DEATH OF JOHN SCHMIDT

An Esteemed Citizen Gone to manufacture of dowels and selling the His Reward.

A CHILD'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Boy Is Drowned While Out in a Boat With Another Lad .- A Bark River Man Dies at Negaunee.-The Week's Death Record.

John Schmidt, well known to Escanabans, having for a number of years retrade and taken a leading part in masonry and other traternal and benevolent Tuesday morning. He had suffered long doubt welcome.

He was but 49 years of age and a widow and one son survive him. In masonry he was Master of his lodge-Delta 195-an officer of his chapter-Delta 118-and a member of Lexington commandery, Knights Templar. He was also commander of U. P. Tent. No. 4, K. O. T. M., and of the local body of the Equitable Aid Union, and in each of those bodies a trusted and valued brother. His funeral, which was held at the Presbyterian church on Thursday, was From Menominee, too, comes this conconducted by the Masonic fraternity and cerning the mills there: "There has been had belonged and a large concourse of closing down about September first, citizens not affiliated with either.

TREACHEROUS WATERS.

The shallow water on the south side of the point is a tavorite bathing place and in most part, a safe one, but, at one point is what is known as "the deep hole". This "hole" the lads who frequent the shore, or most of them, know the location of and avoid it but on Tuesday last Edmund Houle, a lad of fifteen years, son of Ernest Houle of 313 Georgia street, found himself in it and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was recovered within an hour, Coroner McFall was notified and (without calling a jury) certified to the facts in substance as herestated. Young Houle had been employed in the office of the Mirror and that paper, and others of his acquaintances, speak of him in terms of praise. To the family, it need hardly be said, the shock of his untimely death is a grievous one.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

A four year-old daughter of Peter Nelson, of North Sarah street was scalded Wednesday evening so severely that death ensued the following morning. The family had been scated at the supper table and the mother had arisen and poured a kettle of boiling water into a tub upou the floor, into which the little one, who ly rescued, but the immersion in the scaldskin came off the little one's body when ber clothing was removed and at 4.00 a. m. next following death came to ber relief from suffering.

A VETERAN GONE.

On Sunday evening, at the residence of A. S. Warn, in this city, a veteran of the war of the rebellion(1st Lt. co. E. 184th N. Y. infartry) in the 67th year of his age. He had suffered from a paralytic stroke seven years ago and had been an invalid ever since. The immediate cause of death was softening of the brain. Lt. Warn was a G. A. R. man and a member of the Musonic fraternity, which latter society took charge of his obsequies. The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon at St, Stephen's church and the interment was in Lakeview.

BOY DROWNED.

Hans Bergeson, ten years old, son of Andrew Bergeson, while bathing near No. 5 ore dock last Sunday afternoon was drowned, no one knows exactly how or why. The lads who were in the water with him-there were several-did not miss him until they went ashore to dress, Search was made at once and his body found and recovered. Funeral services were held at the Norwegian Lntheran ken another method of getting even and church Tuesday.

THE WEEK'S DEATH KECORD.

G. St. Onge of Bark River township, died at Negaunee, where he had been temporarily employed, last week. His body was brought to Barkville for bur-

Peter Anderson and wife lost their son, thirteen months old, by death, Monday. E. Delisle, 22 years of age, died

last Wednesday of consumption. Michael Brown and wife lost an infant | show" of it.

child by death last Wednesday. Funeral at St. Joseph's yesterday.

Gladstone Items, The Ely Dowel works are considering the advisability of discontinuing the dowel machines to the Escanaba plant. The dowel manufacture is the smallest part of the company's business and is not profitable, This action will have no effect upon the value of the South Gladstone factory to our community. The machines removed will be replaced with others for the manufacture of things now made in large quanties—all kinds of round work. Mr. Ely is well satisfied with his location and will push his business to the utmost. The number of employes will be increased rather than diminished.

Tuesday's heat produced a peculiar meteorological condition which resulted sided in the city and wrought at his seriously for many Gladstone people. The air was so charged with the mysterious fluid that it was given off in did the business. The majority of 500 organizations, passed from this life last large chunks whenever the proper circuit was established. A score of people were and excruciatingly with cancer of the more or less "shocked," some merely the liver, had undergone a surgical opera- startled, others painfully injured. Sevtion by Dr. Minahan, of Green Bay, eral young ladies were temporarily parwhich, while it gave him temporary re- alyzed through contact with iron conlief, showed that recovery or even per- conductors, one or two were thrown manent amelioration of his condition to the ground and the same thing hapcould not be hoped for, and death to him | pened to the men occupied in their work | ity while Gunderson. Groos and Merriam was but release from agony and was no about the city. The lighting company get there by majorities of 64, 55 and lost over a hundred incandescent and and 77 respectively as named. two are lamps.

Goldstein thinks he is the premier gardener of the amateurs. He has been eating sweet corn of his own crop for a week or more. This is a tough story; but it goes, for the corn is legal tender .-Delta.

The Mills Shutting Down. .

The mills of the I. Stephenson Co. have been shut down for the season and those of the Ford River Co. may be soon. attended by the other bodies to which he talk among local lumbermen of the mills The demand for lumber is very light and sales are few and far between. As it now stands nearly all of the lumber editor of the Iron Port as follows: yards in this city are being heavily stocked, so much so that piling room is at a premium. The stock of logs will be turned from Duluth, and reported it held over for an early cut next year. The indications are that there will be many million feet of logs carried over vote is counted in November it will reand hence not near so many logs will cord St Louis county as being for Mcneed to be harvested next winter. Incidentally, a prominent logging contractor was heard to say that comparatively few logs would be put in the Menominee and its tributaries next winter." The outlook for the winter is anything but

"Hank" Hits Hard.

If the Wisconsin editors don't pi Fifield's office he'll be in great luck. This, from the Herald of Thursday is provocation enough: "The Wisconsin editors will spend an hour or two in town Saturday afternoon. Keep your doors locked, take the clothes from the line. and don't allow anything to lay around loose that is worth-gobbling up, for if you do it will be purloined, sure pop. The "girls" of the party are all right.'

Cleo Clemo's Hurt.

The accident to Cleo Clemo was of a more serious character than at first suphad followed her, fell. She was instant- posed. His father (who practiced medicine before entering the ministry) is taking water had done its deadly work; the ing personal supervision of the case and reports grave fears for the outcome. He says: "The presence of motion without co-ordination indicates an injury to the spine, caused by pressure from the atlas bone during the process of partial dislocation of the neck".

Hardly a Success.

A story comes from Munisinge that some of the men employed on Ferguson's block attempted a strike for higher pay and failed, and that two of them undertook to punish one to whom they ascribed the failure. He, however, objected to their procedure and so foreibly that he broke the leg of one, and mashed the face of the other.

A Ford River Man Operated Upon. J. Olson, of Ford River, brought to Tracy hospital for treatment for appendicitis, was operated upon by Dr. Youngquist last Saturday, the abscess opened and the vermiform appendix removed? and his chances for recovery are (at this

writing, Wednesday) very good. Wants Heavy Damages. Fitzgibbon, of the Iron Mountain News-Herald, sues one Harvey, who called him a dirty thief, claiming \$10,000 damages. Fitz is big and husky enough to have tawe wonder be did not.

Teacher's Resign.

Miss Haddriff and Miss Burris, teachers, tendered their resignations to the Shipman, 12; Will Look, 11; Wallace Barr. reef hast Saturday and was delayed so board Monday evening. They were ac-f 10; W. H. Barnes, 16; Gus Bregman, 8; long that only one exhibition was given cepted and the vacanaies left unfilled for | Ed. Voght, 19. the present.

Found a Petrified Human Body .. A man named Chollette has dug out of township, in town a day or two since, swamp on his farm near Marinette a was inclined to be "hot" at the suggespetrified human body and will make "a tion that there was illegal voting in that mile in 2:26%, that being the best time

PHIL GETS IN HIS WORK.

The Non-Partisan Ticket for Commissioners is Beaten.

ALL FOUR TAX-PAYERS ELECTED.

Majorities are Small but are Enough Merriam's is Highest, Gunderson's Next, Groos's third and Doherty's Lowest.

The so-called tax-payers' ticket for county road commissioner wins. The work of the promoters of that ticket in this city and the adjoining townships piled up by the city and the townships of Bark River, Wells, Escanaba and Maple ridge was more than the rest of the county could overcome, though a "good stagger" was made to do it and the result was in doubt until the last of the returns was in. Mr. Doherty ran behind his ticket and wins by only 32 major-

There are charges of illegal voting in this city for the tax-payers' ticket and in Masonville township for the regular ticket but it is not probable that any contest will be made nor that the charges have any foundation in fact. The lesson of the election is that "non-partisan" tickets are no good; that non-partisan primaries are more easily manipulated than those held by recognized parties and that no body feels responsible for their doings or bound by their acts, even though they may have participated in them. Straight party work is the thing,

Corrects Mr. Semer.

A Duluth correspondent writes the

Dear Sir: I saw in a recent issué Iron Port, that John Semer had just resolid for silver. I grant that the silver men do the most talking, but when the Kinley, protection and sound money, and I hope and think the nation will be so also. I enclose a clipping from the Sunday (Dulnth) News Tribune, which will show you there are a few republicans in Daluth yet, even if it is for free silver. With kind regards, I remain

Yours sincerely. The "clipping" is too long for our columns. It is a report of an enthusiastic meeting of ten thousand supporters of the St. Louis platform and candidate, which was addressed by Senator Thurston and by Page Morris, who proposes

to beat Charlie Towne in the race for

Take a Page. Every business man in the two cities of the county or who desires to reach the inhabitants of the county, no matter where his place of business is located, should advertise in the premium list of the coming fair of the Agricultural Association. A copy will be placed in every home in the county and will be preserved and referred to, making it second to nothing as a special advertising medium. The price for space is moderate, terms will be made known upon application at this office or by solicitors. Take a page, or as much more or less as your business demands; it will pay you. The pamphlet will be printed by The Iron Port company.

Chase Don't Miss a Chance. The next firemen's tournament goes to Ironwood. A Houghton fireman tells mayor and a doctor. Neither one of them belong to the company. They told of the schools. Osborn that if they didn't get the next tournament, he would'nt get the Gogebic county delegation, and Osborn took off association,

Floats a McKinley-Hobart Banner. A McKinley and Hobart flag was raised at Naugle's mill, Masonville, last Saturday evening. Senator Mason, C. H. Scott and Mr. Hopkins addressed the crowd, songs were sung and much enthusiasm developed. Keep the ball rol-

The Gun Club Shoots. Members of the Gun Club made the folfowing scores Wednesday. Of a possible twenty-five Ed. Erickson made 19, Geo.

A prominent citizen of Masonville township on Monday last. He called at- ever made on the track.

tention to the fact that the population of the township has largely increased since the election two years ago (the new furnace location is in that township) and predicts a vote of four hundred there at the election in November. He asserts, too, that its vote at that time will be about as solid for McKinley as was that of Monday last for the regular ticket, a republican club has been organized and a campaign of education begun. Masonville township is all right.

Another Small Fizzle.

Last winter a couple of Detroit gentlemen having ascertained that there existed here a wish for another outlet by rail -by connection with the Soo road or otherwise-saw therein an opportunity for a bit of the business of "promotion" and a possible profit to themselves. As a first move they asked for and received a franchise, in their own names, for the use of certain streets for railway purposes, for a term of fifty years, and then began to work the town for a bonus of \$25,000. In all this Mayor Gallup was their attorney and adviser and when men who were supposed to have money to invest did not show much disposition to risk it in an enterprise over which they had no control and of its success no assurance, the Mayor had recourse to his usual tactics; he called a mass meeting and told the persons who auswered his call that the property holders and business men of the city were no good, were devoid of public spirit, and that an appeal to "the poor people" was necessary. His plan was adopted; a committee of ten with himself was appointed to carry the plan into execution; books were purchased, an assessment of the city made as though for taxation, and every owner of a little home was asked to contribute to the bonus fund two per cent. of its assessed valuation; sub-committees were appointed for each ward to press the collection and those who had faith in the mayor looked to see the money raised, the company organized and the first five miles of the road, to connect with the Soo line, built this season. But it was only a fizzle; all the mayor's soft-soldier was wasted; the be put up on the day of the ball game. money did not flow in and nothing has been beard of the plan for the three months last past: nothing is likely to be at any time in the future. The men who were ready to vote to borrow money to said about Sunday's game at Green Bay: buy something which was not for sale and which the city could not buy W it had been were not ready to put up two per cent. of their assessments in cold cash. The fizzle was quiet but it was none the less complete. The mayor has now auother opportunity to hire the opera house, don his best clothes, put up his black-board and tell the public more fairy stories about The Iron Port. He might at the same time tell the size of the retainer he accepted to help the Detroit

gentlemen "milk the town". Horses and Horsemen.

Dr. Dube will arrive here from Manistique to-morrow evening with three horses which he will enter for Thursday's races.

The running race at the mid-summer meet promises to be one of the most interesting features. Alex Roberts mare was slightly injured

a few days ago, but is again all right. Mark Pepin's colt is doing some excellent work, as is also Ole Nelson's. Mort. Hitchcock is in town, and will

drive in the races next Thursday. Billy Van, Geo. T. Burns' horse, will probably go in the free-for-all. John Cotterill may not start his pacer

on Thursday. The Carlson colt will not go next week. The track is in excellent condition.

Election of Trustees.

In another place will be found the notice of the election of trustees of the publie schools. To bring out the names of persons to be voted for a public meeting will be called at the Peterson opera house the story thus: "It's Osborn that did it on a day (or evening) not yet fixed but for them. Ironwood's delegates were its of which due and timely notice will be given. Let it be attended by every friend

Services at the Presbyterian Church. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the Presbyterian his coat and got it for them. It isn't right | church on Sabbath at the morning serdragging politics into a little firemen's vice. In the evening Dr. Todd will give the eleventh address of the series on the Apostles: subject "Thomas, the Doubting Apostle." All are cordially invited.

Mining Engineers Coming. The Association of Mining Engineers will visit this city and Gladstone on Thursday next. The Lotus has been chartered for the day and will convey visitors to such points as they wish to reach. The Shipman will take her place. on the regular run.

The Circus Steamer Delayed. The circus steamer caught on Wiggins here. Those who saw the show say it was a good one.

She Broke Her Record. Richard Perron's mare, J. Doll, broke her record on Thursday, trotting a full

A Game For the Championship of the Northwest.

AND \$250 IN COLD HARD CASH

Teams, at Ishpeming Sunday, August 30,-Other Items of Interest Concerning Base Ball.

Between the Escanaba' and Marquette

The following correspondence explains itself. We find it in the Mining Journal which may be mentioned that of John of the 13th:

ESCANABA, August 11th, 1896.-Editor: Dear Sir:-Please insert in the col- has just bought of Frank Kraus, a Mcumus of your paper a challenge to the Cormick self-binder, set it uplast Monday, Marquette baseball club, viz .- To play and between two and four in the afterthem in Ishpeming August 30th at Union | noon cut with it four acres of heavy Park for the championship of the northwest, and a side bet of \$250, also the entire gate receipts. Stipulation of match, viz .- Teams to be composed of residents of Rapid River, and Charles Derocher and of Marquette and Escanaba, the umpire to be decided upon by the managers.

(Signed) JAS. P. CLEARY.

Manager Escanaba Baseball club MARQUETTE, Aug. 12, 1896-Jas. Cleary, Manager Baseball club, Escansba, Mich.-Replying to your challenge of the 11th I will say that the Marquette baseball club will play the Escanaba baseball club at the Union Park grounds Ishpeming, Aug. 30th. providing suitable arrangements c.n be made with the management of the park, for \$250 aside for the senatorship. and the entire gate receipts, players to be residents of Marquette and Escanaba as stated in your challenge. Phil, J. Mc-M. J. SHEA,

Manager Marquette Baseball club.

The Advocate knows how to take a licking. Here's what (part of what) it this district, and if returned to the "It was a hot game at the outset. The home team began doing business as soon as they went to bat, capturing a run the first inning after shutting out their opponents. Then the fans took courage and said: "The boys are going to win today. Those Escanaba fellows are dubs from Dubsville," But the fans were sim- Delta County Agricultural Association ply discoursing through their sky-pieces will hang up the following specified for in the first half of the third iuning the men they had dubbed dubs didn't do a thing but swipe out seven full-grown runs, to the dismay of the home rooters and the everlasting disgrace of the Baybies, who seemed to be as full of errors as a republican speech. The locals followed with three runs, making the score four to from Neenah, Wis., and Manistique are eight in favor of the visitors. Then things ran along quite evenly until the horses owned in the county are already eighth inning, when two more Escanaba entered. men crossed the rubber. Then three more followed suit in the ninth and Escanaba had 13 runs-an unlucky 13 for Green Bay. The locals got another run in the ninth, but nobody thought it tion for preparatory work. worth while counting it."

On Thursday of last week the Marquette team won a game at the Soo against the Soo team with Stack and McGinley at the points. In the first inning Marquette gathered in 15 runs; after that it got only four, making 19 in all, the Soo team meanwhile making eight. That first inning settled it, the lead was too great to be overcome.

Mayor Sherman, of Marinette, won't have Sunday base ball games in his burg. He stopped the game last Sunday by arresting the members of the home team. The visitors, the Oconto Falls team, were not arrested.

The Escanabas don't seem able to win a game on Saturday. They took a drubbing at Kaukauna last Saturday being able to get only one man across the plate, the Kaukaunas meantime scoring seven. They can win-a game on Sunday though, and they did, at Green Bay, by 13 to 6, and The Iron Port is content.

The game here to-morrow will be with the De Pere team, which beat the Ocontos last Sunday by 21 to 4. It ought to be

The Baragas beat the Marquettes, on the Baraga grounds, last Sunday. The score was 15 to 10.

"The Brampton and Perkins teams played two games last Sunday, each clab winning a game.

Jas. P. Cleary, who has mauaged the Escanabas for two seasons, has discovered that the position calls for a good the democrafs of the county to be held deal of work and responsibility and is next Thursday to choose delegates to productive of more glory than gold, so the state convention to be held at Bay he resigns. Who is to succeed him is not City on the 25th. yet said the boys want Stack to underake it but he is coy.

The Hart Boats to Pull Off. We clip the following from the North | week from to-moscow (Sunday, A tar of Tuesday: "In an interview Sun- in the Eugene C. Hart. Fare for r day Capt. H. W. Hart stated that he is trip only one dollar.

seriously contemplating laying up two Hart steamers after Sept, 1st. The passenger and freight trade this season has been extremely dull and Capt. Hart thinks it will not pay to run ail of his boats after the cold weather sets in. Were it not for the excursion business few of his lines would be running now. Captain Hart believes ruin will follow in the wake of legislation providing for unlimited coinage of silver.

Some Delta Farmers,

The time is not far distant when the leading interest in Delta county will be not iron nor pine, but the cultivation of the soil. That is the case already in Garden and Fairbanks and is certain to become the case north and west of the bays.

There already numbers of farms on this side of the county on which the rough preparatory work has been done among McHale-200 acres clear of stump and ready for plough, drill and reaper. He

Besides this, Mr. Kraus has sold the same machines to John Wickstrom, Charles Seymour, of Shaffer, which tells the story of other farms in the same condition of advancement as the one mentioned-the land ready for the best tools and most economical methods of working. The farmer, if not already on top, is getting there rapidly.

Senator Mason Still "In It." Senator Mason writes thus to the St. Ignace Republican:

A report has reached me that it has been said that I am "out of the field"

This is not the case, my position being that if my course in the senate and my record is satisfactory to the republicans Kenna, of Escanaba, is to be final stake- of the 30th district (under the custom of holder, and \$100 must be placed in Mr. our party giving a good official a second McKenna's hands not later than Tuesday, term, as a matter of course,) they will Aug. 18th, 1896, the remaining \$150 to renominate me; and if my course has not been satisfactory, it would be idle to expect them to endorse it. I shall be gratifled, deeply gratified, if my labors at Lansing are acceptable to the voters of senate, shall do all my abilities permit to represent them properly and to their entire satisfaction.

> Thanking you for your many courtesies, I am, very truly yours.

R. MASON.

The August Races.

On Thursday next, August 20, the purses to be contested for on its grounds. south of the city: For the "free for all" \$100; for the 2:45 and 3-minute classes \$60 each; running race \$50; gentleman's driving race (horses that have never before raced for a purse) \$35. All races to be mile heats, best three in five. Horses expected to enter and several good

Entrance to the grounds 25 cents and to the grand stand 10 cents. There are good accommodations for horses on the grounds and the track is in good condi-

More Gold Found,

Iron Ore chronicles the discovery, near Ishpeming, of quartz that shows a satisfactor quantity of the yellow metal to warrantfurther investigation of the vein from which it was taken. The latter has a thickness of about ten inches on surface and has been followed upon its trend for several hundred feet. It adds "Gold is still a popular metal despite the silver egitation, and a mibe yielding it would be a very nice thing for this city. There is, gold enough at some point to well repay the work that will be necessary to secure it, but at this particular location has not yet been determined.

Nansen's Return. Dr. Nansen, the artic explorer, has returned safely to Norway. He did not reach the pole but he did reach latitude 86.14, within 225 geographical miles of it and four degrees nearer it than any previous explorer. He was gone three years but suffered little and returns in excellent health.

May Isane a City Directory, Mr. Pangle, of Chicago, has been in town for a day or two with the purpose of getring out a directory of the city. if sufficient encourgement is offered. The one now in use was published in '93 and is, of course, incorrect now.

Democratic County Convention. Chairman Semer calls a convention of

An Exenution to Marinette, The Sons of Herman will give an excursion to Marinette and Menomine a

THAT STOUT GERMAN.

BY E. BAYFORD HARRISON.

In the city of Brussels a great deal of very pretty lace is exposed for sale. added to what they had paid in pur-English women admire this lace and buy chase, would have made the lace the it. If they go straight from Belgium to dearest that ever was bought. They England they can take it home without tore off their bonnets, pulled out inpass through France they have to pay floances, etc., put them into the offi-on all their new Brussels face at the cer's hands and ran to their seats. Out French custom house. And many Eng- of breath and out of pocket, they were lish women pass through France on most unhappy. Successful cheating is their way from Belgium to England, one thing; but unsuccessful cheating because they prefer the short passage is another, and causes sharp pangs of froni Calais to Dover to the longer one conscience. from Ostend.

The Misses Wylie were charming, aniddle-aged ladies, fond of travel, fond of dress, fond of lace, and very bad sailors. They had been excursioning in Germany, had come down the Rhine, and had spent a week in Brussels. More attractive than the Field of Waterloo, and more fascinating than the Musee Wiertz, was the Galerie St. Hubert, villain entered their compartment, still Miss Melissa Wylie could not resist the white Brussels lace; Miss Annora Wylie still grinned. They took refuge in aicould not resist the black. Each of the lence: he began to speak. ladies bought lace; led on by the tempter, in the shape of a seductive shop- lish, "I was very sorry to have to incur woman, the Misses Wylie bought lace your displeasure, but I felt that it was fichus, lace collarettes, lace by the meter. Day by day they added to their stock.

At length it was necessary to make for England, and to pass through that dreadful France with its protective duties. Then they realized their position; how about the lace?

"We cannot conscientiously say," remarked Miss Melissa, "that we have rien a declarer, because this lace is duti-

"And we dare not risk packing it," returned Miss Annora, "because they might take it into their heads to examine our boxes,"

"How can we get it through?" mused the elder sister.

"We must get it through!" declared the younger sister.

Presently Annora exclaimed: "I have it! We will wear it! No duty is paid on what one is wearing."

"Yes, yes," said Melissa, "but how can we wear it? The white will get soiled and the black torn in traveling. Besides, if it looks unnatural, as it would on our dresses and mantles, the

officials will be sure to notice it." "It would not look unnatural on our bonnets," said Annora.

They set to work to decorate their bonnets with the lace. They mingled white and black, fischu and flounce, in the most skilful manner, and though the bonnets looked somewhat overdone, yet they carried the lace, and it was probable that the male eyes of the custom house officials would not notice anything abnormal.

The Misses Wylie rejoiced in their eleverness. They sat in the train on their way to France with clear consciences and light hearts. They had rien a declarer, nothing dutiable. In the compartment with them was only one other passenger, a stout man of agood-humored aspect; evidently, from his extreme flabby stoutness and his extreme good humor, a middle-class German. Now, Germans who understand English are very sociable with their English fellow travelers. As this German did not address the Misses Wylie they felt sure that he did not undeestand English, and they talked freely to each other.

"I suppose," said Melissa, "that my bonnet looks all right? It does not strike the eyes as being too much trimmed, ch, Annora?"

"Well," said Annora, laughing, "it is too much trimmed for good taste, but then on this occasion you have bad taste. What about mine?"

"Oh, quite artistic; 'a study in black and white,' as the artists say.'

The ladies laughed together, full of glee at their coming triumph over the custom house officers. The German wore the fatuous grin affected by people who listen to a language which they do not understand.

