great, as the summer midnight; as
the world with its seas, and stars—there
is nothing written, I think, of equal liter-
ary merit."

The marvellous collection of one hun-
dred and fifty lyrical poems entitled the
Psalms vary from three sentences to one
hundred and seventy-six. These lyrics
are the work of many different authors
and, as we know, was for hundreds of
years the only hymn book and prayer
book of the Jewish and Christian churches.

Eighty of the Psalms are ascribed to
David, the king and the master singer of
Israel—and as to him belonged the hon-
or of great military wisdom, to him was
given the distinction of adding by divine
command the Psalmody to the Mosaic
ritual.

A varied experience makes now one
Psalm intelligible and precious to us, and
now another. They voice our penitence,
our petitions, our adoration and thank-
sgiving. They come from the heart,
touching the heart and stirring the souls
of men, through the stretch of centuries.
Unconsciously, perhaps, we have been
charmed by these songs and repose has
been given to the mind, because of the
unique rhythm of thought, the dwelling on
the same idea in different words. It is a
lingering with the good things of the
Lord.

Parallelism or thought rhythm, is pec-
uliar to Hebrew poetry and seen either
by way of contrast or by way of corre-
spondence. This repetition has been de-
scribed as follows:

"In lyric poetry it is like the waves of
the sea, wave following upon wave until
all the heart swells with emotion.
In didactic poetry one precept confirms
the other as if the father were giving in-

structions to his son, and the mother re-
peating it."
This is especially applicable to the Pro-
verbs of Solomon, that didactic poem
contains maxims "superior," as Phillip
Schaff says "to any other collection
of the kind, such as the sayings of Seven
Wise Men of Greece, the Aeneas Carmina,
attributed to Pythagoras, the Remains of
the Poetai, Gnomia, the collection of
Arabic proverbs."

The basis of divine wisdom and the in-
tellectual brilliancy of the Proverbs are
evident to even the superficial reader and
what need is there of a woman's Bible
when the eulogy of a true woman crowns
with eloquence and truth this wonderful
poem?

"Her children rise up and call her bless-
ed.
Her husband also, and he praiseth her,
saying,
Many daughters have done virtuously,
But thou excellest them all."

The following saying of the Rabbins is
noteworthy as coming from those whose
native land is Palestine and whose moth-
er tongue is the Hebrew.

"Proverbs are the outer court of Solo-
man's temple, Ecclesiastes, the holy
place; Canticles the holy of holies."
Quoting again from Schaff, "The general
use of the Canticles has been prevented
by their supposed indelicacies, but these
can be easily explained, and removed by
a fuller understanding of Oriental cus-
toms and by a more perfect translation."

The songs of Solomon present a picture
of pure and conjugal love—the Hebrew
ideal—which is at the same time sym-
bolic of the love of Christ for His Church.

Through the prophetic books, poetry
alternates with prose and among them
all the "Evangelist Isaiah" ranks as
poet laureate.

In the 53d chapter of Isaiah he has
an inimitable word-picture of the com-
ing Messiah.

"Surely he hath borne our griefs and
carried our sorrows, yet we did esteem
Him, stricken of God and afflicted.
But He was wounded for our trans-
gressions He was bruised for our iniqui-
ties; the chastisement of our peace was upon
Him, and with His stripes we are healed."

As I study Biblical poetry, I am con-
vinced that it rises higher than all other
poetry, because over and above
all other excellencies it bears the royal
mark of Divine inspiration. Millions
have been persuaded of its sacredness by
its internal evidence alone.

The refrain that sings itself through
the sacred poems is the soul and God—
God and the soul. Our deepest woes our
supremest joys meet a response in the
heart of the Eternal One.

"As the heart panteth after the water
brooks,
So panteth my soul after Thee, O God.
Why art Thou cast down, O my soul,
And why art thou disquieted within me?
Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise
Him
Who is the light of my countenance."

In the poetry of the Bible we rest "un-
der the shadow of a great rock in a weary
land" we listen to the murmur of gently
flowing streams—"He leadeth me beside
still waters—the protecting mountains
are round about us—
"As the mountains are round about
Jerusalem so the Lord is round about
them that fear Him."

And from on high come the sweet in-
fluences of the heavenly hosts.
"The heavens declare the glory of God,
And the firmament sheweth His handi-
work,
Day unto day uttereth speech
And night unto night sheweth knowl-
edge—
And from our hearts spring forth the
fervent petition,—
"Let the words of my mouth and the
meditation of my heart be acceptable in
thy sight; O Lord, my strength and my
Redeemer."

Up to Date—1896.
The most complete Tariff Text Book
ever published is the new edition of "Tar-
iff Facts for Speakers and Students,"
Defender Document No. 9-260 pages,
just out. Publishers, The Tariff League.
Campaign text books issued just before
the election are of little value. The Tar-
iff League is to be congratulated on its
foresight in getting out this hand book
so early in the year. Order by number
only. Sent to any address for twenty-
five cents. Address W. F. Wakeman,
Gen. Sec., 135 West 23d St., New York.
A copy can be seen at this office.

Campaign Songs.
We have received from the Home Music
Co., Logansport, Ind., a copy of their
McKinley Songster, containing twenty-
five rousing campaign songs for McKin-
ley, protection and sound money. The
words are stirring and humorous and
have points sharp as needles. They are
set to easy, attractive music, arranged
for male voices; but many of the songs
may be sung by mixed voices with fine
effect. The price is 15 cents per copy, or
\$1.50 per dozen.

"Silver Mist" 16 to 1, only 5c a glass
at the Hill Drug store fountain.

Municipal Gossip.

The Two Johns is a swell cigar.
The Chicago Chronicle, democratic, al-
leges that Bryan is paid attorney of the
"bonanza" silver kings and has no other
visible means of support than the stipend
they pay him.

Wheelmen are reminded that the bicycle
ordinances is in force to-day.
The Sourwine Drug Co. makes a special-
ty of fine perfumes, soaps and stationery.
Cleo Cleop was thrown out of a wagon
at Ishpeming and quite seriously in-
jured last Saturday.

It is a pleasure to take Dr. Wright's
Laxative Fig Syrup. Sourwine Drug Co.
I. D. Hanson, late of the firm of
Ball & Hanson, of Marquette, died
last Sunday, of paralysis.

It is a pleasure to feel bad and take Dr.
Wright's Laxative Fig Syrup.
Sam Wasson, formerly of this city,
saved a child from drowning at Milwaukee
last Saturday.

Try O'Meara's Pure fruits. The very
best the market affords.
Iron county delegates—Scadden and
Bennet will support Sheldon for the
congressional nomination.

Try that delicious soda water at The
Hill Drug Store. It's the best in town.
The Iron county coroner could find
no evidence as to how Barney Mehan
came to his death.

You get just what the doctor orders at
The Hill Drug Store or Sourwine Drug Co.
Menominee county chose but three
county road commissioners, and these
are the three, Andy C. Stephenson, Louis
Nadeau and A. B. Stryker.

The latest in sheet music at The Hill
Drug Store. Call for what you want.
Call at O'Meara's for anything in the
line of soda water. None but strictly
pure syrups used.

All the mines of the Gogebic range are
now idle, the Tilden having suspended
work last Saturday.
Go to Sourwine & Hartnett's for any
thing in the drug or jewelry lines. They
have the most complete stock in Eca-
naba.

The new lock at the Soo was opened
for business last Monday. The revenue
cutter Andrew Johnson was the first
ship through.

You can always get the latest music at
The Hill Drug Store.
Marquette county got away from
George Wagner, somehow, and sent
Bliss delegates to Grand Rapids.

My little boy, when two years of age,
was taken very ill with bloody flux. I
was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and
luckily procured part of a bottle. I care-
fully read the directions and gave it ac-
cordingly. He was very low, but slowly
and surely he began to improve, gradu-
ally recovered and is now as strong as
ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I can
never praise the Remedy half its worth.
I am sorry every one in the world does
not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs.
Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion
Co., Florida. For sale by Bert Ellsworth,
Druggist.

Escanaba cyclists will visit Gladstone
soon, a wheel.
Since 1878 there have been nine epi-
demies of dysentery in different parts of
the country in which Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used
with perfect success. Dysentery, when
epidemic, is almost as severe and danger-
ous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the
best efforts of the most skilled physicians
have failed to check its ravages, this
remedy, however, has cured the most
malignant cases, both of children and
adults, and under the most trying condi-
tions, which prove it to be the best medi-
cine in the world for bowel complaints.
For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

Leather and Smith are still working
at the wreck of the Mattie Bell.
Did you every try Kolavin the great
strength giver? Get it at the Hill Drug
store or Sourwine Drug Co.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very
severe cold; was almost unable to speak.
My friends all advised me to consult a
physician. Noticing Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy advertised in the St.
Paul Volks Zeitung I secured a bottle,
and after taking it a short while was
entirely well. I now most heartily re-
commend this remedy to anyone suffer-
ing with a cold. Wm. Keil, 678 Selby
Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by Bert
Ellsworth, Druggist.

Everybody knows that you get the best
goods at The Hill Drug Store.
An "Oriental Temple" whatever that
may be was organized at Nahma last
Saturday.

Dr. Wright's worm syrup is the only
thing for children. Sourwine & Hart-
nett.

Tidal Waves in Lake Michigan.
Last Monday the water at the south
end of Lake Michigan suddenly rose
three feet above the normal height and
sank again as much below it. The os-
cillations continued for more than four

hours, each occupying about an hour,
and then subsided. There was no wind
to disturb the water level and the only
idea advanced in explanation of the phe-
nomenon is that the bottom of the lake
was in some way disturbed, and that is
mere conjecture.

Small Steam Boats.
In nine cases out of ten the successful
boats plying along our rivers, lakes and
harbors are fitted with Marine Steam
Machinery built for that particular hull
by some one shop, and we refer to the
small and medium sized boats in particu-
lar (25 to 125 ft.) The builder of a
complete machinery "outfit" (if making
it all and not subcontracting his part of
the job to various shops) gives reliable de-
tails to the boat builder as to weights,
dimensions, etc., that greatly assist him
in producing a perfect craft; then too
the various parts of the machinery are
made for each other, and all in exact
proportion to the power; steam pres-
sure; strain; and maximum work which
the outfit and boat may be called upon
to perform. Like the links of a good
chain, one part is as strong as another.

In the work referred to, the demand is
so moderate from any one section of the
country that those making it their ex-
clusive product, must reach to all points
of this country and even to foreign
ports, in order to justify the outlay re-
quired for facilities, patterns and equip-
ment that are needed to keep pace with
the varying and frequently peculiar re-
quirements. For each job must be built
to order to meet such needs and the
designers and builders of the machinery
outfit should also be experienced in the
construction and operation of the com-
plete boat. All of which operates
against there ever being many such
shops.

