

form adopted by the national convention lately held at St. Louis and that adoptleaving here at 8.05 a. m. and Ishpeming to by Green Bay, Marinette Menominee, by the state convention recently field in Grand Rapids without amendment or alteration, the main points of which are protection to American industry by import duties upon foreign products, the continuation of the established policy of the republican party with reference to the money of the country by which gold, silver and paper are now and have been maintained as of equal purchasing and debt-paying power and in volume sufficient for the useds of commerce; and be it

with Sam. Stephenson's money?" He was loudly bissed and called to order by Mr. Mead.

Mr. Carry,"Which delegates; those bought

A recess was taken to allow the committee to prepare its report.

At noon the convention was again called to order and the report presented, the following named persons being declared entitled to seats in the convention and participation in its temporary organization:

Maple Ridge-G. H. Bagnall. Gladstone-First ward, John P. Helm; second ward, Hugh B. Laing, Louis Peterson; third ward, Jas. Inman; fourth ward, Frank S. Gilbert. Garden-Robert R. Campbell. Nahma-William Rowe. Escanaba-First ward, Emil Glaser, John F. Carey; second ward, W. W. Oliver, Mathias N. Jones; third ward, J. T. Wixson, James Jenson, Magnus Munson: fourth ward. O. E. Youngquist. E. M. St. Jacques, Samuel Atkins; fifth ward, Louis Follo, Gust Bregman; sixth ward, A. J. Valentine, Emanuel Oleson; seventh ward, John W. King. Bark River-J. B. Frechette. Ford River-T. V. Ward, Charles W. Malloch. Bay de Noc-Nelson Cook. Escanaba township-David G. McGirr. Sack Bay -Henry B. Hazen. Fairbanks-John Divette. Baldwin-Henry H. Winde. Wells-R. E. McLean. Masonville-Adam Schaible, William Young,

Thereupon the names of John F. Carey and John W. King were presented as candidates for temporary chairman and, upon the first ballot, John F. Carey was chosen by twenty votes to fourteen for John W. King. William W. Oliver was chosen temporary secretary without opposition and the convention adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

Upon reassembling at 1:30 the chairman announced committees as follows: Credentials-Ward, McLean, Youngquist, Glaser and Winde. Resolutions-Campbell, Inman, Malloch, Laing and Hazen. Permanent Organization and Order of Business-Jones, Valentine, Schaible, Frechette and Cook and a recess was taken until 2,30 to give them time to prepare their reports, and upon reassembling at that hour a further recess of half an hour was taken, the report of the committee on credentials not having been completed.

At 3.10 the convention was again called to order and the report of the committee on credentials was presented. It confirmed that of the county committee, giving seats and votes in the convention to the persons already named and rejecting the claims of Andrew Nelson, D. W. Wright and Louis Livingston, contestants from the 4th ward of. Escanaba; George Gallup and Peter Beck, contestants from the 6th Ward of Escanaba, and Erick Olson, contestant from Bark River, holding that the caucuses in those wards and Bark River. were properly called, fairly conducted and regular and that the meetings which issued credentials to the contestants were irregular and without authority.

Cpon the adoption of the report, J. T. a partisan of Gallup and Osborn, rose as the departing bolters left the conven- I nings and Charles M. Frost.

further RESOLVED, That the party in Delta county will work earnestly and unceasingly from now until November, to secure the election of that representative republican, Wm. McKinley, to the presidency of the United States, of Hazen S. Pingree as governor of Michigan, and of republicans to the national and state legislatures, to the end that state and nation shall suffer no more from demo-

cratic blundering and incapacity; and be it further RESOLVED, That no compromise, with any party or organization, looking to the lowering of the standard on either of the cardinal points of republican policy, is possible, is even to be considered, but that these principles must be maintained at any cost-the elevation of the condition of the American workingman by protection and the maintenance of the national honor by the "bonest dollar."

Delegates to the several conventions were then appointed as follows:

To the congressional John F. Oliver, A. H. Rolph, E. M. St. Jacques, J. B. Frechette, Dr. O. E. Youngquist and John F. Carey. Alternates, O. B. Fuller, C. C. Stephenson, H. W. Coburn, J. H. Le-Claire, Lew A. Cates and A. J. Valentine. To the senatorial, yet to be called, C. Malloch, R. E. McLeau, H. W. Coburn, M. N. Jones, J. F. Oliver; J. P. Symons, A. R. Northup, Dr. O. E. Youngquistand H. H. Winde,

To the representative, yet to be called, Emil Glaser, M. J. Ryan, Samuel Atkins, G. T. Burns, A. J. Valentine and M. K. Bissell.

The congressional delegation was instructed to support the Hon. S. M. Stephenson for renomination and re-election and, its work being completed, the convention then adjourned.

### THE BOLTERS CONVENE.

The Osborn-Gallup Supporters Hold a Littie Convention of Their Own.

The twelve bolters from the republican county convention and the contesting delegations which failed of seats in it, repaired to the city council chamber and organized a convention of their own by the choice of George Gallup as chairman and George Bagnall, of Maple Ridge, as secretary. It was known early in the day that unless the Osborn-Gallup supporters succeeded in seating their delegations from the fourth and sixth wards there would be a bolt, so when Mr. Wixson walked out, followed by the entire Gladstone delegation, and six others, it created no surprise. There were cheers Wixson, delegate from the 3d ward and and hisses from the large audience, and

win it.

The game between the Marinette-Menominee and Escanaba teams, arranged for last Sunday did not come off. An indiscreet publication at Marinette was accepted by the mayor of that city as a

challenge to interfere and, as he was sure to do so, the manager of the M. M. club wired our boys not to come. There will be no more Sunday games at Marinette during Mayor Sherman's term.

Marquette and Baraga lined up at Marquette last Sunday but the game broke up in a row and the umpire gave it to Marquette 9 to 0. Only five innings were played and Baraga had the scoreeight to siz\_when the kick came. The Mining Journal said, "The game itself was the best thing that has been seen on the ball ground for two months, barring out the first inning when the Baragas started out with five runs mostly due to Marquette's rank errors. The gamewas exciting, or at any rate there was lots to yell about, and the crowd which numbered fully 700 persons didn't save its vocal chords at all."

The game of Sunday was a good one and the Garden team won it. The V. or V. ooys held them down, though; the score was nine to eight, at the close of the tenth inning. The Gardeners came and went on the Anabel.

' The Agricultural Fair,

The management of the Agricultural Society will begin next Monday the erection of a building, sixty by twenty-four feet, for the reception of exhibits at the the lawlessness he as mayor tolerates, coming fair and at the same time the re- and encourages. And yet, he seeks to be pair and improvement of the track for trials of speed. Buildings and track will has been mayor, and his administration be in readiness (and in prime order) by can be truthfully summed up in one the date for the opening of the fair and the success of the show now depends up of him as a legislator? A bad mayor on the people themselves; if they bring in cannot make a good legislator. A man their products and their animals the crowd will be there to see and approve.

The premium list is now ready and will be put in circulation the first of the coming week, giving all necessary information as to exhibits, prizes, rules, etc., which will be mailed to all parts of the county.

Labor Day Celebration.

Posters are out announcing the observence of Labor Day by the trades unions of the city at South Park. Monday, Sept. 7, is the day and if the weather is propitious the park will be crowded. In the evening there will be a a dance which everybody can afford to take in as the tariff is but half a dollar.

### For School Trustees.

Saturday selected candidates for school trustees as follows: For the three year loose government of the city. However, term, Sam B, Rathfon and Wm, M, Ster-

at 5.80 p. m. Those who intend to go, and other cities and car loads of food are requested to register at Cleary Bro's and other supplies were forwarded at or S. O. & E. Atkins store to-day that ar- once. The town must be abandoned for rangements may be perfected. As has al- the winter at least by many of its former ready been announced the game will be inhabitants as there is not time, even if for the championship of the u. p. and a material and labor were available, to purse of \$500 and the "colts" propose to prepare shelter and fuel before the coming cold weather. It is doubtful, indeed, if the town will be rebuilt; the big establishment of the Diamond Match company.

gates who seek to support him. the chief iudustry of the place, is almost certain to be abandoned. The following program will be given A Comparison; Judas and Gallup. on Tuesday evening, September 1st. at On Sunday evening Dr. Todd delivered Petersons's opera house under the aushis eleventh address on the apostles to a pices of the Women's Auxiliary of St. large congregation. His subject was Stephen's church. "Judas, the Apostate" and after relating . Last Night [Chorus of Women's Voices] and discussing the call of Judas, his po-Mollie Malone. sition among the twelve apostles, and III. Good Things from Life. his sin, he made a very practical com-1. The Escanaba Hop z. A February Dream. parison between the act of Judas in selling Christ and the various debasing 4. Puzzle

practices in social and civic life which have their motive, and impelling force, in "the mad pursuit of gain which is the evil genius of the age." He continued:-Where have we a truer illustration of Judas selling Christ than right here in our own city? We have the fearinl spectacle of a mayor who has betrayed his trust, and bartered away truth and honor, and the city's best interests. Law, order, and faithfulness to civic duty are cheaper in his hands than Christ was to Judas. Almost any crime may be committed in our midst except-

o'clock until eight, when entertainment will open, or immediately after the close of entertainment. No on should fail to see The Gibson Pictures. Look at The Gibson Pictures in the svindows of Sterling & Williams also D. A. Oliver's and it may give you an idea of what you may expect. Reserved seats for sale at J. N. Mead's. Price 35 cents. Judas Gallup.

The mayor, or the mayor's poor tools are repeating, here, there, and everywhere, the foolish charge that the sermon delivered by Dr. Todd last Sunday word-perfidy-what can be expected evening was paid for by "Sam Stephenson's money". They are particular about it, too, saying that a "committee of three" arranged for it and that "a hundred dollars" was the figure. It's a lie, of course, but if it were true The Iron Port would make but this commentthat "Sam" never put a bundred dollars to a better use. A Musical Treat Coming.

Miss Pautine Johnson, the Iroquois princess and musical celebrity, and Mr. Smiley, the ballad singer have been engaged for Tuesday evening, September 22. Those who undertake the affair are fore, one word from the mayor would should see to it that they are not commake every officer run to discharge his pelled to draw upon their owu funds to The mass meeting at the Peterson last | duty. Yet, in his opera house speech | make up a deficit. Further notice will

The Iron Port, when first elected mayor be acknow-The Pioneer Paper of Delta County, ling; for two years, Cornelius Palmer and ledged his responsibility. He came to Has the largest circulation and the most don't roast the board; that's the kind of D. H. Rowells; for one year, Ira C. Jen- me as president of the Reform Lengue, influence. Read it; advertise in it; it wide-awake citizens you are, and you and promised to enforce the laws justly, will pay you.

have mercy on us." As republicans who the how of it", is shown by the profess to ally ourselves with public vir-FIRST BALLOT.

to the legislature then let us pray, "Lord don was the successful aspirant and

held and every man who values public

morality should vote against the dele-

St. Stephen's Church Benefit.

A Little Story, told by a Sleeve

tue, those should hang their heads in Stephenson-Alger 1, Delta 6, Dickinshame who support him as a candidate. son 4. Menominee 7, Ontonagon 3: To-As :hristian citizens in God's country we tal 21.

have only one course, and that is, re-Sheldon-Baraga 2. Houghton 13, pudiate him as the high priest did Judas. Iron 2, Keweenaw 2: Total 19. To-morrow night the cancuses are to be

Osborn-Alger 1, Chippewa 5, Gogebic 6. Luce 2 Mackinaw 2, Schoolcraft 3: Total 19.

Young- Marquette 12. SECOND BALLOT.

Stephenson-gaining one from Osborn

(his Alger vote)-22. Sheldon-the same as in the first-19. Osborn-losing one to Stephenson-18. Young-12.

THIRD AND FOURTH BALLOTS.

The 3rd and 4th ballots were like the 2nd, without the change of a vote, and then came the end. Mr. Osborn went out of the contest.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Sheldon-Baraga 2, Chippewa 5, Gogebic 6, Houghton 13, Iron 2, Keweenaw 2, Luce 2, Mackinaw 2, Schoolcraft 3-37.

Stephenson-Alger 2, Delta 6, Dickinson 4, Menominee 7, Ontonagon 3-22. Young-Marquette 12.