At last the train slowed into Blandain station, the frontier! Out jumped the Misses Wylle with their hand baggage. They calmly waited the approach of the officers. Out lumbered the German with his fatuous smile. He saun-



ARE WEARING IT," SCREEGHED

tered up to one of the chiefs of the

"Rien a declarer," said both ladies. "Fau de Cologne, dentelles, tabac, his stoutness.-Strand Magazine." spiritueux-" the officer ran off.

"Rien, rien," said the Misses Wylie, The man said nothing more, and the

Indies, expecting the cry of "En voiture, il vous plait!" felt extremely happy.
But at that moment the official to whom the German had been speaking

Figlish "The ladies are fond of lace?" be vig "Rather," they conceded. "And to carry it on the bonnet is a convenient manner of avoiding the

They were undone!

ut we are wearing it!" screeched sdames, I admire your ingenuity. but such an amount of new face cannot in be passed, even on your bonnets. Two, three, five meters," he went on, measur-

ing the unfacky lace with his eye; "fichu, flounce, and so torth; so many francs, or I confiscate it."

"En volture, s'il vous plait!" was

heard. The sum demanded by the officer, added to what they had paid in pur-

"Too bad!" cried Meliasa, as the train moved on; "we were entitled to what we wore.

"It was that German," said Annora He understood English; he heard what we said; he told the official. Oh, a man msy grin, and grin, and be a villain!"

They grouned over their misfortune. The first time the train stopped the grinning. They glared at him, but he

"Ladies," he said, in Londonese Eng-



"YOU SHALL HEAR FROM ME."

my duty to report you to the douane You had innocently told me all about the lace on your bonnets, and for the credit of our country, for the sake of English honesty, I was constrained to men rushing in, shoving down a glass point out your bonnets to that official. Can you forgive me?"

"No," said Annora. But Melissa thought that, notwithstanding his wicked cruelty, there was omething very pleasant in his smile.

"I entreat your forgiveness, ladics; nore, I humbly ask a favor."

"Sir!" exclaimed Annora. "Miss Wylie, Miss Annora Wylie"he presuming wretch had seen their names on their luggage, even their Christian names-- "you will confer a your address."

part he had played and was about to touched him; perhaps their charms had more of them, with a view-their suppositions broke off abruptly.

Annora looked at Melissa and Melissa ooked at Annora. Then the elder sis-Gardens, Edwin square, South Kensington, S. W."

dress. Melissa was on the point of asking his name, when he said, abruptly: "You shall hear from me." Then he which they were passing; after which be buried himself in a Figuro and talked no more. At the next stoppage he said a brusque "Good morning, ladies," and left the compartment, and they saw no more of him.

There was considerable of a flutter in the heart of Melissa, who was of a romantic turn of mind, and who could only imagine one reason why this stranger should want her address. She still believed that he was a German who spoke English remarkably well, and she had seen that he was not a gentleman; she therefore made up her mind to refuse the offer of marriage which, no doubt, he would shortly make.

Arrived at Angelina Gardens, Misses Wylie were occupied in arranging the household, and a couple of busy days were spent by them. On the third day after their home-coming they received, by the same post, a parcel and a letter. Annora opened the carefullytied and sealed parcel, while Melissa read the letter. Having read it once to herself, she next read it aloud to her

sister: "Mesdames: I felt myself under a very great obligation to you the other day at Blandain. I am a very thin man, but I was swathed round with hundreds of yards of fine Brussels lace, and I thought that the best way of drawing the attention of the draw it to you. It was purely in self-defense that I directed the raid on your bonnets. Having been the cause of the loss of your lace, I wish to make you due compensation, and I beg leave to send you some finer lace than that which you lost.
"I am, obediently yours,
"YOUR STOUT PELLOW-TRAVELER."

Melissa took possession of a black Me flounce and Annora of a dozen yards of white lace and a lace-edged handkerchief, and they quite forgave the stout German for his cruelty and for

Four Little Hints.

To curl ostrich feathers a smooth iece of whalebone is better than a knife.

Japanned trays may be cleaned by rubbing with clear olive oil. After the | go down again at his pleasure."-N. Y. came up to them and said, in very fair oil has been applied the trays should be vigorously rubbed with a flannel

Stone dates and cut them small; place in a bowl, pour over hot outmeal, and by the time the dish is ready to serve it will be flavored with the dates and the dates moistened.

Sometimes, even in the best-regulated ditchen, pots boil over. Either suit or coffee grounds sprinkled on the stove amediately will prevent the odor from spreading through the house.—St. Louis Republic.

JOHN BULL'S DINNER

alike the American, He Refrains from

The eyerage Briton's dinner is not as varied a meal as the American's Soup, a joint, some cauliflower or cabbage, rhubarb tart and custard, and he is through. Cauliflowers are grown in untold quantities, and are tender and delicious, outting like butter and melting in the mouth like cream It seems to be the favorite vegetable. Gooseberries are grown to an astonishing size, and it is common to see them three-quarters of an inch in diameter. They are served with custard and are made into tarts, always delightfully palatable. I think gooseberries and custard or gooseberry tarts are the favorite British dessert in summer. They deserve the estimation in which they are held.

In America we seem only to be in our infancy on strawberries. I never-saw any strawberries until I came here. They are as large as Georgia peaches. I hardly believed my eyes when I saw some fine ones first. I fancied they were wax. It is now in the midst of the straw berry season, and the magnificent fruitia as cheap as it is delicious.

The average Briton has a bit of cold meat for tea sometimes, and sometimes he does not. But he will have an abundance of bread and cake and jam; while the evening hour is the great time for drinking tea, which is swallowed without stint. This is also the hour of jamgenerally raspberry. Jam, butter, bread and tea is considered enough for the ordinary soul here before retiring. Naturally jam making has grown to be a fine art, and it is of a superior quality.

Drinking is universal. Ales and stouts ore the great beverages among beers, while Scotch whisky leads by many lengths among the stronger liquors. The Germans send over their lager, which is deemed better than the local brew. Men and women drink together in the saloons, and London is the greatest growler-rushing community on earth. In the East side about all the children do is to carry mugs of ale to their parents. The climate is so damp that the people can stand large quantities of spirits. Whisky is always drunk mixed liberally with water, and it is not gulped down, as with us. Time is taken in drinking, and you seldom see of stuff, and running out. They halt, think about it, discuss it, and accumulate their jags with the greatest deliberation.

Drunkenness is seen about as often notwithstanding this great ease-taking, as with us. I think America has inherited the habit of getting full on Saturday night. The East end is somewhat crowded with jags on that day of the week.

Comparatively few eigars are smoked. good cigar is higher in price than at great favor on me if you will tell me home. The pipe tobacco is generally good. Pipes are used nearly altogether. Annora reddened, Melissa blushed, and the coster, wherever you see him, Perhaps he was ashamed of the cruel has a little white clay one stuck in his mug. It frequently has a tin cover offer an apology; perhaps their brave and he smokes it with the mouth up or and gentle endurance of misfortune had | down, it makes no difference. Tobacco is not chewed here, and they look upon so won upon him that he wished to see this great American habit with disgust.

The big hotels are steadily becoming Americanized, but the English will have to improve considerably before their hostelries are as comfortable or as ter spoke. "We live at 113 Angelina convenient as those in America. The majority of the hotels look on a room as a place to sleep-nothing more. The The stranger made a note of the ad- "lifts," the servants, the clerks-everything-is so slow that it makes an American wild with impatience. The servants are well trained and polite, discoursed on the country through thanking you for everything on earth. When you tell the chambermaid to bring you a towel, she says: "Thank you." The greater the number of tasks imposed on them the more grateful they claim to be for it. If you told "Boots" to go to the devil and kicked him downstairs, he would say 'hank you at every bump, and would bow profoundly when he reached the bottom.- London Cor. Atlanta Journal.

BELIEVES IN SEA SERPENTS. Monster Deep-Sea Dwellers That Posses Extraordinary Powers.

"Do I believe in sea serpents?" repeated Eugene G. Blackford, formerly state fish commissioner. "I certainly do. Of course, I don't believe in all the details of all sea serpents, as reen at the summer hotels. I do believe there are huge marine monsters which appear like serpents, and cause these tales about sea serpents to be told."

"How is it that none of these has ever been captured?"

"Their enormous size and swiftness, their extraordinary powers, and the fact that they are shy and seldom appear."

"Why are not their bodies cast ashore?"

"They are probably deep-sea dwellers. The bodies of the deep-sea fish are not east ashore, except on rare and abnormal occasions. For instance, 15 years ago about 1,000,000 deep-sea fish were found floating dead on the surface of a petroleum lamp or to sunlight, er is perched up behind there is nothing of the ocean. It was supposed that a submarine explosion had killed them. Deep-sea fish cannot get to the surface under ordinary conditions, or, if they do, they cannot get down again."

"Wouldn't that keep the sea serpent | Opinion. up if he oned came up?"

"Not necessarily. He may be con-structed on a different plan. I think the sea serpent is a survival of the great reptiles of the Plesiosaurus species. It is quite possible that, though a dweller of the deep, he may be able to come to the surface of the see and

Didn't Want Kid.

A little fellow who lives near us went into a shop some weeks ago to buy a pair of gloves. The shopn an stared at his juvenile customer and asked him what size he took. The youngster promptly informed him.

"Do you want kid gloves, my boy?"

asked the shopmun.

"Kid gloves," e jaculated his customer.

"I'm not a kid now. I want 'grown-up'
ones!"—Town and Country Journal.

DRCHARDS BY THE ROADSIDE STREET TRANSIT IN EUROPE Whey Are Common in Europe and Sout

of Public Revenu Land is not yet so rare in this country that we are obliged to cultivate that along the borders of our highways, but the time is not far distant when conditions here in this respect will more nearly approximate those of older countries than they do at present, and we may learn a lesson from the thrift of some of those "effete despotisms." In an article in La Nature (Paris, March 14), Emmanuel Ratouin tells how the roadsides in many parts of Germany have been made to yield rich return to the state or to municipalities by being planted with fruit trees. We translate part of his article below:

"In foreign countries orchards of fruit trees along the roads have given the best results. In Wurtemberg, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, the grand duchy of Luxemburg and in Austria the fruit tree roads have brought in important sums to the freasury. In Saxony the fruit tree budget is especially satisfactory, and the benefit realized by the state under this head has been estimuted as nearly 2,000,000 francs (\$400,-000) for the past 14 years.

"In Wurtenberg the planting of forest trees along the roads has been entirely given up. A law has been passed applying to all fruit orchards and systematizing their working. The owner of the neighboring land takes charge of the orchard, and the road official sees to their protection and care. This service is very well organized and does its work economically. It has been established under almost identical condition in the Palatinate and in Bavazia. In these localities each roadsman has his corresponding 'sylvicultor.' Every facility is given to these agents for increasing their agricultural knowledge. They are placed under the surveillance of their rural inspectors, who direct their labors. This special corps is recruited, in part, by competition. These 'road sylvicultors' pass an examination and follow courses of instruction. They sometimes are given the necessary

funds to complete their studies. "The course of study that is offered at Landschut, in Basse Riviere, has given the opportunity of enlisting men especially adapted for the care of trees. In Austria, Moravia and Bohemia the orchard roads, which are very numerous, are in general planted with plum trees. In these fertile plains there are orchards of considerable size along the borders of the roads. The trees are set about six meters (19 2-3 feet) apart; they are the object of exceptional care, and it is not rare to see, especially in the region of Hradisch, young apple trees covered with straw up to the middle of their trunks. The old apple trees are carefully cleaned and painted with whitewash to preserve them from moss and from fungold growths. At Drosing, in Moravia, along the roads the acacia alternates with the cherry and the aplpe.

"In the Tyrol, where the culture of uit trees is highly appreciated, the road orchards are numerous. It is not unusual to find in these regions, especially at Hoffgarten, orchards of 2,000 to 3,000 apple and pear trees. And not only are the carriage roads utilized thus, but the railway companies have fallen into line. Many of them have planted the edges of their embankments and the spaces left between their tracks and

the neighboring properties. "The efforts made by foreign nations in this matter of road orchards can scarcely be described without speaking of the grand ducby of Luxemberg, which is the chosen land of the fruit tree. The efforts made by the government of the grand duchy to develop fruit culture are most interesting and remarkable. Nowhere have resources been better employed and encouragements better distributed. The state has established an 'agricultural service,' which has for its special object the fostering of agricultural work, and the direction and execution of most of such public work as the planting of fruit trees, drainage, irrigation, experiment stations, the establishment of roads, etc."-Literary Digest.

Blacklight. Such is the name given by M. Gustave Le Bon to certain dark and mysterious rays which are capable of penetrating cpaque bodies as do the "X rays" of Prof. Roentgen's vacuum tube, but which are found in ordinary sunlight and lamplight. M. Le Bon has no difficulty in taking photographs with these rays when the sensitive plate is covered by a metal plate, preferably of iron or copper, provided the exposure is sufficiently long-say, three hours. A better effect is got by placing the sensitive plate on a sheet of lead and putting the negative photograph to be copied over it, then laying an iron plate over all and bending up the edges of the lead plate so as to overlap the iron and form a closed box of iron on the top and lead on the bottom and sides. When this box with the sensitive plate inside is exposed for three hours to the light a distinct image of the negative will be found on the plate. M. Le Bon is of the opinion that if our eyes were but slightly modified, we should be able to see through a brick wall .- Public The Beginning of the End.

Something whizzed through the air at a distance of about ten feet from the head of William the Conqueror. "Wasn't that an arrow?" asked the monarch.

"It went rather too wide for a narrow," said the court jester, and from that moment his office began to lose in importance and respectability.-Indianapolis Journal.

At Work on the Skeleton. "I'll just bet, Mariar," said Mr. Marsh-

hollow, pridefully, "that our son Hiram is a-gola' ter do big things up ter thet medikit-college. I heered him awhileergo a-tellin' ther hired man that when ther other boys played ther banjo he worked ther bones."-N .Y. Press.

-A bronze cent was lasued in accordance with a law passed in 1887, and its coinage was begun in 1864.

Trolley Almost Unknown and No Rie

vated Roads. An American living in a city, and who has never been abroad, does not begin to appreciate the enormous advantages he has in the way of rapid transit by street railways over his European brother similarly situated. With us a city that still elings to her ancient horsecars is considered "dead slow" and considered not up to date. The rapid trolley stretches its ralls in all directions, traversing all of the principal streets of our cities and connecting them with miles and miles of their suburbs and often even with other cities. In our larger cities, like New York, the elevated railroads or the cable cars daily carry their thousands of passengers with the highest possible speed consistent with safety, recognizing the great American need of covering a given distance in the shortest possible time.

Across the ocean all this is changed; there the trolley is almost, and with one exception the elevated road wholly, unknown, and the residents of even London have to depend almost entirely on the primitive bus. This seems almost beyond belief to an American, but such is the fact.

Let us therefore glance at the different methods of public conveyance in this, the largest city in the world. In London the principal means of getting around is by buses, and it is estimated that there are nearly a thousand of them 'in' use every day. The greater part of them are owned by the London General Omnibus company, and their semi-annual report shows that in six months they carried the enormous number of 53,843,477 passengers, the total distance driven being 9,001,330 miles.

Omibuses first came into use in 1829. Before that time people had to get around as best they could. They run daily from 8 a. m. to 12 at night, and the fares vary, according to the distance, from 1 pence to 6 pence in English money, or from 2 cents to 12 cents in ours. Contrast this with our elevated trains running all night and on which one may ride from the Battery to Harlem for a nickel.

The London bus is a huge lumbering vehicle drawn by two or three horses and plastered over with advertising signs. They are all double-deckersthat is, they have seats both inside and on top, the inside seats running lengthwise, and those on top crosswise, with an aisle down the center. These topseats are reached by means of a spiral stairway from the rear. Each bus accommodates about 40 passengers, each person being entitled to a seat, and when all are taken the bus is declared full and no more passengers are admitted, there being no such thing as hanging on to a strap for three or four miles. or crowding a hundred people into a place intended to hold half that number, and there is no necessity for a gentleman to rise and give a lady his

As soon as a passenger mounts a 'bus he takes a scat inside or on top, as he may prefer and there is room, both being the same price, and the conductor immediately comes to him, inquires his destination and charges him accordingly, and gives him a ticket which he is required to show in case of dispute, and which contains the principal stetions of that line, the one nearest his stopping-place being punched. The ticket also contains the amount of his fare. In case the passenger should let himself be carried beyond the station punched, another fare is immediafely collected. The conductor does not an nounce any stops, so each person has

to look out for himself. Undoubtedly the best method of transportation in London is the underground railway. This, however, only serves a certain portion of the city, and its stations are quite widely separated. Its fares are a trifle more than those of the omnibus company.

In summer a great deal of travel for points near the Thames is by river steamboats. This traffic is all in the hands of the Victoria Steamboat association, whose boats run every few minutes from London bridge to Chel sea, calling at 15 intermediate plers. The fares are from one penny to sixpence on week days, and double that on Sundays and holidays. These beats all set low in the water and have only one deck, which is all open, the only protection being an awning which is stretched over a portion of the stern. As most of the bridges are very low, the boats, in order to pass under them at high water, have to have a joint in the smokestack which enables it to be lowered to the deck while passing through the arches.

For those who can afford it nothing can beat a cab as a means of getting around. There are two kinds of these. the four-wheeler and the two-wheeler or hansom. The hansom is by far the easier riding of the two, and as the drivto obstruct the view. The fares are fixed by law, a cab hired by time costing two shillings sixpence(about 60 cents) per hour, while those hired by the distance charge accordingly, no fare, however, being less than one shilling. In addition to the legal fare the driver always excepts a tip of from twopence to sixpence.-Leslie's Weekly.

Properly Named.

The White Man's Grave is a ghastly name, well deserved by the Sierra Leone coast, but, according to Lieur. Col. Trotter, who has been settling the Anglo-French boundary in that region, the Hinterland of Sierra Leone is more like the white man's paradise. . This Hinterland is a fertile district, with plenty of water, capable of producing almost anything, suitable for cattle raising and healthy for Europeansuite unlike the coast line.-Chicago

-Leavitt-"There is a woman who treats her husband like a dog." Bob-"Abuses nim?" Leavitt-"Oh, no. Pets and fondles him."-N. X. World. PITH AND POINT.

-Melud-"Is it true that you are going to marry an American?" 'Ia Grace—"Quite true; quite true." "What is her name?" Haven't the least idea,

me boy."-Indianapolis Journal. -Adelphus - "I wonder if Miss Sharpe is guying me, or if she is really gone on me?" Theodore—"Why, what did she say?" Adolphus-"She said I would always be fresh in her memory." -Boston Transcript.

-"I shall have to give up going on the stage." "Why so?" "My hair is coming out in handfuls." "I don't see what-" "Pretty soon my trainer will be unable to drag me about the floor."--Cleveland Plain Dealer,

-"Oh, mamma, cried little Frances, "there are two new dear little kittens in a box down in the laundry with the old cat." "Are there, dear?" "Yes, mamma, and this year's style of kittens is black, trimmed with white."-Harper's Bazar.

-"Perhaps you can guess my mission," said the reporter, after the statesman had read the proffered card. "I have called to ascertain what sort of money you are in favor of." The statesman opened the door, looked out, closed the door again, locked it, pulled down the windows and whispered in the ear of the waiting newspaper man: "Campaign funds."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

-Why He Regretted .- An old Scotchman who had been a long time in the colonies paid a visit to his "native glen," and, meeting ar old schoolfellow, they sat down to have a chat about old times and old acquaintances. In the course of the conversation the stranger happened to ask about a certain Geordia McKay. "He's dead lang ago," said his friend, "an' I'll never cease regrettin" him as lang as I live." "Dear me! Had you such a great respect for him as that?" "Na, na! It wasna' on'y respec" I had for himsel', but I married his widow."-Cincinnafi Enquirer.

NOT A TRAVELER.

A Living Toad That Didn't Travel Sig

Inches for Thousands of Years. In the mining district, some three miles from this city, there has just been made a most novel, and, viewed from a scientific standpoint, a most interesting and valuable discovery. Half way up the mountain a prospector was working in a six-foot ledge of calcareous rock, bearing every evidence of the silurian age. He had progressed fully five feet into the ledge when a blow of the ledge revealed to his astonished gaze a live toad snugly esconced in a cavity in the solid rock about the size of a quart cup. The sides of this cavity were perfeetly smooth and bore no evidence of erack, seam, or crevice.

The toad's position was about equally distant from the upper and lower surface of the ledge. Above the ledge is a stratum of pure white sandstone, three feet thick; and immediately over this a layer of soil, out of which tower great

ak trees, two feet in diameter. The find was made by D. D. Field, formerly of Topeka, Kan., and an experienced miner, who has for some months been prospecting in the mineral region in this vicinity. Asked as to the accuracy of the above account, Mr. Field signified his willingness to attach his signature thereto under oath. The mayor or any prominent citizen of Eureka Springs will vouch for any statement he may make, and any number of Topeka people will testify to his

reputation for truth and veracity. When first exhumed from his adamantine tomb the toad's eyes were closed and there was little manifestation of life, other than a palpitating motion of the throat. Shortly after his advent he opened one eye and began to move his front legs. Gradually his stiffened members regained their strength, until now he is a decidedly lively batrachian. He refuses all food, however, and has forgotten, if he ever knew, the art of hopping. But he is an expert crawler, and seeks, and evidently enjoys, the light of which he so long

had been deprived.

Time, though, has set lightly on his batrachian brow. He seems to appreciate, too, the importance and privileges which attach to great age, and moves about with a silema and arrogant mien. But when you scratch his sides with a lead pencil, he readily yields to the seductive sensation, places one front foot on his heart or stomach, and, as he cocks one eye up ecstatically, seems to say: "Oh! if you would only make it my back." Unlike Shakespeare's toad. he does not sweat venom nor moisture of any kind; his color, a lurid copper hue, further marks his personality as distinctive from any patrachian yet found.

Some years ago, near Peoria, Ill., a live toad was discovered in a sub-carboniferous formation under similar conditions, except that it was of a pale state color. Mr. Field will endeavor to preserve the life of his little ward, and it will probably be sent to the Smithsonian institution.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Variation.

The little boy whose head has a tendency to bulge out at the top like a mushroom, owing, as his parents truly believe, to the extraordinary amount of knowledge it contains, was gazing gravely at his father who was making his breakfast off ice water.

"People change a great deal when they grow up, don't they?" the boy observed. "Of course," his mother answered.

"And yet they're very much the same, after all," he continued, musingly. "What are you talking about?" "About grown men and boys. When a

boy goes out and cats whatever he wants and pays no attention to what anybody says the next day he has a stomach ache." "Very often."

"And when a grown man goes out to a banquet, the only difference is that the next morning he has a headache. The ache seems to move around, but it's there, just the same."-Detroit Free

FOR THE DEFENSE OF BOSTON.

Traces of Breastworks of the Revolutionary Perio Some slight traces of the first regular breastwork constructed by the Continentals when they circumvallated Boston may yet be seen upon the estate of the late Nathaniel J. Bradlee, at the corner of Highland and Cedar streets,

Roxbury, in the rear of his residence, and on which stands his observatory. The estate, which was recently sold, is being cut up into lots, and spartment houses will be erected thereon. The estate was long known as Dr. Porter's cow pasture, the doctor having inherited it through his wife, who was a

daughter of Maj. Nathaniel Ruggles.

The work was irregular in its out-

lines, following the natural configuration of the rock, except on its northern side; its eastern base now forms a terrace. It extended about 400 feet from north to south, with an average width of about 250 feet. The northeast and southwest sides of the rock were very steep. The walls of the fort were 12 feet thick and five feet high, and each angle was bastioned. The main gate or entrance was on the side opposite the almshouse. Two heavy cannon were mounted here on the evening of June 24, and on July 1 a 24-pounder also, which, says Heath, was fired twice; the second shot grazed the enemy's parapet, then struck in the parade, and occasioned some confusion. By its elevation, this fort completely commanded the avenue to Boston over the Neck. In 1824 this "lower fort," so called to distinguish it from the one built to the south of it, was thus detwo acres of ground, and as the hill is bare of soil, the place may still be seenwhere the earth was taken to form the ramports. This fortification has not been at all injured, and the embrasures may still be noticed where the cannon were placed which fired upon the advanced line of the enemy. A former owner of the estate, Mr. Alvah Kittredge, found on building the dwellinghouse in 1836 that the breastwork greatly obstructed its light on the west side, and had it removed. He related the fol-

"Before the work was taken away. Mr. Aaron Willard, the weil-known clockmaker, then very aged, visited me and told me that when he was 16 years old he came to Roxbury as a fifer of a company of minute men from Grafton, his native town, and that they, with many others, were set at work immediately to throw up the redoubt here After a hard day's work they threw themselves upon the ground behind it and slept soundly, wrapped in their blankets. Just as the sun rose the next morning they were roused from their slumbers by a 24-pound shot, which plowed through the breastwork, and scattering the soil on him and others, Without waiting for further compli ments of the same nature, they speedily withdrew, standing not upon the order of their going, and, regardless of bruises, tumbled over each other in their hasty descent of the steep rock in the rear. He pointed out the spot where he judged the ball must have lodged, and there it was found when I afterward took the work down.

siege:

"The earliest reference to this fort occurs in a letter from Henry Knox, afterward Gen. Knox, to his wife, dated Roxbury, July 6, 1775. 'Yesterday, as I was going to Cambridge, I met the generals (Washington and Lee), who begged me to return to Roxbury, which I did. When they had viewed the works they expressed the greatest pleasure and surprise at their situation and apparent utility, to say nothing of the plan, which did not escape their praise."