Many boat-builders and engineers of
experience would (after investigation)
be surprised to find how few concerns
there are who actually build such ma-
chinery, which they offer for sale; the
majority "sublet" a great portion of the
work among various shops.

For the entire district tributary to
Chicago, including the Mississippi Val-
ley, there is only one firm (Marine Iron
Works, Chicago) that build all of the
"outfit" and make that line of work
their exclusive specialty.

Rather too Cool.
Three men were at work arranging
some perishable articles in one of the
rooms in the cold storage department at
Rahr's brewery yesterday afternoon.
Fred Rahr entered the cellar and when
he returned fastened the doors from the
outside, not knowing that he had
locked the men in the cellar. Tempera-
ture was below zero and the men hurried-
ly got through their work in order to
get outside where it was a little warmer.
When they tried to open the door they a-
woke to a realization of the fact that they
were locked in and would perhaps be com-
pelled to stay there over night. As they
were thinly dressed and had no
clothing of any kind in the cellar, and
with icicles hanging around in con-
glomerate profusion, the situation pre-
sented anything but pleasant anticipa-
tions. For three hours they kicked at
the inner door and yelled, but their ap-
peals for liberation failed to penetrate
through the thick walls and doors.
There are no windows in the cellar and
having extinguished the light the dark-
ness was intense. Finally an employe
of the brewery happened to be near the
entrance and, thinking he heard a rap-
ping noise proceeded to investigate,
with the result that the men were liber-
ated. They were a happy trio when
they saw daylight again.—Advocate,
Green Bay.

Bicycle Teeth.
Bicycle teeth, or "receding gums," is
the latest malady from over-indulgence
in bicycling. Lady bicyclists of Phila-
delphia are seriously afflicted. They
complain that they have more and more
exposed ivory surfaces for every day that
they live, and that unless some remedy
is speedily found they will all either be
fang-toothed or lose molars, incisors and
canines altogether.

The story goes that it took the den-
tists a long time to find out that the
complaints came only from riders of the
wheel. They put two and two together
and have put a peremptory stop to the
riding of wheels in the Quaker city until
they can evolve a remedy for bicycle
teeth.

A Circus Coming.
All the kids (and some of the grown-
up children, too) will be delighted to
know that Kirkbert's and Ryan's circus
will give two performances here today.
They, travel, by boat, and there is no
boat on the lake large enough to trans-
port their entire menagerie, so they
are not carrying it with them, but in its
place, have secured several high class
circus features, which are pronounced by
all who have witnessed them, to be the
finest in the circus profession. The
band they carry is acknowledged to be
the finest circus band in America. They
never allow fakirs or games of chance of
any kind to follow them, which fact

alone, should entitle them to the support
of all who desire to see such features of a
circus done away with. Their perform-
ance is given in one ring, so that each
and every act can be distinctly seen. All
who desire to see a first class circus per-
formance combined with fine band music,
should not fail to attend the circus. The
price of admission has been reduced to
25c which should insure packed tents.

Chase Got 'Em.
Speaking of the republican caucus, the
Iron River Reporter said: "About six
o'clock in the evening a report was cir-
culated that if delegates favorable to the
caudacity of Chase Osborn for congress
were chosen that a free dance would be given
at opera hall on Monday evening. This
was an inducement that could not be
overlooked, the result being that one of
the largest votes ever polled at a republi-
can caucus was cast, which resulted in
the unanimous election of Osborn dele-
gates." Chase got 'em but it did him no
good; the county convention sent two
delegates whose first choice is Carl Shel-
don and who will support Stephenson if
Sheldon fails of the nomination, leaving
our Soo friend out in the cold altogether.

Probable Homicide.
From Stephenson comes the following
dated last Saturday: "Eugene Rollo, ac-
cused contractor, died suddenly last night.
He had been in town and upon returning
home, had words with his hired man,
Clement Brusco, who, it is alleged, struck
Rollo over the head with a club. Rollo
fell beside a stump and was picked up
dead half an hour later. A coroner's jury
and doctors held an autopsy and found
clotted blood on the brain. A diseased
heart is believed to have been the prin-
cipal cause of death."

Things Look Blue.
The Iron Trade Review is authority for
the statement that all the ore sold for
delivery at Lake Erie ports will have been
delivered by the middle of August and that
means, practically, the close of naviga-
tion. Some lumber will continue to go out
(though that trade is in bad shape, too)
and occasional cargoes of ore to South
Chicago but the work of the season will
be over, having occupied only four months
instead of seven. Things look blue.

Half Rates to Omaha.
Via The North-Western Line (Chicago
& North-Western R'y). August 15, 17
and 18, 1896—one fare for the round
trip. On August 24th excursion tickets
at very low rates will also be sold from
Omaha to Denver and the famous Hot
Springs of South Dakota.

For tickets and full information apply
to agents Chicago and North-Western
R'y.

Unlawful Hunting.
A dispatch from Iron Mountain, dated
August 2, said, "While hunting deer
with a headlight at Badwater lake Fri-
day night, Samuel Negaune, an Indian,
received a charge of buckshot from parties
unknown. Negaune was brought to
the hospital here and attending physi-
cians say that he will live. He was
evidently shot for a deer by other men
hunting unlawfully."

Get Your "Ads" Ready.
The premium list of the coming year
of the Delta County Agricultural Assoc-
iation will be printed by The Iron Port
company and it will go into every house-
hold in the country. For that reason it
will be a valuable medium for advertis-
ing and every manufacturer and trader
in the county will be offered space there-
in. Get your "ads" ready by the time
the solicitor comes around.

Cheap Excursions to the West and North-
west.
On August 4, 18, September 1, 12, 29,
October 6 and 20, 1896, The North-West-
ern Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y)
will sell Home Sockers' excursion tickets
at very low rates to a large number of
points in the West and Northwest.

For tickets and full information apply
to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Geo. Dilly Seriously Injured.
The Delta announces the serious injury
of George Dilly at Gladstone last week.
He dived off the coal dock at a place
where the water was but a few feet deep
and struck the bottom with such force
as to severely injure the spinal cord caus-
ing a total paralysis of the lower por-
tion of his body.

Go Now.
To go or not to go
Aye there's the rub.
Of routes there seems to be no choice,
For by the "Soo" to the East or West
It is determined in the minds
Of all well thinking men
To be the best.

A Fine Violin.
Prof. Schetz, leader of the Concordia
singing society, has just received a fine
violin, made by Paulus, of Saxony, prob-
ably the finest instrument in the upper
peninsula.

A Good Wheeling Record.
Gilbert Riley and James Flory "wheeled"
from this city to Menominee one day
last week in five hours, a distance of 62
miles. Good speed, considering the state
of the roads.

THE CRIME OF '73.

IT EXISTS ONLY IN THE MINDS OF THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW THE FACTS.

Congressman McCleary Exposes the Absurd Fabrications About the Act of 1873. Bill Was Discussed For Three Years—No One Thought of Remonetizing Silver, Which Was Practically Demonetized In 1853—How the Act Went Through Congress "Like the Silent Tread of a Cat."

For the benefit of the thousands of intelligent people who honestly believe that a crime was committed surreptitiously against silver in 1873, Congressman J. T. McCleary of Minnesota devoted considerable time, in his great speech of Feb. 12, to a presentation of the important facts connected with the passage of the coinage act of 1873. The facts stand out so clearly and tell such a straightforward story that it would seem impossible that any fair minded man should, after reading them, continue to believe that there was any "conspiracy" by anybody that caused the passage of this act. We can give but a few of the more salient points from Mr. McCleary's speech on this point:

The original bill was prepared in the treasury department in the winter of 1869-70, by John Jay Knox, then deputy comptroller of the currency, under the direction of George S. Boutwell, then secretary of the treasury. The laws relating to the mint had not been revised for more than a generation, and much confusion existed. This bill was largely a codification of existing law, with such improvements as experience suggested.

The first draft of the bill was submitted to leading experts on coinage and currency in this country, and to some in Europe. In this way the views of more than 30 men were obtained. Their answers were transmitted to the house in June, 1870, as a supplementary report on the bill. The consensus of opinion of these experts, and of those who discussed the bill in congress, was that it was simply to recognize legally what had practically existed, since the act of 1853 made gold the single standard of value and made silver subsidiary and legal tender only for sums not exceeding \$5.

The bill as introduced distinctly discontinued the silver dollar. One of the eight headings to the divisions in the reports accompanying the bill was as follows: "(5) DISCONTINUANCE OF SILVER DOLLAR." This was printed in capitals. The discontinuance of the silver dollar was specifically referred to in four places in this report.

Contrary to the suppositions and statements of many leading free silverites, the old standard dollar of 412 1/2 grains was never in the coinage bill passed in 1873, and therefore it could not, as they allege, have been omitted surreptitiously. In May, 1892, a silver dollar containing 384 grains was introduced into the bill. Like the silver half dollars it did not have "free coinage" or full tender. This was the dollar which was afterward dropped out of the bill and in place of which the trade dollar of 420 grains, with unlimited coinage, but limited tender, was substituted.

From the contemporary records it is clear that the bill was before congress for about three years; that it was printed 11 times separately and twice in reports of the comptroller of the currency; that it was considered at length by the finance committee of the senate and by the coinage committee of the house during five different sessions; that it was carefully debated in both houses, the debates in the senate occupying 66 columns and those in the house occupying 78 columns of The Congressional Globe, and it finally passed substantially as it was originally introduced. Every feature of the bill was thoroughly explained in the original report accompanying the bill, and repeatedly afterward in the debates on the bill itself.

Without doubt there were persons in both houses who did not pay attention to the report or the discussions, for at that time such subjects were regarded as of interest only to experts, but it certainly cannot be truthfully said that they did not have full opportunity to know all about it.

So far as concerns the coinage of gold and silver, there were just two important provisions in the act of 1873—namely, the unlimited coinage of gold and the limited coinage of silver. Both of these provisions have endured and will endure, because, as I have shown already, this is the only way in which we can have the use of both metals as money at the same time. And though some very excellent gentlemen in congress in 1873, when the wave of "free silver" threatened to overwhelm every one opposed to it, may have said some foolish things about the act of 1873, it is a significant fact that not a single Republican of those quoted as saying these things, unless he lives in a silver producing state, has ever voted to repeal the essential provisions of the act of 1873 above cited. Except as to the trade dollar (which was inserted as a special concession to the silver producers), the act of 1873, based upon the experience of centuries, framed by men pre-eminent for ability and integrity, discussed in all its phases during the three years when it was before congress, will be recorded in history as one of the wisest and best pieces of legislation ever enacted by the congress of the United States. Its details may be changed, but its fundamental principles will endure.