So Carlos D. Sheldon was nominated and the nomination was made unanimous and the convention adjourned. The Delta delegation arrived at home this morning wearing Sheldon badges, and in high good humor with the result. It had not achieved the victory it hoped for but its deleat had been accomplished only by the sacrifice of the candidate whose canvass had been offensive to it and toward the successful candidate it had none but the most friendly feeling.

The New School Board.

On Tuesday next, at an election for that purpose only, will be chosen sixtrustees to constitute the board of education for the coming year. At a meeting held af the opera house last Saturday evening there were named as candidates for the three year term W. M. Sterling and S. B. Rathfon, for the two year term C. Palmer and D. H. Rowells, and for the one year term I. C. Jennings and C. M. Frost.

That ticket is not, however, to have a walk-over; another has been prepared and it presents for the three year term Emanuel Olson and John M. Millar, for the two years term C. Palmer and Mathew J. Ryan, and for one year I. C. Jenwings and Narcisse Blanchet.

Take your choice, voters; the character of the school board is of more importance to you than who shall be congressman, and your interest in the election should be proportionate, but it won't be: you'll let the election go by detault and by and by, when the management of the schools does not suit, you'll kick. You'll have no right to if you shirk your duty next Tuesday but you will, just the same, and swear at the newspapers because they koow it.

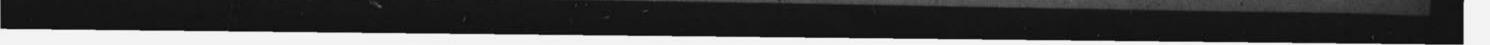
### who has so much contempt for law should not be a law maker. Moreover, the christian voters of this town a year and a balf ago insisted that Chief Ehnerd be deposed for less faithlessness of a like nature than Mayor Gallup is guilty of. He was lax in enforcing law, but Mayor Gallup's officers dare not enforce any law against the inmates of disorderly houses, or saloons violating liquor laws, without his sanction. He knows he told several, myself among the number, that every police officer he should appoint he should require to compelled to give a heavy guaranty and promise to resign without asking for a a good house will be needed to let them reason, if asked to do so by him. There- out even. The music lovers of our city

he said he was not responsible for the be given later.

### Find the girl about to be kissed in the next ten minutes Solo, Miss Gurler A Bachelor's Acknowledgement Their Presence of Mind. They had been in their room but a moment when they were startled by a knock Golf is not the only game on earth Puzzle Find the wife of the man who is telling the

story

9. Definitions to. The Bachelor's Supper The Ballad of Mary Jane Ice cream, ice and cake will be served by the ladies at Peterson's hall. Those wishing it can be served from seven ing theft or murder with impunity. Only this morning the sacredness of the Lord's Day was desecrated, and its quiet turned into pandemonium by a band parading our streets in defiance of law. The scepes of vice openly enacted by night and by day are known to all. It is almost a shame to mention in public sent to the legislature! Now if a man



THE PERMIT PROPERTY AND A VERY STREET PERMIT THE IRON PURT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 15, 1896.

# mittee. Dunicipal Gossip.

Since 1878 there have been nine epi demics 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 dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its vavages, 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 Escanaba.

You get just what the doctor orders at The Hill Drug Store or Sour sine 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 & Hartnett.

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 reference, has just been received. The 9th annual cor

Escanaba Iron Works, ....... The auditing committee reported favorably on bill of Peter Hirn for \$1.75 m. August 13th.

wad and referred to the auditing com-

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. ried.

Vermillion.

Meraha .....

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 LaPlant 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 appeud on his

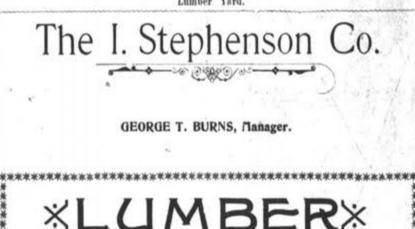
annual report but had received no answer to his letter. Moved by Morgan, seconded by Wiltsie that the report of Strict Attention to Horses with

the secretary be accepted. Carried. The resignation of Miss Haddrill was read. Moved by Lehr, seconded by Wiltsie that the same be accepted. Car-

ried.

**GENERAL BLACKSMITH** Lumber Yard.

Bad Feet.



Groceries and Provisions The resignation of Miss Burris was read. Moved by Lehr, seconded by La-.s s.os Plant that the same be accepted. Car-It was moved and seconded this meeting be adjourned until Thursdry, 8:15 p. ERICKSON & BISSELL, ERICKSON & BISSELL. \*\*\*\* \* WALTER DUEF, Sec'y. The Size of It. The extent and importance of the iron Erickson & Bissell, 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. Tons GROCERS. Marquette range ..... . 44, 500,00 Gogebic ..... ,500,000 Now is the time to buy FRUITS for Canning or Preserving. and at, our store ,100,000,000 may be found Currants, Cherries, Vessels in ore trade on lakes ...... 50,000,000 Lower lake receiving docks ...... 16,000,000 Railroads to furnaces from docks ......... 28,000,000 And other Fruits suitable for those purposes and the Sugar to 'do them up' with. Horse Shoeing. New Potatoes and all Fresh Vegetables every day. McCrimmon & McKeeley Scientific ERICKSON & BISSELL, Horse Shoeing GROCERS. **GROCERIES.** . PROVISIONS. . \*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\* Legal Notices. G-oceries ann Provisions ORDER OF HEARING, for General Purposes O and for Appointment of an Administrator. State of Michigan, county of Delta, es. 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-bate Close Your Eyesto Quality

AND THE WORLD IS FULL OF CHEAP THINGS.

But with your eyes wide open the genuinely good things are

Michigan Mining School took place yesterday. Sixteen "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 <sup>3</sup>phones at Masonville and Rapid River. A patient at the Tracy hospital died Sunday.

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 free silver.

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. 1 was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Darrhova Remedy, and Sluckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully 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. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

We make

also \$2.50 and

\$2.25 shoes for men and \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75

for boys. The full line for sale by

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, 1896.

Present: Inspectors Wixson, Morgan, Lehr, Barr, Peterson. Leplant, 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 priginal motion as amended" should be taken out of the nutes, also that the bill of J. Wixson or \$10,00 was voted on by ayes 5, nays 3, carried. Moved by Lebr, seconded by Wiltsie that the minutes be approved and accepted as corrected, carried.

The following bills were presented and



Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Shoes. Douglas A \$5.00 SHOE FOR \$3.00. It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at \$3.00.

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

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

We use only the best Calf. Russia Calf (all colors). French Patent Calf. French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to curre-spond with prices of the shoes. If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE

E. HOFMANN, 708 Ludington Street.

G. W. KAUFMANN CARRIES THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE OF

**Buggies** and Carriages

IN THE CITY, OR DELTA COUNTY.

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

HORSE FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY

Present, Honorable Emil Gaser, Judge of Pro-bate. 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 37th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon, he 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 re-quired to appear at a session of said Court, then to he holden in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there he, 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 petition, and the hearing thereot, by causing a copy of this order to be pubthereof, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-lished in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks circulated in said day of hearing. previous to said day of hearing. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) Drugs You ave Ever investigated the large and superior line of :::::: Sporting Goods? If not you should do so at once. We have :: ( :: : :: Fishing Tackle. Baseball Soods Hammocks. Ce.

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

### CITY DRUG STORE. 1101 LUDINGTON



Headaches and Nervousness caused from th Eyes, remedied by the proper adjustment Glasses and Perfect Fitting Bows. My-specialty is Testing Defective Sight and Fitting Glasses Properly. EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE Occulist's Prescriptions a Specialty. Look to the children's eyes while they are going ouchool. That is the time when the eyes ar most abused, for the little ones do not realize their danger. Bring them to me. I will examine their eyes. It will cost you nothing. Will call at your residence if desired. H.W. Mansir, Optician

Graduate of Detroit Opthalmic Institute. Orders or calls can be left at the office of the Irop Port.

Can be seen at 614 Wells avenue. ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT

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

Always Up to Date

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

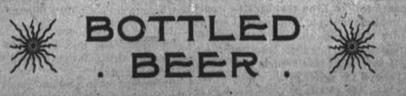
When You So Home

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

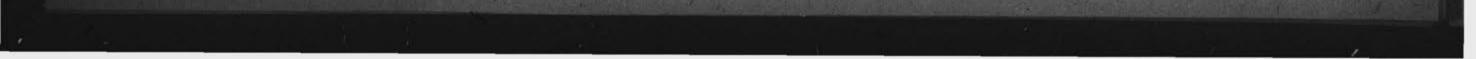
Frank H. Atkins & Co.

The Escanaba Brewing Company's

Bottled Beer



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





form adopted by the national convention from the 6th ward were referred to by lately held at St. Louis and that adopt-Mr. Carry, Which delegates; those bought ed by the state convention recently held protection to American industry by import duties upon foreign products, the continuation of the established policy of the republican party with reference to the money of the country by which gold, silver and paper are now and have been maintained as of equal purchasing and debt-paying power and in volume sufficient for the useds of commerce; and be it further RESOLVED, That the party in Delta county will work earnestly and unceasingly from now until November, to secure the election of that representative republican, Wm. McKinley, to the presidency of the United States, of Hazen S. Pingree as governor of Michigan, and of republicans to the national and state legislatures, to the end that state and nation shall suffer ao more from demoeratic blundering and incapacity; and be it further RESOLVED, That uo compromise, with any party or organization, looking to the lowering of the standard on either of the cardinal points of republican policy, is possible, is even to be considered, but that these principles must be maintained at any cost-the elevation of the condition of the American workingman by protection and the maintenance of the uational honor by the "honest dollar." Delegates to the several conventions were then appointed as follows: To the congressional John F. Oliver, A. H. Rolph, E. M. St. Jacques, J. B. Frechette, Dr. O. E. Youngquist and John F. Carey. Alternates, O. B. Fuller, C. C. Stephenson, H. W. Coburn, J. H. Le-Claire, Lew A. Cates and A. J. Valentine. To the senatorial, yet to be called, C. Malloch, R. E. McLeau, H. W. Coburn, M. N. Jones, J. F. Oliver, J. P. Symons, A. R. Northup, Dr. O. E. Youngquistand H. H. Winde.

The trip will be by the regular trains peals for aid were promptly responded people delight to honor by sending him on the fifth ballot. Hon. Carlos D. Shelleaving here at 8.05 a. m. and Ishpeming to by Green Bay, Marinette Menomiuce, to the legislature then let us pray, "Lord don was the successful aspirant and in Grand Rapids without amendment or are requested to register at Cleary Bro's and other supplies were forwarded at profess to ally ourselves with public virat 5,80 p.m. Those who intend to go, and other cities and car loads of food alteration, the main points of which are or S. O. & E. Atkins store to-day that ar- once. The town must be abandoned for rangements may be perfected. As has al- | the winter at least by many of its former ready been announced the game will be inhabitants as there is not time, even if for the championship of the u. p. and a material and labor were available, to purse of \$500 and the "colts" propose to prepare shelter and fuel before the coming cold weather. It is doubtful, indeed, if the town will be rebuilt; the big estabominee and Escanaba teams, arranged lishment of the Diamond Match company, for last Sunday did not come off. An in- the chief judustry of the place, is almost certain to be abandoned. A Comparison; Judas and Gallup. On Sunday evening Dr. Todd delivered his eleventh address on the apostles to a large congregation. His subject was "Judas, the Apostate" and after relating and discussing the call of Judas, his position among the twelve apostles, and his sin, he made a very practical comparison between the act of Judas in selling Christ and the various debasing practices in social and civic life which have their motive, and impelling force, in "the mad pursuit of gain which is the evil genius of the age." He continued:-Where have we a truer illustration of Judas selling Christ than right here in our own city? We have the feariul spectacle of a-mayor who has betrayed his trust, and bartered away truth and honor, and the city's best interests. Law, order, and faithfulness to civic duty are cheaper in his hands than Christ was to Judas. Almost any crime may be committed in our midst excepting theft or murder with impunity. Only this morning the sacredness of the Lord's Day was desecrated, and its quiet turned into pandemonium by a band parading our streets in defiance of law. The scenes of vice openly enacted by night and by day are known to all. It is almost a shame to mention in public feet, for the reception of exhibits at the the lawlessness he as mayor tolerates, and encourages. And yet, he seeks to be sent to the legislature! Now if a man trials of speed. Buildings and track will has been mayor, and his administration can be truthfully summed up in one word-perfidy-what can be expected the success of the show now depends up- of him as a legislator? A bad mayor cannot make a good legislator. A man who has so much contempt for law should not be a law maker. Moreover, The premium list is now ready and the christian voters of this town a year will be put in circulation the first of the and a half ago insisted that Chief Ebnerd be deposed for less faithlessness of mation as to exhibits, prizes, rules, etc., a like nature than Mayor Gallup is guilty of. He was lax in enforcing law, but Mayor Gallup's officers dare not enforce any law against the inmates of disorderly houses, or saloons violating hquor laws, without his sanction. He knows he told several, myself among the number, that every police officer he should appoint he should require to promise to resign without asking for a reason, if asked to do so by him. Therefore, one word from the mayor would should ser to it that they are not-com- let the election go by default and by and make every officer run to discharge his duty. Yet, in his opera house speech he said he was not responsible for the loose government of the city. However, when first elected mayor he acknowledged his responsibility. He came to Has the largest circulation and the most Wixson, delegate from the 3d ward and and hisses from the large audience, and D. H. Rowells; for one year, Ira C. Jen- me as president of the Reform Lengue, and promised to enforce the laws jostiy, | will pay you.

the how of it" is shown by the ballots FIRST BALLOT. /

with Sam. Stephenson's money?" He was lougly hissed and called to order by Mr. Meud. A recess was taken to allow the com-

mittee to prepare its report.