Washington wrote to the president of congress on July 10 that Gen, Thomas had thrown up a strong work on the hill about 200 yards above the meetingthe ground, had made that pass very secure.-Boston Herald.

COLONIES ARE BURDENS.

England's Circumstances Bring Her Compensations, However.

Colonization and territorial extension are burdens, not gains. Great civilized states cannot avoid these burdens. They are the penalty of greatness because they are the duties of it. No state can successfully undertake to extend its jurisdiction unless its internal vitality is high, so that it has surplus energy to dispose of. Russia, as already mentioned, is a state which has taken upon itself tasks of this kind beyond its strength and for which it is in no way competent. Italy offers at this moment the strongest instance of a state which is imperiling its domestic welfare for a colonial policy which is beyond its strength, is undertaken arbitrarily and has no proper motive. Germany has taken up a colonial policy with great eagerness, apparently from a notion because of the great retrenchment in that it is one of the attributes of a great state. To maintain it she must iron as possible in that year, but oradd a great navy to her great military establishment and increase the burdens of prices while they were still low, but of a population which is poor and heavily taxed and which has not in its territory any great natural resources from which to draw the strength to bear its

Spain is exhausting her last strength to keep Cuba, which can never repay the cost unless it is treated on the old colonial plan as a subject province to year, be exploited for the benefit of the Ano mother country. If this is done, however, the only consequence will be another rebellion and greater expenditure. England, as a penalty of her greatness, finds herself in all parts of the world | the life of each well and greatly reducface to face with the necessity of main- ing the product, especially in Pennsyltaining her jurisdiction and of extending it in order to maintain it. When she does so she finds herself only extending law and order for the benefit of everybody. It is only in circumstances like here that the burdens have apy compensation .- Forum.

-Four thousand dozen frogs were last year exported to France.

THE MATEBELE BUGABOO.

No Man Ever Saw Him, But Me Gete All The following is an extract from a private letter lately received from a at Matabeleland at the time of the out-

"The Makukukapane and Matoppo Hill district, where the rising commenced, form a very difficult country. The natives living in the hills there were always a nuisance to Lo Ben, and when the columns came in they would not fight for him. The company never disarmed these men or took their cattie. They have been a great trouble ever since, and the native commissioner could never go out that way without six or eight police with him, and was constantly getting fired on. Twice it was announced that a large patrol with big guns and Maxims was going to knock them into shape and clear the hills, but it never came off.

"In the Matoppo hills, in a cave in a kraal of his own, dwells the M'limo, a Makaklaka god, and though the Matabele heartily despised these people, their slaves, they feared their god very much, though many professed to disbelieve in him. He was always a thorn in the flesh to old Lo Ben, and to Mozelikatze before him.

"There is not, I believe, any such person as the M'limo. It is merely a swindle, run by a circle of men who wear their hair long and eall themselves his sons. No one, white or black, has ever seen the M'limo. The method of procedure is that the sons go round the people and drum up presents for the scribed: "Its interior occupies about god to insure good crops, etc. These presents, or offerings, are placed in the mouth of the cave and-disappear. He is consulted from the mouth of the cave, and whether it is a whispering gallery or ventriloquism is used no one knows; but the niggers are immensely impressed by receiving answers from an apparently empty cave. Ever since the occupation of this country by us the natives have attributed all their ills to us. They said we brought the locusts, regardless of the fact that they were here two years before, and so on; lowing incident connected with the but what roiled them most was the grought and consequent famine for two years past. They said we stopped the rain by shooting the crocodiles. The M'limo then, who is at the bottom of the rising, had an easy task. He told the people that when the white men's blood was shed the rain would come; that Lo Ben was alive and coming with an impi from the north, and that he had made a spell which would turn all the white men's bullets into water. He took advantage, too, of the eclipse of the moon a short time back, saying he had done it as a sign to them, as also he had brought the rinderpest; but for some obscure reason he forbade the people to loot. The rising was planned for the 19th of March, the day of the full moon. finally buried itself in the earth. The plan was simplicity itself. Every master in the night; but the plan was spoiled by the murder of a native policeman, causing the district I named before to rise prematurely. Curiously enough, on the 29th the rain came at last in deluges. The natives are grundbling terribly about the M'limo not having kept his contract about the bullets turning into water, and he re-

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1895.

plies that they spoiled his spell by loot-

ting when he told them not to do so." --

St. James Gazette.

An Increase of Over \$80,000,000 in the United States-The Gain in Gold.

According to official statistics just issued by the director of the geological survey the total value of mineral products of the United States for 1895 increased over \$80,000,000 beyond the value for 1894, or from \$527,368,594 to \$611,-"95,290. This increase is considered a long step toward recovery from the depression to which the mineral industry, like all others, has been subjected. The house, which, with the brokenness of total value is slightly less than the greatest recorded, which was over \$648,-000,000 in 1892. In terms of quantities produced, instead of value received, 1895 is greatest, prices being lower.

The director declares that if the record of the total values since 1880 be considered, the increase from \$350,319,000 to \$611,795,290 is significant, and gives a fair approximation of what the normal mineral product should have been half way between these dates, or in 1888. The great products of 1892 and 1895 show the ease with which the mines can respond to any unusual demand; also, that the capacity is greater than the ability to market the product. With slight encouragement the product takes a phenomenal stride. In 1892 and 1895 the product most difficult to old in check was iron.

While the coal product is great, it is much steadier, in spite of the extra demand for it in order to produce any extra supply of iron. The increased output of iron in 1895 was necessary 1894. The railroads ordered as little dered freely in 1895, to take advantage

advancing. The United States shared in the general increase in gold production, the increase coming principally from Cripple Creek and other new camps in Colcrado. The gain in the quantity of petroleum and the increase in its price formed one of the good features of the

Another notable feature was the profitable producing petroleum districts in the Appalachlan range. Natural gas showed a decline, the pressure decreasing in all the fields, thereby shortening

Almost all the other minerals show substantial improvement .- N. Y. Trib-

Real Estate Quiet. Eastern Man-Anything stirring in real estate out your way this season?
Western Man (gloomlly)-No-o, no* even a landslide .- N. Y. Weekly.

A STORY IN WHITE.

Just a Little Bit of Reart Bistory, But It Brings the Tears.

Even the very superior young man private letter lately received from a who condescended to show goods at voung Englishman who was farming the muslin counter did not seem inclined to snub the old gentleman after his first whispered confidence. Indeed, a fellow clerk looked at him in open amazement when he promptly acceded to his customer's request without waiting to hear the end of a story.

"Yes, sir," he said, "we carry a full lipe of white materials for graduating dresses. Here is some India linen, if you don't want it too thin; and here are mull and dotted Swiss."

He ran his hand under a fold of the sheer white stuff to show the woven fineness.

The old man fingered the snowy widths with his rough brown fingers, and looked from one bolt to another hesitatingly. There was a certain eagerness in his faded eyes and a nerrous twitching of his furrowed face.

"I was looking for something they used to call 'organdy,' " he said. "Maybe they don't have it now, but that's what her mother had at the commencement 25 years ago. She was my only child, sir. She was my only child."

The clerk stopped in his perfunctory assurance in regard to the goods to listen, in respectful sympathy, to the old man's confidences.

"I remember during those long afternoons of early June my wife sat in the midst of a cloud of this white stuff, while she hemmed and ruffled and edged with lace the dress Millicent was to wear on her graduating day, and it seems but yesterday that we drove along by the river road and up to the seminary to attend the exercises. It was a pretty anxious minute for mother and me when the principal announced her plece, but I tell you, sir, Millie was good for it! Why, I was never so moved by any oratory-but then, of course, I may have been a little partial. But her essay on 'The Future' -- why -- "

The clerk pushed the dress goods nearer and said: "This is organdy, sir," but the old man paid no atten-

"Yes," he continued, "Millie made a great success that day; and mother and I felt well repaid for what few sacrifices we had made to send her there. But that wasn't the end of her white dress wearing. Before another June she wanted a finer one of silk, and when she wore that mother and I took hold of each other's hands and held on hard. It wasn't like the graduating day happiness to us."

He looked away, a reminiscent look settling upon his mild features. The clerk glanced about, a trifle uneasily. "Will you have a dress pattern from

this, sir?" he questioned. The old man lifted some folds in his

hand and on the shear white surface fell suddenly a glistening tear. "The next time she wore white," he

said, hurriedly and a little brokenly, 'we scattered flowers above her and laid them in her hands; and then mother and I took hold of hands again -but this time over the little helpless fingers of Millie's baby." He stopped and pulled himself to-

gether with a great efform,

"Mother hoped to be here for her graduation," he said, in a tone he attempted to make business like, "but she got homesick for Millie and went away. But she told me to get organdy for Bessie's dress, and-"

"Yes, sir. How many yards?"-Grace Duffie Boylan, in Chicago Journal.

TOLD BY A SEA CAPTAIN. Captures a Shark and Finds in Its Stomael

a Paper Addressed to Himself. "One afternoon, when we were in the Indian ocean," said the captain, "I noticed a shark swimming round the ship, and I didn't like it a bit. You know the superstition to the effect that a following shark presages the death of one of the ship's company. He sailed round us all the next day and the next after that, and I determined to caten him and quell my uneasiness. We baited a hook and after a short time captured and killed him. Then we cut him up. Do you know what we found in that shark's inside? No? Well, a newspaper unopened, and it will surprise you, as it did me, when I tell you that it was addressed to me."

A shout of great laughter went up from the captain's audience, who winked at each other unblushingly. He, however, took all the bantering in good part, and whom the jeers were ended he said:

"Now, gentlemen, I'll tell you how it happened. I found that my children had been skylarking the day before in the cabin. They found among the mass of reading that had been brought aboard some unopened newspapers addressed to me. They had been throwing these newspapers at each other, and one of them went out of the porthole. The shark saw it, of course, and gobbled it down, and that was how it happened. Now, gentlemen, judge for yourselves the truth of my story."-London Answers.

Made an Erros.

A draver's assistant in Oxford street was showing a lady some parasols recently. This particular salesman has a good command of language and knows how to expatiate on the good qualities and show the best points of goods. As he picked up a parasol from the lot on the counter and opened it he struck an attitude of admiration and, holding it up to the light, said:

"Now, there! Isn't it lovely? Look at that silk! Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel it. Pass your hand over it. No foolishness about that parasol, is there?" he said, as he handed it over to the lady. "Isn't it a beauty?"

"Yes," said the lady, "that's my old one. I laid it down here."-The Queen.

-De Candolles made a very careful examination, historically and betanically, of the origin of wheat, and claims that its native home was in the placeau of Armenia, where it is still found to be growing wild.

BUT FOR WATERLOO.

A Frenchman Thinks Napoleon Would Have Conquered the World. During the past few years, a period that may well be referred to by future historians as "the second reign of Napoleon," much Napoleonic literature has been published in this country, France and America, but the most remarkable book of the revival has recently appeared in Paris. It is entitled "The Apocryphal Napoleon; a History of the Conquest of the World and the Universal Monarchy." It was written by Louis Geoffroy, a son of one of Napoleon's officers, and first pubshed at the time of the return of Napoleon's body from St. Helena in 1841. It attracted little notice then, and was forgotten until the Librairie Illustree of Paris discovered it not long ago and promptly reissued it.

It is a strange book. Its writer was an ardent devotee of Napoleon, and has imagined his commander's career one of uninterrupted success and glory. From start to finish the book makes him the demigod which his soldiers and many of their descendants believed him, not allowing his character a single

It begins with the Russian campaign. and from the battle of Moscow in 1812 to 1832, the date assigned by the author for Napoleon's death, the emperor does not make a single mistake. He is always the victorious soldier, the indefatigable legislator, the conqueror of Austerlitz, and Friedland. He is untroubled by the moral depression which caused him to attempt his life in 1814, cr by the obesity and physical lethargy which are said to have hindered his movements at Waterloo.

The battle of Waterloo is wiped out. France is victorious everywhere.

The book first introduces us to Napoleon at Novgorod, where a great battle is fought between the French and their allies on the one side and the Russians, Swedes and English on the other. Napoleon is victorious, and enters St. Petersburg. Next he conquers Germany, Turkey, Austria and Italy in the order named.

An end to which all his efforts are now directed is the subjugation of England. With this in view he determines to invade Spain and put an end to the struggle between his marshals and Wellington there. In the meantime, however, he liberates the pope, restores to him a part of his temporal sovereignty, and announces that by a secret treaty with the emperor of Russia the Greek church is to return to the Roman fold. In this way he greatly enhances his prestige with the Catholics of Spain. To drive the English from the country and seat his brother Joseph firmly on the throne is a task which he accomplishes with his usual celerity.

The time is then ripe for a decisive olow at England. Only two nations are really left in Europe-the French and the English. The latter must be wiped out. Napoleon prefaces the invasion by naming his newly born son king of England.

Acting with incredible swiftness, Napoleon lands a great army on the English coast between Boston and Yarmouth. He has diverted English attention in another direction. A decisive battle is fought near Cambridge in which the English display desperate valour, but are crushed, England, with all its colonies, is annexed to the French empire, and George III. is appointed prince of Scotland and Ireland.

While passing through England Napoleon visits Louis XVIII., who is living in exile there, and offers him the sovereignty of England and Ireland, but it is coldly rejected.

So the march to universal monarchy goes on. Having subjected Europe, Napoleon next conquers Asia, then Africa, then Austria, and finally the two Americas. Kings become his prefects merely, but retain their titles. They come to take his orders daily, and meet tu conneil at his command.

Eventually he crowns himself emperor of the world. The Catholic religion becomes the sole faith of the universe. The Mohammedans are extinguished, and the Jews are all sent by Napoleon to the island of Cyprus.

The universal monarch is shown as wise and beneficent beyond any other sovereign that ever reigned. The result of this omnipotence is that there are no more wars, no more national questions; no more religious questions, no custom houses, no more boundary disputes. These are no socialists, every one is satisfied with the form of government, and the last republican on earth, feeling lonely, kills himself at Napoleon's feet.

The canals of Panama and Suez are cut by Napoleon's army, and, of course, there is no Panama scandal. The railways, steamboats, telegraph and other means of communication which cover the giobe are in the hands of the state, otherwise, Napoleon.

Science makes prodigious strides, Three French physicians discover the secret of life and death. Great highways are built all over the world. Cities are beautiful and made wholesome. Nacoleon, leaving many heirs, dies in his 62d year, possessed of all his faculties and universally mourned. What happens to the world after this the book does not attempt to say or foreshadow. It is a Frenchman's idea of what

might have happened bad there been no Waterloo, and had Napoleon retained his health and vigor and lived beyond the date at which he actually died .- London Mail. -

'A Qualified Prayer.

The little four-year-old daughter of a North sider knelt to say her prayers the other evening. After invoking a blessing on all the

members of the family she wound up by "And bless Mr. Hicksworthy. Amen." Then she rose up, but immediately knelt down again.

"I don't mean that Mr. Hicksworthy that thinks he's so amart, Lord, but the poor old Mr. Hicksworthy that's only got one eye and always gives me candy.

ANOTHER GOOD MOVE.

The Illinois Central Adds a New Past Day Train to Its Chicago-St. Louis Service, The Diamond special Continuing As Before

Begin: hig August let the Illinois Central will add a new solid fast vestibule day train to its Chicago-St. Louis service, which will make the run between the two cities in eight and a half hours. It will be known as the "Daylight Special," and will leave Chicago at 10:35 A. M., assisting at St. Louis at 8:50 P. M.; returning, leaving St. Louis at 8:50 P. M. It will carry a free reclining chair car and an elegant Pullman combination parior and buffet car. This in addition to the regular night train, the Diamond Special, with its free reclining chair car, its elegant Pullman full compartment sleeping car and Pullman full compartment sleeping car and Pullman full compartment sleeping car and Pullman combination aleeping car containing buffet, state rooms and open sections, which will continue to leave Chicago at 9:00 P. M., arriving at St. Louis 7:24 A. M.; returning, leaving St. Louis at 9:10 P. M., and arriving

at Chicago at 7:35 A. M.

These trains will, in every sense, be solid through trains of the Illinois Central Railroad for the entire distance between Chicago and St. Louis, but they will both run via a new route from Pana to St. Louis, i. e., over the tracks of the Big Four Route, the line between Chicago and Pana being over the Illinois Central via Clinton-regu-lar route of the Diamond Special. Trains make regular stops in both directions in Chicago at 22d Street, 39th Street, Hyde Park and 68d Street Stations, for the accommodation of patrons to or from the Ken-wood. Hyde Park, Pullman or Bouth Chi-cago districts of the city.

"THE doctors seem always happy." "Oh, d ctors don't take life seriously."—Detroit

Cheap Excursions to the West and North-

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 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 full information apply to ticket agents of con-necting lines or address W. B. KNISKERN, G.P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentie efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual dis-ease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine artiele, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by

all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxstive, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.





Don't bear

the burden of the wash-board any longer. Hasn'tit caused enough damage and trouble and weariness? Doyou realize the amount of wear and tear that it brings to your clothes in a single year? Get Pearline-get rid of the wash-board and that eternal rubbing. Be a free woman. You ought to see for yourself that Pearline's easy way of washing-soaking, boiling, rinsing-is better for the clothes and better for you. sis

SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, T

Home-Seekers, Look THE GRAND PRAIRIE OF ARKANSAS.

Lying on both sides of the LITTLE ROCK & MENTHUS RAILROAD, and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special indusements to home-seckers. The best pasturage the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in THE NEW SOUTH

THIS VAST TRACT OF LAND
Now thrown open to settlers. Come and I
while you have chance to make your own settlers. For information, call on or address,
EU-OLPH FINE, R. W. MORRISON,
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Fri. & Tri. Agt
Little Rock, Ark. Little Rock, A

A. N. K.-A

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO...... Publishers LEW. A. CATES...... Editor and Manager

Protection, Sound Money, Prosperity.

For President WILLIAM MCKINLEY. For Tice Prest .. GARRETT A. HOBART.

For Governor BAZEN S. PINGREE.

While some stump orators may find a great deal to talk about during the coming presidential campaign, the one question, the question in comparison with which all others are secondary, is whether the people of the United States are going to supply their own wants or allow our market to be taken up by foreigners. The real issue, the issue of the "living present," however it may be smoothed over and covered up by theorists, is whether the country is to first serve its own interests or those of Europe. Are American industries to be encouraged and further developed, are American workmen to be furnished employment, are American wages to be sustained, and is American capital to be employed in spreading comfort and prosperity to American homes. This is the issue which cannot be belittled or kept in the background. The question before the people in this campaign is a most practical one. Shall we uphold the American standard of wages for American workers, shall we extend our factories and build new ones, or shall we continue a policy which reduces American wages, throws Americans out of work, and shuts the doors of American factories? This is the truth which Americans who would do their whole duty must keep in mind. Whatever may be brought into the coming campaign, the plain voter who seeks the plain truth will see that the main question is whether or not we are to keep our own people at work, and our own country prosper-

It is folly to say that the only issue in the present campaign is that of sound money vs. fiatism and repudiation. A sound money basis can only make industrial soundness and general prosperity when industries are employed to their average capacity and are paying an American scale of wages. And no matter what the money standard, national finances will not be in a healthy condition, so long as tariffs are inadequate to the government expenses and an ad valorem system of duties with its false valuations permits of enlarged imports, with an attendant dwindling of revenue. A tariff for protection and for revenue is complatically an issue, and any proposal to retige this principle to the background or to stifle it entirely should be viewed as a proposal to prolong indefinitely the present unhappy plight of capital and labor, as well as the present humiliating condition of the National treasury.-Iron Trade Review.

What sense is there in crying for more money when we already have more than we can use? The trouble in Michigan this year. In place of with the country is not a lack of eash but a dearth of work. Those who have large amounts of money are placing it in safe investments, at a low rate of interest, rather than risk it in business enterprises; those who have smaller amounts are hoarding gold. What is wanted is a condition of things which will put an end to hoarding and put the cash into circulation, and that condition can only be brought about by the restoration of the protective policy of the republican party, of which Wm. McKinley is the exponent; under the operation of which the country was prosperous, work plenty and wages high, and under which, as soon as it is again established, the same condition will again prevail.

Bryan's speech at the Madison square garden, last Wednesday, was what the lawyers would call a "plea in mitigation". He assured his bearers that the Chicago devil was not nearly so black as he was painted by the sound money men; that he and his supporters, if entrusted with power, will not do the country much harm; and so on, ad nauseam. There was not in the twohours' speech a single flash of the brilliant oratory which carried the Chicago convention off its feet, shelved Peffer, and Silver Dick Bland, end all the democrats and populists of national reputation and made him the nominee. The Tammany gang and occupy the chair-was on hand and shouted, but the thinking democrats were not there. which he has no equal,

Mr. Bryan has not helped his canvass by his spectacular trip to New

From Houghton comes this statement of the congressional outlook: "A careful count of the delegates elected and pledged to the twelfth district republican congressional convention, gives, excluding Marquette county, which has not yet elected delegates, 21 votes to Shelden; 20 to Osborn; 12 to Stevensan; and 6 to Smith. Marquette county's 12 will probably go to Smith, but may go to Young. Shelden and Osborn in combination will control the convention." It will be noted that nothing is said of the second choice of the delegates, but that is exactly what will determine the nomination. Shelden and Osborn can control only if they can agree who shall be "it" and swing their forces to him, two things very unlikely to occur.

Congressman Aitken deserves credit. He can not stand on the St. Louis platform because of the currency plank and for that reason declines to be considered a candidate for renomination. His action is manly. He says "I realize that my position on the financial question is not in accord with the views of those entrusted with republican management in this state or in the nation, and I have no wish to antagonize them, or in any way impede republican success, but on the contrary shall do what I can to bring success to the republican banner."

Twenty years ago Peter Cooper said "I am in favor of honest money. I am in favor of gold and silver and paper with gold and silver behind it. I believe in silver because it is one of the greatest American products, and I am in favor of anything that will add to the value of an American product. But I want a silver dollar worth a gold dollar, even if you make it or have to make it four feet in diameter. No government can afford to be a clipper of coin." He would say the same today were he alive.

Democrats (or those who call themselves such) will have to choose between three tickets next November. They can vote for Bryan and Sewall, or Bryan and Watson, or the nominees of the "national democratic" convention to be held in Indianapolis. A fourth alternative, even, is open to such as really want to beat the popocrats-they can, and some of them will, vote for McKinley and Hobart and that, really, is the most sensible course to pursue.

tive importance of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the United S ates. This is not legitimately an issue, because the farmer effort is being made to get the agricultural community to believe that it would profit by a cheaper silver

Fred Baker, chairman of the democratic state central committee is authority for the statement that there will be no democratic ticket one there will be a combination ticket, to be supported by every opponent of the republican platform and candidates; a desperate remedy for a desperate condition and a foredoomed failure:

Alabama populists know, now, how unsafe it is to trust the democrats. They should have known it before. They undertook the "lion and lamb act" with the inevitable result to the lamb. They alienated their republican allies by the popocratic coalition and are worse whipped than they were two years ago.

Tom Watson tries to persuade the south that its comparative poverty is the result of "the crime of "73". He does not date back far enough by twelve years. The crime of 1861 of rebellion, was what reduced the south from affluence to poverty.

The tide of free-silver sentiment s ebbing; by the time that the contest is settled at the ballot box the leading issue will be what it was in 88 and '92-protection or free trade and there can be no doubt as to

There were no floppers in the Delta delegation at Grand Rapids. The Detroit Journal's report of the 4th ballot said, "Delta stood by Bliss." That was what the six men were sent to do, and they did it.

Tom Reed will go back to congress and occupy the chair—a position for which he will have no contest; in Calls Down Mayor |Gallup.

Mr. Editor: Will you give me space to xpress regret that Mayor Gallup's deruce was so unsatisfactory. The citizens had a right to expect he would squarely meet the charges as to the price paid for the lighting plant and the financial transactions concerning its operation as set forth in the city treasurer's report of last March and discussed recently in your paper, but he did not even attempt to do so. He admitted having paid the exorbitant price for the plant but added that "it was a good bargain". Then the plants of the 22 cities referred to in your article must have been "give aways". A good bargain: For whom? The citizens of Escanaba? No; no: especially when they paid eight times the price of it. But it was a bonanza for the stockholders.

Will Mayor Gallup deny that when the purchase was made he owned stock in that plant? Will be deny that he held it in the name of his wife? Will be deny that he was an interested party? Seeing that he owned stock in it he can not be above suspicion in the matter.

This may explain why he would then rob the Water Works Co. of the hydrant rentals due by transferring the cash to the lighting fund, and why he lied conceruing that transfer. Will the mayor remember these questions in his next opera house speech?

Yours, Civis. Cheap Excursions to the West and North-

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.

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.