Occasionally we hear a man ask, "Why didn't the newspapers say more about the act at the time of its passage?" The answer is plain. It was because of their being newspapers, not ancient histories. There was nothing new in principle or practice in the bill. It was largely a re-enactment of existing law, properly codified. Why did the bill give gold unlimited coinage and tender? Because all mint laws in existence did so. Why did it restrict the coinage of subsidiary silver and limit its tender to \$5? Because these were the provisions of the

act of Feb. 21, 1853. Why did it omit from coinage the old standard silver dollar? Because that had been the intent of the act of 1853. In 1853 the dollar was entirely out of circulation, and no attempt was made to bring it back into circulation. Why did it make the gold dollar the unit of value? Because it had really been the metallic unit since 1834. And this was the avowed intention of the act of 1853.

The truth was that in 1873 the silver dollar was worth for bullion 5 1/4 cents more than the gold dollar, and that silver dollars had not been in circulation for many years. As Congressman Hooper said on April 9, 1872, when discussing the silver dollar: "It does not circulate now in commercial transactions with any country, and the convenience of those manufacturers in this respect can better be met by supplying small stamped bars of the same standard, avoiding the useless expense of coining the dollar for that purpose."

And Mr. Kelley, who is reported as having said afterward that he "did not know that the bill omitted the standard silver dollar," said on this same day: "It is impossible to retain the double standard. The values of gold and silver continually fluctuate. You cannot determine this year what will be the relative values of gold and silver next year. They were 15 to 1 a short time ago. They are 16 to 1 now."

"Hence all experience has shown that you must have one standard coin which shall be a legal tender for all others, and then you may promote your domestic convenience by having a subsidiary coinage of silver, which shall circulate in all parts of your country as legal tender for a limited amount and be redeemable at its face value by your government."

In another place in the same speech Mr. Kelley said, "Every coin that is not gold is subsidiary."

Even Mr. Stewart, then as now a senator from Nevada, said on Feb. 20, 1874:

"By this process we shall come to specie basis, and when the laboring man receives a dollar it will have the purchasing power of a dollar and he will not be called upon to do what is impossible for him or the producing classes to do, figure upon the exchanges, figure upon the fluctuations, figure upon the gambling in New York. But he will know what his money is worth. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth."

The remarks of Mr. Kelley in the house in 1872, and those of Senator Stewart in 1874 show that at that time, before the tremendous output of silver turned men's heads, there was practically undivided opinion on the subject. The bill had been before congress three years, it had been repeatedly discussed, there was nothing new or startling in it, and hence there was no call for any extended notice of its passage.

But the facts are seen to be that the bill was passed openly and honestly. It embodies the principles of sound mintage, and it undoubtedly saved us from going to a silver basis on the resumption of specie payments. And, therefore, the men who framed it and those who passed it deserve and will receive the grateful thanks of ourselves and our posterity.

After becoming acquainted with the facts how ridiculous seems the following statement from Coin's Financial School: "In the language of Senator Daniel of Virginia, it (the act of 1873) seems to have gone through congress 'like the silent tread of a cat.'" Yet this is but a sample of the false statements made by most of the leading silverites. The following summary of procedure indicates how "like the silent tread of a cat" the act of 1873 stole through congress:

Table with columns: Date, House, Action. Rows include dates from Feb 1870 to Feb 1873 and actions like 'Reported by committee', 'Passed by house', etc.

Bland's "Bimetallic" Bikes.



Uncle Sam—No, Dick, my wheel may have its weak points and may not be up to date in all its details, but I would not think of trading it for an out of date thing like that. Mine is similar to those used in all advanced countries, while yours is in use only in Mexico, China, Peru and other half civilized countries. You'd better put that silver wheel in front and get a modern gold one for the rear.

Have You Ever investigated the large and superior line of : : : : : Sporting Goods?

If not you should do so at once. We have : : : : :

Fishing Tackle, Baseball Goods, Hammocks, Co.

Remember, we carry a complete stock of Drugs and Sundries, Toilet Articles, Etc. Prescriptions all hours.

CITY DRUG STORE, 1101 LUDINGTON

They Tell

Us that our Printing is of a high order, equal to printing done any where. Others tell us this, you know. You try us and see if its true.

The Iron Port Co

Groceries and Provisions

Close Your Eyes to Quality

AND THE WORLD IS FULL OF CHEAP THINGS.

But with your eyes wide open the genuinely good things are few. We have been doing business in Escanaba many years, and because we have the good things always is why we are still here. Our goods are A 1.

Always Up to Date

We have a most elaborate stock of Groceries, Provisions, Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Tobaccos, Cigars, and at this season we make a specialty of Fruits, on which we are quoting the lowest prices for fresh goods.

When You Go Home

After ordering groceries you don't want to sit around and wait and wait for the delivery wagon to put in its appearance, do you? We deliver goods promptly—we're always striving to please our trade, and this is, it must be acknowledged, important.

Frank H. Atkins & Co.

Bottled Beer.

The Escanaba Brewing Company's

BOTTLED BEER

This delicious beverage is bottled at the Escanaba Brewing Co's bottling works, and is just what you want.

ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT

Groceries and Provisions.

ERICKSON & BISSELL.

ERICKSON & BISSELL.

Erickson & Bissell, GROCERS.

Now is the time to buy FRUITS for Canning or Preserving, and at our store may be found

Currants, Cherries,

And other Fruits suitable for those purposes and the Sugar to 'do them up' with. New Potatoes and all Fresh Vegetables every day.

ERICKSON & BISSELL, GROCERS.

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS.

Groceries and Provisions

Lumber Yard.

The I. Stephenson Co.

GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager.

LUMBER

LATH AND SHINGLES.

Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Shoes.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD. A \$5.00 SHOE FOR \$3.00.



It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at \$3.00.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We make also \$2.50 and \$2.25 shoes for men and \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 for boys. The full line for sale by

We use only the best Calf, Herring Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Herring, Viet Kim, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes. If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

E. HOFMANN, 708 Ludington Street.

Buggies and Carriages

G. W. KAUFMANN

CARRIES THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE OF

VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

IN THE CITY, OR DELTA COUNTY.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, Road Wagons, Carts, Sulkies, Etc.

HORSE FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. O. B. Fuller, with her son and nephew, went across the lake on the Lora last Sunday night. L. M. Packard and wife, John Henes and wife, H. A. Brown and J. Reik were among the visitors from Menominee last Sunday. They came and returned on the Lora. Dr. O. E. Youngquist was unable to attend the republican convention, being kept at home by his professional duties. Sven Hall, of Perkins, paid The Iron Port a welcome visit last Monday. H. Seefeld, of Barkville called at this office last Monday. Fire Chief Tolan departed Wednesday to attend the convention of chiefs at Salt Lake City. D. A. Oliver attended Clark's school of embalming at Oshkosh last week. Miss Ida Bergeson will go to Valparaiso, Ind., to study music soon. Mrs. C. E. Brasted and children, of Fond du Lac, have visited Charles Irving this week. Julius Peterson and wife, of Manistique, visited here Sunday. Miss Mae, daughter of Pat Glynn, has visited here this week. Arthur Holahan has gone to Nahma to inspect lumber there. Madames Godley and Parsons, who had visited here, departed to return to their home at Sandusky, Ohio, last Monday. Mrs. Laper, formerly of this city and now of Chicago, has visited here this week. Misses S. Fish and J. Glennon are visiting at Green Bay, as is also, Mrs. Van Erman. Walter Jackson and wife "wheeled" to Gladstone and back last Sunday. Messrs John Dillon and W. J. Engle, of Chicago, were in town Monday. C. A. Cram visited at the Soo this week, taking in the fireman's tournament. The yacht Edna, with a jolly party on board, was in port Sunday. She sails from Green Bay. The North Star excursion to Fayette last Sunday was well attended and "a good time" was had. The weather and the arrangements were all that could have been desired. Dr. C. H. Long will take a month's vacation about the 20th inst. Dr. Nancy Rodger will take his practice during his absence, after which she will permanently locate at Green Bay. Tom Burke is again in charge of Hodge's billiard hall. "Billy" Hart went to the copper country on Tuesday. Miss Emily Reese is the guest of Oshkosh friends this week. A. R. Northup and family camped at Maywood a portion of the week. E. F. Van Valkenburg and wife departed Tuesday to visit at Grand Rapids a week or so. Miss Anna Webb, who had visited here, returned to her home at Iron River last Saturday. Mrs. Priester, whose death, at Chicago was announced last week, was a daughter of John Sipchen. Miss Mattie McRae has visited at Menominee this week. Miss Maggie Glavin visited at Ishpeming last Saturday. O. B. Fuller, Robert Barclay and John B. Frechette started for Grand Rapids on the Lora Sunday night. Miss Lizzie Powers is visiting at Minneapolis. Mrs. Clancy, of Ann Arbor, is the guest of her son, Counsellor Clancy. Mrs. Hoyler has this week entertained Misses Clara and Marie Arnold, of Ludington. Miss and Master Oberhart, of Chicago, are guests of Miss Lou Chappel. P. J. Sullivan has departed to make his home at Butte, Montana. Jo. Emba, Ellsworth Atkins and N. S. Werner attended the firemen's tournament at the Soo this week. Dr. Todd entertained the Rev. Mr. Kidder, of Menasha, last Sunday. Mrs. Wade and her family departed for Chicago last Monday to make their home there. Mrs. Tolan and her boys are visiting at Mauston, Wis., while the chief is at Salt Lake City. Mrs. O'Neil, of Oconto, and Miss McMahon, of Chicago, have visited here this week. Peter Raymond has completed his visit here and returned to Butte, Montana. C. J. Carlson and wife departed, to take up their residence at Menominee, last Tuesday. Charles Thoren and wife, of Negaunee, visited here early this week. Mr. and Mrs. G. Floeter, daughter Frieda, and Miss Anna Kodatz, of Menominee, are in the city the guests of the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. Speck. Miss Florence Eastwood departed by the Muskegon Wednesday to visit at Manistowic. Clarence C. Marder, of the Marder-Lance printer's supply house, paid Escanaba a visit Wednesday. Capt. Chamberlain, of the steamer Escanaba, took in the picnic at South Park last Tuesday. Miss M. Bouslom, who had visited here, has returned to her home at Negaunee. Misses O'Donnell and Smith, of Gladstone, attended the party at Peterson's hall Tuesday evening. The Presbyterian Sunday school went to Maywood to picnic last Thursday. Pastor Extrom and wife arrived Wednesday to visit here. Dr. Phillips will remove to Low Moor, Va. within a few days. Dr. Youngquist is discharging the duties of county physician. Fred Carney, Jr. and wife visited here for a few hours last Tuesday. Misses Lyons and Kelly are at home again after a trip around the lakes. R. E. Maclean, of Flat Rock, visited Mar-