At noon the convention was again called to order and the report presented. the following named persous being declared entitled to seats in the convention and participation is its temporary organization:

Maple Ridge-G. H. Bagnall. Gladstone-First ward, John P. Helm; second ward, Hugh B. Laing, Louis Peterson; third ward, Jas. Inman; fourth ward, Frank S. Gilbert. Garden-Robert R. Campbell. Nahma-William Rowe, Escanaba-First ward, Emil Glaser, John F. Carey; second ward, W. W. Oliver, Mathias N. Jones; third ward, J. T. Wixson, James Jenson, Maguns Munson; fourth ward, O. E. Youngquist. E. M. St. Jacques, Samuel Atkins; fifth ward, Louis Follo, Gust Bregman; sixth ward, A. J. Valentine, Emanuel Oleson; seventh ward, John W. King. Bark River-J. B. Frechette. Ford River-T. V. Ward, Charles W. Malloch. Bay de Noc-Nelson Cook. Escanaba township-David G. McGirr. Sack Bay -Henry B. Hazen. Fairbanks-John Divette. Baldwin-Henry H. Winde. Wells-R. E. McLean. Masonville-Adam Schaible, William Young,

Thereupon the names of John F. Carey and John W. King were presented as candidates for temporary chairman and, upon the first ballot, John F. Carey was chosen by twenty votes to fourteen for John W. King. William W. Oliver was chosen temporary secretary without opposition and the convention adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

Upon reassembling at 1:80 the chairman announced committees as follows: Credentials-Ward, McLean., Youngquist, Glaser and Winde. Resolutions-Campbell, Inman, Malloch, Laing and Hazen. Permanent Organization and Order of Business-Jones, Valentine, Schaible, Frechette and Cook and a recess was taken until 2.30 to give them time to prepare their reports, and upon reassembling at that hour a further recess of half an hour was taken, the report of the committee on credentials not having been completed.

At 3.10 the convention was again called to order and the - report of the committee on credentials was presented. It confirmed that of the county committee, giving seats and votes in the convention to the persons already named and rejecting the claims of Andrew Nelson, D. W. Wright and Louis Livingston, contestants from the 4th ward of organized a convention of their own by Escanaba; George Gallup and Peter Beek, contestants from the 6th Ward of Escanaba, and Erick Olson, contestant from Bark River, holding that the caucuses in those wards and Bark River, were properly called, fairly conducted and regular and that the meetings which issued credentials to the contestants were irregular and without authority.

Coon the adoption of the report, J. T.

To the representative, yet to be called, Emil Glaser, M. J. Ryan, Samuel Atkins, G. T. Burns, A. J. Valentine and M. K. Bissell.

The congressional delegation was instructed to support the Hon. S. M. Stephenson for renomination and re-election and, its work being completed, the convention then adjourned.

### THE BOLTERS CONVENE.

The Osborn-Gallup Supporters Hold a Littie Convention of Their Own.

The twelve bolters from the republican county convention and the contesting delegations which failed of seats in it, repaired to the city council chamber and the choice of George Gallup as chairman and George Bagnull, of Maple Ridge, as secretary. It was known early in the day that unless the Osborn-Gallup supporters succeeded in seating their delegations from the fourth and sixth wards there would be a bolt, so when Mr. Wixson walked out, followed by the entire Gladstone delegation, and six others, it created no surprise. There were cheers a partisin of Gallup and Osborn, rose as the departing bolters left the conven- I nings and Charles M. Frost.

win it.

The game between the Marinette-Mendiscreet publication at Marinette was accepted by the mayor of that city as a challenge to interfere and, as he was sure to do so, the manager of the M. club wired our boys not to come. There will be no more Sunday games at Marinette

during Mayor Sherman's term. Marquette and Baraga lined up at Marquette last Sunday but the game broke up in a row and the umpire gave it to Marquette 9 to 0. Only five innings were played and Baraga had the scoreeight to six-when the Rick came. The Mining Journal said, "The game itself was the best thing that has been seen on the ball ground for two months, barring out the first inning when' the Baragas started out with five runs mostly due to Marquette's rank errors. The gamewas exciting, or at any rate there was lots to yell about, and the crowd which numbered fully 700 persons didn't save its vocal chords at all."

The game of Sunday was a good one and the Garden team won it. The V. or V. ooys held them down, though; the score was nine to eight, at the close of the tenth inning. The Gardeners came and went on the Anabel.

### ' The Agricultural Fair.

The management of the Agricultural Society will begin next Monday the erection of a building, sixty by twenty-four coming fair and at the same time the repair and improvement of the track for be in readiness (and in prime order) by the date for the opening of the fair and on the people themselves; if they bring in their products and their animals the crowd will be there to see and approve. coming week, giving all necessary inforwhich will be mailed to all parts of the county.

### Labor Day Celebration

Posters are out announcing the observance of Labor Day by the trades. unions of the city at South Park. Monday, Sept. 7, is the day and if the weather is propitious the park will be crowded. In the evening there will be a a dance which everybody can afford to take in as the tariff is but half a dollar.

### For School Trustees.

The mass meeting at the Peterson last Saturday selected candidates for school trustees as follows: For the three year term, Sam B. Rathfon and Wm, M. Sterling; for two years, Cornelius Palmer and

have mercy on us." As republicans who tue, those should hang their heads in shame who support him as a candidate. As :hristian citizens in God's country we have only one course, and that is, repudiate him as the high priest did Judas. To-morrow night the cancuses are to be held and every man who values public morality should vote against the delegates who seek to support him.

### St. Stephen's Church Benefit,

The following program will be given on Tuesday evening, September 1st, at Petersons's opera house under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of St.

- Last Night [Chorus of Women's Voices] Mollie Malone.

  - A February Dream.
- A Little Story, told by a Sleeve Puzzle
- Find the girl about to be kissed in the next ten minutes
- A Bachelor's Acknowledgement Their Presence of Mind. They had been
- in their room but a moment when they were startled by a knock
- Golf is not the only game on earth
- Puzzle Find the wife of the man who is telling the
- 9. Definitions
- to. The Bachelor's Supper The Ballad of Mary Jane

Ice cream, ice and cake will be served by the ladies at Peterson's half. Those wishing it can be served from seven o'clock until eight, when entertainment will open, or immediately after the close of entertainment. No one should fail to see The Gibson Pictures. Look at The Gibson Pictures in the windows of Sterling & Williams also D. A. Oliver's and it may give you au idea of what you may expect. Reserved seats for sale at J. N. Mead's. Price 35 cents.

### Judas Gallup.

The mayor, or the mayor's poor tools are repeating, here, there, and every where, the foolish charge that the sermon delivered by Dr. Todd last Sunday evening was paid for by "Sam Stephenson's money". They are particular about it, too, saying that a "committee of three" arranged for it and that "a hundred dollars" was the figure. It's a lie, of course, but if it were true The Iron Port would make but this commentthat "Sam" never put a hundred dollars to a better use.

### A Musical Treat Coming.

Miss Pauline Johnson, the Iroquois princess and musical celebrity, and Mr. Smiley, the ballad singer have been engaged for Tuesday evening, September 22. Those who undertake the affair are compelled to give a heavy guaranty and a good house will be needed to let them out even. The music lovers of our city pelled to draw upon their own funds to by, when the management of the schools make up a deficit. Further notice will does not suit, you'll kick. You'll have be given later.

### The Iron Port,

The Pioneer Paper of Delta County, fidence. Read it; advertise in it; it | wide-awake citizens you are, and you

Stephenson-Alger 1, Delta 6, Dickinson 4. Menominee 7, Ontonagon 3: Total 21.

Sheldon-Baraga 2, Houghton 13, Iron 2, Keweenaw 2: Total 19. Osborn-Alger 1, Chippewa 5, Gogebic 6. Luce 2 Mackinaw 2, Schoolcraft 3:

Total 19.

Young- Marquette 12.

SECOND BALLOT. Stephenson-gaining one from Osborn (his Alger vote)-22.

3

A

Sheldon-the same as in the first-19. Osborn-losing one to Stephenson-18. Young-12.

THIRD AND FOURTH BALLOTS.

The 3rd and 4th ballots were like the 2nd, without the change of a vote, and then came the end. Mr. Osborn went out of the contest.

### FIFTH RALLOT.

Sheldon-Baraga 2, Chippewa 5, Gogebic-6, Houghton 13, Iron 2, Keweenaw 2, Luce 2, Mackinaw 2, Schoolcraft 3-37.

Stephenson-Alger 2, Delta 6, Dickinson 4, Menominee 7, Ontonagon 3-22. Young-Marquette 12.

So Carlos D. Sheldon was nominated and the nomination was made unanimous and the convention adjourned. The Delta delegation arrived at home this morning wearing Sheldon badges, and in high good humor with the result. It had not achieved the victory it hoped for but its defeat had been accomplished only by the sacrifice of the candidate whose canvass had been offensive to it and toward the successful candidate it had none but the most friendly feeling.

The New School Board.

On Tuesday next. at an election for that purpose only, will be chosen six trustees to constitute the board of education for the coming year. At a meeting held at the opera house last Saturday evening there were named as candidates for the three year term W. M. Sterling and S. B. Rathfonyfor the two year term C. Palmer and D. H. Rowells, and for the one year term I. C. Jennings and C. M. Frost.

That ticket is not, however, to have a walk-over; another has been prepared and it presents for the three year term Emanuel Olson and John M. Millar, for the two years term C. Palmer and Mathew J. Ryan, and for one year I. C. Jenwings and Narcisse Blanchet.

Take your choice, voters: the character of the school board is of more importance to you than who shall be congressman. and your interest in the election should be proportionate, but it won't be; you'll no right to if you shirk your duty next Tuesday but you will, just the same, and swear at the newspapers because they don't roast the board; that's the kind of know it.

Stephen's church. III. Good Things from Life. 1. The Escanaba Hop Solo, Miss Gurler



### SEWSPAPER LAWS

### THE KINGDOM WHERE I'M KING.

When I know the world is growing Full of trouble and of wrong; When I feel the currents flowing For my strength too swift and strong. To a refuge, never failing. Will my heart more closely cling. Btorms nor foes are there assailing— 'Tis the kingdom where I'm king.

When I close my glorious palace, All the gloom is shut outside, All the gloom is shut outside, All the hate and bitter malice Which with grasping greed abide; But within is peace—contentment, Such as love alone can bring. Nor is known the world's resentment In the kingdom where I'm king.

Only just a common mortal, Nothing more I may appear, But I'm crowned within that portal And the robe of purple wear. Homage true the faults have hidden, Only praises can it sing: Calumnies will come unbidden To the kingdom where I'm king.

Through the fickle friend has slighted, When misfortune sought his aid; Though the dearest ties are blighted, Which a trusting hope had made, There's a place where love's abiding. Where suspicion cannot sting, For no cruel doubt is hiding In the kingdom where I'm king.