Teacher's Examination. Gladstone, Mich., August 4th, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the regular emi-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.

School Commissioner.

(First Publication August 8th.)

M ORTGAGE SALE—Whereas default has been open to such as really want to beat the popocrats—they can, and some of them will, vote for McKinley and Hobart and that, really, is the most sensible course to pursue.

There will be a good deal said in the next few months about the relative importance of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the United S ates. This is not legitimately an issue, because the farmer s as much interested in sound curency as the manufacturer, but the iffort is being made to get the agricultural twould profit by a cheaper silver to the legiter and profit by a cheaper silver to the population of the payment of the payment of a part of the said mortgage captessly 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, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of the second part his legal representative and assign become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been 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 332, on the first day of May A. D. 1894. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shipman to Horzeel I. Benton. And whereas as much interested in sound curence of the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages on page 120, and said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton. And whereas as much interested in sound curence of the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgage and said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton. And whereas as much interested in sound curence of the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 120, and said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton. And assign become ducant payable instructively faceafter. And whereas default has been made for more
than thirty days in the payment of a part of the said
interest and the taxes, therefore the assignee of
said mortgage hereby declares the whole of the
priheipal sum together with all arrearages 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 distribed in said mortgage, and provided
for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirtyfive dollars (\$35 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-nue hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty
cents (\$2941.60) 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 powers of sole convented in said

cents (35941.50) 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 stafute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein des ribed 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 holden) on the fourth (4) day of November A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the foresoon 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 west half of lot number eight (3) of block number twenty-nine (29) of the village, now city, of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated August 3th 1895.

Horaca I. Benton,

A. R. NORTHUP, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

(First Publication, July 25th.)

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the sixtenth day of September A. D. 1894, executed by Ferdinand Viimur 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 (5450,23) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars [\$15,00] 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 matituted 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, Therepower, 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

Professional Cards.

DR. C. H. LONG, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Young's bakery, 605 Ludington St. ESCANABA,

DR. D. H. ROWELLS, DENTIST.

Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Office in Masonic block. Attention given to Crown and Bridge work,

REYNOLDS & COTTON, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Homeopathists. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office hours: 7 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., Masonic block, Escanaba

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JOHN POWER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Masonic block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts, state or federal. Col-lections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

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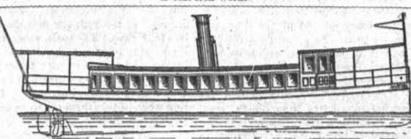
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REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

A Masterly Declaration of Principles that Will Insure Victory.

The Republicans of the United States, The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and un-destricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and dis-aster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Re-publican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it with out disaster at home and dishonor abroad and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison.

Protection Is Reaffirmed.

We renew and emphasize our allegi ance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the fac-tory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and imequally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business terprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American la-bor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

Protection and Reciprocity. We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure enlarged markets for the products of our

farms, forests and factories

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreemnts of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our sur-

Sugar Attitude Stated.

We condemn the present administra-tion for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Repub lican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annual-

American Products Favored. To all our products—to those of the mine and the field, as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill-we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine Restoration. We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and

the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes and manned, officered and owned by Ameri-caus—may regain the carrying of our

For Sound Money. The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enact-ment of the law providing for the re-sumption of specie payment in 1879, since then every dollar has been as good

We are unaiterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our cur-rency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commerical nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain invoilably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Matter of Pensions.

The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and

they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension bureau, so tecklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people. the American people.

Vigorous Foreign Policy.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified and all our interests in the Western homisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawalian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies. West Indies.

To Stop Armenian Massacres.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazard and at any cost.

Monroe Doctrine Reasserted. We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pre-text, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemis-sphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Independence for Cuba. From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for

liberty. The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Eulargement of Navy.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlarge-ment of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

Limitation of Immigration. For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those can neither read nor write.

Civil Service Enforcement. The civl service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly en-forced and extended wherever practica-

Fair Ballots for Citizens.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted returned as cast.

Lynching is Condemned. We proclaim our unqualified condemna-

tion of the uncivilized and barbarous practice well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law. National Arbitration Board.

We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Free Homesteads Favored. We believe in an immediate return to

the free homestead policy of the Republican party and urge the passage by Con gress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate, To Admit Territories.

We favor the admission of the remain ing territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be elected from bona-fide residents there-of, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practica-

Representation for Alaska. We believe the citzens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

Stand for Temperance. We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote moral-

ity. The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries include equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement

and misrule. Appeal to Voters.

Such are the principles and policies of the Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our great party an tice of our cause, we present our plat-form and our candidates in the full as-surance that the election will bring vic-tory to the Republican party and pros-perity to the people of the United States.

Marico's Burden of Free Silver. Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Tribune has a staff correspondent in Mexico. He describes the population of that country as being half beggars, and the balance doing poorly. He says everything is impoverished, and that the tales being told of the success of that country are lies, pure, cold and simple. And the correspondent is right, and truly describes the condition. The reason that we refer to this is that certain free silver champions delight in calling attention to the wonderful strides being made by Mexico under the 16 to 1 plan. Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Trib-

OUR NATIONAL HONOR.

Mr. McKinley, in His Speech to the Notification Committee, Says It is involved in the Currency Question.

"Senator Thurston and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee of the Repub-lican National Convention: To be select ed as their Presidential candidate by ed as their Presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the United States, is a most distinguished honor, for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities of the trust and my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fellow countrymen.

"Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imposed, and in accepting the one I assume

posed, and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best interests of our beloved country, and the sustaining care and aid of him without whose support all we do is empty and vain. Should the people ratify the choice of the great convention for which you speak, my only aim will be to promote the public good, which in America is always the good of the greatest number, the honor of our country, and the ber, the honor of our country, and the welfare of the people. "The questions to be settled in the na-

tional contest this year are as serious and important as any of the great gov-ernmental problems that have confronted us in the last quarter of the century. They command our sober judgment and a settlement free from partisan prejudice and passion, beneficial to ourselves and befitting the honor and grandeur of the republic. They touch every interest of our common country.

Much Is Involved.

"Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our tabor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our proud financial honor, and our splen-did free citizenship-the birthright of every American-are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately con-nected with their proper settlement. Great are the issues involved in the coming election, and eager and earnest are the people for their right determination. Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle workingmen employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.

"Protection and reciprocity, twin measures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the government at Washington. Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, the energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged and defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantage with which they are now contending.

Must Raise Sufficient Revenue.

"The government of the United States must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources, and maintain that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence. The income of the government, I repeat, should equal s necessary and expend A failure to pursue this policy has compelled the government to borrow money in a time of peace, to sustain its credit, and pay its daily expenses. This policy should be reversed, and that, too, as speedily as possible.

"It must be apparent to all, regardless of past party ties or affiliations, that it is our paramount duty to provide adequate revenue for the expenditures of the government economically and prudently administered. The Republican party has heretofore done, this, and this I confidently believe it will do in the future, when the party is again intrusted with power in the executive and legislative branches of our government. The na-tional credit, which has thus far fortu-nately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strength ened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt.

Policy Is at Fault.

"The complaint of the people is not against the administration for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this nec-essary. It is but an incident, and a necssary one, to the policy which has been inaugurated. The inevitable effect of such a policy is seen in the deficiency of the United States treasury except as it is replenished by loans, and in the distress of the people, who are suffering because of the scant demand for either their labor or the products of their labor. Here is the fundamental trouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity and

"During all the years of Republican control following resumption there was a steady reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint, or suspicion. If we would restore this policy, that brought us unexampled pros-perity for more than thirty years, under the most trying conditions ever known in this country, the policy by which we made and bought more goods at home and sold more abroad, the trade balance would be quickly turned in our favor, and gold would come to us and not go from us in the settlement of all such balances in the future. The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, and promptly restored the credit of the country at its close, and that from its abund-ant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred in this war, and that resamed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and endur-ing basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability, and inviolability.

Our Financial Honor Is Sacred.

"The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our fing, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigil-ance. They hold its preservation above party fealty and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened. The money of the United States and every kind of form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial

center of the globe. of the grobe.

"The sagacious and far-seeing policy of the great men who founded our government, the teachings and acts of the wisest financiers at every stage in our history, the steadfast faith and splendid achievements of the great party to which we belong, and the genius and integrity of our people have always demands. of our people have always demanded this, and will ever maintain it. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earn-

ing power to the dollar paid to any gov-

ing power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.

"The contest this year will not be waged upon lines of theory and speculation, but in the light of severe practical experience and new and dearly acquired knowledge. The great body of our citizens know what they want, and that they intend to have. They know for what the Republican party stands, and what its return to power means to them. They realize that the Republican party believes that our work should be done at home, and not abroad, and everywhere proclaim their devotion to the principles of a protective tariff, which, principles of a protective tariff, which, while supplying adequate revenues for the government, will restore American production and serve the best interests of American labor and development.

Appeal to the Plain People.

"Our appeal, therefore, is not to a false philosophy or vain theorists, but to the masses of the American people, the plain, practical people, whom Lincoln loved and trusted and whom the Republican party has always faithfully striven to serve. The platform adopted by the Republican national convention has received my careful consideration, and has received my careful consideration, and has received my careful consideration, and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you, and Republicans every-where, and to all our people that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning. But you will not expect me to discuss its provisions at length, or in any detail, at this time. It will, however, be my duty and pleasure at some future day to make to you and through you to the great party you rep-resent a more formal acceptance of the nomination tendered me. No one could be more profoundly grateful than I for manifestations of public confidence of which you have so eloquently spoken.

"It shall be my aim to attest this apappreciation by an unsparing devotion to what I esteem the best interests of the people, and in this work I ask the counsel and support of you gentlemen and of every other friend of the country. "The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated and as fully reciprocated, and I thank you and your associates of the notification committee and the great party and con-

committee and the great party and convention at whose instance you come for the high and exceptional distinction bestowed upon me.

Hon. Garrett A. Hobart-His Statesmanlike Reply to the Notification Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I beg to extend to you my grateful acknowledgments for the very kind and flattering terms in which you convey the formal announcement of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican national convention at St. Louis. I am profoundly sensible of the honor which has been done me and through me to the state in which all my life has been spent, in my selection as a candidate for this high office. I appreciate it the more be-cause it associates me, in a contest which involves the gravest issues, with one who represents in his private character and public career the highest intelligence and best spirit of his party and with whom my personal relations are such as to afford a guaranty of perfect accord in the work of the campaign which is before

It is sufficient for me to say at this time that, concurring without other services in all the declarations of principle and policy embodied in the St. Louis plat-form, I accept the nomination tendered to me with a full appreciation of its responsibilities and with an honest pose, in the event that the people shall ratify the choices made by the national convention, to discharge any duties which may devolve upon me with sole

reference to the public good.

Let me add that it will be my earnest effort in the coming campaign to contribute in every way possible to the suc-cess of the party which we represent and which to the important issues of the time stands for the best interests of the people. Uncertainty and instability as to the money question involves most serious consequences to every interest and to every citizen of the country. The gravity of this question cannot be overestimated. There can be no financial security, no business stability, no real prosperity where the policy of the government as to that cuestion is at allernment as to that question is at all a matter of doubt. Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. All financial transactions of whatever character, all business enterprises, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it.

An honest dollar, worth 100 cents ev-

erywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver, plus a legislative fiat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss. appalling disaster, and national dishonor. It is fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past, and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one besis upon which gold and silver may be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in veight, but in the commercial value of the metal contained in the respective coins. This commercial value is fixed by the markets of the world, with which the great interests of our country are neces-sarily connected by innumerable business ties which cannot be severed or ignored Great and self-reliant as our country is, it is great not alone within its own borders and upon its own resources, but because it also reaches out to the ends of the earth in all manifold departments of business, exchange and commerce, and must maintain with honor its standing and credit among the nations of the The question admits of no compromise

earth. It is a vital principle at stake, but it is in no sense partisan or sectional. It concerns all people. Ours, as one of the foremost nations, must have a monetary standard equal to the best. It is of vital consequence that this question should be settled now in such a way as to restore public confidence here and everywhere in the integrity of our purpose. A doubt of that integrity among the other great commercial countries of the world will not only cost us millions of money, but that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly—our industrial and commercial supremacy. commercial supremacy.

My estimate of the value of a pro-tective policy has been formed by the study of the object lesson of a great industrial state extending over a period of dustrial state extending over a period of thirty years. It is that protection not only builds up important industries from small beginnings, but that those and all other industries flourish or languish in proportion as protection is maintained or withdrawn. I have seen it indisputably proved that the prosperity of the farmer, merchant, and all other classes of citi-zens, goes hand in hand with that of the manufacturer and mechanic. I am firmly persuaded that what we need most of all to remove the business paralysis that afflicts this country is the restoration of a policy which, while affording ample revenue to meet the expense of the severement will receive American ample revenue to meet the expense of the government, will reopen American workshops on full time and full-handed, with their operatives paid good wages in bonest dollars. And this can only come under a tariff which will hold the interests of our own people paramount in our political and commercial systems. The opposite policy, which discourages American enterprises, reduces American labor to idleness, diminishes the earnings of American workinsmen, opens our

ings of American workingmen, opens our

markets to commodities from abroad which we should produce at home, while closing foreign markets against our prodicts, and which, at the same time, st ily augments the public debt, increasing the public burdens, while diminishing the ability of the people to meet them, is a policy which must find its chief popuelsewhere than among American

I shall take an early opportunity, gen-tlemen of the committee, through you, to communicate to my fellow citizens with somewhat more of detail my views concerning the dominant questions of the hour and the crisis which confronts

us as a nation. With this brief expression of my appreciation of the distinguished honor that has been bestowed upon me, and this signification of my acceptance of the trust to which I have been summoned, I place myself at the service of the Re publican party and of the country.

SOUND MONEY.

McKinley's Speech to the Foraker Club Clying a Resume of the Issues of the Campaign.

Canton, O., July 11.—It was less than an hour after adjournment of the Chi-cago convention when the Thirty-second Ward Foraker Club of Cleveland arrived in Canton 300 strong, with their wives and daughters. They marched at once to Governor McKinley's residence. After President D. H. Lucas had made a pre-sentation address Governor McKinley

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you to my home city and to my home, and I ap-preciate more than I can find words to express the honor and the compliment of this call. I thank you for your congratulations and the assurances of sup-port which you make for the great prin-ciples for which this year the Republican party stands. (Applause.) I congratu-late you upon having for your name one of the most illustrious of our statesmen in Ohio, Joseph Benson Foraker. (Applause.)

"My fellow citizens, recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility greater than the Civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States; now it is a struggle to preserve the honor of the government. (Cries of Yes" and applause.)

"Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save spotless its credit. (Great applause.) Then section was arrayed against section now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of

our currency. (Applause.) "In this contest patriotism is above party and national konor is dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the government are good now, and must be kept good forever. Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to de-base it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892, good the world over and unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty now is to get that money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish em-ployment to American labor. (Great ap-

plause.) "This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars or any one of them worth less than 100 cents each only serves to increase the distrust. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to all, for when that is done the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment will quickly appear in the channels of trade. (Cries of "You are right, ma-

jor," and applause.)
"Gentlemen, the employment of our idle money, the idle money that we already have, in gainful pursuits will put every idle man in the country at work, when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and wages there are consumers, who constitute the there are consumers, who constitute the best market for the products of our soil. Having destroyed business and confidence by a free-trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the minous relies which has tion of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advo-cates now offer a new policy, which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and products are paid. (Applause.) Against both of these we

stand opposed.
"Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished national credit, adequate revenues for the uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market, and reciproci ty which will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand, and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American

people. (Great applause.) "I thank you again for this call and greeting, and it will give me very great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to meet you all personally." (Aplause.)

WORDS OF LIVING TRUTH

Patriotic Wisdom Culled from Mr. McKinley's Speeches Upon Questions of the Day. The American people hold the financial

honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance.

Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and prices are paid.

Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892, good the world over, and unquestioned by any manual. Then the world over, and unquestioned by any manual. people. Then, too, we had unexample credit and prosperity.

The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention has received my careful consideration, and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you and Republicans everywhere and to all our people, that the expressions of its declaration of principles are an direct clear and emphatic. They are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning

already have, in gainful pursuits, will put every idle man in the country at work, and when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and wages there are consumers who constitute the best market for the products of our soil.

The money of the United States, and every kind and form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe.

What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give cour-

is done the money now unemploy because of fear for the future and is of confidence in investment, will quice appear in the channels of trade.

Our creed embraces an honest lar, an untarnished national credit, quate revenues for the uses of the ernment, protection to labor and in try, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets.

Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty greater than any since the Civil War. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States; now it is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the government of the United States. Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save spotless its credit. Then section was arrayed against sec-Then section was arrayed against sec-tion; now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency.

A SILVER CATECHISM.

The Detroit Free Press publishes the

following:
In my judgment an association of men eminent in business and otherwise should be formed in this city without delay, whose duty it should be to write delay, whose duty it should be to write or procure to be written, a large number of tracts treating solely the question of sound money, to contain not more than 1,000 words each, and to be printed in large type and upon good paper. These should be distributed, or be ready for distribution by the middle of August, and copies should be placed in the hands of every wage-earner and farmer in the state of Michigan.

They would best subserve the purpose if drawn up in the form of a catechism, of which I append a specimen:

of which I append a specimen:
Q.—What is the fundamental conten-

tion of the free-coinage advocates? A .- That the amount of money in circulation has been decreasing since the demonetization of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in

Q.—Is it true that the money supply has been decreasing?

A.—It is not.
Q.—What are the facts?
A.—As far as the United States is concerned there has been an enormous increase. In 1860 the money in circulation in this country was \$442,102,477; in 1872 it was \$738,309,549; by the treasury bulletin at the beginning of the treasury bulletin at the beginning of the present month of July it was \$1,509,725,-

Q.—What does this show? A.—It shows that our money supply A.—It shows that our money supply has increased 240 per cent. as compared with 1860, and 104 per cent. as compared with 1872.

Q.—Has the money supply increased faster than the population?

A.—Very much faster.

Q.—How do you prove this?

A.—By dividing the total money in

A .- By dividing the total money in circulation at each date by the total population of the country at the same date, and thus finding the circulation per capita.

Q.-What does such a process show! A.—The per capita ctrculation of the United States on July 1, 1860, was \$14.06; on July 1, 1872, it was \$18.70; at the beginning of July in 1896 it was \$21.15. Q .- But has not the money supply of

A .- On the contrary, it has been increasing rapidly.
Q.—How is this proved?
A.—By the statistics of new gold pro-Q.-How large has this production

the world at large been decreasing?

been? A .- The reports of the director of the mint, which are acknowledged authority, show that from 1873 to 1894, inclusive, the world's total new gold production has been \$2,526,834,900.

Q.-Is this new product of gold increasing or decreasing? A .- It is increasing with enormous rapidity. Q.-Give the figures.

A.-In 1873 the world's gold produc-tion was \$96,200,000; in 1880 it was \$106,436,800. In the year 1890 it was \$118,849,000. In 1894 it was \$180,626,-100. For 1895 the exact total is not yet compiled, but is closely estimated at \$199,500,000. Q.-What does this mean? A .- It means that the amount of gold

annually added to the world's money supply has more than doubled in the last twenty-three years. Q.-But has not the issue of silver with full coinage privileges cut down the total annual addition to the world's me-A.—It has not.

Q.-Why? A .- In 1873 the world's gold production was \$96,200,000; its silver produc-tion, \$81,800,000; total, \$178,000,000. Last year the production of gold alone

was \$199,500,000. Speech to the Laboring Men.

At the rallway station, in Canton, on July 22d, as Mr. McKinley was about to take the train for Cleveland, an assemblage of workingmen called for a speech. In response Mr. McKinley referred to the object of his visit to Alliance and said. ance, and said: All of us are interested in the wel-

fare of our country, because in the wel-fare of our country is involved the individual welfare of every citizen. great country is prosperous, then the peo-ple are prosperous. What we all want —no matter to what political organization we may have belonged in the past—is a return to the good times of years ago. We want good prices and good wages, we want good prices and good wages, and when we have them we want them to be paid in good money. [Applause and cries of "You are right."] Whether our prices be high or whether they be low, whether our wages be good or whether they be bad, they are all the better by being paid in dollars worth 100 cents each. [Tremendous cheering.] If we have good wages they are better by we have good wages they are better by being paid in gold dollars. If we have poor wages, they are made poorer by being paid in gold dollars. If we have low citizens, what we want more than anything else is to keep our money equal to that of the most enlightened nations of the earth and maintain the credit and honor of the government of the United or the earth and maintain the credit and honor of the government of the United States. [Great applause.] We are the greatest country in the world—greatest in our freedom, greatest in our possibilities, greatest in our opportunities, and we are too great to taint our country's honor or to cast suspicion upon the credit or obligations of our government. [Ap plause.

How the Old Thing Works.

New York Post: A barber in this city handed a bullion dealer who happened to be in his shop on Saturday a Mexican silver dollar, and asked him what he would give him for it. He replied that the bullion value was 53 centa, and that he would take the dollar from him at that price, to which the barber replied: "You can have it. I gave my customer a hair-cut, shampoo and shave, equal to 75 cents; he handed me this dollar; I gave him a quarter change; so I am out 47 cents on the transaction. The bullion dealer answered: "That is just what will happen every day if we go on a silver hasis." The shop was full of people, who all loudly declared that they would vote for McKinley and sound money.

RAMPANT DEMOCRACY.

Democratio Press Burst All Bonds In Their Indignation.

In every conteat in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan when the Democrats were on a free islver or cheap money platform they have been overwhelmingly beaten. What evidence have we that there is to be a change in '96?—Montgomery (Ala.)

When a great party has reached that when a great party has reached that stage of moral depravits that such creat-press as Tillman, Altgeld & Co. are per-mitted to speak to it, much less take an important part in moulding its politics, its course is, indeed, about run.—Wa-bash (Ind.) Times.

Americans will never give this crow control of the country until they shall have fallen to the level of the old world communists. That will not happen this year, at least. The people must be de-graded in their own esteem before they will vote for a war of class against class.—Memphis Scimitar.

The financial plank in the platform pted by the Democratic national conention at Chicago is distinctly a declaration for such repudiation of existing debts, public and private, as can be secured by the enforcement upon the country as legal tender money of a debased silver coinage conformed to a degraded standard of money.-New Or eans Picayune.

Scratch a silver man and you come to Populist. In the heart of each burns the desire to get as much as possible and give as little. If either of them happen to be a debtor, this desire takes the form of repudiation. As most of them are debtors repudiation is the thing they are for, and in the Chicago platform they go for it straight.—New York

It is but proper to say in fairness and justice to the grand old Democratic party of Hamilton, Jefferson and Jackson that we cannot depart from the ways of the fathers upon the financial question, and, therefore, cannot, much to our regret, follow the Democratic banner as it trails into a foreign camp; and must, as a matter of self-respect, refuse to support Mr. Bryan upon the financial platform upon which he has been placed and stands.—Dayton (O.)

Till the contest is decided our voice shall be raised and our influence given for the election of Mr. McKinley to the presidency. The security of the currency is the paramount question of the hour. It eclipses issues. Believing that this security can best be attained by success of the Republican party, we promise it our sincere and hearty support for its presidential ticket in the impending campaign. We have never leved that the Republican party made the best selection possible to it, but it is difficult to see how any candid man can deny that the selection of the Republican party was eminently more fitting and appropriate. There is an absence of dignity in the Democratic selection which is seen both in the candidate himself and in the circumstances that attended his nomination.-Boston Herald.

The true interests of the people ask for the election of Mr. McKinley, not for himself but for the absolute necessity of the whole people of the United States and of the greater world of which they are after all but a part. In any event let us be reasonable. Don't talk of "sectionalism" or of "anarchy" "revolution." Remember always that compared with the unity of country the gold standard is not worth fighting for; one country, one flag.—Springfield Republican (Ind.-Dem.)

No reasonable man can ask the Times to stultify and dishonor itself and long-timed Democratic principles. While supporting to the best of our ability the nominations for executive offices and legislative nominees, we feel assured that all true Democrats will justify us in deciding that we cannot give the support of the Times to the Chicago convention and its politically diseased candidate. We shall do all we can to sustain good name and the organization of the Democratic party, but we cannot support principles nor candidates of the Bland, Teller and Altgeld stripe. We cannot conscientionally ask honest men to vote for them .- Hartford Times.

We repudiate the 16 to 1 plank in Bryan's Chicago platform and will not support any candidate on such a platform. It is too Populistic and Nihilistic. -Machias (Me.) Union.

Our worst fears have not only been realized but new and horrible doctrines have been added to the Chicago platform, which cannot possibly bind a Democrat who is unwilling to abandon the fundamental principles of his party.-Richmond (Va.) Times.

What Harry Bingham feared only as a bare possibility has come to be a stern reality. The "madmen" of whom he spoke have controlled the national con-vention and declared for free silver at 16 to 1. The Democrats of New Hampthire cannot "o with them.-Manchester

Circumstances have made William Mc-Kinley the man around whom all must rally who desire to defeat determinedly the candidate for the pseudo-Democracy, William J. Bryan, who stands for fat money under the guise of bimetallism; for nullification of lawfully-contracted liabilities; for communism and lawless-

McKinley and the party he repre-ents have until now induced Democratic and independent voters to look for means which they could avoid the necessity has been shown to be hopeless, and there is no other way but to offer our support to our old opponents.—New York Staats Zeitung, the leading Eastern German moeratic daily.