quette Sunday and Monday. The Marquette Mining Journal thinks it sees a wedding near by in point of time. A. J. Hill, of Green Bay, and Mrs. Findeisen, of Nashville, Tenn., attended the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Hill, last Thursday. Dr. Mizahon, of Green Bay, was called hither to counsel in John Schmidt's case, Thursday. Mrs. L. A. Kaufman, who was called to Wisconsin by the illness of her mother, has returned to her home. F. J. Merriam made a flying trip to the county seat on Thursday. The ladies' missionary meeting of the Presbyterian church was postponed until next Tuesday p. m. because of the storm on Tuesday. The ladies will meet with Mrs. Sutherland, corner Wells Ave. and Wolcott St. Dr. Booth will return hither and resume practice, soon. Since his former residence here, he has been at Low Moor, Va. Julius Schuman has removed from Rapid River to Manistique. An afternoon tea party was held at the home of Mrs. Owen Curran at Lathrop on Aug. 5th. Those present were, Mrs. Wright and daughter Miss Irene, of Escanaba, Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. M. Kirby, and Mrs. F. Murray of Maple Ridge and Mrs. C. G. Shepherd of Lathrop. Mr. and Mrs. Tom McDonough, of Gladstone were in town Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. John McCarthy and daughter, of Appleton. B. F. O'Hara and Louis Keihl were Rapid River visitors on Wednesday. A party of teachers came from Menominee on the Hart steamer yesterday morning, returning by the same line after a stop here of only three hours. Mr. and Mrs. Kay and children, of Streator, Ill. are visiting their sister, Mrs. J. H. Hillier. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Randall, of Brandon, Wis. are visiting F. T. Randall and wife. Mrs. T. F. Follis is making an extended visit in Marquette, her former home. Mrs. Mary Hamacher is visiting her daughters, Madames Conolly and Barth, at Marquette. Misses Mary and Kate Dinneen are visiting their sister, Mrs. Hamm, at Boone, Iowa. Isaac Kraize and wife are making their annual visit at Philadelphia and New York. Mrs. Gilmette has returned to her home, at Green Bay, after a visit here. The W. C. T. U. ladies, cleared over three dollars, at the lunch held at Mrs. Pillsbury's on Thursday p. m. Masters Atkins, Oliver, Benton and others have been in camp at Maywood this week. The Episcopal Sunday school spent Thursday at South Park and enjoyed itself "ever so much." S. S. Beggs has been appointed superintendent of the schools of Canton, Ills. St. Joseph's and Holy Family courts, C. O. F., will entertain the Marinette and Menominee Foresters by a picnic at South Park next Monday. S. A. Colby, of Gladstone, and Marie Nebergall, of Minneapolis, have license to marry. Miss Heslin, of Menominee, is the guest of Mrs. P. J. McKenna. M. James, of Oshkosh, was in town Thursday. D. A. Brotherton will remove his family to Salt Lake City soon. He has been in Utah some time already. W. W. McQueen has been at Chicago this week to take part in the Dupont shoot. Mr. W. W. Lewis, of the Advocate, Greenville, Illinois, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Frank Bacon. It is not his first visit, he was here in 1872, when Escanaba was but a village and not a large one. Mrs. E. E. Ellsworth and children will arrive here, to visit for a time, next Tuesday morning. Their residence is at Wilmette, Ill.

March Polk's Return.
Escanaba, Mich., August 3, 1896.
Editor The Iron Port:
Dear Sir: It is charged by the Escanaba Mirror that I signed a contract to stick by James B. Moran through thick and thin, and that I had to do so to obtain a seat in the recent convention to nominate a county road commission. Will you kindly allow me to say through your columns that James Moran never, either by himself or any other person, at any time or in any manner, approached me in regard to himself or any other candidate before that convention, and I expressed no preference for any of them until I cast my ballot; that on a statement of facts made by Matt J. Ryan and myself, and admitted to be true by Mr. McKenna and George Gallup, the committee on credentials instantly set aside the pretensions, not of Antoine Gamache, but of Gallup and McKenna, that Mr. Gamache was entitled to a seat in said convention, also that on statements made by Mr. McKenna and myself, agreeing in every material point, a very large majority of the whole convention made a similar decision.
The editor of the Mirror is said to openly fight the battles of his friends with tooth and claw, first last and all the time, for which I greatly admire him, and it is very natural and perhaps right that he should indulge in a little spleen regarding the seating of myself in that convention because I was his opponent. But the Mirror, as the organ of Mr. Gallup, by impugning the honesty of the non-partisan convention has greatly lessened George's chances for the legislature, over which chances George now spends "sleepless nights," and sees "beautiful and holy visions" that are nothing but dreams. It has been said that in his somnambulant perambulations, in the "wee small hours of the night," George sometimes ascends the great sand dunes on the south of town, and there, like Demosthenes by the sea-

shore, or Moses on Sinai's mount, declares the laws he means to propose at Lansing this winter. What a pity to interrupt such "beautiful and holy visions about this city" and about "going to Lansing" and the recent primaries demonstrated that George is not the idol of the people; at the caucus in his own ward, notwithstanding the grading of streets and the building of sidewalks he had recently had done out there to influence that caucus and notwithstanding his petting, his threats to leave the city if they did not support him, and his exuberant self-praise (which he had also been rehearsing on Mount Sinai), he only received a majority of three votes. Mr. Editor, when one declares that the vote of Escanaba's citizens for economical and honest government is but the hum of pettish insects to his ears, when one considers Escanaba as a "blind sow" whose corn he may obtain any time he chooses to surreptitiously take it, and whose "hair, hide and tallo" he is willing to dispose of to the highest bidder, such "beautiful and holy visions of his sleepless nights" will soon be ended by the crack of his political doom.

MARCH POLK.
A. C. CARPENTER.
We present above a likeness of the man whose name will be presented by the republicans of Alger and Schoolcraft counties for nomination as member of the legislature for the district composed of those two Delta counties. The Iron Port regards it as no more than fair that the request of Schoolcraft and Alger should be granted by this county and the nomination given to Mr. Carpenter. Further than that, it regards Mr. Carpenter as much to be preferred as our representative rather than the only man who has been suggested for the place from Delta county and will therefore support his candidacy as against that man. Mr. Carpenter carried a musket in the 16th Michigan from 1861 until the wind-up at Appomattox; has since that time earned his bread by labor (in the pine forests of this peninsula for many years) and would be, in the legislature, an earnest and efficient friend of honest labor, of republican principles, of honest money and of the interests of the three counties which compose the district.

One of the Mayor's Economies.
The price of ballots, by agreement between all the printers in town, has been two dollars a hundred and they all get it except the Iron Port. Its bill for the ballots for February election was cut in two in the middle by the mayor and that was one of the petty "economies" of which he boasted last night. Similar bills, by other printers, both before and since that time, have been audited and paid without protest from him. His "economy" only comes in play when it can be made to hit an opponent.

Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.
On August 4, 18, September 1, 12, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

St. Clara Academy.
Sinsinawa, Wisconsin. Conducted by the sisters of St. Dominic. Extensive grounds. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Elegant and spacious buildings, with all modern improvements. Every facility is offered to young ladies for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For terms and particulars apply to Mother Superior.

Half Rates to Omaha.
Via The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y), August 15, 17 and 18, 1896, one fare for the round trip. On August 24th excursion tickets at very low rates will also be sold from Omaha to Denver and the famous Hot Springs of South Dakota. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Teacher's Examination.
Gladstone, Mich., August 4th, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that the regular semi-annual teacher's examination will be held at the court house in the city of Escanaba, Thursday, August 20th, commencing at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

A. P. SMITH,
School Commissioner.

Go Now.
To go or not to go
Aye there's the rub.
Of course there seems to be no choice,
For by the "Soo" to the East or West
It is determined in the night.
Of all well thinking men
To be the best.

Try that delicious soda water at The Hill Drug Store. It's the best in town. The Iron county coroner could find no evidence as to how Barney Mehan came to his death.
Menominee county chose but three county road commissioners and these are the three, Andy C. Stephenson, Louis Nadean and A. B. Stryker.



representative rather than the only man who has been suggested for the place from Delta county and will therefore support his candidacy as against that man. Mr. Carpenter carried a musket in the 16th Michigan from 1861 until the wind-up at Appomattox; has since that time earned his bread by labor (in the pine forests of this peninsula for many years) and would be, in the legislature, an earnest and efficient friend of honest labor, of republican principles, of honest money and of the interests of the three counties which compose the district.

One of the Mayor's Economies.
The price of ballots, by agreement between all the printers in town, has been two dollars a hundred and they all get it except the Iron Port. Its bill for the ballots for February election was cut in two in the middle by the mayor and that was one of the petty "economies" of which he boasted last night. Similar bills, by other printers, both before and since that time, have been audited and paid without protest from him. His "economy" only comes in play when it can be made to hit an opponent.

Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.
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Menominee county chose but three county road commissioners and these are the three, Andy C. Stephenson, Louis Nadean and A. B. Stryker.

NEWSNOTES ABOUT TOWN

General Pickups of the Week
by Iron Port Reporters.

FEW OF THE MANY HAPPENINGS

Municipal Matters of Minor Importance Briefly Chronicled.—Upper Peninsula News Condensed for Easy Reading.

The supplement issued with this number of The Iron Port is crammed with republican argument. Read it and give it to your democratic neighbor.

The third number of the Leader, the new free-silver daily published at Lansing, reached our table this week. In state matters it is straight populist.

The fire department now takes the temperature, twice a day, and reports to the state meteorologist at Lansing.

Ewing Brothers little/steam yacht Ruby is now ready for cruising.

Kirkhart's and Ryan's circus is playing here to-day. By reason of a misunderstanding its advertisement did not appear in The Iron Port last Saturday.

A large attendance upon the Foresters' reunion next Monday is anticipated. Marinette and Menominee will be here in force.

Vessel owners say that they can't stand a charge of sixteen cents a ton for unloading when the freight on ore is only forty cents.

The U. p. millitig companies will be off for Island Lake on the 16th.

Owen Curran is at the Tracy hospital for treatment.

Wm. Flemming and wife rejoice in a daughter born Wednesday.

Ladies bore Monday night at opera house if accompanied by one paid 80 cent ticket to see Eunice Goodrich in "Only a Country Girl".

David Rivers, will introduce a new tramp in town during the engagement of Eunice Goodrich at the opera house next week.

Pottles Baby will present singing and dancing specialties nightly during the Goodrich engagement next week.

The Lora found the weather on Lake Michigan too heavy Monday and ran back to Sturgeon Bay for shelter, delaying her some twelve hours or so. The delegates got to Grand Rapids in time, though.

The storm of Wednesday blew down the big chimney of Frank Mend's residence, the footbridge across the railway yard and sundry signs and other small matters.

Capt. Tuttle has been succeeded as master of the steamer Lora of the Manistee Transportation Co's line, by first mate Ross. The former is now master of the big 400 foot freighter Hippopotamus, running between Duluth and Buffalo.