Monarchs, both in song and story, Oft have had their greatness told, Have been lauded for their glory. For their jewels and their gold; Still their Babylonian treasures Were but riches on the wing-Dross, that pales beside the pleasures Of the kingdom where I'm king.

Oh, my kingdom, it is royal With a wealth no gold imparts, And my subjects they are loyal, For my throne is in their hearts. Love the crown and scepter making. Trusting love, the signet ring; Children's voices music waking-This my kingdom where I'm kirg. -Gordon N. Hurtel, in Atlanta Constitu-

### JOHN SCHELL'S STRATAGEM. it in, its all up with us."

A True Story of the Revolution by Everett T. Tomlinson.

How a Stardy German and His Brave Wife and Sons Repulsed the Murderous Attack of a Band of Tories and Indians.

### [COPTRIGHT, 1896.]

In the summer of 1781, in the Monawk valley, between Schenectady and Fort Schuyler, there were 20 rude forts. which the scattered settlers had crected for their defense against the Tories and Indians, who were very hostile in all that region. These "forts" were rude, log blockhouses, and most of them were capable of sheltering 15 or 20 families. Many of the settlers were German or Dutch, and their bravery and loyalty to the cause of the struggling colonies is well known.

About five miles north of Herkimer a wealthy German named John Christian Schell had erected a fort or blockhouse in the little settlement, which in honor

he blockhouse. Almost in less time than it takes to record it, both boys were prisoners, bound hand and foot, and the yelling band started on. The door was quickly closed almost in the the second it the list our judge: "This was more than the desperate han it takes to record it, both boys aces of the l'ories, and the little garrion prepared to defend the place.

The blockhouse was well supplied with guns and ammunition; also with food and water, for the careful German, in spite of his apparent indifference, had kept his place of defense well equipped; and now the testing time had

"You look after McDonald, and I'll attend to the loading of the guns," said Mrs. Schell.

From different portholes Schell and his sons fired at the besiegers. The father was calm, but the boys were trembling in their excitement. The Indians were yelling like demons, and the Tories were their fitting companions. Again and again they advavaced, but the well-aimed guns of the defenders soon taught them to be careful, and they withdrew to the shelter of the forest. The thug of their bullets, as they struck the logs of the fort, was heard continually, but thus far no one within had been injured, and they were certain that several of the Tories had been hit.

"They're trying to burn us out," said Schell after an hour had passed. Several of the Indians had crept close up under the walls, and were endeavoring to set fire to the fort. The upper story now became the resort of three of the boys, and the assailants soon learned more caution. A shower of burning arrows fell upon the roof, but the water which had been stored within quickly put out each fire.

The fight was becoming desperate. So far, the assailants had gained nothing but their two prisoners, while their losses were considerable. Suddenly one of the frightened inmates called out: 'Father, there's McDonald himself at the door with a crowbar. If he breaks

But Schell did not wait for any further warning. Quickly grasping his gun, he ran up the ladder to the second holes. Yes, there was McDonald pounding with his heavy bar against the door. Already it was giving way before him, and in a moment it must fall. The lowers having cared to join him in his amongst all the assailants. Schell quickly raised his gun and moments later, when Schell shouted:



heir flight and were between them and | We are by no means much afraid, for finally we must overcome prince of this world, however hadly

enemy could endure. To have their leader a prisoner was bad enough, but to be taunted by the feeble garrison was worse. Suddebly, five of them ran and thrust their guns together through one of the port holes. But the resolute woman was ready for them, and seining an ax she dealt the protruding gun barrels such heavy blows that they were rendered useless in a moment. A sharp fire from Schell and the boys, at the same time, drove the assailants back.

All the summer afternoon the desperate attack was kept up, until the



HE GLANCED TOWARD THE HOUSE, sun was sinking low in the west. Something must be done, for if the Indiana remained through the night, no one knew what they might do under the cover of the darkness. Eleven had been story, and glanced out one of the port killed and six wounded, but they still far outnumbered the defenders, who were as yet all unharmed. As the dusk crept on, suddenly Schell ran to the upper story and, calling out in tones tory leader was alone, none of his fol- loud enough to be heard by the enemy. shouted to his wife: "There comer dangerous attempt. A wholesome re- Capt. Small with a band of men from spect for the defenders was apparent Fort Dayton!" A silence fell over all at the words, unbroken until a few

destined, it appears, to be placed hehind the ears ander the flat bandcaux a l'Espagnole, for a new pantomime in which the diva intends to appear as

Habanera. The most beautiful stones to be seen on the Parisian stage are the emeralds belonging to Mile. Tholer, of the Comedie Francalse. She has a belt completely studded with emeraids. One end of it falls straight in the front and ends with a fringe of tiny diamonds.

ACTRESS' JEWELS.

Mme. Adelina Patti has the hands

est and largest number of jewels of any

of the modern actresses and opera sing-

precious stones to the value of £ 200,000.

reset in the shape of a tullp-like corre-

let, formed of seven leaves, from which

emerge all the fluffs and puffs. The

rubles have been spared to compose a

big rose mount for a long hairpin, and

Elegant Stones Word by Pamer

The value of these emeralds is so great that Mile. Tholer always has a specially detailed policeman to watch while she acts. Many years ago Mile. Blanche Pierson appeared in the part of Mme. de Terremonde in the "Princess George," wearing a black faille gown covered with Chantilly lace. On the left side was a cascade of roses, in the heart of each being a diamond. The bodice was simply smothered with the same stones. Mme. Marie Magnier, of the Gymnase, has the two largest diamonds now in Paris, and this is how she got them: One day she received from her jeweler a telegram asking her to come at once to his shop. There she found a tall woman, thickly veiled, who held in her hands a case with two superb diamonds in it. Big drops, almost as large as the diamonds, were fast falling from her eyes.

"Mademoiselle," she said, "Mr. Ftells me that your fancy is to possess a pair of exceptionally beautiful earrings. Those are all you can desire. Could you pay down for them before five to-night the 100,000 francs which I ask for them?"

The belle Magnier was startled. 'Hum, ma bonne femme," she said in her brusque manner, "you are very cool over the matter; you ask for 100,000 francs just as you would ask for a bushel of onions."

The jeweler put his finger on his lips and nodded deprecatingly. "Oh, very well," said Magnier, "if she

s a queen. "She is a queen," answered the lady, proudly, shutting the case with a clap.

But Magnier had been fouched by the sad voice and also, let me say, by the blaze of light which had just disappeared from behind her eyes, so she said meekly:

"All right; I will drive to my banker and in an hour I shall be back with the money, madame."

This is how she possessed the most marvelous jewels which ever adorned ordered oyster stews for each one. first night in Paris. She likes to tell the story of her bushel of onions, but to this day she never knew who was the woman.

## ITALIAN CHEESEMAKING.

### Primitive Method of Handling the Ewes Milk.

Every morning, two hours before lawn in winter and one hour when the days lengthen to spring, it is the duty of the cheesemaker to call the shepers. She lately wore in the third act of "La Traviata" a dress covered with herds by beating a drum. The men who live in the open emerge from their straw boxes at the sound and begin to These atones are now in Paris to be drive their herds toward the milking shed. the mousseline de solo bodice will

There each flock enters its own pen, these smaller pens communicating with a larger one into which the flocks are admitted in turn; from this central inclosure there are ten or twenty narrow openings which lead into as many short passages. Near the end of each a man is seated on his stool with milking pail ready, and as ewe after ewe crowds down the narrow corridor the milker throws a two-pronged wooden fork over its neck, thus holding it until it is milked, and so on until the 2,000 or 3,000 ewes have given their tribute of milk.

In some dairies it is the custom to make the ewes pass twice through the milking shed, and it is said that this system has been known to give an inerease of production of over 7,000 pounds of cheese. The flocks are then driven to the grazing ground allofted to each by the head man until the sun set . and the evening milking time comes round again. The milk is meanwhile carried by the mill.ers to the vergheria," where it is poured through coarse linen sieves into the caldron; the milk is first slightly warmed, then lifted from the fire till the rennet is added; after that it is boiled until the curd forms a solid block, which sinks to the bottom of the caldron, leaving only the milky whey.

The cheesemaker's duty is now to divide this curd among the men, who manipulate and press it with their robust arms until it is dry, when it is formed into round, flat cheese, on which the name of the man who made it is stamped. The remaining whey is boiled a second time, and now it is the duty of a less dignified subordinate to divide large spoonfuls of the congulated mass, now called "ricotta," to the men, not

forgetting the absent shepherds. If any remains it is put into small bowl-shaped baskets of woven withes and sold. And in this routine, repeated each morning and evening, the days pass slowly by .--Good Words.

### A LESSON IN CHARITY.

### Inexpensive Philanthropic Deed of Liverpool Man.

One of those true-hearted chaps often read of in romances made his appearance in Liverpool a few days ago and his sympathies were at once aroused by the sight of three or four men waiting for work.

"I'll be hanged if it isn't tough," he replied, when they told him they hadn't had any work for a month. "How would you like some ovsters?"

They smacked their lips by way of reply, and he gathered up a crowd of eight, marched them to a fish shop and

### DOINGS ABROAD.

A laboratory for the examination of patients by the Roentgen mys has been established in Berlin under Prof. Buks, of the Polyteehnicum.

St. Cloud, Sevres and Ville d'Avray are suffering from the effects of the police raids on the Bois de Boulogne, the vagrants who are driven out of it taking refuge in the St. Cloud forest across the river.

One London ruffian who kicked a policeman about so badly that he was insensible for a week and did up almost as badly a Salvation Army man who went to the policeman's assistance, was let off with four months' imprisonment at Marylebone police court.

Reforms are being pushed through the Transvaal legislature, now that the danger from British aggression is past. The lower house has repealed the law that disqualifies Catholics from holding office, while the upper house has passed a liquor law forbidding the sale of spirits to natives in the Rand gold fields

A piece of Gobelin tapestry 15 feet by 10, originally ordered by President Carnot, has just been completed on President Faure's order. M. Carnot, who was extremely sensitive to draughts, had tapestry made to protect his back at public ceremonies. The design represents a lion bound by chains of flowers by two Cupids, with two large ligures of Truth and Justice.

### THIS AND THAT.

In the past seven years, Miss Mona Selden, an ex-school teacher, of Friendship, N. J.,has supported herself in good style by raising frogs. Her profits for the first year were over \$1,600.

A new method of preventing the escape of smoke from furnaces has been devised by a Glasgow inventor. A door of peculiar construction causes the smoke to whirl in eddles until it is consumed.

The Parsees of India have a strange funeral custom. They expose their dead to the fowls of the air, on the Towers of Silence, at Bombay. It is their opinion that neither the earth nor the water, should be desecrated by contact with a corpse.

An advertisement for a middle-aged chaperone for a young lady appears in a London paper. One of the qualifications is that "she must be able to ride 12 miles an hour, so as to keep in sight the youngest daughter, who is agile and injudicious."

An electrician in Montbard, France, spent years in the effort to perfect an invention which would enable people who were conversing by telephone to see each other's pictured face and form. His failure to produce the desired result crazed him.



Lest and always advertised as a true blood purifler, the most wonderful cures on reco

of its founder was named Schell's bush. His fort was two stories high, and so built that the upper story projected over the lower, thereby enabling its defenders, if the occasion required, to fire direct down upon any assailants.

But at this time Schell's neighbors had abandoned their homes and sought the sheelter of Fort Dayton, for rumors were rife of the cruel deeds of Donald McDonald-a Scotchman from Johnstown, and one of the most zealous of the followers of Sir William Johnsonand his band of 60 Indians and Tories. But the phlegmatic Schell had been unmoved by the fears of his neighbors. and sturdily held to his place.

On the day when the events of this story occurred he and his eight sons were busy in their fields and working at a considerable distance from his house. The summer air was hot, and, as it was near midday, Schell stopped for a moment to rest and glance at the sun. He was beginning to feel that dinner time could not be far distant, and he glanced towards the house to see if he could not discern his wife coming forth to give the welcome summons on the conch shell.

Yes, there she was now; and he call his boys to dinner. But suddenly he stopped and gazed in surprise at his wife. She had no conch shell, and was running at the top of her speed, waving her sunbonnet in her hand and calling in her loudest tones. Soon she was near enough for him to hear her warning words: "McDonald is coming. The woods are full of Indians and Tories."