We have no fear that the sound-money democracy will acquiesce in a free silver latform, a ticket of repudiation, of anrels and the trampling out of the ights of the sound money delegates in he couvention. A bolt is inevitable. A Democratic ticket for which Democrats are rote in becoming a process of the sound money delegates in he couvention. can vote is becoming a necessity. It will be supplied. The Anarchists, the Populists, the Communists and the Nihllists who are controlling this convention will never control the Democratic party.—

The parting of the ways has been eached, and for the sake of party honsely and electoral integrity it is to be coped that the division will be compacte. A paramount issue like that for he pending coinage question demands a speedy settlement and a voter's convictions upon it have not been subordinated to the demands of party expediency. There can be no honorable compromise with or submission to the free silver faction.—Galveston News.

eaking for itself, the Courier cannot ar forget its duty to its constituency o advocate support of the Chicago ouncement. The declarations con-ed therein are abhorrent to Bemo-

pressed in the platform.-Syracuse Cou-

rier.

It is altogether probable that the Democrats who love Democracy and who decline to be counted among its betrayers will have a ticket in the near future that will satisfy their desires and aims. This would be the most desirable result, but, come what may, the Chronicle absolves itself from all responsibility for the utterances of the alleged Democratic convention just closed at Chicago, and pledges itself to aid in the defeat of its nominees. To participate in a campaign nominees. To participate in a campaign for such a ficket on such a platform would be to be untrue to every patriotic Democratic principle.—La Crosse (Wis.)

Chronicle.

A bright young man with a silvery, demagogic tongue is planted on the anti-Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and the excited victims of a singular and illogical crare vie with the sympathizers with Anarchy and Populism in the long acclaim to William J. Bryan, the eloquent and eccentric representative of the boiters of Nebraska. . . The platform and the candidate threaten a paralysis of business until the day of election; for a longer period if success could possibly attend; and they condemn the Democratic party to a fate that would be death to any other party, but the be death to any other party, but the Democratic party is undying.—Utica Ob-

Will Lose Hundreds of Thousands.

Savannah News: All Democrats will not approve the declarations in respect to coinage, bonds, the currency, income tax and railroads. These latter declarations are much more Populistic than Democratic. It looks very much as if they were put into the platform for the express purpose of currying favor with express purpose of currying favor with the Populists. In fact, if we are not mistaken, Senator Tillman said in his speech in the convention that the purpose of them is to influence the Populists to come into the lines of the Democracy and become a part of the Democratic party. He did not seem to take into party. He did not seem to take into consideration the fact that the adoption of Populistic declarations might not break up the Populist party, but would pretty certainly drive hundreds of thousands of Democrats out of the Democratic party.

Boss Champions of Disorder, Trenton (N. J.) American (Dem.): But, whatever may be the course of the politicians and the party leaders, there will be thousands of Democrats in New Jersey who—not in resentment of the contumely with which the state and its interests have been treated, but from personal and public motives—will refuse to give their approval to a convention and a candidate which have publicly and vaingloriously threatened the destruction of the nation's credit, the diminution of values, the retardment of busi-ness, the attack on property, and the tri-umph of disorder above the law and those called upon to administer it. And they will so refuse in the belief that all other party issues fade into insignificance in comparison with the issue as it has been formulated at Chicago.

Danger to Liberty. Galveston News: The fact is that the programme formulated at Chicago merey marks the skirmish line of a great and final battle for social revolution, industrial reconstruction, and constitutional subversion. Without consitutional safeguards there can be no assurance of either free government or individual liberty. An unchecked social Democracy means an uncaecked social Democracy means no law but the law of brute force, no rule and no order but the rule and order of irresponsible tyranny. Intelligent citizens grounded in wholesome appreciation of the constitutional essentials of a stable regulation who cherish the priceless interests of constitutional liberty and security, who feel that there can be no true progress without the conservation of these interests, will not fail to see in present emergenwhere their common danger lies. Realizing also that the problem of defense is their common concern, they can well understand that how they may best proceed to combat, defeat and disarm their common enemy is a question of momentary expediency to be decided in the light of current events and modifying circumstances,

South Dakota Views.

Sloux Falls Argus-Leader: The Democrats have declared for a policy which will inevitably establish the single silver standard; will, in our opinion, wreck the national credit and reputation; will, for many years, make commercial confidence impossible; will spread ruin over the land; will destroy all hopes of bimetallism in the generation; and will indefinitely postpone a revival of good times. Under these circumstances the Argus Leader can see its duty only in one channel. Believing, as this paper does, that the honor, safety and prosperity of the United States would be seriously jeop-ardized by the success of the Democratic party on its present platform, the Argus-Leader, with seven for the head of the party of t Leader, with sorrow for the broken associations, with regret at parting from a name it has revered and loved, but with a consciousness of unavoidable duty, withdraws from the grand old Democratic party, which has, in our judgment, left its time-honored principles in pursuit of strange gods, and will throw whatever influence it may possess on the side of the Nation's prosperity and honor.

To Attempt the Impossible.

Staunton (Va.) News: A law de claring' that wheat, regardless of the surplus on the markets or the demand for it, should sell the year round at \$1 per bushel, and that corn and oats, no matetr what their intrinsic value, should always sell at the same figure as wheat, would be just as sensible as a free coinage of silver law and would be just as easy to carry into effect. The gist of the whole matter is that to at-tempt to coin silver in unlimited quan-titles and to make it even in value at a given fixed ratio with gold is to attempt the impossible and to do what in the very nature of things cannot be done.

Looking to the New York Convention. Syracuse News: The Chicago platform is a wide departure from the platform adopted by the last Democratic state convention at Saratoga. It was so wide a departure that the New York delegation felt compelled to abstain from participation in the nomination of candidates on that platform. It remains for the coming Democratic state convention to formulate the policy of the New York Democracy. That convention, in nominating presidential electors, will point the way to Democrats which shall lead to the preservation of the party—the preservation of its unsulfied honor and integrity. The party which this year celebrates its 100th anniversary will not be permitted to go down to a dishonorable grave.

No Excuse for the Insult.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser: Thousands and thousands of Democrats in Alabama will learn with mingled emotions of anger and shame that a Democratic national convention declined to declare of Grover Cleveland the simple truth that his "honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity" deserved commendation at the hands of Democrats. The intense indignation which this action causes to over 60,000 sound money Democrats in Alabama is heightened when the voice of the Democracy of the state is recorded as in favor of this insult to their leader. The intensest heat and partisaliship in favor of free silver causot excuse it. A few more such blows will render inevitable the outbreak of

PRINCIPLES, NOT PARTY.

The German Democratic Press Bolt the Chicago Ticket.

Chicago Staats-Zeitung: The Democracy which declared itself last week in Thicago is a new and department of the last week in engo is a new and degenerated edition of the Democracy of 1861; in it reigns the old Bourbon spirit which never learns and never forgets. Who, therefore, de-sires that the United States should further develop their national organism; that the national government should be further strengthened in the interest of all; that national honor be kept undefiled; that the national credit be kept intact, turns away from a Democracy which has placed itself at the disposal of destructive forces and joins that party which was called in 1861 to save the Union, and which in this year again has the patriotic duty to purify the na-tional organism from the poison of the Populistic Democracy.

The issue is not one of party, but of the highest achievements of the nation, which can be kept secure only by the authority of the Federal government, by an honest currency and by an inassailable credit.

Iowa Tribune (Dem.), Davenport-The recklessness and fanaticism of the silver people at the Chicago convention, trampled all opposition under foot, has made a very bad impression even upon many of those who sympathize with the theory of the debasers of money. majority of our voters is not ready by any means to deliver the nation to such crazy demagogues as Bryan, Waite, Tillman and others.

Waechter und Anzeiger (Dem.), Cleveland-The currency plank, with its de-cisive declaration against the gold standard, which, with total disregard of the entire other world of culture and commerce, is declared to be an English institution and is stigmatized as such, while the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is demanded as an immediate measure of government, cannot fail to make an altogether revolutionary impres-sion. We should not be at all surprised if this news should cause in Europe a decline of American securities in all exchanges; anticipated this decline has long

Louisville Anzeiger (Dem.)-Nonsense, thou prevailest! From Grover Cleveland to William Jennings Bryan—this is a jump for which the real Democrat is not so easily ready. The Anzeiger prefers at any rate not to make it. After the edoption of the platform the Anzeiger had no need to pause a moment for the declaration that it would not support the candidate who would accept the nomination upon this platform. The nomination of Bryan makes this duty easier and more agreeable. Bland and Boies would have been fought by the Anzeiger on account of the cause which they represent. In Bryan we do not only fight the cause but the person. Only a convention which placed Tillman above Cleveland and Blackburn above Carlisle would perpetrate the bad joke to present the young hero of phrases from the West for the highest office in its gift.

Seebote (Dem.), Milwaukee: As the close of the century has brought forth the abominable "new woman," rides a bicycle, smokes, drinks, wears trousers and tears herself loose from all old customs, so there has arisen in Chicago, imbued with the same revolutionary spirit, a "new Democratic party," which stands everything time-honored on the head, denies the traditions of the old with a financial programme which is a mockery to all reason. The "new wom-an" and the "new party" are genuine fin de siecle experiences, and one would consider neither of them seriously if they were not so serious in their consequences. They are on the one hand the regrettable and undeniable excrescences of iberality of social views and on the other hand of the freedom of the political thought that the Constitution of the United States prevents nobody from making a fool of himself as often as he likes

Davenport Democrat (Dem): The time has arrived for the clean separation of the two irreconcilable wings of the Democratic party, to which the Demo-crat has called attention for two years. Those Democrats who remain true to the unalterable national principles, as they were proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson, James Ladison and the other "fathers of the republic," can have nothing in com-mon with the Populistic new Democrats who stole the banner and the name of the glorious old party to betray under its shelter the sublime principles and to throw the country into unspeakable mis-

EDITOR DANA'S ADVICE.

Democrats Should Vote for McKinley and Not Sacrifice Principle to Party.

New York Sun: The political reasons for not putting up an honest-money can-didate this year on a genuinely Demo-cratic platform are strong and obvious. nomination of another Democratic candidate would contribute to the per-sonal comfort of Democrats who are reluctant to vote for Mr. McKinley, but it would accomplish nothing else. And this method of voting for a principle only would surely imperil the result in many close state.

Better far to vote for principle in way that will count. Every Democratic vote cast for Wil-liam McKinley as the representative of honest money and the nation's honor and the preservation of democratic institu-tions against the wild horde now pre-paring to attack them, will do just twice as much service for the common cause as can be done by a Democratic vote for a third candidate standing no chance of

Let every Democrat who appreciates the magnitude of the present crisis keep this fact steadily in mind: His vote for McKinley and Hobart is worth double his vote for the best Democrat that the sane part of the party could put up as a protest against the inquity consummated at Chicago.

Is there any sincere Democrat who, understanding all that the election means

Is there any sincere Democrat who, understanding all that the election means for our beloved country, is willing to cut his vote in two this year; to deprive his ballot of one-half its efficiency?

It will be said that there are such Democrats. It will be said that there are Democrats who can persunde themselves under no circumstances to cast their votes for any Republican candidate for President. Perhaps that is so. Let them register their protest against Chicago by refusing to vote for presidential electors. Let them concentrate their partisan enthusiasm upon the state and local tickets. They will help in this way to defend the nation's honor and the continued existence of the institutions which the repudintors and the revolutionists are assailing. They will help, it is true, only half as much as if they voted for McKinley and Hobart, but they would help not one particle more than that by bestowing their votes upon a sound-money Democrat nominated for the sake of their personal comfort and political consistency.

On the other hand, there are hundreds

get, as they shouldered their guns and fell into line for the Upion, whether they had previously styled themselves Repub-licans or Democrats. These men, in the absence of a satisfactory Democratic can-didate or a sound platform will not conabsence of a satisfactory Democratic candidate on a sound platform, will not consent to surrender one-half of the potency of their suffrages for the sake of overrefined ideas of political consistency. They will want to put their votes where their votes will do the most good as against Populism, repudiation and national dishonor. They will fire their ballots straight at the common enemy, even though the ballots be labeled McKinley. It would be a piece of political folly amounting to crime to divert the attention of this class of Democrats from the main question, and to jeopardize the result of the election, by setting up inopportune claims to a partisan allegiance which, in an emergency like this, is nominal at the best.

Mass every honest American vote on one caudidate representing honest money, the nation's honor, and the intention of this people to preserve the gov-ernment and the institutions which their fathers handed down to them. Waste no ammunition when Populism is shricking its battle cry, and anarchy is lurking close behind in the rear with torch in close

McKinley's personality is nothing in this contest. His previous political affili-ations are nothing. Accident has decreed that he shall stand for the time for something a thousand times more precious than any party badge.

A VITAL ISSUE.

The Republican Party's Consistent Stand as Regards the Tariff.

From 1878 to 1892, the period of maximum national prosperity under Republican economic policies—which the first Cleveland administration, lacking control of Congress, was unable to disturb the foreign movement of our gold gave us practically no concern. It is illustrated in the appended table:

In the appended table:

1878. Imports \$ 4,125,760

1879. Imports 1,087,334

1880. Imports 77,119,371

1881. Imports 97,466,127

1882. Imports 1,789,174

1883. Imports 6,133,261

1884. Exports 18,250,640

1885. Imports 18,213,804

1886. Exports 22,208,842

1887. Imports 33,209,414

1888. Imports 23,558,083

1892. Exports
1892. Exports
2405.873
During nine of these fifteen years the trend of the gold movement was in our favor, and during only two of the remaining six years—that is to say, in 1889 and 1891—was the outward movement large enough to attract attention. In 1889 there were large importations under the tariff of 1883 for the purpose of antici-pating the increased duties of the Mc-Kinley bill, and this caused an outward flux of gold in payment. In 1891 the extraordinary outflow arose largely because of the Baring failure, which caught in its crash many foreign holders of American accurities, who being pipeled for can securities, who, being pinched for ready money, had to return some of those securities to this country fror redemption. These explanations are ample to account for the exceptional exports which characterized two of the years of the Harrison administration, when the revenues of the country were upon a highly protective basis. Adding imports together and com-paring results for the fifteen years in question we find that the aggregate imports of gold exceeded the aggregate exports to the amount of \$101,568,310. party, administers a kick to honesty and decency and comes before the people reduced from \$2,349,567,232.04 in 1879 to \$1,563,612,455.63 in 1892, a total reduc-

tion of \$785,954,776.41. Now let us turn to the years from 1893 to 1896, when "tariff reform" held the
 1893. Exports
 \$87,508,463

 1894. Exports
 4,528,942

 1895. Exports
 30,984,449

 1896* Exports
 74,511,252

*Eleven months ended May 31. Here we have a total loss of gold during the short era of Democratic "tariff reform" of \$197,531,106, or a net loss in four years of \$95,962,976 over the net gain accumulated during the preceding gain accumulated during the preceding fifteen years. During these same disastrous four years of Wilson-Gorman tariff reform, the national debt has been increased in principal \$260.454,330, and in interest yet to be paid almost \$250,000,000, or over \$500,000,000 in all. Had the voters of the United States not heed the false arguments of Demogracy in ed the false arguments of Democracy in 1892 the national debt, instead of being increased in principal and interest over half a billion dollars in the intervening four years, would, at the same rate of decrease which prevailed from 1879 to 1892, have been lowered to the extent of \$224,558,507.32, and instead of a loss of \$197,531,106 through gold exports we should, at the ratio of the preceding fifteen Republican years, have had a net gain through imports amounting in the four years to \$27,085,012. Recapitulating these losses, and not saying anything of the tremendous personal losses inflict-ed by the "tariff reform" experiment ed by the "tariff reform" experiment upon all classes of American citizens—for these in the aggregate are obviously incalculable—we find that the "change of 1892" from McKinley protection to Wilson-Gorman free trade has cost the government of the United States directly, in its finances, not less than \$949.174, 625,32, a conclusion reached as follows: Loss of gold through actual

Loss of gold through actual export \$197,531,106.00

Loss of gold through what would have been imported had the Republican ratio from 1878 to 1892 obtained from 1892 to 1892 obtained Loss through what would have been the reduction of debt had the Republican ra-tio of debt reduction which prevailed from 1879 to 1892 prevailed also from 1892 to

1896 224,558,507.82 This loss has nothing to do with the question whether a gold or a silver standard is the better. It is a direct fruit o' the Democracy's unwise agitation against protection; a palpable dem-onstration that the tariff is emphatically an issue in this campaign.—Scranton (Pa.) Tribune.

OPPOSE CHEAP MONEY.

The Building Associations Pass Resolu-tions on tae Money Question.

At the annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building Associa-tions held in Philadelphia, July 23, the following resolution on the money ques-tion was adopted: The United States League of Local The United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, in convention assembled, declares: 1. That it is the sense of this meeting that the interest of all shareholders of building and loan associations in the United States demands that the present standard of value upon which our monetary system has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1878 shall remain unchanged and inviolate. 2. That we believe that the interest of every class in the community, and especially those of the great wage-earning class, imperatively demands that the present standard of value whether coin or paper, shall be equal in value to every other. 3. That patriotism demands that the "dollar" bearing the loan mark of the United States shall be the equal of the dollar of the most advanced nations and entitled to full faith and credit all over the world; and to that end it must be maintained free from

BOLTING NEWSPAPERS.

Principle Above Party for Nearly 200 Democratic Editors. Up to date 199 Democratic newspapers have bolted. By locality the following showing is made:

New England. Connecticut—Hartford Times, Bridgeport armer, Meriden Journal, New Hritain legald, Hartford Telegram, New Haven legister, New Haven News, Waterbury merican, Windham County Beformer,

Refister, New Haven News, Waterbury
American, Windham County Reformer,
Litchdeld Inquirer.
Main—Lewiston Sun, Machias Union.
New Hampabire—Manchester Union.
Rhode Island—Providence Journal, Providence Telegram.
Vermont—Bennington Reformer, Brattle-boro Reformer.
Massachusetts—Boston Herald, Boston Globe, Boston Post, Fitchburg Mail, Holyoke Free Press, Lowell Times, North Adams Democrat, Milford Times, Springfield Republican, Lowell Star, Salem News, Pittsfield Journal, Gardner News.

Middle Staces,

New York—Harper's Weekly, New York
Handel's Zeitung, New York Sun, New
York Times, New York Herald, New York
World, New York Staats-Zeitung, New York
Post, New York Irish-American, Brooklyn
Citizen, Brooklyn Eagle, Buffalo Courier,
Buffalo Enquirgf. Utica Observer. Troy
Press, Albany Argus, Syracuse Herald,
Syracuse Courier, Yonkers Gazette, Buffalo
Demokrat, Rome Dally Sentinel, Hornellsville Times, Fishkill News, Cohoes Dispatch,
Penn Yan Democrat, Poughkeepsie Enterprise, Poughkeepsie News-Press, Rochesier
Post und Beobacheter. Corning Democrat,
Syracuse News, Ogden burg Advance, Fort
Plains Standard, Hinghamton Herald.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Times, Philadelphia German Democrat, Easton Express, Easton Argus,
Northampton Correspondent, Pottsville
Chronicle, Erie Herald, Wilkesbarre Waechter, Doylestown Democrat, Lock Haven
Democrat, Chambersburg Valley Spirit,
Connellsvilla Courier, McKeesport News,
Allentown Item, Philadelphia Neus Welt,
Williamsport Sun.
New Jersey—Jersey City News, Elizabeth
Herald, Trenton True American, Trenton
Times, Newark News, Newark Sunday Call,
Newark Deutsche Zeitung, Hoboken Observer, Harrison Record, Somerville Messenger, Somerset Democrat. Middle States,

The West.

Illinois — Chicago Chronicle, Chicago Staats-Zeltung, Chicago Abendpost, Peoria Demokrat, Peoria Herald, Mendota Repor-ter, Ottawa Free-Trader. Indiana — Lafayette Journal, Wabash Times, Indianapolis News, Seymour Demo-crat.

Iowa-Davenport Der Demokrat, Davennowa—Davenport Der Demokrat, Davenport Democrat, Sloux City Tribune, Burington Volksfreund, Des Moines Anzeiger,
Des Moines Reform, Davenport Tribune,
Waterloo Tribune, Dubuque Herald, Marshalltown Statesman, Sigourney Review.
Michigan—Detroit Free Press, Lansing
Journal, Detroit Abendpost, Detroit Volkablatt, Lake Linden Times.
Minnesota—St. Paul Globe,
Nebraska—Butte Gazette.

Nebraska—Butte Gazette.
Ohio—Dayton Times, Dayton Volks Zeitung, Columbus Dispatch, Zanesville German Post, Cincinnati Volksfreund, Cleveland Waechter and Anzeiger, Cincinnati South Dakots-Sloux Falls Argus-Leader,

South Dasta State Germania, Milwaukee Friedenker, Rhine-iander Herald, Eau Claire Leader, Sheboy-gan National Democrat (German), Prairie du Chien Courier.

The South.

Alabama-Mobile Register, Montgomery Advertiser, Birmingham News, Huntsville Delaware-Wilmington Every Evening. Wilmington State.

Florida-Key West Equator Democrat,
Jacksonville Citizen, Huntsville Tribune.
Georgia-Atlanta Journal, Savannah News
Macon Telegraph.
Kentucky-Louisville Coprier-Journal,
Louisville Post, Louisville Times, Louisville

Anzelger, Lexington Herald, Shelbyville Bentinel, Frankfort Call, Frankfort Capital, Russellville Herald (weekly), Mayfield Moni-tor (weekly), Shelbyville Sentinel (weekly), Owingsville Outlook (weekly), Mount Ver-non Eagle (weekly), Sheperdsville Pioneer

Louisiana—New Orleans States, New Or-leans Picayune, Louisiana Democrat. Maryland—Baltimore Sun, Baltimore News. News.
Mississippi—Jackson News, Vicksburg
Post, Canton Times, Greenville Times.
Missouri—Kansas City Star, St. Louis
Arbeiter des Westens, St. Louis Anzeiger,
St. Louis Anzeiger,
St. Louis Anzeiger,
News and

Tennessee—Chattanooga Times, Memphis Scimeter, Nashville Banner, Nashville Scimeter, Nashville

American.

Texas—Austin Statesman, Dallas News,
Galveston News, Galveston Tribune, San
Antonio Express, Dennison Gazette, Dennison Herald. nison Herald.
Virginia—Richmond Times, Richmond
State. Petersburg Index-Appeal, Alexandria Times, Staunton News.
West Virginia—Charleston News, Charles-

ton Patriot.

German papers—Chicago Staats-Zeitung,
Chicago Abendpost, Louisville Anzeiger,
St. Louis Arbeiter des Westens, New York
Staats-Zeitung, Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Waechter,
Davenport (Ia.) Demokrat, Milwaukee Seebote, Buffalo Demokrat, Rochester Post
und Beobachter, Watertown Weltburger,
Milwaukee Germania Milwaukee Freider, und Beobachter, Watertown Weltburger, Milwaukee Germania, Milwaukee Freidenker, St. Louis Anzeiger, St. Louis Amerika, Newark Deutsche Zeitung, Peoria Demokrat, Burlington Volksfreund, Des Moines Anezeiger, Detroit Abendpost, Zanesville German Post, Cincinnati Volksfreund, Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger, Cincinnati Volksblatt, New York Handels Zeitung, Philadelphia German Democrat, Easton (Pa.) Correspondent, Des Moines (Ia.) Reform, Detroit (Mich.) Volksblatt, Dayton (O.) Volksseitung, Sheboygan (Wis.) National Democrat, Watertown (Wis.) Weitbuerger.

 New England
 30

 Middle States
 62

 South
 57

papers DEBTOR AND CREDITOR CLASSES.

From a Pamphlet Entitled "The Silver Snake."

What has been said about the merits of the question in a philosophical sense is plain and seems sound, but may there not be other reasons why silver should be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1? What other reasons can there be? Well, such reasons as those given with

respect to the debtor class as against the ditor class. It is said that the country for the past

It is said that the country for the past twenty years has been gradually getting into the hands of what is called the creditor class, which is alleged to be a very small proportion of the population, while the great majority have fallen into the debtor class and into the absolute control of the others. Now it is alleged that these creditors, as a rule, are harsh and, practically owning the majority of the people and able to dietate to them, are "sucking" what is called the "life blood" out of the country.

Who are these terrible creditors who are doing this? Name a single class. "Well, the bankers and money lenders, for instance; the "money power," as it is called.