A forest fire destroyed Gladys station, Chippewa county, last Monday.

Hans Jacobson's barn, in Bay De Noc township, was unroofed by the storm of Wednesday evening and its contents ruined. Hail broke many windows in that vicinity.

Billy Fleming was made the proud parent of a baby girl on Tuesday.

Gunter & Sons have this week put a plate glass in the front of their place of business.

An infant child of August Froberg, of Hunter's Point, died Thursday.

A camp belonging to the Forj River company, located some twenty miles up the Escanaba river, was burned last Sunday.

A daughter was born to John J. Cleary and wife Wednesday.

The gilded eagle which surmounted the flagstaff in the courthouse grounds was blown from its perch Wednesday evening.

The early train on the Northwestern was an hour late last Thursday, delayed by a wash-out.

We have tried Kolavin and increased our strength. Sourwine & Hartnett sell.

Sourwine & Hartnett get up the best sodawater in town.

In another column will be found the announcement of Mr. H. W. Mansir, an optician who comes well recommended by persons well known to our readers and well qualified to speak upon the subject.—Mrs. Bowen, Heslop and Foote, and Mrs. H. L. Bushnell—all of whom speak in the highest terms of his skill and work. Read his ad and give him a call if you have need of glasses.

During the storm of Wednesday a couple of ore trains came in collision at Iron Mountain and a dozen or so cars were wrecked. No loss of life or injury to persons.

John Poronto, a railway employe, was killed by lightning at Channing Tuesday afternoon.

The Baragons won a game from Houghton last Sunday. It was a good one, the score being 9 to 8.

Max Yeager gets \$5,000 and permanent employment in settlement of his claim against the North-western company for the arm he lost.

Dr. Dube and Harry Tucker, of Manistique, will be here with their horses for the races on the 20th.

Born yesterday, to James P. Cleary and wife, a son.

Ald. King is "taking it easy" about counting the school children. He ought to, this hot weather; there's no hurry. March Polk would discuss matters

with Mayor Gallup if the Mayor so desired, but he don't.

The most complete Tariff Text Book ever published is the new edition of "Tariff Facts for Speakers and Students," Delivered Document No. 9-260, pages, just out. Publishers, The Tariff League, Campaign text books issued just before the election are of little value. The Tariff League is to be congratulated on its foresight in getting out this hand book so early in the year. Order by number only. Sent to any address for twenty-five cents. Address W. F. Wakpin, Gen. Sec., 135 West 23d St., New York. A copy can be seen at this office.

Notice of Election.
Whereas the following resolution was adopted by the board of supervisors of the county of Delta at the meeting of said Board on July second 1896:

"Resolved, that the number of county road commissioners for the county of Delta be, and is hereby fixed by this board at five (5), and it is hereby ordered by this board that said commissioners be elected at a special election, which is hereby ordered to be held in the several townships and wards in the cities of Delta county on the tenth day of August A. D. 1896, and that said county road commissioners when so elected do hold office for the term of one, two, three, four, and five years."

THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the several townships and wards in the cities of Delta county on Monday, the tenth day of August A. D. 1896, for the purpose of electing five (5) county road commissioners for said county of Delta, to hold office one for five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year.

O. V. LINDEN,
Clerk for the County of Delta.
Dated this 15th day of July A. D. 1896.

(First Publication August 8th.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the seventeenth day of April A. D. 1894, executed by Wm. H. Hamm and Hannah Hamm his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Abram Shipman, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 331, on the first day of May A. D. 1894, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shipman to Horace I. Benton, by assignment bearing date the fifteenth day of July A. D. 1896, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "L" of assignments of mortgages on page 120, and said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton. And whereas said mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or taxes or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all arrears of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assign become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of a part of the said interest and taxes, therefore the assignee of said mortgage hereby declares the whole of the principal sum together with all arrears of interest and taxes due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand and seven hundred and six dollars and sixty cents (\$2,706.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage is the sum of twenty-nine hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents (\$2,941.60) and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the said Horace I. Benton, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Escanaba and county of Delta (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is held) on the tenth day of August A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Escanaba in the county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: Lot number six (6) of block number seventy five (75) of the city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated at Escanaba, Mich., May 18, 1896.

EVA KESLER,
Mortgagee.

A. R. NORRIS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

(First Publication, July 16, 1896.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the twenty-first day of December A. D. 1892, and executed by Thomas Okerlin and Elias Okerlin his wife, of Escanaba, Mich., to Eva Kesler, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "L" of mortgages, on page 280, on the twenty-second day of December A. D. 1892, and the same is now claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice is the sum of twelve hundred and twenty dollars (\$1,200.00) of principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the said Eva Kesler, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Escanaba and county of Delta (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is held) on the tenth day of August A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Escanaba in the county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: Lot number six (6) of block number seventy five (75) of the city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated at Escanaba, Mich., May 18, 1896.

EVA KESLER,
Mortgagee.

A. R. NORRIS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

(First Publication, May 16, 1896.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the twenty-eighth day of March A. D. 1895 and executed by Thomas Okerlin and Elias Okerlin his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 288 on the twenty-fourth day of March A. D. 1895, and the same is now claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice is the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars and seventy cents (\$750.75) of principal and interest, and the further sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and seventeen cents (\$137.17) insurance premium paid by the said Eva Kesler, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of twenty five (\$25.00) dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the said Eva Kesler, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Escanaba and county of Delta (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is held) on the tenth day of August A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Escanaba in the county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: Lot number six (6) of block number seventy five (75) of the city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated at Escanaba, Mich., May 18, 1896.

EVA KESLER,
Mortgagee.

A. R. NORRIS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

ORDER OF HEARING. For General Purpose and for Appointment of an Administrator. In and for the County of Delta, State of Michigan.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 25th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety six.

Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Stobhouse, deceased, on reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philomene Stobhouse, widow of said deceased, praying for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear and answer the said petition, to be held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs-at-law of said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three consecutive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EMIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate.
(First Publication, July 25, 1896.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the sixteenth day of September A. D. 1894, executed by Ferdinand Vismur to Mary A. Symons of Escanaba, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "N" of mortgages on page 370, on the twentieth day of October A. D. 1894, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and fifty nine dollars and twenty-three cents (\$459.23) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba in said county of Delta, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is held), on the nineteenth day of October A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage as situate in the city of Escanaba county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: The south half of lot number eight (8) of block number seven (7) of Selden's addition to the city of Escanaba, formerly village of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

A. R. NORRIS,
Attorney for Mortgagee. MARY A. SYMONS,
Mortgagee.

Dated July 22, 1896.

E. Olson & Co. are prepared to sell you anything in the line of hardware at the lowest living figure. Their stock is the largest and the most complete in this section, and includes every thing in shelf and heavy hardware; also farming machinery.

They are Painless, take care of them!
Headaches and Nervousness caused from the Eyes, remedied by the proper adjustment of Glasses and Perfect Fitting Bows.

My specialty is Testing Defective Sight and Fitting Glasses Properly.

EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE!

Optician's Prescriptions a Specialty.
Look to the children's eyes when they are going to school. That is the time when the eyes are most abused, for the little ones do not realize their danger. Bring them to me. I will examine their eyes. It will cost you nothing.

Will call at your residence if desired.

H. W. Mansir, Optician
Graduate of Detroit Ophthalmic Institute.
Orders or calls can be left with H. M. Stevenson, 611 Ludington street.

Can be seen at 614 Wells avenue.

HOW I SAVED THIRTY LIVES.

New York Dock Engineer Tells How to Handle a Drowning Man.

Thirteen Lives Saved in a Day—Would Be Suicides Are Eager to Be Rescued, and Are the Easiest to Handle.

(Copyright, 1894.)

Frederick C. Wilson, night engineer on the Morgan line docks, pier 25, North river, has rescued 30 men from drowning in the last 16 years. He lives at 108 Thirty-first street, Brooklyn, and is as modest as he is brave. He wears the medal of the Volunteer Life Saving corps, the only recognition of his many brave deeds that he has ever received.

Following is a graphic account by himself of the manner in which he effected these rescues, and his mode of operating in the water when struggling with a drowning man.

"I have been requested to write an account of my experiences in saving men from drowning, and find that it is a much more difficult task than I thought for. It is comparatively easy to pull a man out of the river, but it is no easy matter, I find, to write about it. However, I will do the best I can.

"I have been a sailor, and have always loved the sea. I was born in Boston 36 years ago, and spent much of my time as a lad on the water in Boston harbor, but I never saved a life until I was 20 years old. When I began, though, I went at it wholesale, and saved 19 lives in one day, the 1st of February, 1880.

"It was off Allerton Point, on Nantasket beach. I was working in the shops of the Nantasket Beach Railway company, when I saw the Gracie Lathrop, a brig, driving in on the beach in a wild storm. Finally I saw the sailors piling over the side into one of the boats and as they pulled off for the shore the brig went to pieces. I ran for the beach, but before I got there the boat with the men in it overturned and they were spilled. They were nearly in, and I rushed into the surf, and dragged the two men who were floating by to the

shore. Then I looked back and saw the others clinging to the bottom of the overturned boat. They were crazed with fear and could do nothing for themselves. I swam out again and again to where the boat was dancing up and down, and finally had everyone safe ashore. Then I fainted, exhausted, the first and only time I ever fainted in my life. When I recovered I found that I had pulled 14 men ashore all told.

That didn't end my lifesaving that day, however. The storm raged fiercely throughout the hours of daylight and that night the report came that a two-masted schooner was being driven ashore on the beach, on Strawberry Hill, south of Allerton Point. I went there. The little vessel was bending and ducking with the force of blow. It seemed as if the wind would fairly beat her down under the waves. Her crew of five men were hanging to the rigging.

There was a crowd on the beach, but no one was making any effort to help the men. I got out a life boat, and after what seemed a life and death struggle, I succeeded in getting out to the schooner and took the men off. We reached the shore safely, and a few minutes after the vessel went to pieces.