He looked in the direction in which she pointed, and there, on the farther side of the settlement, he could see McDonald and his band running towards the blockhouse. They were a little farther from it than Schell and his boys, and in a moment the German and his .cons were following Mrs. Schell who had turned and started for the fort. '

What a race it was. The Indians as soon as they perceived that their presence was known sent forth their bloodcurdling yells, and tried to increase their speed. But the "flying Dutchman" needed no further encouragement, for It was a race for life. On and on they ran with panting breath, and putting forth all their sthength. Suddenly one of the younger boys, who was close hehind his father, stumbled and fell. Schell groaned, he stopped for a moment to assist his son, and then the mad race was renewed. Mrs. Schell had arrived at the fort, and was standing by the open door ready to close it the mo-ment they arrived. Swift as was their Inther's hymn in the English translabut never faltering for a moment the sturdy men swept on. Soon the father had gained the door and turned about to see how it fared with his sons. Two joined him in a moment, and soon tour more were with him. "Run, boys! Run!" he shouled to the two who had been fartherest from the fort wher the alarm was sounded; but he was too is te. A band of the Indians had intercepted

HE STEPPED BOLDLY FORTH.

fired directly down upon McDonald. | "That's right, Capt. Small. March your dropped his scythe and prepared to With a groan the Tory fell, his thigh men around upon this side of the house. shattered by the ball. "Here, father, what are you doing?"

called out the startled woman, as she saw her husband fling his gun aside, and run to the door. In a moment he had slipped back the bars and flung it open. He stepped boldly forth, and, grasping the Tory by the shoulders, dragged him within. Just as he shut the door, a yell louder than any they had heard, burst from the astonished Indians and a shower of bullets struck the house.

"You're a bit late," muttered Schell; then turning to his prisoner, he said: "I'l trouble you for your cartridge belt. Your cartridges are all made up ready to use and will save us time."

The belt was surrendered, and Schell prepared to carry on the defense. He knew that all danger from fire had now peased, for the tories had no desire to burn their leader, and he was not without hope that the siege would be abandoned. If the Indians had been left to themselves, doubtless that would have been the case, for they seldom carried on a long attack; but the white men were leaders, and they had no thoughts of abandoning McDonald. A brief respite however ensued, and the bold German, going to the upper story began to sing. He spoke English almost as fluently as tion that later became so popular:

"A firm fortress is our God, a good defense

and weapon: He helps us free from all our troubles which have now befallen us, The old evil enemy, he is now seriously go-

Great power and much cunning are his

There is none like him on the earth.

"And if the world were full of devils, rendy to devour us,

Capt. Getman, you had better wheel your men off to the left, and come upon that side."

The ruse was effective, and the besiegers, without waiting to see whether Schell spoke truly or not, broke and fled for the woods, and the attack on Schell's Bush was over.

The next day the merciful German carried the wounded McDonald to Fort Dayton, where his leg was amputated; but the suffering man was not able to endure the operation, and died within a few hours. Schell's two sons were carried captive into Canada, and after the war they returned to their home, and reported that nine of the wounded enemy had died on the journey.

Pitiful State of Napoleon's Army in 1813.

In order to arm and equip the men raised by conscription, Napoleon had recourse to his private treasure, drawing 55,000,000 francs from the vaults of the Tuileries for that purpose. The remaining ten were transferred at intervals to Blois. But all his treasure could not buy what did not exist. The best military stories were in the heart of Europe; the French arsenals could afford only antiquated and almost useless supplies. The recruits were armed sometimes with shot-guns and knives. sometimes with old muskets the use of which they did not know; they wore for the most part bonnets, blouses and sabots. There were not half enough horses for the scanty artillery and equalry. Worse than all, there was no time for instruction in the manual and tactics. On one occasion a boy conscript was found standing inactive under a fierce musketry fire; with artless in-trepidity he remarked that he believed he could aim as well as anybody if he only knew how to load his gun!--Prof. Sloane, in Century.

Sarah Bernhardt does not care for diamonds; she prefers the queer and multi-color jewelry of the middle ages; she wears belts, chatelaines and shoulder knots, but very seldom earrings, brooches, bracelets or tiaras. Her inst order in the Rue de la Paix has been a tall silver comb, at the top of which emeralds, sapphires, amethysts and turquoises tremble and move at the end of flexible silver stems; it is worth 200,-000 francs and was after her own design. -St. Louis Republic.

OLDEST OF BRITISH FAMILIES.

The Name Is Mar-Dates from the Year 1093.

As a result of recent investigations it has been shown that the foundation of the families of about a dozen of the 400 barons of the British house of lords dates back to 1400, the earliest being 1264. The oldest family in the British Isles is the Mar family of Scotland, 1093. The Campbells, of Argyll, began in 1190, Talleyrand dates from 1199, Bismarck from 1270, the Grosvenor family, the dukes of Westminster, 1066; the

Austrian house of Hapsburg goes back to 952 and the house of Bourbon to 864. The descendants of Mohammed, born 570, are all registered carefully and authoritatively in a book kept in Meeca by the chief of the family. Little or no doubt exists of the absolute authenticity of the long line of Mohammed's descendants.

In China there are many old families: also among the Hebrews. "But," says an authority, "when it comes to pedigrees there is one gentleman to whom the world must take off its hat, not as a facile princeps or primus inter pares, but as the great and only nonesuch. This is the mikado of Japan." His place has been alled by members of his family for more than 2,500 years. The present mikado is the 122d of the line. The first one was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 660 years before

Christ. Of the seven great religions enumerated by Max Muller as possessing Bibles the mikado family is older than five. Since all of us have the consolation of knowing that we are descended from the first family it makes no difference. if some of the early records are lost, except so far as they relate to recent property titles,-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### Objected.

The little boy began: "Onery, twoery, ickery Ann; Fillason, follison, Nicholas Jan; queevy quavy, English navy-" "Here!" shouted his father, "don't let

me hear you sayin' that any more!" "What's the matter with it, paw?"

"Everything's the matter with it. Here I am paying my taxes for battle-ships and cruisers and things and you haven't the respect for your father and your country to say 'Yankee navy.' I got half a notion to tan your jacket just to make you remember."--Cincinnati

"It just does my soul good to see them eat," he said to the owner of the place, as the eight got to work. "Yes, it's a beautiful sight," was the

reply. "It makes me feel good in here," continued the stranger from Manchester,

laying his hand on his heart. "A good deed brings its own reward," was the soft answer of the shopkeeper, as he calculated his profits.

'l can't rest there-I must do further good," said the big-hearted stranger, and he rushed out and brought in three aegroes, à chimney-sweep, two boys and an old woman, and ordered more oysters. The 15 people went for syster soup in a manner to -amaze,

and their guardian nudged, the shopkeeper in the ribs and said: "See the gentle lambs! Oh, that I could feed the

poor of all Lancanshire!" "You are a good man, and Heaven will reward you," replied the proprietor, as he filled the dishes up again.

The stranger said he wanted to bring in just five more, so as to say that he fed an even score, and he rushed out after them, while the shopkeeper sent after more oysters, etc.

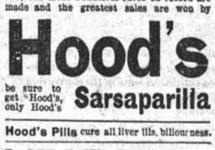
The stranger did not return. The 15 in the shop licked their plates clean and departed in joyful procession, and the last one had passed out before the man who furnished the soup had got through waiting for the return of the big-hearted stranger.

There were oaths and slang phrases, and watchwords and expressions, delivered in the purest English, but what matered it to the 15 soup devourers, who drew up in a line opposite, and resolved "that them oysters just touched the spct."-Spare Moments.

Power of the Arctic Sun.

Sunburn is quite fashionable at summer resorts, but to hear of suffering from heat in the artic regions seems almost incredible. Lieut. Gilder relates the experience of his-party from this cause while one summer in King William's land, and declares that probably nowhere on earth is the traveler more annoyed by acute sunburn than in the frigid zone. The heat of ordinary exercise compels him to throw back the hood of his fur coat, and by thus exposing his head, not only his entire face becomes blistered, but-especially if he is fashionable enough to wear his hair thin on the top of his head-his entire scalp is affected about as severely as if a bucket of scalding water had been poured upon him. At a later period Lieut. Schwatka's entire party, while upon a sledge journey from Marble island to Camp Daly, were so severely burned that not only their faces, but their entire heads were swollen to nearly twice their natural size. And a fine looking party they were! Some had faces so swollen that their eyes were completely closed on awakening from sleep. When one was fortunate enough to be able to see the others he could not refrain from laughing .- St. Louis Republic.

-The smallest humming-bird weight



# WHAT LINE

made the rate one cent per mile to St. Paul for the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.?

# WHAT LINE

alone granted a return limit of thirty days on all tickets to the next Encampment at St. Paul?

# WHAT LINE

deserves the united support of all the members of the Grand Army and their hosts of friends?

# WHAT LINE

will you patronize? Under these circumstances, other things being equal, surely it will be the

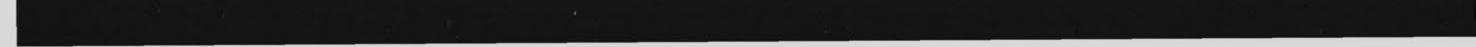


F. H. LORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Home-Seekers, Look!

THE GRAND PRAIRIE OF ARKANSAS. Lying on both sides of the LITTLE ROCK A MEMPHIE RAILBOAD, and extending along its tracks for miles-offers special induce-ments to home-scekers. The best pastur-age, the richest coreal lands and finest untry

THE NEW SOUTH THIS VAST TRACT OF LAND thrown open to settlers. Come at p fou have chance to make your own For information, call on or address OhPH FINK, IL W. MORNING See Manager, Gen'l Frt. & Titt. A Little Rock, Ark. Little Rock. is II ok and Hemphis Hallroad



### THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1896.

The Ways of Women in a Summer Resort That's Full of Men.

Saratoga Trunks in the Wildwoods-An Elysium Where There Are Three Sturdy Men for Every Woman and Trout in Plenty.

[COPYRIGHT, 1896.]

Lower Saranac, Aug. 22 .-- Sometimes in these green arches of the woods I which I particularly noted because it hear the mellow "clank! clank!" of a cowbell and am reminded of the cow- its bodice was short and sharp pointed, bell which Mrs. Frederick Gebhart because the sleeves were like little short slung to her four-in-hand in Bar Haroor, just in frolic, just before I left because an embroidered band followed that blase place.

Sometimes I see a figure rapidly ap-proaching over a perfect road, wheelmounted and reminding me of Newport. and the wider world less wild, until it comes nearer and I see that it is-of all things unexpected-a woods guide, tumes affected here in the woods are slouch hat on head, pipe in mouth, day gowns. There are wonderful white pack basket and 70 pounds of camp kit on back, pedaling serenely along sols with gemmed handles and wilderwith a frying-pan hr-dle sticking out nesses of lace upon their roofs. There over his shoulder.

Or I hear the beat of hoofs and drum than the old, and hence, for the average of rolling coach wheels and think of foot, really smaller in appearance. the carriage parade of Saratoga; or a during the last part, at least, of the andseason the men outnumber the women

of the daughters of Eve.

flyaways, mind you, who leave five height from this point, its summit blue Mondays in their wake every week reached by a trail of incredible hardas they depart, but men who stay. ships, but affording one of the loveliest And such men! Here at the Saranae views in the world, of the green forest



ELLEN USBORN'S LETTER. ladies on the verandas. Both the adven-turers wore russet leggings, which seem to go well with short-skirted costumes, especially here where belars do abound, and where even the men are beginning to find them a welcome addition to their ordinary costume.

It is the wilderness, but only 12 hours or so from New York and a week from Paris, and we have evening gowns on parade, fresh from either city, such as one in white satin embroidered in silver sequins, pearls and brilliants was extremely up to date and because capes of considerable circumference, and the line of the low decolletage and was upheld by two similar bands over the

shoulders, and principally do I record the fact that the skirt was almost as richly decked as the bodice.