Then the country is gradually getting

Then the country is gradually getting into the hands of a class of which the bankers are the representatives, and these "vampires" are sucking the "life blood" out of the country, crushing the energy out of the people and enslaving them. That is the argument then, is it? Well, you are from Rockford, Ill. Let us take the situation right in Rockford. That city, as we understand it, is the second largest furniture manufacturing place in the world, being next to that of Grand Rapids. Now, if what is said about the terrible class of creditors be true, and if what is said about the nwful condition of the debtor class be true, the trouble must be as apparent in Rockford as in any other place in the country, and there the people who have created the wealth, the workers, are gradually be-

handle the wealth after it is created, the bankers, for instance. Now, what is the real cituation in Rockford? The number of bankers in that city is, citogether, thirteen, and the total amount of capital which these thirteen bankers have is \$375,000. The total amount of deposits in their banks is \$3,400,000. So that these thirteen bankers, with a total paying capacity of but \$375,000, are entrusted with \$3,400,000 of other peeple's money with whigh to do business in any manner they choose. Upon its face, it would seem that any number of men who have a total paying capacity of face, it would seem that any number of men who have a total paying capacity of but \$375,000 must be of great integrity, aprightness and reliability to be entrusted by the very people with whom they live and do business with whom they their paying capacity, or \$3,400,000. Who are the people who have entrusted this thirteen with so large a sum of money, so much in excess of their paying capacity? They number 9,500 in that city of a total population of 30,000. In this case, therefore, who are the debtors? They are undoubtedly the bankers. These thirteen men owe these 9,500 depositors \$3,400,000.

Now, if all that has been said about the rapacity of the creditor class be true,

Now, if all that has been said about the rapacity of the creditor class be true, think of the situation in which these de-positors have these poor bankers. If all that has been said about the poverty, the wretchedness and the enslaved con-dition of the debtor class be true, think of the miserable plight of these poor bankers. bankers.

bankers.

What is true in Rockford must be true of the whole country. The real debtors of the country are bankers, and the real creditors of the country are the depositors, and it is to the credit of the bankers of the United States, as it is to the credit of the bankers of Rockford, that although they could net 50 per cent. on the dollar if the coinage of free silver at 16 to 1 were made legal. of free silver at 16 to 1 were made legal, of free silver at 16 to 1 were made legal, by paying their depositors who have deposited gold at 32 to 1 with them in silver at but 16 to 1, none of the bankers of the City of Rockford, and but very few of the bankers in the United States, who would have so much to gain by the adoption of this free silver lunacy, have advocated this policy, which would enable them at one stroke to clear so much money.

to clear so much money.

This brief statement makes it plain that all the vilification which has been bestowed by Populist orators and newspapers upon the creditor class of the United States has been emitted because of totally false misapprehension as to who the creditors are, and it is but a sample of the profound ignorance underlying the whole free silver agitation that they have undertaken to describe as vampires, blood suckers, Shylocks, etc., the great producing classes of this country who are its real creditors and who own all the money deposited in the banks and upon which bankers do business and upon the borrowing of which most of the manufacturing and produc-tion of this country is carried on. So that the Populists of this country who have been claiming to be the friends of the people, have been denouncing them upon the supposition that the denuncia-tion has been describing the bankers; whereas, the real truth is, the bankers are the debtors and the depositors are the creditors.

According to that the Populists won't accomplish free silver? Well, there are in the United States 9,000,000 depositors in the savings institutions of the country, and they own deposits amounting to about \$5,000,000,000.

If all the people in the United States who can vote, should vote, the total vote cost in a retional election would be seen to be cast in a national election would be about 14,000,000; but the largest average hence, the total number of depositors in savings institutions in this country largely outnumbers any majority of votes which has ever been cast in a national election.

In the single state of New York there are 1,700,000 depositors in the savings banks of that state. They have on de-posit \$600,000,000. In the state of New York there are but about 1,200,000 voters; the number of depositors in the sav-ings banks of that state exceeds the number of voters in that state by 500,-000. These figures show the utter impossibility of any such movement as the free silver movement succeeding in this country, because its success would in-volve the conversion of more people than have ever voted on one side upon any question in this country, to the absolute belief that it would pay them to settle with the savings institutions in which their money lies, at 50 cents on the dol-lar for every 100 cents on the dollar they, have on deposit.

From a Manifesto by the Illinois Sound Money Democrats.

A national convention convened under the constituted authority of our party has just closed its sessions in the city of Chicago.

It entered upon its work by violating all precedents in the rejection of a dis-tinguished Democrat as its temporary presiding officer. It deprived a sovereign state of a voice

in its deliberations by unseating without cause or legal justification delegates elected with all the regularity known to party organization.

It refused to endorse the honesty and fidelity of the present Demogratic national administration. It adopted a platform which favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver by

this country alone at the ratio of 16 to 1, and thereby it repudiated a time-bonored Democratic principle which demands the strict maintenance of a sound and stable

rational currency.

Finally, to make it plainer that, although in name, it was not in fact a Democratic convention, it nominated for President-one who is not in his political convictions, and has not always been even in his professions, a Democrat.

Senator Palmer Out.

Springfield, Ill., July 11 .- Senator John M. Palmer has come out openly against the Chicago platform and nominees Bryan and Sewall. He said today that he personally knows of 500 Deineerats in this (Sangamon) county who will not support the ticket, and he thinks there are twice that number who will not He are twice that number who will not. He continued:

continued:

"No Democrat, so far as I have been informed, will support the Populist ticket nominated at Chicago. My own plan is that the Democrats of Illinois, in cooperation with Democrats of other states, call a convention and nominate candidates. I favor local tickets in all the congressional districts and in all the counties, in order to preserve the Democratic organization." cratic organization.

counties, in order to preserve the Democratic organization."

Having thus stated his views as to the course that ought to be pursued the senator was asked if he thought there was any danger to be expected from the silver movement. He replied:

"Not a particle. Mr. Bryan will receive the support of the senai-Populists, called Democrats, the real Populists who are soon to hold a convention in St. Louis, and those fellows out West who have no conscience in this thing, but who own the silver and want to sell it. We will whip them out of their boots. We ought to have fought them a year ago, and I wanted to do it, but the people seemed indisposed to move in the matter. We will fight them now, however, and give them enough of it.

"There is nothing in the platform but 16 to 1, and there is nothing in the naminee but mouth. He is a good talker, he is a fine talker, but when that is said it is all said. At the same time I think he is the right sort of a man for a convention of that character to nominate. He suits a gathering of that kind."

the term of one year, two for the term of two years, and two for the term of three

years from the first Tuesday of September of such year, and the term for which each trustee is elected shall be designated

on the ballot east for him. Annually

year when elected and until their succes-

sors are qualified and enter upon the du-

Sec. 3. Such annual election of school

trustees as above provided shall be held

at such place in said city as the board of

education shall designate. The polls

shall be opened at nine o'clock in the fore-

noon and shall continue opened without

intermission or adjournment until the

hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon, at

which time they shall be finally closed.

Said election shall be by ballot, and shall,

except as herein otherwise directed, he

conducted in all respects in the manner

provided by law for conducting the elec-

tion of officers in graded school districts.

Notices of the time and piace or holding

such election shall be given by the secre-

tary of the board, at least ten days be-

es in three of the most public places in

each ward of the city and by publishing

a copy thereof in one or more newspapers

published in the city, the same length of

The polls of this election will be opened

at 6:00 a. m. and remain open until 8:00

Republ can County Convention.

of the county of Delta, will be held at the

court house in the city of Escanaba, on

Tuesday, the 25th day of August 1896,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the

purpose of electing six delegates to at-

tend the congressional convention for

the twelfth congressional district, to be

torial convention for the 30th Senator-

for the Delta district yet to be called,

The basis of representation is one dele-

ward, 2; Sixth ward, 2; Seventh ward,

Chairman Republican County Com.

Congressional Convention.

A republican convention for the twelfth

congressional district of Michigan, is

for governor, November 6th, 1894, be-

ing one for each five hundred votes, or

fraction thereof of three hundred or

more. No county, however, being en-

Alger 2, Baraga 2, Chippewa 5, Delta

Iron 2, Keweenaw 2, Luce 2, Mackinaw

Campaign Songs.

Co., Logansport, Ind., a copy of their

McKinley Songster, containing twenty-

set to easy, attractive music, arranged

for male voices; but many of the songs

On account of the G. A. R. National

Encampment, which opens at St. Paul

September 1, 1896, the North-Western

Paul or Minneapolis and return at ex-

ceedingly low rates. For full particulars

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 expursion tickets

at very low rates will also be sold from

Omaha to Denver and the famous Hot

For tickets and full information apply

Half Rates to Milwaukee.

On account of National Convention Re-

publican League, August 26 and 27, the

North-Western Line will sell excursion

tickets to Milwaukee and return at one

fare for the round trip. For dates of

sale and full information apply to agents

Springs of South Dakota.

\$1.50 per dozen.

Western Railway.

We have received from the Home Music

titled to less than two delegates.

bereby called to meet at "The Armory."

tive in congress from said district.

F. D. MEAD.

GAD SMITH, Chairman.

A convention of the republican electors

WALTER DUFF, Sec'y.

time before the election.

fore said election, by posting such notic-

ties of their offices.

The following named teachers (besides those here resident) have attended the institute held here this week: Lillie Empson, Eunice Derry, Eds R. Nichols, Anabel Buchanan, Lydia Barstar, Barbara Dolan, Winnie Procunier, and Ethelwyn Empson, of Gladstone; Mattie Elliot, Lucy Elliot and Mabel Coffey, of Fayette; Anna Dickison and W. J. Hammond, of Wetmore; F. S. Hawley and Peter R. Legg, of Garden; Mrs. C. E. Hamilton, Blanche Kinsel and J. W. Kinsel, of Rapid River; Eva Morrison, of Crystal Falls.

E. H. Tiffany, of Ishpeming, is in the city, tuning pianos. He can be found at Mrs. Sutherland's home, corner Wells avenue and Wolcott street.

Max Glazer, of Rapid River, was in town Tuesday, on his way home from Chicago, where he bought new goods for his Bargain | brother, Dr. F. A. Banks,

Tom Hanna, of the Iron Mountain Press, and Jennie Jensen were married Tuesday. The Iron Port congratulates.

George Euglish was called to Green Bay Tuesday by the dangerous illness of his brother, Mark English.

O. R. Hardy is in the city assisting Prof. Putman at Teachers' Institute. Mrs. Hardy accompanies him,

Mrs. Joslyn, chief of the Degree of Honor, visited here, the guest of Mrs. Jo. Wickert, day this week.

Miss Mae Stevenson, who had visited here several weeks, returned to her home at Johet

Mrs, Todd and family, with Mrs. Musson and Miss Lily Musson, are camping at May-James Robertson and wife spent Sunday

last with John Barron, of Escanaba township. Louis Lafave and Margaret Russell were married, at Joseph's, Tuesday morning. Mrs. F. T. Randall entertained a few

friends on Tuesday evening. Mrs. John Power visited her son, Walter J. at Baraga this week.

Geo, T. Burns spept a portion of Tuerday at Marquette.

Henry Cole, of Rapid River, was in town on Tuesday. Master Fred Cram is visiting friends at

Florence. Postmaster Hartnett spent Sunday at Mar-

The reception by Bishop Williams, assisted by Madames Greene and Oliver, Monday evening was exceedingly pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Turner and Miss Braithwaite sang and refreshments were served. The bishop departed for his home Tuesday morning.

Bishop Williams administered the rite of Confirmation at St. Stephen's church last Sunday. The rector, Rev. F. F. W. Greene, gave a reception in his honor Monday evening.

Four Marquette wheelmen, Messrs. Miller, Russell, Peterson and Hoard, made the run from that city to this and return between Sunday morning and Monday noon.

Mr. and Mrs. Octave Ladue and Mrs. Sherbinow spent last Sunday with Ed. Sherbinow and wife at Brampton.

John Sipchen, formerly of this city but for some years a resident of Iron River, was in town last Saturday.

W. 1. Ryan and Jos. Maurier, Marinette newspaper men, accompanied the Foresters hither Monday.

W. D. Belanger, a Marinette printer, was with the Foresters Monday and called on The

G. W. DeLoughary, of Eustis, paid The Iron Port a welcome visit Tuesday morning. Mrs. J. M. Rooney returned last Sunday from a fortnight's visit at Chicago.

Sheldon Atkins made a trip to Kaukauna and Green Bay with the "colts". Miss. Oborn, of Neenah, returned to her home at the close of last week.

Messrs Linsley and West have been in Chicago a portion of the week. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Smith, of Gladstone,

were in town Tuesday. Dr. Todd went to Chicago, on business, at the close of last week.

J. F. Carey transacted business at Marquette on Tuesday. Mrs. Ed. Voght is visiting at Sturgeon Bay,

F. D. Mead returned from Chicago Tues-

Rev, H. W. Thompson was here on Thursday to conduct the services at the funeral of the late John Schmidt, Mr. S. having expressed a wish that he should do so.

Clayton Vorhis, P. Snyder and wife, Mrs. McDonough, W. Haines and wife, J. Bradley and Mrs. Early wheeled down from Gladstone

Madames G. M. and C. E. West and the children arrived on Wednesday from their long sojourn at St. Andrews Bay, Florida. Misses Clara Porterfield and Olive Raiche,

of Marinette, have been the guests of Miss Lizzie Stephenson this week.

Rev. Mr. Williams, of the M. E. church, with his family, have visited at Thompson Schoolcraft county, this week.

P. M. Peterson has been at Ironwood this week to organize a lodge of the Skandinavian benevolent society. Mrs. M. C. McLaughlin and danghters.

Nettie and Zillah, of Chicago, are guests of A. J. Hamacher, of Marquette, and George Conolly, of St. Paul, have visited here this a term of two years, and two trustees

John E. Smith visited here Wednesday. Mrs. Smith and daughter were here on Mon-

John Walsh, who has been seriously ill for some months, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Lew A Cates and daughter Edna vent to Appleton this morning to visit friends Geo. E. Merrill, of Rapid River, was in Escanaba Wednesday enroute to Chicago.

Basilio Lenzi and Jos. Lucardi, of Maple Ridge township, were in town Thursday. Frank Sullivan has gone to the Madison division to do "circular work" there.

John Asher and wife, of Chicago, have been John Christie's guests this week. John Gunderson came in from Barkville Tuesday to "hear the returns." Miss Mary Heslin has returned to her home

Menominee after a visit here. Geo, Gauthier is home again after a visit

month's duration in Canada, Mrs. O. E. Youngquist has this week vis ited her parents at Ishpeming.

Emil Croll, of Iron Mountain, was here for a day last Wednesday. Dr. H. W. Banks and wife are guests of his

J. P. Cleary was at Iron Mountain on bus iness, last Wednesday.

Supt. Kinsel, of the Rapid River schools, was in town this week. Nic. Walch transacted business at Glad-

stone on Wednesday. M. H. Moriarity, of Crystal Falls, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. L. Van Winkle, of Van's Harbor, visit ed here Wednesday.

Miss Jo Longley visited at Marinette for

Mrs. D. E. Glavin has gone to vtsit in New Terence O'Brien will be at home to day.

Mrs. Linsley and Mrs. Coffin, of Evanston, Ill., daughters of Mrs. S. H. Selden, are visting their mother in this city. The family electing nine delegates to attend a senaincluding Misses Gertrude and Marian and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Miller, are in camp at ial district, yet to be called. And also Swanzey this week.

A party consisting of Mrs. J. H. Hillyer, to attend a representative convention Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Bradbury, Mrs. Robt. Mc-Court, Mrs. A. J. Valentine and others, enjoyed a boat ride and picnic to Masonville on Wednesday.

Messrs. F. J. Merriam and Arthur Narraong, of Gladstone, were among those who attended the funeral of the late John Schmidt R. P. Mason brought down a number of

Masons and other Gladstone friends of the deceased to attend the funeral of the late Mr.

The marriage of the Rev. Grant Tyndall and Miss Katharine McGillis will take place next Thursday at the home of B. W. Brown. Chase Osborne is here and, says rumor, proposes to camp in Delta county until its congressional delegation is made,

Rob. Lyman and Melvin Taylor wheeled from here to Chicaga, 370 miles, in six days. arriving there last Tuesday

Mr. and Mrs. Kay, of Chicago, who had been guests of J. H. Hillyer, returned home

Miss Flora Miller, who had visited here a week, returned to her home in Marinette R. B. Finch and wife, of Sault Ste Marie, are visiting here, the guests of Geo. H. Cook

and wife. Henry Glaser has entered the lighthouse service as assistant at Poverty Island station. Geo. R. Thompson, wife and sons are visting David Oliver, Mrs. Thompson's father. Col. Hill has been confined to his room

for two weeks past but is now mending. A. Van Sickle, who formerly ran a photograph gallery here, visited us yesterday. Prof. Legg missed the Gook's school and

has been engaged to teach at Kipling. E. F. VanValkenburg and wife have returned from their visit at Grand Rapids.

Conductors McCourt and Murphy have been put upon passenger runs. Mrs. Adam Henry is again at the Tracy

hospital for treatment. Frank Horton is (or was) lying ill at the New Ludington.

Hon, S. M. Stephenson was here for a few hours vesterday. Grant Tyndall is visiting here this week.

The Epworth League of the M. E. church will give a lawn social at the home of Mss, Chas. E. Brotherton, on Tuesday evening. The spacious grounds will be illuminated with lanterns, and the City band will furnish music for the occasion. Ice cream, cake and lemonade will be served for refreshments.

The W. C. T. U. monthly prayer meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon, August 20 at the home of Mrs. Aug. Roland, on Charlotte street.

A. C. Stephenson, of Menominee, spent the day, Thursday, here and at Gladstone.

Mrs. S. R. Williams is visiting Rev. 'Viliams' brother's family at Manistique. Miss Ava Morrison, of Crystal Falls, risiting Mrs. Robt. McCourt.

Rev. Mr. Power, of Oshkosh, is in the city. and led the prayer meeting at the M. E church on Thursday evening. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Mc Rae, Thursday morning.

Notice of School Election. Board of Education, City of Escanaba, Mich., August 13, 1896 .- The regular annual election of School Trustees will be held at the second ward hose house, on Campbell street, on Tuesday, September, 1, 1896, for the election of two trustees for a term of one year, two trustees for for a term of three years from and after the first Tuesday in September, 1896, as provided in sections 2 and 3 of chapter

ganized, which are as follows: Sec. 2. The board of education of such public schools shall consist of six trustees who shall be qualified electors of the Miss Jean Ballard, of Appleton, enroute to school district, and the regular annual Chicago & North-Western R'y.

32, of the act under which the city is or-

election of school trustees shall be held on the first Tuesday in September of each year. At the first election held under this act two trustees shall be elected for

> General Pickups of the Week by Iron Port Reporters.

thereafter two trustees shall be elected for a term of three years from and after FEW CF THE MANY HAPPENINGS the first Tuesday of September of the

> Municipal Matters of Minor Importance Briefly Chronicled.-Upper Peniusula News Condensed for Easy Reading.

Considering that the fight of the socalled -tax-payers war mainly against Moran, and considering further that be received more votes than any other candidate on the u-p ticket (except Mr. Edouin, who was unopposed), Jimmy need not take his defeat to heart seriously nor the Mirror crow so loudly.

The many friends of Mrs. Foster, met on the grounds of the old Tilden house on Thursday afternoon, and surprised her most completely. A handsome present testifled to their appreciation of her faithful services in church work.

The electric storm of last evening was of brief duration but very violent. Four "transformers" were disabled and 150 incandescent lights were put out. There must have been other damage of which no report is received yet.

Mr. Mansir, an optician of acknowledged merit offers his services to the public through our columns. He may be seen at 614 Wells avenue or calls left at this office will receive attention at the home of the caller.

The Green Bay Advocate completed its fiftieth year this week. It is good for another half-century. Frank Tilton, its present editor, has been connected with held at the city of Ironwood on the 27th it, in one capacity or another, for forty day of August 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Also for the purpose of

The Munising railway company can't float its bonds because of the free silver agitation and in consequence the construction of the road has been stopped for the purpose of electing six delegates and several hundred employees discharg-The Calumet & Hecla company paid

and for the transaction of such \$25 a share during the year ending April other business as may properly come be- 30 and shows a surplus of six millions. Pretty good property, that. The crew of the schooner Emeline, gate for each 100 votes or moiety there-

which was capsized in Lake Michigan, of, cast at the last election for governor, near the Porte des Morts, reached Bai-1894, each township and ward being ley's harbor in their yawl. entitled to at least one delegate, as fol-The Lotus will give an excursion tomorrow evening, leaving the dock

promptly at seven o'clock. A silver Baldwin 1, Bark River 1, Bay de Noc 1, Escanaba 1, Fairbanks 1, Ford River | quarter pays for the trip. Now that it will not disturb a sick 2, Garden 1, Maple Ridge 1, Masonville 2, Nahma 1, Sac Bay 1, Wells 1. Esca- man, the Citizen's band will resume pracnaba city: First ward, 2; Second ward, | tice Monday evening and members are re-

2; Third ward, 3; Fourth ward, 3; Fifth quested to be on hand. A Leadville man is in the iron country after miners. He'd get pleuty only that 1. Gladstone city, First ward, 1; Secthere has been a strike there and union ond ward, 2; Third ward, 1; Fourth miners are shy. Capt. Van Dyke now uses the building

No. 806 Ludington street as a depot for the fruit he brings from beyond Lake Michigan. Mr. Bryan had talked himself hourse

before he reached New York and his doctor says "his voice is in a very bad conin the city of Ironwood, on Thursday, dition".

August 27th, 1896 at 10 o'clock, a. m., The mills at Manistique bave laid off to nominate a candidate for representatheir night crews, some 250 men. No demand for lumber and the yards full, of By-order of the congressional com-

Farmers say that with army worms, grasshoppers, potato bugs and hail storms, their crops turn out but light. The following is the apportionment of delegates to which the various counties Canadian bankers and business men now accept U. S. silver and silver certifiare entitled on the basis of the total vote

cates only at discount of ten per cent. The Marinette ball players were acquitted when they came to trial but they won't play any more Sunday games.

An ugly bull attacked John Lawrence and would have killed him but for prompt assistance. 6, Dickinson 4, Gogebic 6, Houghton 13, D. N. Robinson, who suffered a broken rib by a fall from his engine a week ago,

2. Marquette 12, Menominee 7, Ontonagon 3, Schoolcraft 3. Total number, 71. is all right again. Measles are prevalent at Iron Moun-Marquette, Mich., August 14th, 1896. tain but the cases are mild and an epi-

demic is not feared. Ikey Schram and Frank Walters are going into a "poultry farm" if rumor can be credited.

five rousing campaign songs for McKin-Dr. Todd's "Handbook of Presbyterley, protection and sound money. The ianism" will be published by F. Revel & words are stirring and humorous and Co., of Chicago. have points sharp as needles. They are

The Security bank, of Duluth, of which Jos. Sellwood is president, closed its doors Tuesday. may be sung by mixed voices with fine

There will be dancing at South Park effect. The price is 15 cents per copy, or for the benefit of the Ford River band this evening. The Chapin Co. has just found a lens of Extremely Low Rate to St, Paul and Minhigh grade ore but it can't sell what it

> had before. The fence around the baseball park was blown down by the recent wind

Line will sell excursion tickets to St. We have tried Kolavin and increased our strength. Sourwine & Hartnett sell call on agents of the Chicago & North-

Try that delicious soda water at The Hill Drug Store. It's the best in town. F. E. Stevens has opened a jewelry establishment at 604 Ludington street. Supt. McGowen and wife rejoice in the advent of a son, born Wednesday. "Jimmy" Moran is down but the Mir-

ror keeps on kicking him. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnes. on Wednesday, a boy. Sourwise & Hartnett get up the best

sodawater in town. Finch had a dozen or so 'phones burned out last Monday.

Pushing Osborn's Boom. Andy Chambers was pushing Osborn's boom Wednesday with cigars. They were good eigars, too, as the writer hereof For Particulars write found out by experiment.

JUST RECEIVED

Another lot of that well made and well fitting superior finished

Muslin Underwear

It does not pay to visitly your time sewing or making undergarments when you can buy well made goods at the astonishingly low prices we will offer on these goods during this week. Our former success with these goods has induced us to increase this department to about double its capacity and we now offer to show the largest as well as the best-assortment of Muslin Underwear north of Milwaukee.

Remember we are putting these goods on sale Monday to introduce the largest and best selected muslin underwear department north of Milwaukee.

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REWSPAPER LAWS.

ONE OLD MAID'S WAY.

BY WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE.

Now, things had turned out curiously. For the second time in her life, Miss Elizabeth declared, she "couldn't see her way clear."

"The musk roses and the moonlight," she told herself. "I mustn't forget the

As if she ever had forgotten or eler could forget, for one single moment, unless it should be the moment when ake would be lying in her coffin, the scent of the oldroses that night in a faraway June, when she stood within the shadow of the burdened branches and told him good-by. And how the moonlight looked on the pale blossoms, and upon the glistening white street outside, and upon his face as he said good-

Miss Elizabeth sighed and pinched a corner of the yellow envelope with her small, work-hardened hand. She forgot that her hands were hard, the scent of the musk roses was in her nostrils.

"He told me," she was repeating the words softly to the moonlight, "that he must have a wife who had money. He must; his business demanded it and his tastes, all his life had been one of luxury; he would be a torture to me without money. 'It is for your sake, Elizabeth' "-she was repeating his very too, would grow unhappy with nothing but love to live upon.'