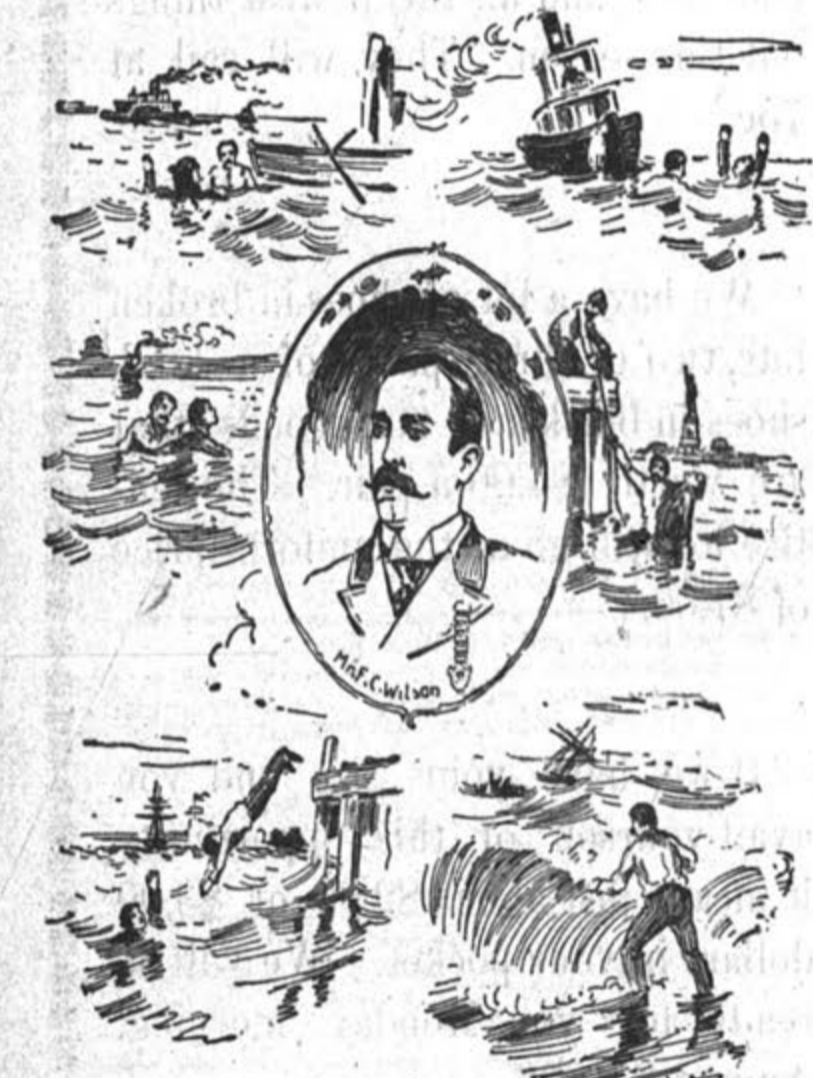
My next rescue was that of four men, May 3, 1883, in the Bay of Brazos, Texas. They were sailors on the schooner Charles Miller, which struck a snag, and was sinking when I moved out and took the men off. Not one of them could swim, and would in all probability have been drowned only for my assistance. That was the last of what I may term my wholesale rescues, but since I have been working on the Morgan Line docks I have saved 13 men who either fell overboard accidentally or else attempted suicide. Only one man whom I went after got away from me. I saw him jump overboard and I dived after him again and again, but could not reach him. Subsequently I found that he had weighted himself down with lead. The others whom I saved were John Fogarty, February 22, 1892; January 7, 1893, an unknown man; March 22, 1893, Capt. Trucky, of the transfer boat Hope; April 10, 1893, a man who declined to give his name; August 22, 1893, Michael Leahy, of Jersey City; December 10, 1893, Capt. Field, of the lighter Winfield; January 23, 1894, "Joe"—forgot his last name—the cook of the steamer El Cid, of the Morgan line;

March 9, 1894, a "drunk" known about the docks as "The Tank," who fell overboard with a "jag" on; June 27, 1894, James Anderson, 96 North Moore street, a boy 11 years old; January 27, 1895, Frank Coff, of Jersey City; August 31, 1895, William Buchanan, of 407 First avenue; March 6, 1896, Peter Walsh, of Erie street, Jersey City.

Now as to the method of saving life I cannot give any specific directions. I do not think I handled any two men in just the same way. When I jump in after a man I generally try to grasp him by the clothing just at the back of the neck. In nine cases out of ten they struggle to grasp the would-be rescuer. When I find a danger of that I sheer off, until they go under again, and then I push down after them, and grab them again. It is easier though to handle them when their heads are out of the water. I have always found that would-be suicides were the easiest to handle. No sooner do they strike the water than they want to get out again. Drunken men are the hardest to handle. They are so full of whisky that they don't seem to realize their danger and would sink to death without a struggle or a murmur.

They even laugh and joke in the water and never seem to realize their danger. Those who fall in accidentally are easy to handle. They want to get out as much as anyone wants to get them out. Now, in conclusion, all I have to say to those who may find themselves in danger of drowning, accidentally or otherwise, is just keep as quiet as possible and work your hands and feet slowly and you will float until help comes. Stretch right out in the water, and if you can do so and keep your presence of mind you won't sink. To a man who attempts to make a rescue, I would say, always catch your man behind the neck by the clothes, don't be afraid of him, and don't let him go down unless you go with him.

I see by many accounts that life savers are obliged to punch and choke drowning persons. I do not believe these accounts are correct. I have never found it necessary to do so in all my experience.



A HERO AND SOME OF HIS DEEDS.

I broke my hand, some time ago, since which time, I find it difficult to write readily, as you may judge by the signature.

Frederick C. Wilson

EPICURES AND GLUTTONS.

The Otter a Good Imitation of the Human Article.

An epicure is one who is particularly nice about his food. His fare may be plain, but it will be the best of its kind. The epicure is not a gourmandizer; on the contrary, he is abstemious in eating and drinking, in order that he may enjoy the pleasures of the table. "Abstain in order to enjoy," said Epicurus, the Athenian philosopher. Acting on this maxim, the epicure is often the most abstemious guest at an elegant table. He tastes as he eats, and he eats so that he may taste. The quality, not the quantity, of things recommends them to him.

Hume, the historian, was a hearty eater. "You are a great epicure, I believe," said a lady to him. "No, madam, I am only a glutton," he replied. He knew that his was not the epicurism that abstained to enjoy, but the gourmandizing that delighted in a full stomach. Doubtless the epicure, like the philosopher, may be extravagant and wasteful. This carnivorous animal—the epicure of the genus *Lutra*—feeds in summer on fish. As it eats only a mouthful or two of the best parts, it supplies itself with many more fishes than it can consume. The edges of the lake or the stream are infected with dead fish, from which a dainty morsel has been bitten.

"But in winter," says Goldsmith, in his "Animated Nature," "when the lakes are frozen over and the rivers pour with a rapid torrent, the otter is often greatly distressed for provisions, and is then obliged to live upon grass, weeds and even the bark of trees. Yet even from starvation it never learns the lesson of thrift or forethought. Carpe diem (enjoy the day) is the only motto."—N. Y. Mercury.

—Corn meal, or, as it is termed in Europe, Indian corn meal, was exported to the amount of 263,567 barrels, valued at \$640,844.

MAKE YOUR OWN TOYS.

Amusing Automata That Can Be Whittled Out with a Knife.

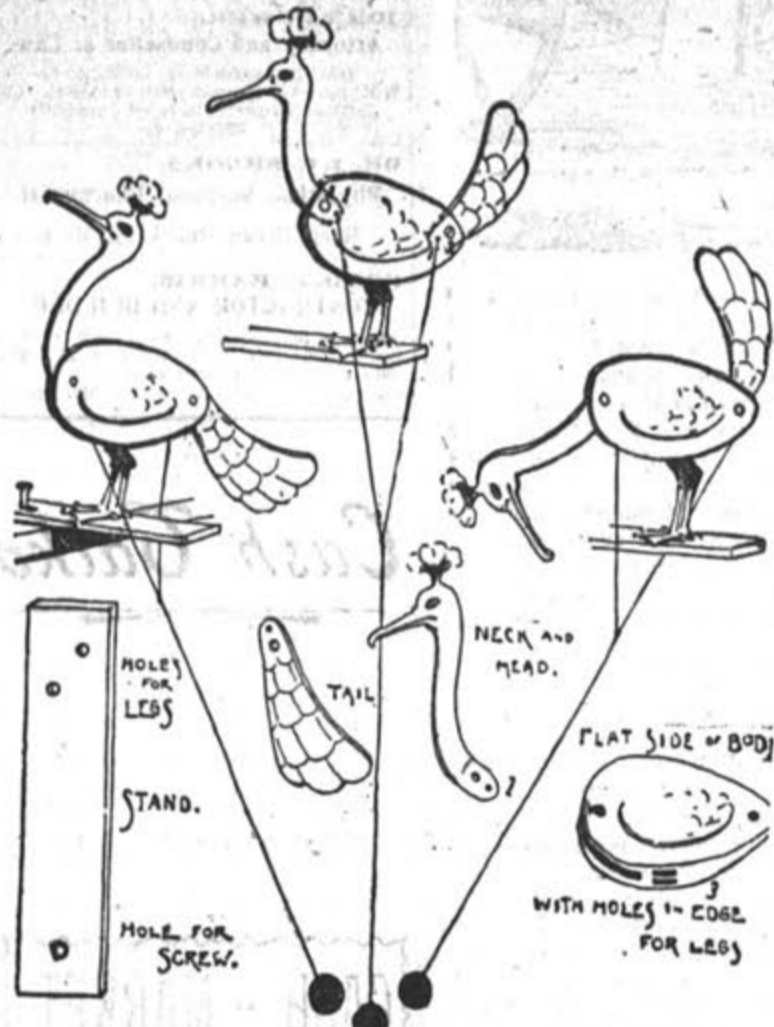
To Delight Little Invalids—A Cigar-Box Will Furnish Material, and It Is Great Fun to Get Them Up.

(Copyright, 1894.)

There are quite a number of attractive toys capable of affording a considerable amount of pleasure both to those who make them and to those for whom they are made. They are quite easily constructed by any boy—or girl for that matter—of ordinary mechanical ability.