But for the most part the swell coscostumes and there are marvelous paracre the new shoes, slightly less pointed

The most delightful excuse for flirtawhite gown with blue facings, glinting tion is lake trout fishing. Because if far through the trees, gives a remin- you catch one he may weigh 20 pounds facent flash of the white breaking surf and make you famous, and if you don't of blue ocean on the Newport rocks; you must row very slowly across only but when I see the men, then of no the very deepest parts of the lakes, with place in the world save these glorious a very long line letting the hook sink woods could I be reminded. One point well to the bottom where, in the cooler the Adirondacks have of superiority water, the big fellows lurk. And in to all other American summer resorts; this slow progression eye can meet eye

The pickerel fishing on Round lake is almost three to one. It is the paradise said to be very fine, too.

And then there is mountain climbing. Not the mere Saturday-to-Monday Mount Ampersand being the favorite





Dear, could the light come back again That never was on land, nor sea; But only in youth's dreaming brain As all life's pure ideals be, Would you take willing hands, with me To walk once more, through sun and dew, By mead and meadow, tower and tree-In that old world we loved-and knew?

Would you cross over months and years By milestones long, long left behind, Back to that time of April tears And April smiles-the breathing wind Warm with May's promise? Could you find The leafy footway through the wood? Would your white hands the branches bind, Your glad eyes seek me, where I stood?

How fair it was, the sylvan scene! Dim vistas through the forest space Throbbing with light-translucent-green, The young buds bursting from the sprays, And the sweet vision of your grace! Soft eyes, soft hair, half childhood's mirth, Half woman's passion in your face-Too warm for heaven-too pure for earth!

If, by some spell that poet hath, If, by some fairy's magic chart, We two might find that dear lost path, Would you turn back from busy mart And life's wild rush and whirl, apart, To love's first kisses, dreams and sighs? I would turn back with you, sweetheart, Yes, from the gates of Paradise!

CAMPAIGN BANNERS.

How the Most Etaborate Designs Are Rushed Thrugh at Railroad Speed-It Is a Regular Business.

Already the campaign banner is swinging mid air across the avenues and aderning the various political headquarters. Very few people, as they gaze on these works of art, have any idea of their manufacture - simply lection of the candidates for presidential honors, and associating them with fireworks, brass bands and oratory. The making of campaign banners is, however, an extensive business-several firms devoting themselves exclusively

and a week to finish. A section is placed are not to be classed with the banners paint downward on the floor and the net put over it. The same design is ar-A visit to one of these establishments ranged on top, and the sailmaker, sitting on the floor sailor fashion, sews it all together. Then the banner is ready to be raised with cheers and a flare of red fire M. E. M. Cats That Became Wild.

# PHENOMENAL BOY DIVER |yn or the Poughkeepsie bridge, and you need not be surprised if you hear of

Leaped from a Height of Ninety Feet to Win a Quarter.

Always Plunges Head-Foremost-Would Not Fear to Dive from Brooklyn Bridge -Thinks It Great Fun to Drop Through the Air.

[COPTRIGHT, 1896.]

The most daring boy diver in the world is to be found in New York. Having already made a number of headlong plunges which would make an ordinary man turn pale with fear, he now proposes to dive from the dizzy heights of Brooklyn bridge into the water of the East river, 150 feet below.

Diving head foremost from the cross trees of a ship, or from the roof of any building that happens to stand conveniently near the water's edge, are familiar incidents in the career of this seemingly reckless boy; but at the same time none of his lofty plunges have been taken without a full realization of just where and how he in an office on F street. was going to strike the water, and as a result he has never yet met with an accident.

This phenomenal boy diver hardly shows in his looks the 18 years he claims; indeed, he is about the last person one would ever select from a and led him inside. They moved about crowd as possessed of extraordinary the place for 15 or 20 minutes, the daring. There is nothing of the brag- writer asking for an explanation of the gart in either his appearance or his strange maneuvers every time he had manner, yet he talks of taking 100-foot a chance and getting no satisfactory dives as calmly as if they were nothing answers. Finally the drummer overmore uncommon than crossing a street.

His home is in Hoboken, N. J., where his mother, a brother and two sisters reside; the boy diver, however, spends most of his time in New York.

In speaking of his high dives he said: "I cannot explain just how I did it, or why I feel no fear, but I know that I do not. I have known how to dive and swim ever since I was seven years old, and now it seems like second nature to me.

my doing so."

This boy who talks so calmly of throwing himself head first through 159 feet of space comes of a family of natural swimmers and divers, his father having been an expert at both, while his brother almost daily takes a noonday dip from the cross tree of some ship lying along the Hoboken docks.

THE MENDACITY OF VANITY.

Method Adopted by a Drummer to Settle a Disputed Point.

A Star reporter was contending the point that however vain a person might be, especially a woman, her vanity was not strong enough to destroy her sense of truthfulness. The opposite side was defended by a New York traveling man. commonly known as a "drummer," and he was not only a stylish fellow, but he had the nerve that is sometimes ascribed to that peripatetic fraternity. "Come with me," he said, "and I'll

prove my point." It was about 11 o'clock in the morn-

ing and the conversation was occurring "How?" inquired the reporter.

"I'll show you how if you'll come with

The writer agreed to the proposition and the drummer escorted him to a dry: goods store where women congregate

heard a lady tell a clerk she wanted her packages sent down to the train in time for her to get them there and carry, them home with her. The next minute, as she turned away, he rushed up to

[COPTRIGHT, 1896.]

knowing that they appear after the seto their manufacture. It is true that banners are sometimes gotten up by mottoes. sign painters and the small shops that

and other equally flattering sentiments. The sailmakers cut a roll of square meshed net into the different banner sizes, binding them with a thick rope covered with canvas.

No stencils are used for the emblems. They are spontaneous bursts of the artist's imagination. He can indulge his taste in eagles as fierce and warlike as he pleases, and Liberties as defiant. This is not all. A banner once painted is not a loss, even if it remains on the firm's hands. As the artist remarked. "putting on or taking off a mustache or beard, rearranging hair, an extra touch of fat or lean as the case requires is a small matter, accomplished by a few strokes of the brush." The sign painter is equally handy at altering the political

### The banner takes some days to dry,

### FOR THE "DEER FLOAT.

there is a considerable colony of-in- [all around and Ampersand lake at the valids-has been since Robert Louis foot. Stevenson stayed here-but after the 15th of August they are all at once quite outnumbered by the big, manly fellows, in fore-and-aft caps and yellow leggins and belted blouses, with even more than the usual masculine profusion of pockets, who come to chase the forest deer and "kill them

up," as Jaques puts it. Nowhere else will you see so many fine men at once, save on the Thames just before regatta week, before the crowd of 'Arries appears on the scene.

It is a wilderness strangely modified. One hundred miles from cast to west its magic circle covers, 199 miles from porth to south, like a big round green

there are big hotels galore, so that even seven-Saratogaed daughter of the sirens | wire of the store. can display all her finery.

The huntress, the fair Diana who herself shoots deer, is fortunately a rare wholesale dealer in cut flowers and the thing here, oftener read of than seen. butcher. Their use in sidewalk show-But it is a fine thing to don one's hunting gown and properly chaperoned, of dows the flexible connection admits of course, go "floating for deer" late at placing the light where it is wanted night through black, moorless stretches of water, the boat making no sound, the paddle thrust noiselessly through the of which are permanent, while others water until at length the dark lantern flashes full on the dun coat and the big like types, so that the sign can be readstartled eyes-and then away flics the lly changed as often as may be desired. deer, for, as I said, the woman Diana | Electric numbers are made in the same seldom shoots.

She is sped on her parting for such an adventure by belaced and beribboned night in a store, paint brush in one mammas and piazza women as nerveless and uselessly splendid here as elsewhere. Such a gown was worn last to enable him to see the better in some evening by the anxious, millioned mam- nook or eranny that he is painting. ma of a daughter who had been ordered The incandescent lamp is used to by her physician to fall in love if possi-light sidewalk awnings. The lamps ble and who had come to the Adiron- are strung along the awning; the wire dacks as the best possible place to fill | and lamps are simply taken in when the the prescription. She wore-the mam- awning is. Movable bill boards are fima wore, standing on the plazza, fair, luminated in the same manner .- N. Y. forty and not thin-a beautiful dress in a pale lilac tone, striped with lace down

the skirt and across the skirt and down the corsage and over the sleeves. There were brazes of lace on the muslin bodice and the belt of cerise ribbon was the one touch of solid color about it. Such gowns are worn in the wilderness.

maid hardly distinguishable, off for the floating expedition were far differently clad. One wore a brown cloth costume with a close-cut bodice many buttoned and parting over a chamois waistcoat front. The turn-back cuffs were of the same material, and the hat was a quilled Alpine, best suited for woods wear. Just the least touch more +laborate was the young matron's plain blue serge with its white waiscoat front of soft silk, its chamois belt with enamel. pendants, its dotted tie, stiff collar and at White City, Fin., and giving more cuffs and sailor hat, but withal a sen- trouble than the razor-back hog, since alble contume in contrast with the other | they cannot be fenced out.

Comes from cityward a bruit that tennis is now voted altogether slow and golf is supreme. Some of the young people here seem not to have heard of

Big hats go with ordinary day gowns, probably always will.

I wonder if the young lady who was advised to fall in love will follow the prescription?

ELLEN OSBORN. INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

Curious or Commonplace Uses to Which It Is Put.

Incandescent electric lights are used to illuminate the eyes of mounted anibutton sewn on mother earth, but it is mals, bears, tigers and lions, shown by now thrid by railroads, much of the furriers. Hero obviously a light with way running through game preserves a flame would not do, while the incanwhere the unscared fawns poke their descent light answers the purpose well noses through the wire fence and gaze and conveniently. The wire is run wide eyed at the passing portent and from the head down through the animal's body and out through one of in the heart of the mighty woods the the feet to a connection with the service

Incandescent lights are used in refrigerators, such as the ice boxes of the cases is familiar; in dressing show winwith each new trimming of the window. They are used in electric signs, some are formed of letters that are movable.

way. hand and electric light-with the wire trailing away back of him-in the other,

Sun.

### Bugs Rule the World.

"It is an interesting fact," says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "that bugs practically rule the world. Man is almost helpless against them. It is reckoned that there are at least The two young women, matron and 10,000 species of insects in existence; and will anybody mention one of the injurious species that has been seriously diminished in numbers by efforts of human beings? Well, the court surmises not. Look at the mosquito, the cockroach, the moth which attacks lattles. Where are they to-day? Just living at our expense, and suffering the loss of only a few individuals killed. We can't destroy them, we only defend ourselves feebly."

'Possums are destroying watermelons

spring up for the occasion, but they turned out by the regular factories.

reveals some interesting facts. On the cheap banners only the names and sentiments of the candidates appear, but the large and costly ones have the portraits of both nominees painted in ovals, separated by fanciful designs.

Shields, cagles and figures of liberty are the most popular. The emblems up, the eagle performing feats that would tax a contortionist-airily bal-

When the lighthouse was built on Goat island, in the Pacific ocean, 20 years ago, the first keeper took a numare wonderfully and fearlessly gotten ber of cats to cheer him in his loneliness. The island at that time was the home of countless birds and myraids



anced on a shield, his talons filled with ( of quail. The cast soon found that they nant expressing his political opinions began absenting themselves from home. floating gracefully from his beak; or They returned at long intervals for a with a shield suspended from his neck year or two, and then stayed away all he takes his wild flight across the ris- the time. They multiplied rapidly, ing sun. The Goddess of Liberty and grew larger and fiercer and have beother designs are executed in an equal- come a nuisance. They have almost ly striking manner.

the product of the combined efforts of stroy them by shooting or poison have three men-the portrait painter, the failed and they continue to increase. sign painter and the sailmaker. In making the banner the work is divided up.

The painting, which is done on sized muslin, may be accomplished in two ways. If the man is an expert, he takes a large circle of pasteboard, having the features cut out, and traces the general outline and size of the head, using a photograph to finish the portrait from,

But the usual method is by the use of stencils, each stencil being for a different color. The large pieces of muslin, tacked on boards, are ranged in a row around the room, and men with pots of paint pass from one to the other with great rapidity. Painter No. 1 lays in the hair, No. 2 follows with the flesh tint. No. 3 puts on the shirt and collar, and No. 4 the coat; thus the foundation is haid in for the artist, who comes along with his huge palette and completes the portrait.