It was just one month after her father died, and the estate was found to be insolvent; gone to pieces. He had been considered a very rich man, and she was his only child. She had not known an hour since that had not been a hand-to-hand fight with poverty. Yet, she told herself, it was not death that had robbed her, but Dives. Dives, who had entered her life in the form of Abigail Stone and her money.

She remembered how poor she felt that night when she walked back to the empty house without him. How poor, and how-alone! Not how lonelyhow alone. There is a difference between being lonely and being alone. One can bear the loneliness, because one knows that it will end. But the aloneness, ah! "no man has come back" to tell how that ends.

Then her cousin, with whose people she made a temporary home, had moved to California, and so, to some extent, out of her life, too.

He had begged her to go with him, but she had clung to the old altars whereon her idols had crumbled. She was a very weak old maid, you see, not to wish to leave. So weak that she staid right on there through the marriage, witnessed the ceremony, and saw the couple settle down into their home which Abigail's money had bought; and then, when Abigail's father had got him into the bank, and was fitting his own shoes to the feet of his son-in-law, and people had forgotten to talk about her disappointment in talking of Abigail's triumph, Miss Elizabeth gathered up the broken threads of her girlhood and began her life. Her life as she knew it must be always; she wasn't going to compromise with sorrow: not at all. She was as much an old maid the night her lover abandoned her for Abigail's money as she was 20 years after, when her own money came. Oh, yes, it came; she had it in her hand at the moment, in the yellow envelope Fifty thousand dollars, or its equivalent-a notice which told her that it was in the express office for her. And the same note begged her, as the writer had begged for years, that she would come west.

"I am all alone in the world now, Lizzie," the note said, "unless you come to me. John wished you to have a part of his money, and you must know, dear, that I wished it too. Your cousin oved you to the last, child. He told me that he had always loved you; my husband told me that on his deathhave a bit of his property to make you comfortable in old age. Gladly, gladly; for I love you scarcely less than he did, Lizzie. You knew I loved him, and you refused to give him a heartless body when another woman's heart was all his. God bless you, Lizzie, and send you to me, that we may spend the little remnant of life that is left us together. Write me when to meet you. And don't throw away your money on the unworthy; you always would, you know."

Miss Elizabeth had pressed her cousin's wife's letter to her lips, and had taken for the package. He stooped, and pickoff her glasses more than once to get the tears away, before she could finish the reading. Yes, she had given Clare her tinued, "and I will not do you another. happiness in refusing to marry her who had afterward married Clare. She had made him a good wife, was dry and hard; she felt her revenge yet he said he had always loved her; he stifting her. queer thing is love, Miss Elizabeth was the—" she could not speak the hard thinking—that is, real love; it never, word "failure."

never dies. She believed that, and that "Everything possess on earth," he is why she believed that he, Abigail's husband, had not forgotten. She knew that love could not die. That had been her revenge; he would not forget her. Though she did not tell herself so that night, nor, indeed, all those years; all she had told herself was: "I shall be even

with him yet." She closed and bolted the doors, and not her own. "You have all my sympooled mader the bed like old maids althy; I know what it costs to be poor." ways Jo, and began to brush out ner iv. snowflecked hair. She smiled as she brushed; she was thinking of her nge. She always knew it would me to her. He would have to meet her now. They might more in the same sircle now, who could tell? He wiuld not be obliged to cross the street now to

would hurt him, her poverty; she felt life's love."
that it hurtchim, and she had despised When the letter had been finished she the bank in the morning, to his bankher fifty thousand with him, until she her thoughts free rein. could look about for a lawyer and adjust herself to the change of her circumstances. But she would enjoy handing troth. But he still would have his wife that money over to the cashier; she smiled into the little withered face that peeped at her from the old-fashioned mirror over her old-fashioned bureau. She had been living in a very old-fash- into the kitchen and broil her own ioned world for 20 years, but she would brush up a little bit now. When one is

the procession takes. She went to bed at last, and to sleep, with the fifty thousand running through her brain like water through the mill race at the end of the town. She went out even love "to live on?" to sleep and woke up with the nightmare and screaming; she had dreamed there was a man under the bed.

sion, one cares very little the direction

"I really don't know whatever I shall do with it," she told herself the next in this way I shall wish Cousin John had left his money in California."

But she forgot her worry when once she had donned her old-fashioned gray tle fire-browned face behind an old berege veil of a bright-green hue. Her dress was gray, too, and rather short for words, poor little old maid!-"'You, the fashion; the trim, little old mailylooking feet tripped down the main street and into the handsome bank building at the corner of the public square, as clear of her skirts as a ship of its sails after a storm off the Florida reefs.

> Miss Elizabeth passed the teller's window and went around to the cashier's deak.

He looked up from a heap of papers that lay upon his desk, and saw the little gray figure of the old maid standing there, looking at him through the brass bars of the railing. There was a queer something about the little withered face that carried him back to the night in June when he had broken faith with her in the musk-rose summerhouse. She did not see the old youth in his face, however; there was a pallidness about it that extended to the very lips, as though with his teeth he had pinched the lifeblood out of them. He rose, half clinging to the desk to steady himself. A clerk passing at the moment wondered what the old maid had said that came out, leaving the door slightly ajar. the opening in the rail waiting for her to speak.

she began, and stopped. "Are you bank would close; that her poor day was

"No," said he, "I am not sick, only tired; very, very tired. I did not sleep last night. What is it you want, Elizabeth?"

She blushed, ashamed that she had planned such a meanly contemptible

"My cousin, cut in California, died some months ago, and left me a little money. I have it to-day by the express, and would like to leave it until I arrange my plans. I am going west to make my home with his wife."

She handed the express package through the window-bonds, certificates, stocks, all. He did not touch ti; only looked at her in a wondering way. and said:

"How much is it, Elizabeth? How much did your cousin leave you?"

"In all, he left me fifty thousand dollarr," she replied, in a low, uneven voice. "Come with me a moment," he said, when the first surprise was over; "come

He threw open the door of his private office, and held it wide for her to enter, closing it behind them again.

Then he placed the package on the desk between them, and stood off, with his arms folded upon his breast, and looked upon her in silence. The little old figure in rusty gray, the silvered hair, the small, ridiculous-looking shoes, bed. And he asked that you might the gloves with their darned fingers, the green veil, the faded face with the timemarks about the eyes that had once been girlish blue. Circumstances, circumstances, how it rusts out life for us, dragging the wheels down into the creases itself has made. The circumstances that had put him into the cashier's shoes had put her into the darned fingers.

> "Elizabeth," said he, looking down at her, "you must not put your money into this bank. To-morrow it will be closed, suspended!" She gave a queer little cry and voluntarily put out her hand ing it up from the desk, handed it to her. "I did you a wrong once," he con-This bank will not open to-morrow."

She must say something; her throat

"Will you-lose? Will you suffer by

"Everything 1 possess on earth," he

replied, with slow distinctness. She gathered her wealth in her hands nore closely and looked toward the door. What was it that turned her to stone? She had pitied him in his prosperity; in his shame was she rejoic-

"It is quits sad," she said, in a voice not her own. "You have all my sympa-

She bowed, and he held the door again while she passed out. He felt the pres ence of her long after she had gone: it was us though she had turned her heel upon him just once, in that short, mean-ing sentence: "I know what it costs to

seco from seeing that her dress was her cousin's wife that she would not

extended him when they did "meet by place" was what she wrote. Had she circle now, who could tell? He would honestly questioned her own heart it circle now, who could tell? He would be compelled to show that he saw the would have said: "I'll wait and see the darned ends of the gloves' fingers. It end; the end of revenge; the end of

him at times for it. But now-well, placed it on the bureau, where she that was all changed; she would go to would be sure to remember it the next time she went out. Then she seated he had long ago stepped into the old herself by the window, and, screened by cashier's shoes-and she would deposit the vines and the gathering dusk, gave

So he was about to fail; to lose the money for which he had sold out his -what would she think of the change? Would she still keep her carriage, she wondered, and still carry her head in that high way? Would she be obliged to go steak, as she did? Oh, it would be hard on her, and hard on him! What was it not able to keep in line with the proces- he had said that night in the rose arbor?

"Life would be a torture with nothing but love to live on." And now there was not so much as the love. What would it be to him? What would it mean, the old riddle called life, with-

Suddenly Miss Elizabeth dropped her little brown hand upon her lap and gasped: might it not mean disgrace, too? She had not thought of that when she had flung her one liftle taunt after morning, when eating her selitary him. How contemptible that was! how breakfast. "If it is to disturb my rest mean! He might be in danger! might have—to--go--to--prison! The soul of the woman woke then. That must never be-never! He would die there if he ever got there. If there was a way bonnet, had draped her lace mantilla not to go he would find it-she knew about her shoulders and hidden her lit- him well enough to know that. He in prison! He who had held her in his arms once; kissed her lips; loved her! It must never be. He was hers again, for one wild moment; hers, if not to have, at all events to save. It was eight o'clock; she heard the town clock strike as she pulled the tottering old shutters together, and reached for the tattered mantilla, lying in the top bureau drawer.

> She stopped, breathless, afraid of her own shadow, at the door of the cashier's house. The white stone of the steps had a weird look in the moonlight; and from a vine trained against the wall came the odor of musk roses. Then she remembered that it was June.

> The servant who answered her ring stared; it was the first time in her life that her foot had crossed his threshold. The softness of the carpet about the little old-fashioned feet reminded her of the old days when she had been her father's "only child."

"I want to see the master of the house," she said, and waited in the hall while the man went to see if the master was at home. While she waited a door opened at her right and a negro woman had upset him so. The cashier stood at Before she could retreat beyond reach of the voice she heard the sound of sobbing, as of some one in deep distress, "I came to make a little-deposit," He had told her, then; she knew that the

The sobs were hysterical, followed by reproaches, upbraidings such as the lonely little old maid had never dreamed could fall from wifely lips.

Then a man came out of the room, with his head bowed upon his breast, and passed her, so close that the gray skirts touched his shoe, but he did not see her. She saw his face a moment; it was ashy white, and his hand was thrust into the pocket at his hip.

He entered the door at the left, closing it securely behind him. A moment, and she was at it, the glistening brass knob in her hand. But the door refused to open; it was fast, locked upon the other side.

She put her lips to the keyhole and called his name.

"Who is there?" a startled voice demanded from the other side. He had fancied that it was the ghost of an old wrong that had called to him from out his despair.

"It is I, Oscar-only I-Elizabeth, Let me in, won't you?" The door opened, and showed her the

white, determined face of the suicide that was about to be. "Have you come to gloat?" he asked. 'If you have, I tell you, Elizabeth For-

rester, that you have your revenge. I am as poor as you to-night-as poor as you were that night when I broke faith with you for an old man's money. You are revenged; do you hear? Now will you go, and let me die in peace?" Slowly the tears gathered in the faded blue eyes; the little, old-fashioned feet

took a step nearer; the fire-browned hand was laid a moment upon the bowed head of the man who had once refused it. Softly it stroked the silver strands, as gentle as when it rested in the hand of the lover that had once been.

"Did you think I would leave you in your trouble? Did you think I did not care?-that I would not give up life itself to save you? Did you? Will it save you, Oscar-the money my cousin left me? I have it here now; I brought it for you."

She started back when he lifted his head to look at her.

"Save myself with your money, Elizabeth?

"Yes, I know," she replied-"I know how you feel; but I do not feel as you do. I have learned to be poor, long ago. I shall not miss it. You must save yourself, and with this money. I lend it to you, then; do you hear? You may pay it back—when the tide turns. See,?"
She knew that the tide would never turn: It was too late for full tides in his

life, though he did not believe it. "I will pay it back to you some day, so help me God!"

He lifted his mand; she understood tnat it was an oath. When the uplifted hand dropped at his side she was gone. When she reached her room she opened the letter lying upon the bureau

to add a postscript. "I have reconsidered," the postscript ran. "I will start in three days for California. I have changed my mind, you see; that is an old maid's way."—LesAN UNCONSCIOUS MARTYR.

scrillee of a Gallant Lover in Passing Through Several Tunnels.

The train was already on the move as they emerged breathless from the rapid descent of the steep staircase on to the Gower street platform, and there was only time to jump hastily into the first carriage that presented itself. Being very young and also very much in loveindeed, they were to be married within a week-they would naturally, had there been time to choose, have tried to find an empty carriage for their jour-ney to Earl's court, where they had decided to spend the evening. "Jack's" eyes said as clearly as words: "That fellow in the opposite corner is an infernal nuisance," and equally clearly May's look could be translated: "Yes, I do hope he'll get out at the next station."

But Portland road came, and "the fellow in the opposite corner," who, to do him justice, was a decidedly goodlooking man, still maintained his seat. "Shall we get out and look for an empty carriage?" whispered May. "I am afraid it wouldn't be very much good," returned "Jack." "There seems to be an awful lot of people about to-night, and we might get out of the frying pan into the fire." May, glancing through the window at the rowded platform, was bound to agree with him. "After all," she reflected, "that horrid man is sure to get out soon."

Baker street, however, passed, and the "horrid man" still retained his seat. May was conscious that he kept looking at her rather curiously. She was glad that the light in the carriage was so dim; it seemed to her, somehow, that it was dimmer than usual. She felt that she was blushing under his glances, why she did not exactly know, but was consoled by the thought that in the bad light the blushes would pass unnoticed.

Between Edgeware road and Praed street the light got obviously worse. The eyes of the three occupants of the carriage were by a common instinct raised toward it. "I think it is going out," whispered Jack.

He was right. As they left Praed street the gas suddenly went out entirely. "Shall we get into another carriage?" said Jack, who had put his head out of the window and ascertained that the defect in the gas supply, whatever it was, was confined solely to their compartment.

May darted a mischievous little look at him. "Oh, no," she said; "it doesn't matter," and the next moment the train had plunged into darknsss again.

When they emerged into the light of the next station May's cheeks were slightly flushed-her breath seemed to be coming rather quickly.

"I am sure," protested Jack, "you are fraid, and the distance between this and the next station is even longer. We had really better change carriages."

He did not quite catch her answer, but it sounded something like "ridiculous," and before he had time to repeat his question they were in darkness long distance to the next station. Whenthe train emerged into the light May's cheeks were more flushed than ever. her hair seemed to have lost something of its usual careful arrangement.

"I believe," whispered Jack, "the distance between this and the next station is further than that between any two on the line. Let us jump into the next carriage before it is too late. It is all very well for you to protest that the dark doesn't frighten you, but I am sure it does."

"Nonsense!" was the answering whisper, and again the train plunged into the tunnel, which this time seemed almost interminable.

When at last they did come out into the comparative brilliancy of the station lights May's cheeks were glowing a rosy red; her hat had tilted slightly to one side, her whole appearance showed the excitement under which she had obviously been laboring.

"I told you so," said Jack, as they got out at Gloucester road and looked about for an Earl's court train; "your nerves were not equal to it. However, there is no more underground now; it is an open-air run to Earl's court."

Arrived there, May and Jack got out and walked slowly up the steps. En route he remarked on the state of her hair and hat.

"But it was not my fault, Jack," protested the girl; "why couldn't you wait? I'll never let you do such a thing again."

"Do what?" said Jack, astonished. "Why, kiss me, of course, and with another man in the carriage, too. I was in terror all the time."

"But I never kissed you at all," protested her lover. "Good gracious! Then it was that wretch opposite. I knew he was a horrid-" She broke off abruptly. "After all, Jack," she said, with an air of res-

ignation, "it doesn't matter, for I

thought of you, and you only, all the

time!"-Pick-Me-Up. The Lovable Woman.

Very lovely and lovable is the woman who has cultivated a disposition angelic enough to see the good and not the evil side of human mature, who can be severe with her own fallings, and excuse the faults of others. We are told that she is a dull, uninteresting creature, and if we take the trouble to look into the matter we find that she does not laugh at her neighbor's pet weakness; site does not enjoy hitting out right and left at the world at large, and is always ready with n plea for unseen and unsuspected reasons, which, if they could be revealed, would go a long way towards modifying barsh judgment. Our lovable woman may not be witty, she may be a little prosy; but she it is to whom we go when in trouble for sympathy, and confide with a feeling that our secret will not be torn to shreds as soon as our back is turned.-Detroit Free

Ashes of coal from the mines of the Transvani coal trust and other companies in South Africa have been & vzed recently and found to contain me pennyweights of gold to the ton.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The United Kingdom of Great Britsin and Ireland, according to the latest statistics, had \$540,000,000 of gold and \$112,000,000 of ailver in circulation.

-The discoveries of gold in Australia have made that the favorite curculating medium of the great southern confinent, there being \$105,000,000 in gold and \$7,000,000 in silver.

-Western Australia's supply of jarrah and karri, the hard woods used for street pavements, is practically inexhaustible. The jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata) covers 14,000 square miles of the country and the karri (e. diversicolor) 2,000 square miles more.

-Gulleries are becoming fashionable in England, large tracts of land in suitable spots being abandoned to the birds, on which they may build their nests. If it is true that gulls' eggs can by coloring and chemicals be palmed off on the public for plovers' eggs, it is pos-sible that the birds may be protected for commercial reasons as well.

-Looking-glasses were used by Anglo Saxon women, slung to their girdles, and in the time of Elizabeth and James I. They formed the center of many fans at that period and later. Before glass was invented horn was used and metal. The Phoenicians had the credit of first making glass; as far back as 1279 a Franciscan monk describes mirrors.

-Owing to the increase of cholera in Egypt the prefecture of Stamboul has ordered that all the khans, inns and other establishments in which pilgrims returning from the holy places of Islam are temporarily lodged be disinfected and kept in a proper state of cleanliness. Moreover, arrangements have been made to prevent overcrowding in these places.

-There is a black cat at present in the sedate seclusion of the Hampton court cloisters, London, which has spontaneously "sworn off" from all kinds of flesh food. Its favorite diet is uncooked scarlet runner beans, which it eats as an Italian eats macaroni. Cucumbers it likes, and carrots which are boiled, but fruit it will not touch. The Hampton court cat seems to stand alone in a partiality for food which none of its race could hitherto be induced to look at.

WEDDING AMONG THE KAFFIRS.

Some of the Customs of Civilization Are Observed in South Africa.

Having brought our camp life on the shores of the Indian ocean to a close and vacation being nearly spent, we are back to the Malan mission at Idutywa, Transkei, and are just upon the point of leaving upon our journey in return. Notwithstanding the lovely times I have enjoyed I am anticipating getting back to Wellington once more. On one Sunday we had English services and only a few were present.

I met the magistrate and his family and was invited over to play tennis. On Monday four of us rode an hour on horseback over to Willowvale an there we met Dr. Macafee, Mr. Gladwin and Mr. Russell and played four sets of tennis, or a total of 37 games. I was on the winning side. We had a most excellent time. It was a beautiful court and there were Kuffir boys to pick up our balls. At the close refreshments were served.

The following day we had quite ar experience-our first invitation and acceptance to a Kaffir wedding. Mr. Lundie, our host, was the celebrant. It was two hours' ride to the place where the Muscles, steady herves, good appetite, interesting ceremony was to take place. Our horses were saddled and Miss Fletcher and myself rode by the side of Mr. Lundie. We cantered and galloped along the road, the wind giving us a fine breeze. When we got to Ciho we went down to the river and saw wonderful rocks and the scenery was delightful. We went to the church. It was crowded with people, sitting on the steps, in all sorts of colors and garments. -

The bride marched in alone. She had orange blossoms in her woolly hair, and she wore a white lace veil. She wore white silk gloves and a white silk dress, and had a parasol to match. She came stamping up the sisle with squeaky, thick-soled shoes, while the bridegroom sat on a bench with three men attendants, and four bridesmaides, all with orange blossoms. They made room for the bride, and then she and the bridegroom sat looking on as though they were attending their funeral. It is a Kaffir custom to look very sad, although, as one of the servants said: "They are happy inside."

Well, they sat there, looking as miserable as possible, while Mr. Lundie was making out the certificates. Then he had them stand up and read the service in Kaffir. When the groom and bride were told to join hands we were treated to quite a scene. It was the bridegroom's first experience in matrimony. I should think, for he couldn't get it through his head what was to be done. -Worcester Telegram.

Remarkable Sheep.

"One of the most ludicrous sights I ever saw was in New Zealand a few months ago," said a commercial man "Imagine a band containing hundreds of green sheep all feeding off each other's backs and getting fat. Of course I inquired about it and got an explanation of the startling phenomenon The sheep had been turned into a stubble field from which a crop of wheat had just been taken, and the first thing they tackled was the straw stacks. They ate right into them and what grain was left in the straw tumbled down into their wool. Then warm rains come and the wheat sprouted and grew just as it does out of the wet gunn sack you see spread over beer kegs in this country to keep them cool. But portable postures were new to me."-San Francisco Post.

A Girl's Vell. "Why does that Blodgett girl wear

such a thick veil?" "She thinks it increases her beauty."
"Then why doesn't she get behind a screen door?"-Cleveland Plain Dealer. THE GREAT NURSERIES.

Louisians. Mo., Rockport, Ills.—Visited by Gov. Colman, Ex-See'y Agri. and the Hort. Ed., Judge Miller.

"Oh, how insignificant all my fifty years of nursery business seems, all combined, when compared with this stupendous establishment, where they count by millions," said Judge Miller, that veteran horticulturist, as he, in company with the writer, were being driven to the various departments of this vast nursery.

In an experience of over forty years was do not remember to have passed through an establishment where so large a number of hands were employed whose duties were so thoroughly systemized, and where business capacity of a higher order was manifested.

fested.

It is not in the soil of every farm that one finds qualities essential to the growth of the different kinds of Nursery stock, hence it has devolved upon these gentlemen, who were born to the Nursery tusiness, to select from among the hills and valleys of the two Pikes such portions as are adapted to their purposes. But in this very fact of selection of sell, we see their exceeding care for the future success of their stock.

Missouri and Illinois have no more worthy institutions than the Stark Nurseries, and surely no better or more representative

surely no better or more representative men than the proprietors. The business is growing on their hands as it deserves to

They have a system of 40,000 acres of com-

growing regions.

The canvassing force is being increased, 5,000 fine outfits ready. Stark Nurseries always have room for more active workers because they have millions of Stark trees to sell.—Colman's Rural World.

IN A DEPARTMENT STORE .- "I want something nice in oil for a dining-room." "Yes, madam. A landscape or a box of sardines!"

By Steamer, Train or Boat?

Which of these have you selected as a means of travel? No matter. Whichever ft is, recollect that for sea-sickness, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, engendered by rough locomotion and bad food or water, and for malarial troubles, Hostetter's Btomach Bitters is the most useful specific you can take with you. It is invaluable also for rheumstism, kidney complaints and pervous trouble.

FAIR INDICATION.—"Does Miss Gushington's father look with favor on your suit?" "I think so; he always lets me pay for the drinks."—Detroit Free Press.

Half Rates to Omaha

Via The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y), August 15, 16 and 17, 1896—one fare for the round trip. On August 24 excursion tickets at very low rates will also be sold from Omaha to Denver and the famous Hot Springs of South Dakota. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. KNISKERN, G.P. & T.A., Chicago, Ill.

VERY low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address James Bartan Control Park St. Long Mo. KER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

"Wnat is the complexion of the Jersey coast" asked the English geologist of Prof. Rox, of New York. "Sandy," said Prof. Rox.—Harper's Bazar. Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle

treatise. Dr. KLINE, 933 Arch st. Phila ,Pa. "THERE is a report that Buzbee has a large floating debt," announced the cashier to the teller. "Yes, sir, an \$80,000 steam yacht." -Detroit Free Press.

Piso's Cuns cured me of a Throat and Capy, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894

"Wny does Miss Antique look in the glass so much?" 'She is afraid of becom-ing vain."—Detroit Free Press.

Hall's Catarrh Cure It taken internally. Price 75c.

Strong Hoods

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills Waterproof

your skirt edges with VELVETEEN BINDING

It keeps them dry and whole and it never fades.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dresensking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, giving valuable points, mailed for 25c. 5. H. & M. Co., P. O. Bex 699, N. Y. City.

EDUCATIONAL.

1841 ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, 1890 FORDHAM, N. Y. CITY. JESUIT FATHERS.

UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and PRE PARATORY COURSES. MILITARY DRILL by a U. S A. Officer, FRENCH, ORIMAN, LIBRARY, READING ROOMS and GYMNASIA. Five separate buildings R. H. Trains at Gate. For information, address "THE PRESIDENT."

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGER

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY. MUSIC ELOCUTION,
UNEQUALED ADVANTAGES.
AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO.
LET Send for Catchago.
ARTUR EATER, Director.

JACK BEAN'S NEW FORTUNE.

Day Laborer on Long Island Suddenly Receives \$125,000.

Now That Dame Fortune Has Given Him Thousands, He Repents His lilit-eracy and Longs to Get Back to His Work.

[QOPYRIGHT, 1896.]

"It's a signed article ye wants, telling how it feels to find yourself suddenly rich," said old Jack Benn to the writer. "Well, it's divil a bit of signing I can do, although I like to be that obliging, for to write my name is somejust as I tell you?"