Especially may they be made useful in amusing poor little invalid folks who

their waving will add considerably to the general effect. A row of five or six of these birds screwed to a board, jerking their tails up and down and pecking away for dear life at the stands that support them is a sight to be remembered. The same simple device may be used for other toys, as, for instance, the two wood choppers here shown. In this case, the stand, the log and the figures—except the arms and axes—are all cut from one piece of wood, which can best be done with a scroll saw. A pocket knife, however, will answer the purpose in skillful hands. The right arm of the figure at the left, and the left arm of the figure at the right, are cut out with the axes; the other arms are cut out separately and fastened to the former with a short peg as shown in diagram No. 4. The hands of this arm

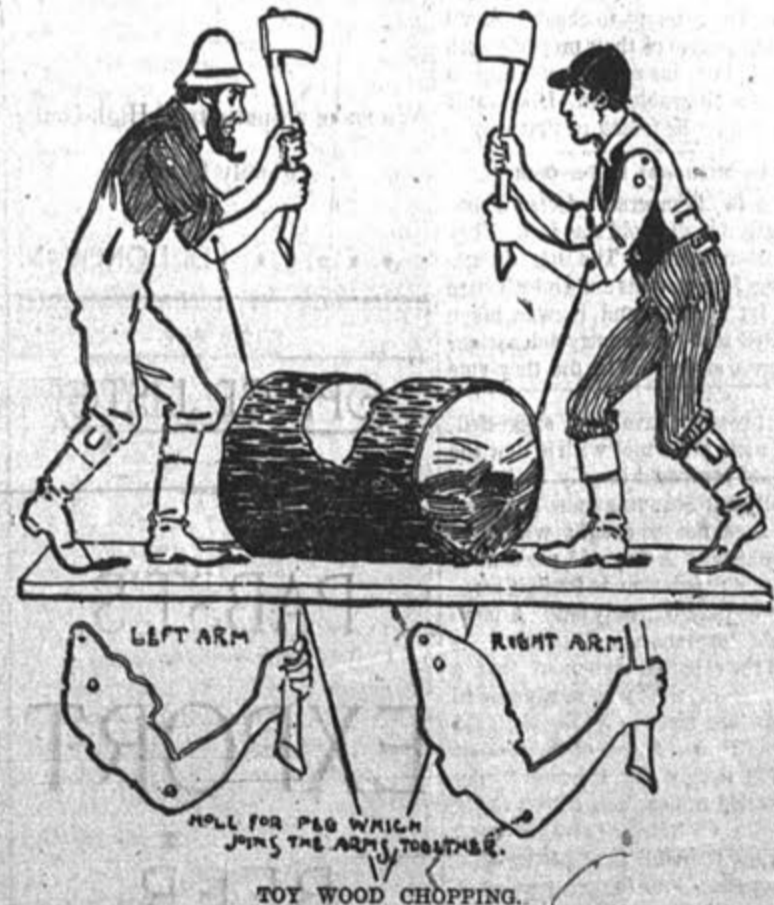


BOBBING BIRDS.

are perforce, stay at home, confined it may be to chambers or cot, while others roam through the groves or play on the sands of the beach. Too ill and languid to listen to stories, they may yet be brightened and interested by a row of bobbing birds, or a couple of puppets chopping wood, on the mantle before them; and their pleasure is sure to be enhanced by the fact that these devices are homemade—the product of the skill and affection of a loved brother or sister.

In order to make the first mentioned of these toys, cut out the head, neck and tail from the wood of a cigar box. The neck may be three inches long and the tail 2½. From a thicker block of wood whittle out a body which should be about the same length as the neck. Make one side flat and the other slightly convex, or "rounded out." Pierce the neck and the tail with holes at the extreme ends, marked 1 in the diagram; also the points marked 2, about two-eighths of an inch further along. Make holes in the body as shown in diagram, corresponding to those marked 2 in head and tail, and two more holes marked 3 in diagram, in the body for the insertion of two strong pegs answering for legs. These pegs should be made of hickory or some other tough wood, and must be firmly set in the openings made to receive them. The proper length is about two inches. The stand, No. 4, which may be five inches long, is pierced with two holes at one end, as indicated, to receive the ends of the pegs.

A hole should be made at the other end for the insertion of a screw to fasten the toy securely to a support.



TOY WOOD CHOPPING.

To put these parts together, tie a stout thread through the holes at the extremity of the neck and tail, 1 and 1. Fasten the neck and tail to the body by knotting strings through the holes 2 2 made for that purpose in the body and 2 2 in the neck and tail. Carry threads at the ends (1) of the neck, and tail down a good distance, unite them and at least a foot below the bird hang a musket bullet or something of equivalent weight. As this swings, the loosening of the string on one side and its tightening on the other will cause the head and tail alternately to hop up and down in a very ridiculous and amusing manner. The head and tail of the bird may be decorated with any gay feathers that can be procured and by

are glued to the further side of the ax-handles, and fastened to the body, at the point indicated, with a knotted string, as with the neck and tails of the birds.

As the weight swings beneath the sturdy workmen with bared arms alternately chop at the great log lying between them; but they make no chips fly, and it will doubtless take them a long time to finish their job. Many other toys can be thus made—for example, a mule that alternately drops his head and kicks, and lifts it again resuming his ordinary attitude; or an orator who gesticulates first with one arm and then with the other. But space forbids a detailed description, and with the limits here given, the working out of the details must be left to the ingenuity of the boy who wields the jackknife.

HE WAS THERE.

But Not a Prisoner, as His Mother First Thought.

"Epigrammatic sentences are interesting, but there is such a thing as being too strongly epigrammatic," said R. F. Barnett, of Louisville.

"I was going into Louisville from Memphis. On the train was a white-haired old lady, with whom chance drew me into conversation. We became quite friendly, and she told me she was going to visit her son, whom she had not seen for two or three years. He had written a few weeks before, asking her to visit him in Louisville, naming a certain hotel. She arranged her affairs as quickly as possible and went. At the depot she was greatly disappointed not to meet her son, and I accompanied her to the hotel, it being the one I was in the habit of patronizing. I

ELLEN OSBORN'S LETTER.

The Carriage Parade and Sidewalk Show in Saratoga.

Shoulder Capes for New Sleeves—Fraying Gowns of French Effect and Marvelous Shade Hats Make Gay the Village Streets.

(Copyright, 1894.)

If Saratoga is not quite crowded it is because Saratoga is in that respect peculiarly hard to crowd.

Here is a village of a little over 10,000 permanent residents. It has a single hotel, five stories high, which covers and incloses the area of St. Peter's church in Rome and which may have 20 acres or so of floor area. It would hold the entire population of the village on one floor. It will "eat and sleep" over 1,500 people.

There is another hotel, only a few inches smaller, which is also longer, however, than any outside of Saratoga. There are little inns which would be huge anywhere else. Altogether, the hotels will accommodate from 10,000 to 15,000 people, according to the degree of pressure. Half the houses are boarding houses during the season, and there are sanitariums and other odds and ends of burrows into which folks can crawl o' nights.

People say here that 30,000 guests can be taken care of, by a trifle more than one-third of their number. This passes the arithmetic of those who are unable to make more than 18,000 or so as the sum of all the accommodations. But the Saratoga permanents are like Napoleon. When, in adding up their battalions, they make an error of a few thousands on the right side they prefer not to be reminded of their error.

Let it go at the smaller figure. Even at that, there are over 200 acres of floor space devoted to guests. And the money return per acre from the pre-

parels of a jacket which had triple shoulder capes to match, over the tight sleeves.

Far more French in its effect was a dotted muslin gown, whose Vandyke hem was frilled with lace, and whose light, wrinkled sleeves were draped with scarves of lace edged muslin. There was a wide corset of chine ribbon tying in a huge bow behind and falling nearly to the ground. The bodice was crossed with lines of cream insertion, dividing it into big diamonds. As the taste of Saratoga is distinctly more French, less English, than that at Newport, this gown is a hot favorite on the street, and the wearer is made content by curious glances.

It seems that, among the devices for concealing the shoulder of the new sleeve the arrangement of a little cape on either side of the favorite. It may be triple, as in the shepherd's plaid gown; it may be double, as in the black chiffon bodice marked with lines of jet worn over a black silk skirt; it may be single, as in the dotted muslin. How long will it be before the new sleeve will cast off all disguises, and stand revealed, its own slender self from wrist even unto shoulder?

The story of one little mode is laughable. When the Yale oarsmen went to their slaughter at Henley, so many Americans were in town that the London shops were overflowed with gala costumes of red, white and blue to touch their patriotic pockets. Englishwomen began wearing the combination, too, partly out of compliment to the crew and to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston, and partly because the gowns were pretty; and now the tri-colored costumes come back across the sea again with the cachet of British approval! The colors are usually mixed in the proportion of a good deal of blue, less white and least red—say, for instance, a dark blue skirt, with or without white braid, and a bodice of blended blue, red and white, with blue sleeves.



THE GAY AND KALEIDOSCOPIIC GOWNS OF SARATOGA.

vailing crop beats all the fables that are told of vineyards and cranberry bogs.

Two hundred acres of rooms, halls and corridors, 20 miles of covered piazza, planted with rocking chairs 600 to the mile, 40,000 big trunks, weighing when full 2,000 tons; \$50,000 to \$75,000 a day in board bills and the other things in proportion—ah, well, Saratoga can afford to be a little less than as full as it might be!

Anything more gay and kaleidoscopic than Broadway and South street and Union avenue during the afternoon carriage parade it would be difficult to imagine. The tone of the town is not very athletic. Partly, no doubt, this is because of the heat, but I am fanciful enough to ascribe it quite as much to the primeval Americanism of the guests who here resort. They have not absorbed even the good customs of our English cousins. Less than half as many summer residents in Newport play twice as much tennis and ten times as much golf, not to speak of yachting, which is Newport's ancient hobby, and bicycling, which you'll find everywhere.

But in devotion to the horse, Saratoga yields not to any town on earth. There is little riding, but much driving of fine steeds by men with the hatchet faces and thin chin whiskers of the traditional Uncle Sam, men who might be deacons or bunco artists so far as their looks are self-revelatory; by fat men with huge mustaches of the urban type, and by women who handle the reins as well as if they had lived in Lenox all their lives.

Giving themselves up wholly to looking the part, there are the dressing women to whom Saratoga is the great parade ground. They stroll, they shop, they drive in gowns not to be surpassed on this oblate spheroid. For driving wear I noticed to-day as particularly pleasing a shepherd's plaid in black and white, whose black satin cuffs were tucked back from the wrists, whose broad black satin corset belt had a band of stiffened white leather down the front, whose bodice displayed a mass of lace cascading between the triple

Bunker Hill and Yorktown are at last forgiven! And it's appropriate enough that the tricolor should be raised here, so near the place of Burgoyne's surrender.

A usual enough method of arranging the colors is to wear a red leather belt and red chiffon cravat with a blue and white gown.

The rule of the paradise plume is universal, but it admits exceptions. Exceptions in favor of black and white ostrich plumes. Exceptions in favor of stuffed birds of vivid, lustrous green. Exceptions in favor of flower hats of the most exuberant sort. Saratoga, blessed with a high percentage of sunny days, makes great use of shade hats. Brims are broad and are supplemented in their complexion saving work by gay lawn parasols and silk linings and ruffled lace-trimmed edges.

Hotel hops, gay enough in effect, though the dancing seems sometimes to lack spontaneity, reveal the fact that yellow is in its varying shades a prime favorite for gala use. Wide skirted gowns of stiff, heavy satin rich with avalanches of gold lace and clusters of yellow roses have an indescribably magnificent effect. Pearls are a favorite ornament with costumes in yellow.

Of course, there is the pretty girl, in the simplest kind of costume, pale pink, pale green or blue or simple white muslin, and, ah me! How she outshines the gaudy old tabbies who line the walls!

I have said before that Saratoga is the paradise of the girl. I might add that it is a paradise for others because of the young girl.

ELLEN OSBORN.

Cause and Effect.