Meanwhile, the sign painters, perched on stools and boxes, are putting on long strips of muslin "The People's Choice"

The first-class campaign banner is are becoming scarce. . Efforts to de-

### Dancing Skeletons Killed Him.

A remarkable cause of death from fright was the case of the Dutch painter Poutman. He was at work in his studio, where there was a number of death's heads and skeletons, when he happened to fall asleep. During his sleep there was a slight shock of earthquake, and when he woke up suddenly he saw the skeletons and skulls danc ing around in the greatest confusion He at once became panic-stricken, and rushed across the room and threw himself out of the window on the navement below. He died in a few days after, not from injuries received in the fall, but from the nervous shock given by the dancing skeletons, though the cause of the festivity was explained to him.

### Unknown Weeds.

Soil brought up from a depth of 32 feet in one of the Belgian mines is said to have grown weeds unknown to the botanista.



PLUNGING FROM A HEIGHT OF NINETY FEET TO EARN A QUAR-

"How did I learn? In the simplest and most natural way in the world. When I was a child, my father took me down on the dock one day and threw me overboard, clothes and all. Naturally I was frightened, but he only laughed at me when I called for help, and said: 'Swim or drown.' It is quite needless to say that I did not drown, for somehow, when I struck out, as I had seen other boys do, I found that I could swim, and I have been swimming more or less ever since."

The latest dive which young Brunck has taken was one which, when it was suggested, seemed almost suicidal. He, with some companions, was swimming at the foot of Seventh street, Hoboken, when some one told him that he did not dare dive from the roof of the four-story Rockwell plaster mill, which is built on the dock. Brunck hesitated for a moment; then one of his companions said: "Go on, Louis, I will give you a quarter to take the header."

The roof of the building is 90 feet above the water, which at that point is only eight feet deep. Brunck was soon standing on the ridge pole of the building. He waited a moment, and then One may see a painter at work at enormous bundles of arrows, a pen- could get a living by hunting, and they raising his hands above his head, leaped out into space, and shot downward.

Not once did he change his position. but struck the water hands and head foremost, sending the spray dashing high on either side of him. In a few seconds he appeared at the surface, exterminated the quail, and other birds about 50 feet from where he struck the water, and swimming to the landing at clerks and other women were hearing it, the foot of the dock promptly demanded the quarter due him for the jump.

When asked how it felt to take a dive from such a height as 100 feet, he said: "It is an odd sort of feeling. There is even though she had to lie to maintain an exhilaration caused by the sudden rush through the air, and while I know that I am only in the air for a few seconds, in that time I can do a lot of thinking, and I am always wondering how I shall strike the water. I know that if I turn while in the air and strike in the wrong position the chances of my getting ashore are small; but nothing of that kind has ever happened yet.

"I should not be afraid to dive from the Brooklyn bridge, but I would not attempt to jump feet first, as the others have done. I feel safer and can control myself better in the air when I go down head first. As nearly as I can describe my sensations while shooting through the air, I feel much as one does when an elevator suddenly drops—only much more so—and now I actually esjoy the sensation. I certainly should not fear to the method of inoculating suitable an elevator suddenly drops-only much take a header either from the Brook- earth, devised some years ago.

her with his hand extended, and the lady shook hands with him.

"How do you do!" he said in the friendliest way.

"How do you do?" she responded. but with some doubt in her voice.

"I don't believe vou remember me." he said, in a hurt tone.

"Your face is quite familiar to me, but I don't quite place you."

"Don't you remember," he explained, that I met you at the German ambassador's not long ago and also at the dinner dance at Brice's and again at the assembly ?"

She hesitated a moment, looking him over as she did so."

"Why, yes," she said, smiling very pleasantly, "I remember you quite well now, but I wasn't expecting to see you, don't you know, and didn't recognized you at first. You know how it is in Washington."

She smiled again and he smiled and chatted with her awhile, then they parted and the drummer came back to the writer and took him out on the street.

"Now, what do you think of it?" hel asked.

"Think of what?"

"Of my proof that I was on the right side of the discussion."

"I don't see any proof. You merely met a lady you had met before and recalled yourself to her. There wasn't any proof in that."

"Wasn't there!" and the drummer laughed. "Think a minute. You know I don't know anybody in Washington outside of three or four merchants I sell to here and them only in a business way. I never was at the German ambassador's in my life, or any of those other places I mentioned. I have read of them in the newspapers, that's all. And the lady, why, she doesn't live in this town at all. Didn't you hear her order her packages sent to the train to meet her? I never saw her before. Just the same, when she saw a well-dressed man identifying her as a member of the fashionable set of the capital, and knew the too, she let it go at that and never said a word to correct me. She never was at any of those places any more than I was, but she was too vain to deny it, her position. See?"

The writer saw very clearly, but he never would have seen if the proof had not been presented in such unmistakable form .-- Washington Star.

### Utilizing Bacteria of the Soll.

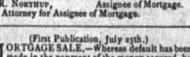
Experiments have been carried on in Germany by Drs. Hall, Riegel, Notbe and others, with the view of ascertaining how the bacteria of the soil may be rendered useful. Herr Notbe has succeeded in cultivating these bacteria on a large scale, and he is convinced that the sowing of the bacteria necessary for the assimilation of nitrogen and the successful cultivation of leguminous plants will make soils which need them



### THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1896.



being alike in all parts of the earth, that Mr. Cockran could scarcely travel 200 miles within his own country without discovering that his tendollar gold piece had changed its purchasing power. It will not buy







It means that free coinage of silver will ruin business and close the workshops so that when there is a job for one man there will be sixteen men out of work applying for it.

used to pay the expenses of the govern-ment." The tariff on some of the neces-saries of life might be reduced, and the deficit made up by an issue of money." Or, if this is not deemed advisable, "gov-ernment paper can be issued to pay for special improvements; harbors can be deepened and rivers improved in this way." He introduced a bill to issue \$70,000,000 of United States treasury hotes, with which to inaugurate the com-struction of the Nicaragua canal. He further suggested that "we can use any available coin on hand to take up ma-tured bonds and replace the coin so used with paper money." He introduced an-other bill providing in this way for the payment of the \$25,000,000 outstanding 2 per cent, bonds. He did not stop even at that point, but gravely proposed that "government paper should be issued in the place of national bank notes, as they are retired." His theory of the ultimate redemption of government ohligations, as stated by himself, was that the ingreer will be the "coin" reserve required with which to meet them. By "coin" he ex-plained that he meant both gold and all-ver, wilfolly isporing the disduced anviduals. A man who has repudiated his debts is never trusted again and is re-garded with contempt by all his neigh-IUKTGAGED bors. And so is a nation. A free-coinage law is repudiation, and that it is understood in that sense is indicated by such letters as the above. For if under free coinage the silver dol-lar is to appreciate to the value of a gold Arithmatic for Wheat Growers Payment of Debts in Debased Cur-Which Neglects Tax and Inrency Means Practically dollar how will the farmer get more of them for his thousand bushels of wheat? How can he pay his debt any easier than terest Considerations, Repudiation. he can now? No, it is repudiation the silver men want, and repudiation is dishonor.—Chi-cago Times-Herald. A FREE SILVER MATHEMATICIAN. A NEBRASKA FARMER ANSWERED VALUES DECREASED. Silver Accountants Concede Double Fallacy of What is Considered the Prices of Live Stock Under Republican Expense in Mexico and Asand Democratic Rule. Strongest Free Trade sume Equal Profits. Argument. Warren, Minn., Aug. 6.-To the Editor: I enclose comparative slips circulated by an advocate of free silver, which subject

which to meet them. By "coin" he ex-plained that he meant both gold and al-ver, wilfully ignoring the disparity in intrinsic value between the gold and silv dollar. And this is the financier and states-man for whom honest and sensible men are asked to cast their votes, next November!

If the McKinley law had been let alone, the American farmer in 1895-6 would be supplying nearly every egg in the American market. The farmer's wife would have felt encouraged to in-crease her stock of ponitry, on which she depended for pin money to clothe herself and her children. When the McKinley law was repealed and the tar-iff on eggs reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents a dozen, importation increased 1,000,000 dozen in one year, at an in-creased price of \$125,000. Unless the American farmer can see it to be his in-terest to vote for McKinley and the restoration of a proper duty on eggs, the Canadian and other foreign farmers will soon again ship us 16,000,000 dozen a year and the price of domestic eggs will continue to decline, as they have done for the last two years.

Question. Why Should Democrats Legis late in favor of the Canadian as against

the American Farmer?

The American farmer could not sell eggs in Canada, even if they had no tariff on American eggs. There are only The following letter is one of many 481,609 a few large cities there, and they near to the Canadian cheap farms. The half-a-dozen small markets in Canada 780 780 have a total population only one-quarter 2,078 as large as that of the city of New York. 6 A few election districts in the city of New York, or in Philadelphia, or in Chicago, afford a better market for American eggs than the whole of Canada. Yet Canada imposes a duty of 5 cents a dozen on our eggs, while we im-pose a duty of only 3 cents a dozen on

dozen in 1892, than they can 5 cents a dozen in 1896. From 1883 to 1890, there was no tariff upon eggs. The Canadian farmer could send his eggs across the line from Maine to California. Mexico, China, France, Germany and other countries supplied us with 15,500,000 dozens of eggs, an-nually, on the average. We paid every year to the foreign farmer on this small product alone, at 15 cents a dozen, \$2,-500,000. This importation of over 1,-000,000 dozen a month or 50,000 dozen a day was felt, in the way of competition, by our farmers chiefly in the large cities; but when New York, Philadelphia, Bos-ton, Buffaio, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and many other markets are supplied with eggs, shipped at cheap rates of transportation by water, how can the farmer expect to compete who has to ship his eggs by rail? The following statement shows impor-tations of eggs, by countries, the year be-fore the McKinley tariff went into effect, for the year endug June 30, 1889: Importations of eggs, by countries, July1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.

Importations of eggs, by countries, July1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.

Countries. | Dozens. | Value. Austria-Hungary .. ... \$382 \$3,223 Belgium .... 215,164 126,300 74,950 140 73,355 4,914 4,100 China Denmark.... 6,425 France Germany...... England. 14,119 Kovia Scotland 4,100 Nova Scotla, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island 8,037,222 Scotland. Nova Quebec, Ontario, Man-itoba Territory. .... 11,731,864 Britiab Columbia ..... 973 1,864,020 975 15,219 12,468 Hong Kong ..... Japan Mexico. Netherlands. 18,587 2,350 500 10,503 70 Cuba. Turkey in Africa...... ...... The next table shows the points at which these eggs were received: AMERICA PORTS OF ENTRY FOR EGGS. | Dozens, | Value. Ports. Aroostook, Maine..... Bangor, Meine...... Bath, Maine. 1.958 \$27 546,826 68,142 Bath, Maine. Boston and Charleston, Mass. Buffalo Creek, N. Y... Cape Vincent, N. Y... Corpus Christi, Texas.. Corpus Christi, Texas.. Cuyahoga, O. Detroit, Mich. Genesee, N. Y... Gloucester, Mass. Huron, Mich. 385 35 1,938,267 5,740,946 920,096 9,400 1.847 829,894 125,603 32 600 437,993 735 54,314 104 2,342 1,418 154 204 Gloucester, Mass. Huron, Mich. Key West, Fia. Marbiebead, Mass. New London, Conn... New York, N.Y. Niagara, N.Y. Oswegatchie, N.Y. Oswego, N.Y. Paso del Norte, Texas and New Mexico. Passama-uoddy, Maine. Philadelphia, Pr. Portland and Falmouth, Maine. Portsmouth, N. H. Providence, R. I.... Puget Sound, Wash... Salem and Beverly, Mass. Eandusky, O. 15,783 11,777 1,503 .1,729 316 392,469 1,412,963 1,020,293 63,845 240,688 141,521 18,555 2.376 1,122,638 138,131 ..... 2,681 164 30 975 382 18 88 4,184 Mass. Sandusky, O. San Francisco, Cal... Superior, Mich. 563 62 126,300 7,764 2,256,070 3,364 10,215 1,163 877,407 485 507 Vermont Waldoborough, Me. ...