Old Jack Benn, section hand on the his home in Hicksville, Long Island, talked it.

Old Jack was seemingly dazed, and no "When a man," he said, "has been

in the knowledge that they are going to get them. When the writer visited the family he found them all sitting around a late breakfast table. In a minute -kindhearted Mrs. Benn had another plate thing I never knew how, but what's on the table and insisted that the visthe matter with you putting it down itor, stranger though he was, should join them, while old Jack told what he intended to do with his money. A Long Island railway, threw down his request that he should write a detailed tools at the close of a summer's day re- account of how he intended to spend it cently, and with a fervent "Thank God, was met with a refusal, the old man say-I'm through with them," started for ing he couldn't write it. However, he

materialized, but the boys are satisfied

"LAWYERS IN FINE CLOTHES VISITED HIM ON THE ROAD."

been left a fortune of \$125,000. He. but I have spent many pleasant hours could not realize all that that sum of here, and I hate to leave it." money meant. He, the hard-toiling railroad laborer, was stunned by this announcement, and he puzzled over the want a better house. I don't blame 'em. sum, \$125,000, much in the same This box ain't much of a place. It's way that he had tried to figure out the bitter cold in winter and too hot in sumappearance of Heaven when he was a mer. Yes, I am thinking of building a

Four years he had worked on the road at a dollar a day, and he could not tel! just what the change in his prospecta meant. He began to realize it though as he plodded home. Men and women he did not like the change.

Then there were men, his social superiors, whom he had always recognized as such, who stopped him, greeting him effusively, shaking his hand, asking his opinion on politics, and in various ways betraying an interest in his welfare, and deep down in his heart he blamed himself for ever having thought them cold or haughty, or supercilious. How could he ever have so called these friendly people, whom he now understood for the first time had been his warm friends even all the time he had been working for a dollar a day on the road.

All these meetings and greetings had detained him later than usual, so that



"I WISH I HAD NEVER BEEN LEFT A CENT."

when he reached home, the most unpretentious frame house-just a box of a house-in that village of frame houses, he found his good wife anxiously waiting at the door, with their cluster of four children about her.

"Oh, John, dear, dear John, you won't have to kill yourself working any more," she cried, passionately, and threw her arms around his neck, sobbing. The excitement of the day had been too much for Old Jack Benn and he wept also, as he pressed her to his jolt at a crossing. "you might stop a breast and the children wept in sympa-

thy.
The \$125,000 had brought the assurance to Mrs. Benn that her man would ly thing to do!"-Chicago Tribune. not have to toil in heat and cold, wet or, dry any more, and she was satisfied. When the happy little family sat down to their meal that evening they all ex-pressed the desire of their hearts. Mi-chael, the eldest, 23 years old, who is working as an hostler in the roundhouse of the L. I, R. R. at Oyster Bay, said that now he would like to study the business of civil engineer. His father said he could. Mary, aged 19, had only one desire. She wanted to learn stenog-caphy and typewriting so that she could caphy and typewriting so that she could the progressive euchre clubs have shut turn her own living, while the two down."—Chicago Record.

wonder, for shortly after noon that day | working for a dollar a day for the best lawyers in fine clothes had visited | part of his life he cannot conceive the him on the road and had called him Mr. possibilities of an income of \$500 a Benn, and while he was wondering what month, such as I have now. If the all this friendliness meant from such money was thrown in a heap there on fine folks they had told him that the the floor it would frighten me more will of his uncle, Bernard Earle, had than it would please me. Now, I only been opened that day, and that he had pay five dollars a month for this house,

> "But you will?" "Yes. The old woman and the kids fine house here in Hicksville, and will

> > "How do you propose to spend your money?" he was asked.

spend the rest of my days here.'

"I am not going to use it all. My uncle left it safely invested in houses whom he had known for years ap- and real estate; and, while I could draw proached him with a diffidence he had it and invest it in something else, I never noticed before, and saluted him don't propose to do so. I'll leave it as as "Mr. Benn." It had always been it is. I have no head for business, so "Jack" or "Old Man," and truth to tell | I'll never disturb a cent of it, but leave it till the boys is grown up, and then they will know how to use it."

"You mean to give them a college education, then?"

"That I do. The best in the land. It's what I have often missed."

"But you will not work again?" "Now, there. That's the very thing hat's puzzling me. Mebbe you would advise me. The old woman and the children don't want me to, but 'tis as true as you're sitting there, sir, I would feel more to home with myself if I was out on the road there again."

"'Deed you wouldn't," interjected Mrs. Benn. You'll stay home now." "I suppose I'll have to, with you and the young ones all against me," he retorted, with a comical smile.

"How do you spend your time now?" he was asked.

"Moping around. I get up as early as ever. I don't eat as much as I used to, and I don't sleep as well. Sometimes, upon me soul, if it wasn't for them"indicating the loving group around him cent," he concluded.

Benn is 53 years old. He was born one." n Wodentown, County Loud, Ireland,

where his rich uncle was also born. Earle preceded him to America and settled in Hicksville, where by shrewd investments be amassed a fortune of nearly a million dollars. He was a ago, he left his vast fortune equally left a large amount to various Catholic

Anything for a Change. "I want a pound of butter," said Mr.

Spudds to the grocer. "Yes, sir; the real or the imitation?" "Which kind was it you gave me

day before yesterday?"

"That was the genuine." "Then I'll take the imitation this

time."-N. Y. World. Deserved Rebuke.

"It seems to me," shouted Uncle Allen Sparks to the fleeing bloomer girl, whose bicycle had given him a severe second or at least look around to see whether you've knocked anybody down or not! That would be the gentleman-

"William," she said, "will you do something that is for your own good?"

"What is it?"

"I want you to give up smoking. You are simply ruining your health and my lace curtains."—Washington Star.

The Season of Peace. "I like summer; my wife is always so gentle and amiable in hot weather." entle and amiable in hot weather." method of riding. The position does "So is mine; it must be because all away with the backache that many

and John, aged eight, were pieased with the knowledge that hereafter they could have all they wanted to cat, even pie with every meal; and their heaven was An Old Man Who Can Ride Over | Seventy Miles in a Day.

complete when their father said they could each have a bicycle. The knowl-Trying Century Runs at Sixty-Four Years edge that the money was theirs reached Old-This Aged Cycler Describes His Method of Riding and His them on June 14. They are living yet as Habits of Life. they were then. The bicycles have not

> [COPTRIGHT, 1896.] Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1896,his age in the United States. His snow has been growing younger. Several years of arduous office duties had caused his form to be bent over and had forced upon him the conviction that he was

this time expecting to take his vacation | since." on his wheel. He will ride to Syracuse, a distance of 72 miles the first day, thence to Utica, 50 miles, and to the old homestead in New Hartford, where he will fish with all the ardor of his renewed youth in the little brook from he will wheel across the country to New York city and return. He feels confiwill attempt to make a century ride before the season is over.

thrifty race, and is a descendant of Engrelative of Lord Howe, of England.

youngest children, Nicholas, aged 13, IS HE THE OLDEST CYCLERS cause of backache. I always ride in GOSSIP OF DAME FASHION company. If there is one thing I guard against it is overdoing. Nothing is gained by scorching. My wheel is quite heavy, but I believe that wheels will be made heavier next year than atpresent. The 24 to 26-pound wheel will be the wheel of the future. I ride a

> "Do I feel better mentally and physically since I began to ride than before? Most assuredly I do. I can do my work more easily. My limbs, formerly soft Wayne H. Parsons, of this city, is prob- and flabby, are solid and sinewy, and I ably the most remarkable wheelman of feel like a fighting cock. You see," continued the old gentleman, "I have had a white locks and slight figure challenge great deal of experience horseback ridone's attention and are seen daily on our ling. During three years in my western streets. It was a mere accident that led career when younger by several decades Mr. Parsons to engage in the pastime of than I am at present I traversed the whoeling at the age of 60 years, and plains on horseback, and on a single since taking it up he declares that he trip have made over 1,400 miles. I have never had any set theory to govern my everyday actions and diet, but I avoid excesses of every kind. I had used tobacco for over 30 years, chewing and growing old. Parsons is sound as a dol- smoking, until last year I concluded I lar in physique and mind to-day, is a would quit chewing and did so without member of the L. A. W. and is just at difficulty and have not chewed tobacco

> Mr. Parsons was and is to-day an adept at wrestling, and it is said of him that only one amateur has ever been able to stand up before him for any length of time in a wrestling match. That contest, however, was decidedly which he tempted the speekled beau- interesting and lasted about two hours ties half a century ago; and after that and was finally declared a draw. He has always been an operator of the telegraph, and was one of the pioneers, takdent of his ability to do this without ing up the business when it was in its great fatigue and says further that he infancy at Hamilton, N. Y. He built the lines from St. Louis to Jefferson City, Mo., for the Missouri and Western Parsons was born in 1834 of a sturdy, telegraph company before the war. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was lish people, his mother being a distant impressed into the union service as an operator just before the battle of Shiloh Though small of stature, and rather and served during that battle, two days, slight, he is sinewy and especially since | thence he went to Savannah, Tenn., unriding the bicycle has shown an endur- der orders, and there for a week they,



SIXTY, BUT HE LOVES THE "BIKE."

be expected of one of his build,

Parsons has four children, who are men and women now. They are all Afterwards he was detailed on Gen. devotees of the wheel, and one day his Sherman's staff as operator. Since the youngest son came home angry. The war he has never known a day of sick-The shaft of an old second-hand 35pound wheel he owned had broken six or eight miles from home, and he had to walk that distance, dragging the old machine after him. He threw it down -"I could wish I had never been left a in a corner and said: "Pa, you can have that wheel. I'm going to buy a new

"Pa" accepted the gift, to the surprise of his wife, who ridiculed the idea. and thereupon he said that he'd ride it if it took all summer to learn. Three hours' hard work accomplished it, and Parsons has ever since been a lover of bachelor, and when he died, a few weeks | the "bike." Within three weeks he had taken trips to villages ten or twelve among five nephews and nieces, and also | miles away on several occasions. The following year he secured a machine weighing 28 pounds, and the past year he has traveled 3,000 miles on bis wheel. He rides summer and winter. In everyday runs to and from his meals he maker over four miles, and of a Sunday has run frequently and with great ease 50 or 60 miles, and has covered nearly every road in northern New

The habits and costume of Mr. Parsons are very simple. He never tries "scorehing," being satisfied with a fair the poplar has some value as a conducand steady rate of speed. He wears corduroy knickerbockers, bicycle cap and rides in his shirt sleeves, carrying, how- trees in the vicinity of their farm buildever, a sweater and light coat to slip on | ings. when he dismounts for any length of time. He never rides a wheel in a sweater, and has never known what it is to take cold after a ride. "There are two things I believe in," he said, in answer to queries as to his habits in riding. "One is that stimulants should not be used by bicyclists who wish to stand a journey without serious results, and the other is that the medium position in riding is the easiest and the correct position. Throwing myself forward slightly and still not humping myself like a monkey I find is the best

ance far beyond what would naturally I were engaged in the sad duty of informing the relatives of dead and wounded of the losses that had been sustained.

The Pope's Garden Party.

Leo XIII. appeared in a new character the other day-namely, as the giver of a garden party. His grandniece is a pupil at the Convent of the Assumption in Rome, and at his request she brought 50 of her companions to the vatican gardens for an afternoon outing. The pope received them in his pavilion in the most gracious and amiable fashion. The rigid etiquette of the vatican was cast aside for the nonce, and the successor of St. Peter took a most paternal interest in the girlish games, even helping to hand around the fruit and cake among his young guests. It was not until the approach of the evening, after a most enjoyable afternoon, that the holy father returned to the vatican. Before retiring from the scene he gave his benediction to the 50 little maidens kneeling on the greensward.

Poplars and Lightning. A careful examination of the trees that are struck by lightning shows that over half of them are white poplar. From this fact scientists conclude that tor of ligtning, This being the case, agriculturists are advised to plant these

Strength in Coarse Bread.

After analyzing various qualities of flour, M. Glrard informs the Paris Academy of Sciences that the common belief that fine white bread has less nutritive power than coarse brown bread is wrong, as both the fine and the coarse breads contain practically the same amounts of gluten and of phosphates.

Beturns Not In.

"Just wait awhile, Hopkins; I can't tell yet whether I have three daughters | them sparkle in the most approved riders have complained of. I believe an married off or three sons-in-law mar-incorrect position to be the principal ried on."—Chicago Record.

A-Wheel on Riverside Drive-The Space ish Flounce and Its Headings Some New Capes and Collets.

[COPPRIGHT, 1894.] Between two hills the river gleams. Here and there upon its quiet bosom a shadow silently moves, with green and red and white lights sparkling about. On the far hill, movable lights of trolley cars dart in and out among the foliage, while just at one's feet are myriads of lights which appear around the corner and fly to some point not far to the



A NEW TRIMMED SKIRT.

north. Nothing but the lights are seen. Nothing is heard but an occasional murmur of voices and silvery laughter.

Such is Riverside drive after night has fallen. But a short while before, when the twilight was deepening, each light revealed a figure—a human ant—seated upon a wheel and riding swiftly, it almost seemed to the brow of the hill, there to disappear as though he had gone down. One after another, all seemingly bent on his own destruction, went the same way.

Still earlier, when the sun was rosy in the west, the figures appeared distinctly. Then the garments of the riders were discernible, and one might admire what the knickerbocker girl a-wheel is

Linen suits there are a plenty. In fact, little else is worn. The suits have skirts of ankle length, with knickerbockers of the skirt material beneath, and a bolero, or skirted basque, over a shirt waist. This shirt waist is pink for the most part, although a wise girl, who knows how her face flushes from riding, will wear a Scotch plaid with considerable blue or green. The plaid waists are being worn more and more as the season advances.

Few stiff collars are worn on the wheel. They soon lose their stiffness, and are not to be compared to the rib-

But it is not so much what you wear as how you wear it. Let every girl who rides a wheel look well to her skirt. Let it be short in the back rather than long. There is nothing more ungainly than a female rider whose skirt is short in front, and dragging almost to the ground in the back. She doesn't need length in the back.

Another important point for a fair cyclist to remember is that she must stand and sit gracefully. Cycling, unfortunately, does make women man-

I hate, as a lover of the wheel, to say so, but the tendency to stand and act



as a man would only be resisted, a woman need lose none of her grace.

Here is a picture. A young girl, with linen suit, stands at the curb. stands with arms akimbo, with her head and shoulders thrown back, her feet apart, her skirt several inches too short in front, several too long in the

Let every cyclist beware of falling into the same error,

It is a pretty idea to have a very smart mantle or cape to wear occasionally. Such a wrap brightens up the plainest of coatumes and by its use, one's appearance may be made very ele-gant indeed.

The new capes are largely of mousse-line de soie, falling in flounces about the "I congratulate you, Wigginton, on line de soie, falling in flounces about the having your three daughters married cape material, or used in some other equally effective manner. Brilliants, too, add to their appearance, making

A very fetching design is of ruby

velvet, embroidered in front with guid and brilliants. The velvet is arrang How to Secure the Benefit of with a deep plaining of mousselfs sole. Ribbon hows adorn the about and ribbon is traced from the back to the in a long bow at the walst in

Another charming collet is entirely of plaiting of black and white chiffon, with stole-like ends of black satin felling almost to the feet.

One less elaborate is of plaited black mousseline de sole, partly concealed by tabs of white satin. These tabs are embroidered in jets and brilliants. A heavy ruche of the mousseline finishes the neck in a most entrancing manner.

Trimmed skirts have reintroduced the Spanish flounce, that most graceful of all trimmings. It is now on a rather scant akirt, and easily solves the difficulty of how to secure width at the bottom with little fullness at the top.

The Spanish flounce should begin at the back about four inches from the belt, and from thence gradually narrow until it does not extend above the knee in front. It may be finished with a plain band of embroidery, but the newest thing is a ruche, very fully plaited. A slight variation from the Spanish flounce leaves the front width entirely plain. The flounce is started at the side seams, gradually increasing in width toward the back, but not to any great extent. Rosettes of ribbon, at regular intervals, finish the top.

Worn with this skirt is a tight-fitting bodice of lace, finished about the decolletage neck with similar rosettes.

English mists are credited with the fine complexions of the girls of that country. There is nothing like rain and mists to beautify the complexion, and our girls are devising all sorts of schemes by which they can take long walks in rainy weather. Yet they want to keep the hair in curl and their garments dry.

One bright girl has hit upon the following: She wears knickerbockers of waterproof material, with leggings of the same; a short skirt, and over all a long cloak of heavy cloth. This is made like the old-fashioned ulster, with strapped seams. It has a full cape falling to the hips, with two perpendicular slashes in front through which the hands may be put, to give them the benefit of the rain. Otherwise this cape



is tightly closed - closely buttoned down the front, and high upstanding around the neck, that no dampness may creep

The prettiest part of all is the pointed hood. It stands above the head in a peak, entirely covering, but not crushing her tresses, and is gathered about the face in a becoming ruche.

No prettier rainy day costume could be devised. She need fear no wind, for she carries no umbrella; and the rain falls but on her face and hands, making them white as snow and rosy red.

THE LATEST.

Temperature of Seed Germination. Late experiments at one of the Capadian agricultural experimental stations proves that the different seeds germinate at various temperatures, varying with the species and the amount of moisture present. Some seeds, it is found, would sprout when the temperature of the soil was constantly kept at the freezing point. This was true of the seed of white mustard, which germinated at a temperature of 30 degrees Fahrenheit. Indian corn germinated at a temperature of 48 degrees, watermelon seed at 63 degrees and tripoleum ripens at 42 ·legrees. It was also found that different seeds germinate between certain limits of temperature, the greater part of those experimented upon not germinating at all if the temperature was kept above 83 degrees.

It Comes Back.

Mime-I don't see how you can spend your time writing poetry and sending it to the magazines. Rime-My dear fellow, that poetry is

my daily bread. Mime-Oh, I see. It's a case of "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return, after many days."-Brooklyn

Two Women.

Mrs. Minks (with an ill-concealed air of triumph)-Mrs. Winks, I feel it my duty to tell you that your husband tried to flirt with me to day. Mrs. Winks (with a welkalmc/ated

air of truth, although she was lying)-Yes, my dear, I told him to do it, so your husband would take warning and treat you better .- N. Y. Weekly.

Evaded.

Social Economist-Do you think that rich men's sons are better fitted than their humbler brothers? Youth-Oh, yes; they can afford to go

to better tailors, you see. - Town Knew Whereaf He Spoke.

"This," said Smooth James, the hab-Itual criminal, as he sat on the lowest step of the stairs removing his shoes before burglarizing the house-"this chould be a bootless quest."-Chicago THE TROUBLE BY SALES WITHOUT THE COLUMN TO SELECT A VENUE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

Municipal Gossip.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics 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 dangerons 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 conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

The Two Johns is a swell cigar. "Silver Mist" 16 to 1, only 5c a glass at the Hill Drug store fountain.

Go to Sourwine & Hartnett's for any thing in the drug or jewelry lines. They have the most complete stock in Esca-

You get just what the doctor orders at The Hill Drug Store or Sourwine Drug Co. It is a pleasure to take Dr. Wright's Laxative Fig Syrup. Sourwine Drug Co. It is a pleasure to feel bad and take Dr. Wright's Laxative Fig Syrup.

Try O'Meara's Pure fruits. The very best the market affords.

You can always get the latest music at The Hill Drug Store.

Did you every try Kolavin the great strength giver? Get it at the Hill Drug store or Sourwine Drug Co.

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.

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

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 procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering 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.

The Sour wine Drug Co. makes a specialty of fine perfumes, soaps and stationary. The roster of the Michigan Military Academy for 1896, a beautiful specimen of typography and valuable book of re-

ference, has just been received. The 9th annual commencement of the Michigan Mining School took place ves-"mining engineers were graduated and five "bachelors of

science." Dr. Minahan, of Green Bay, performed a severe surgical operation for the relief of John Schmidt last Saturday.

The Delta Lumber company has been compelled to secure its creditors by a trust mortgage. Its debts are \$668,426 and its assets \$1,109,000, but it can't convert them into cash at once. John T. Rich is the trustee.

The Michigan company has put in *phones at Masonville and Rapid River. A patient at the Tracy hospital died

Suffocating heat during the day and thunderstorms at night was the program for the week ending last Monday.

Foreign capitalists who proposed to purchase and operate the idle mines near Houghton, drop out of the deal because of the unsettled condition of finances and the uncertainty regarding the future American money standard. They fear

Dennis Flannigan was shot by Patrick Mc Cann at Wausaukee last Sunday. Whiskey was at the bottom of the affair.

The largest log ever seen in the Menomince river passed the booms last week. It was five feet six in diameter and sixteen feet long.

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 Diarrhora Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. Icarefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually 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. Forsale by Bert Ellsworth,

Escanaba, Mich., Aug. 7, 1896. The regular meeting of the board of education was held in the High school room Friday evening, August 7, 1896, at 8:00 p. m. No quorum being present the meeting was adjourned till Monday evening Aug. 10, 8:00 p. m.

WALTER DUFF, Sec'y. Escanaba, Mich., Aug 10th, 1896. The adjourned regular meeting was held in the High school room Aug. 10,

Present: Inspectors Wixson, Morgan, Lehr, Barr, Peterson. Laplant, Wiltsie and Duff. Eight inspectors present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and corrections made as to ballot on school census. The words "No vote was taken on original motion as amended" should be taken out of the minutes, also that the bill of J. Wixson for \$10.00 was voted on by ayes 5, nays 3, carried. Moved by Lehr, seconded by Wiltale that the minutes be approved

and accepted as corrected, carried.

The following bills were presented and

read and referred to the auditing com-

The auditing committee reported fav- ing be adjourned until Thursdry, 8:15 p. orably on bill of Peter Hirn for \$1.75 m. August 13th, and referred back the bills of Peter Hirn \$153.10 and Escanaba Iron Works \$2,-05 for further inspection and that the bill of J. T. Wixson \$125.00 be referred back to the school board.

Moses LaPlant, Jao. E. Lehr, Committee.

Moved by Wiltsie, seconded by Morgan the report of the auditing committee be accepted and an order drawn on treasurer for P. Hirn \$1.75. Yeas 6. Nays 2. Carried.

Moved by Wiltsie, seconded by Lehr that the bill of J. T. Wixson \$125.00 be laid over until next meeting. Carried. Chairman Wixson of building committee reported that the windows in the

Barr school needed repairs; the 7th ward school needed banking; the High school building needed a new tin roof. Moved by Lehr seconded by that the building committee be instructed to ascertain how much it would cost to put on a new tin roof on the High school building and report at

the next meeting: Carried. Moved by Lehr, seconded by Morgan that building committee be instructed to look over the other school buildings and have what work done that is necessary to put them in condition. Carried.

The secretary reported he had written to Mr. Beggs in regard to amount of tuitions collected which append on his annual report but had received no answer to his letter. Moved by Morgan. the secretary be accepted. Carried.

The resignation of Miss Haddrill was read. Moved by Lehr, seconded by Wiltsie that the same be accepted. Car-

The resignation of Miss Burris was read. Moved by Lehr, seconded by La abs Iron Works 8 2.05 Plant that the same be accepted Car-

It was moved and seconded this meet-

WALTER DUEY, Sec'y. The Size of It.

The extent and importance of the iron mining industry of the Lake Superior region is shown by the following statements: The production of the different. lake ranges from their discovery to the present month has been as follows.

d	atarquette range
	Menominee
į	Gbgebic 19,500,000
1	Vermillion 7,500,000
١	Mesaba,
ł	Total
1	The amount of capital invested is:
1	Capital in mines
1	Docks at upper lake ports etc 16,260,000
1	Railroads, mines to docks, 35,500,000
1	Vessels in ore trade on lakes 30,000,000
۱	Lower lake receiving docks 16,000,000
1	Railroads to furnaces from docks all oco oco

Horse Shoeing.

McCrimmon & McKeeley

Scientific Horse Shoeing

seconded by Wiltsie that the report of Strict Attention to Horses with Bad Feet.

GENERAL BLACKSMITH

Lumber Yard.

The I. Stephenson

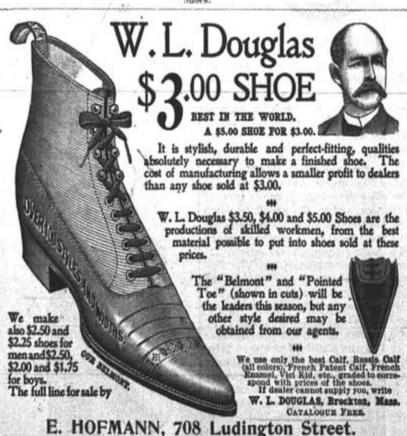
GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager.

LUMBER

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. PROVISIONS. .

Legal Notices.

ORDER OF HEARING, for General Purposes and for Appointment of an Administrator.

State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 22nd day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Pro-

Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.

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

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 17th day of Angust next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, 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 at a session of said Court, then to be holden 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 persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said uctition, 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 successive weeks recyclose to said day of hearing. circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EMIL GLASER,

Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

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