"To what do you attribute the remarkable increase of kleptomania in late years?"

"To the fact that the dry goods stores keep more detectives."—Bay City Chat.

She Has Straps.
"Why did Mrs. Straps object to young Likely's visits at her home?"
"She objected to his dancing attendance on her daughter."—Detroit Free Press.

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?

Some Test Questions For Undecided Voters.

Are you opposed to a sudden contraction in the volume of money now in use? A free coinage law would immediately drive out of circulation over \$600,000,000 in gold.

Do you believe in a stable measure of values which shall be fair to both debtor and creditor? The 16 to 1 scheme would put this country on a fluctuating silver basis.

Have you money in the bank or loaned out to any one? Free silver would cut the value of your savings in two.

Are you prepared to abandon the monetary standard which is used by all the great commercial nations of the world and adopt that of India, China and other cheap labor countries? If not, you should protest against free silver.

Do you believe that common honesty demands that debts contracted in 100 cent dollars should be paid in money worth as much as that which was borrowed? Free coinage means the repudiation of one-half of all obligations.

Do you know of any way in which men who are now poor can get rich honestly, except by hard work? If not, you should condemn the quacks who are promising the people to make them all rich by legislation which will debase the currency.

Would you like to see capital abundant and interest low? Money is far more plentiful and interest rates are lower in gold standard nations than in the silver using countries.

Do you consider it important to the interests of trade and industry that there should be no uncertainty in regard to the basis of the country's finances? Then you must oppose the senseless agitation which is checking the investment of capital and depressing business.

Would you like to see the purchasing power of the workingman's wages cut down one-half by a currency law which should declare that 50 cents worth of silver was a "dollar"? Under free coinage this country would have silver metallism, with doubled prices for everything the workers buy.

Are you willing to bring on a financial panic, caused by the calling in of loans through fears of free silver repudiation, merely for the sake of trying cheap money experiments which have always resulted in disaster? If not, and if you want an honest dollar and prosperity, you should work and vote against all attempts to debase the currency.—Whidden Graham.

How Savings Will Be Lost.

There will be millions of mad farmers, workmen, clerks and professional men when they go to draw their little savings out of bank after we have gone, or decided to go, to a silver basis, should we foolishly decide to go there via the 16 to 1 short line. The 4,875,519 depositors, who have \$1,810,597,093 in savings banks, would all suddenly conclude to withdraw their savings and to convert them into gold before we should drop to the silver basis. Only a small percentage could obtain their deposits before the doors of the banks would close. The great majority of depositors would have to wait until we had actually reached a silver basis before they could withdraw their deposits, and this picture shows the kind of money they



would obtain. It will not be the fault of the bank officers if the banks are unable to return as good money as they received. They have loaned the banks' funds out at interest and, except in cases where officers have suspected the honest intentions of their country and inserted the gold clause in mortgages, the banks themselves will have to accept depreciated dollars in return for the full value dollars loaned. They will, therefore, have only cheap dollars to return to their depositors. These depositors, then, are the real creditor class of this country. Instead of being few and wealthy there are over 10,000,000 of them having deposits in all kinds of banks and in building and loan associations, and their average per capita deposits are only \$500. This country will not go to a silver basis without the consent of a large portion of these depositors. If they do vote to put it on a silver basis, several millions of them will be kicking themselves the next morning after they find out what they have done.

Chicago Should Follow St. Louis.

Now if the Democrats at Chicago will only put as sound a money plank into their platform as the Republicans have put into their platform at St. Louis, but little doubt will remain as to our future standard of value, and capitalists will at once begin to invest in American securities and industries. This is the surest and quickest way to bring back good times. Sound money Democrats should not give up the fight before the battle occurs.

When They Will Get Money.

Asked by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald where they would get the funds with which to carry on a brief silver campaign after they had made their nominations at Chicago, one of the silver leaders bent his head forward and whispered confidentially, "From the owners of silver mines and bullion out west we will get all the money we need."

THE FREE COINAGE HOLD UP.



This bandit may not intend to shoot but he certainly has dangerous weapons and while they are pointed at our capitalists our industries will make but slow and uncertain progress. But little new capital will be invested in industries until it is practically certain that such investments are safe and that they will not suddenly lose half their value by being measured in 50 cent dollars. Remove all doubts as to the standard of value for the next ten years and our own capital will come out of its hiding places; foreign capital will rush to this country; old factories and mills will become active; new enterprises will be undertaken; thousands, now idle, will find employment; farmers will find markets for their products; merchants will have use for their old, and perhaps need new, clerks; in short, "times will be good." Never was there more capital in Europe ready for investment at very low rates of interest. Harvests are promising and all conditions are favorable for prosperity except one—the 16 to 1 threat aimed at capitalists.

Silver and the Poor Man.

Every crank who ventures to proselytize for free silver seems to think that the poor man is his most promising game. The doctrine he presents is that more money is needed that the poor man may have plenty. He does not say how the poor man is to get any more money, which is the important thing, nor that a cheap money is the one thing the poor man can stand less ably than the rich man. The poor man, the workingman, or the farmer, are served only when they have the best money obtainable. Suppose for a moment that free silver should drive the gold dollar out of circulation. The first effect is on the poor man. When he receives his weekly wages it is paid in the cheap money. He is the first loser. He can buy less with it than with the higher priced money, of course. If he happens to be earning \$12 a week and the dollars are cut down from a gold basis to a silver basis he will get 12 dollars, worth possibly 70 cents each, or \$8.40, instead of the value that prevails when the gold standard is accepted. With cheap money prices will go up. What he buys he will have to pay more for. Manufacturers are not going to produce their wares and sell them for the same number of dollars when the dollars are worth less money. The poor man will catch it in both directions.

Cheap money disarranges all business relations. There is no such thing as one standard for one class and another for another class. The talk of the debtor's money and the creditor's money is bunko. Every man is debtor and creditor all the time. The workingman is the creditor while he is earning his wages, until he is paid. He is a debtor for the few things he buys without paying for when he gets them. As he pays cash for much of what he buys, and allows all his wages to stand until the end of the week or month, he is a creditor more than he is a debtor. The cheap money, which is to benefit the debtor, would benefit the employer who owes him wages, and who pays the wages in the depreciated coin.

There is but one standard desirable, and that is the best dollar that can be made. The standard is now fixed at a trifle more than 23 grains of pure gold. The aim of the country is to keep all other dollars, gold, silver or paper, up to that standard and not debase or cheapen any of them.—Pittsburg Times.

Gold Clause Becoming Popular.

There were two interviews printed in The News yesterday which ought to set people thinking. It was shown in one of these interviews that the banks are already beginning to call in their paper, even paper which at other times they would have been glad to renew. This tendency on the part of lenders of money will grow stronger as the situation grows more uncertain. Men who lend money on a gold basis will take no chances of being repaid in cheap silver. This is shown by the practice of the building associations, as described in the other interview. The secretary of one of these associations said yesterday that there had been hardly a building association mortgage made in the past three years which did not contain a gold clause. We quote his words:

"I do not believe it is generally known that nearly every building and loan association in this city and in the state, I suppose, has put in every mortgage it has taken for the last three years a clause to the effect that the loan shall be paid in gold, if demanded by the association. The association of which I am secretary has out \$470,000, and that clause is in every mortgage."—Indianapolis News, June 11.

The Inconsistent Silverite.

"I believe in a man living up to his principles," said Uncle Allen Sparks. "Now, I have a neighbor who is a howling silverite and is always talking about the crime of 1873, but whenever he finds that somebody has passed a Canadian 10 cent piece on him he saves it to throw in the contribution box at church."—Chicago Tribune.

Will Never Vote For Cheap Money.

The attempt to convince the masses of the people that a depreciated currency would shower blessings upon them can never succeed.—Atlanta Journal (Dem.)

DISHONESTY NEVER PAYS.

Free Coinage Would Hurt Debtors as Well as Creditors.

"He needs a long spoon who would sup with the devil" is a good old Spanish proverb. It is one which should be remembered by all the voters who have been deluded into favoring the free silver plan for robbing creditors by cutting the value of the dollar in two.

It is unfortunately true that the clearest proof of the dishonesty of a scheme which would enable men who have borrowed 100 cent dollars to pay back the loan in 50 cent dollars does not cause the men who favor it to abandon their agitation. There was a time when the people had only to be shown that a certain policy was dishonest and immoral to secure its prompt condemnation. But through a shortsighted and foolish selfishness, which seems to have blighted their moral sense, a large number of persons now openly declare their willingness to repudiate debts. "Free silver will cheat creditors!" they say. "Then all the more reason why we should have it."

Such men can only be reached in one way. This is by showing them that stealing from creditors is exactly like stealing from any other property owner, and that if this country once inaugurates a policy of confiscating one-half of the property of some men, it will not be long before all property rights will be assailed. How will this suit the great majority of the American people, who all have some property and are trying to get more? Are they ready to start in robbing on a wholesale scale by debasing the currency?

Even if one-half of the debts in this country were wiped out it by no means follows that debtors would be benefited. The paralysis of industry which would follow the withdrawal of capital would cause such suffering and loss to all classes that debtors as well as creditors would be involved in the common ruin. When the men who paid their debts in cheap silver went to borrow more money, they would find that no one would lend, unless at very high interest rates, sufficient to cover the risk of another repudiation scheme. Thus in the end the men who had hoped to profit by dishonesty would find themselves still poorer than they are now. The attempt to cheat the devil by robbing people of their property with a 16 to 1 law, instead of stealing it openly, is a miserable trick. His satanic majesty cannot be fooled in that way.

Why Minnesota Is For Gold.

Minnesota Democrats declared unequivocally for the gold standard. They did so unexpectedly. The big delegations from Minneapolis and Duluth were pledged for 16 to 1, and it was taken for granted that the country delegations would favor silver. Why did they vote for gold?

Several reasons have been suggested. The one most often met with is that the farmers are composed largely of honest and intelligent Scandinavians and Germans who cannot be caught with free silver sophistry. As over 75 per cent of Minnesota's population is foreign born, this answer may be partly true. A more reasonable explanation, however, is found in the reported statement that a large portion of the farm mortgages in Minnesota are made payable in "gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness." Being compelled to pay their debts in gold the farmers wish to receive as good money when they sell their products.

The fact that a far larger portion of mortgages will contain the gold clause next November than now may spoil many votes for the 16 to 1 scheme.

A Good Simile.

The discussion about silver and gold reminds one much of a discussion about the relation of the earth and sun. The gold men maintain that the earth goes round the sun; the silver men that the sun goes round the earth, except when deflected by the efforts of the bankers and "goldbugs."—New York Evening Post.

Square Fight Will Settle It.

The money standard of the United States should be settled beyond disturbance. A square contest between the friends and foes of sound money will settle it.—Utica Herald (Rep.)

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