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Willamette, Or. All other customs districts.. .... ...... 1,255 211 It would evidently be impossible for farmers fifty miles in the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to compete with eggs shipped by

of the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to compete with eggs shipped by water from Canada. The McKinley tariff imposed a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law went into effect October I, 1890. Dur-ing the year ending June 30, 1890, we imported nearly 900,000 dozen eggs less than in the year previous, when there was no protection. The importation of eggs steadly decreased until the repeal of the McKinley law in 1894, so, that instead of nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs being brought into this country, as here-tofore, in 1890-1 we imported 8,000,000 dozen; 4,000,000 in 1891-92; 3,000,000 in 1892-3; 1,750,000 had been taken from the foreign shipper, which now went into the pockets of the American farmer. The following table shows the importa-tions of eggs since 1883: Ansual importations of foreign eggs, 1883-1893 Year ending June 30, Dozens, Value.

8	Year	ending	June	30.1	Dozens,	Value.
i.	1883			]	15,379,065	\$2,067,004
	1884				16,487,204	2,677,630
	1885				16,098,450	2,476,672
	1880				16,092,583	2,173,454
	1887				13,936,054 15,642,861	1,960,396
	1888 1889				15,918,809	2,312,478 2,418,976
	1890		1000		15,062,796	2,074,912
	1891		224.94	1000	8,233,043	1,185,595
Б	1892				4,188,492	622,240
	1893				3,295,842	392,617
	1894		*****		1,791,430	
c	1895				2,700,411	824,133
		der Free			1000 -+ 5	

e Gorman Se Tariff.

depreciated currency will continue to make money, and they will continue to make it so long as you have a depreciated cur-rency. If the farmers would get rich they have got to become skilled in this fluctuat-ing currency and make corners and man-ing currency and make corners and make corners and man-ing currency and make cor

The Canadians have protection, but ander the Wilson bill we have not.

### A Pointer for Farmers.

I remember one instance that bears particularly upon this question that came to me today as I sat here, and that was this: My father, came from the New England states upon this prairie in 1837. He told me this instance once: That after sowing a crop of wheat by hand. cutting it with the cradle, binding it with the rake, and threshing it with the ball upon the floor, he put it upon a wagon and drove it to this city of Milwaukee. ninety-six miles away, and sold it here for 46 cents a bushel. This was in the '50s, and silver then was \$1.30 an ounce. Now tell the silver men to explain to you

how it was that in the early '50s wheat was 46 cents a bushel, and silver \$1.30 an ounce, if the price of silver always

carcies with it the price of wheat. And when he hems and haws, say to him: "It is not only confined to wheat, but that other commodity you yoke up with silver, cotton; and tell him that for the four years ending in 1845 cotton in the city of New York averaged only 7 cents a pound; and that for the four years ending in 1894 the same class averaged 8 cents a pound. Tell him to explain that to you. That was when we had free coinage and silver was then \$1.30 an ounce. He cannot explain it. That one illustration my friends, utterly de-stroys the whole silver heresy.-Con-gressman Fowler of New Jersey.

### What Stewart Thought in 1894.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made a speech in Congress February 11, 1874, in-which he said:

Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. The farmers will then know how to measure the difference in price be-tween his wheat in Illinois and the wheat tween his wheat in Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool. The wheat will be meas-ured by the same standard-gold-in Illinois as it is in Liverpool and any man can figure it up. But now it is a mys-tery; the whole subject of finance is a mystery, and what do we see every day? We see those who devote their attention to it making large fortunes out of this mystery.

mystery. Let us do as all the people of the world have been doing from the beginning-measure our values by gold, adopt the standard that all can understand, and

get rid of this mystery. Mr. Logan-What does the senator want?

Mr. Stewart-I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemed in gold, no paper money the value of which is not ascertained, no paper money that will organize a gold board to speculate with it. Who pays for this gold board? Who pays these immense fortunes? How is it that millions and millions can be rolled up annually there? Did anybody ever calculate who paid for it? It comes out of the producers. How do these men exist? By the latitude which your depreciated currency gives to specu-lation and nothing else. Persons who are speculating in your depreciated currency are making the money, and they will continue to make it so long as you have a depreciated cur-rency. Mr. Stewart-I want the standard gold.

It is supposed to contain the Herald. strongest free silver argument that can be addressed to the farmer, and it is used by the free silver orators with immense assurance of its success:

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 3.-To the Editor: My land is encumbered by a mortgage of \$1000, payable in lawful money November 1, 1897. I must pay this debt with the products of my farm. Under ordinary cir-cumstances I will be able to raise f000 hushels of wheat next year. If there is no channed in our financial system this wheat bashels of wheat next year. If there is no change in our financial system, this wheat, at 50 cents per bushel, will pay half the debt. When the value of a silver dollar is reduced to 50 cents by free colnage a bushel of wheat, without any change in its value, will be worth a 50-cent dollar. With free colnage of silver I shall, there-fore, be able to pay the entire debt with the flood bushels of wheat. The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubled since I borrowed the money. I have obeyed the laws of my country under the gold standard and shall obey them under a silver standard. The opponents of free colnage of silver are appealing to the laborers, the creditors and policy holders to protect their own perpolicy holders to protect their own per-sonal interests. If I should fail to look out for my own interests who will do so for me? Is there any reason why I should not vote for the free and unlimited coinage of sliver? Very respectfully, J. W. Binger.

The answer is not far to seek.

When this farmer borrowed the money it was the equivalent of \$1000 in gold. It was the same as if he had received it all in gold \$20 pieces. He could have had it that way if he so desired. Perhaps he did, for many such loans have been made. When he expended it he got \$1000 in gold equivalent. He probably improved his farm to that extent or bought stock or machinery. In whatever way he used it, unless he burned it up or squandered it, he got value received. The borrowing and lending was a busi-ness transaction and the borrower used the money to promote his business interests

At no time since that mortgage was executed, for few mortgages run over five years without renewal, would thousand bushels of wheat have paid it. Suppose we had borrowed the money from a neighboring farmer more pros-perous than he. That neighbor would probably have to carry something like two thousand bushels of wheat to town, sell it for a thousand dollars, get the money and hand it over to his friend. There have been in the past thousands of such transac-tions. In fact, in every farming community there are a few farmers, more thrifty and of better business qual-ifications than the others, who always have money to lend out of their savings. They get the money from the products of their farms, but they are not loaning those products. They are loaning the money, and since 1870 it has been gold or its equivalent. Why, should they not have the same kind of money in repayment?

Is it any wonder that the advocates of unlimited free coinage are charged with dishonesty and that silver is called dis-honest money, when by the passage of a law a thousand 50-cent dollars will be sufficient to discharge a debt of a thou-sand 100-cent dollars? Such a law amounts to the repudiation of one-half the debt obligations of all the debtors in

Amounts to the reputation of one-half the debt obligations of all the debtors in the United States. When Mr. Binger in the above letter says, "The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubled since I borrowed the noney," he must remember, if he is stat-ing what is true, that the "burden" is not alone upon him, but upon every other business man who has borrowed money. Merchants and manufacturers feel the farmers de. It is not because they bor-rowed gold and have to repay gold that the burden is greater, but that their earnings and assets have not turned out as they hoped and expected. Competi-tion and overproduction have affected the whole world, but repudiation is not the proper cure for it. Honesty is the best policy—as a policy merely, without reference to its moral quality—for nations as well as for indi-

A gain during six years of Republican rule of During the ensuing four years until the élection of Mr. Harrison in 1888, values de- creased from To	\$1,022,445,862 2,467,868,924
A loss during four years of Democratic rule of. During the ensuing four years, until the second election of	\$8,825,508
Mr. Cleveland in 1892, values again increased from To	
A gain during four years of Republican rule of During the last two years, under the second adminis- tration of Mr. Cleveland, and under preposed and accom- plished free trade and sweep-	52,712,230
ing tariff reductions, values again decreased from (1893).	2,483,506,681
To the comparatively insignl- ficant total of	1,819,446,306
Showing the enormous loss In two years of Democratic rule of	Tradestration

Increased 10., ..... 2,467,868,924

Cheap Dollars.

Everything is cheap or dear according to what we have to pay for it. Sugar is cheap at 5 cents a pound, but would be

dear at 10 cents. A cheap dollar, therefore, is one that the merchant buys with less goods than he would have to give for a dearer dollar. If a merchant now gives twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar, and the dollar which he gets is a 200-cent dollar; and if the 200-cent dollar is a dishonest dollar and ought to be replaced by a 100-cent dollar, worth only half as much; in that case, the merchant will give only half as much sugar for the cheaper dollar as he now gives for the dishonest 200-cent dollar. That is clear, is it not? This is precisely what "cheap money" means.

Is this what the farmer and the work ingman really want? Apply this illustration to labor, if you

please. The workingman buys dollars with labor. Does he want a cheap collar, for which the merchant will give only ten pounds of sugar? Or does he want a 200-cent dollar, for which the merchant will give twenty pounds of sugar? Cheap dollars would cut his wages in half. He surely does not want

wages in hair. He surely does not want that. "Oh, no," says the workingman, "that is not what I want; but, if dollars were cheap, I would get twice as many of them for a day's work." Would you, indeed? Not on your life. Free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, is simply a scheme to reduce your wages without your know-

the ratio of 16 to 1, is simply a scheme to reduce your wages without your know-ing it or having an excuse for striking. What good would it do you to get twice as many dollars for a day's work if \$2 would buy no more sugar, and no more of anything else, than \$1 will now buy? Besides, if prices go up, under free coinage, as they will—we admit that— does not the workingman know that the first thing to go up will be rests the

first thing to go up will be rents, the next thing will be food and clothing, and the last thing will be labor? Under free coinage, instead of being better off, the workingman would be worse off than he is now

I would like your opinion on. It, of course, is intended to catch the farmer who raises wheat, and deductions of this ind have had their influence in this dis-

rict, which is largely wheat growing. I would like the going wages in Mexico ad the rates of interest in countries on ilver basis as compared with the gold tandard countries. L. Lamberson. The first slip professes to show the net

rofit to a farmer of raising 5000 bushels f wheat in the United States:

000 bushels, at 56 cents per bushel. .\$2,800 xpenses .....\$1,000 axes ..... - 2,010

Assumed net profit to American

\$760 tent of the assumed profits of raising 000 bushels of wheat in Mexico: .\$5,600 3,040

As this assumed profit would be in silver and the wheat would have to be sold upon the gold standard, this skillful accountant reduces this to gold, making the net profit to the Mexican farmer \$1280. But to produce this result this accommodating accountant, while conceding that the expense of raising the wheat would be twice as many silver dollars as in the United States, as-sumes that the profit on it would be the same number of silver dollars as in the United States. As a matter of fact the Treight rates in Mexico are higher expressed in the gold standard than in the United States, but assuming that they are the same, the American railroad companies, as soon as they cross the border. require twice as many Mexican dollars to pay a given freight rate as they re-quire of American dollars on American territory, so that the freight rate in Mexico would be \$1600 instead of \$800, as our free sliver accountant states it. Moreover, interest rates are higher in Mexico than in the United States, if paid in Mexican silver dollars, and more-over the interest would have to be paid on twice the number of silver dollars bor-

rowed by the American farmer, so that rowed by the American farmer, so that even supposing the rates of interest to be the same, the amount of interest would be double, raising it from \$200 to \$400. Moreover, the equivalent of \$40 taxes paid by the American farmer would be \$80 in Mexican dollars, so that

4,080 \$1,520

\$1,520 Reducing this to gold, as in the original statement, the net profit of the Mexican farmer would be \$760, exactly what that of the American farmer would be. This is a fair specimen of the illusory and deceptive statements put forth by free silver men to deceive American farmers.

### Bryan a Greenbacker.

Bryan a Greenbacker. Mr. Bryan is not so much a silverite as he is a greenbacker. He said, on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington, June 5, 1804: "The issue of money by the govern-ment directly to the people gives us a safer currency (than national bank bills) and saves to the people as a whole the profit arising from its issue. When a bank issues money, you must pay the market rate of interest to get it; but when the government issues money, the people save the interest, if the money is afterward called in; and they save the principal sho, if the money is kept in cir-culation."

### Bryan Shown to be Uncertain.

There is abundant proof that Mr. Bryan is an insincere politician and an unreliable adviser of the people. He was a bolter in 1893 and in that year, too, he made a speech in which he de-clared that the exchangeable value of a dollar depended on something besides a congressional edict.

When Frank Irvine was running on the Democratic ticke for judge of the Supreme court of Nebraska Mr. Bryan supported a Populist. In reply to a let-ter from Mr. Irvine, calling Mr. Bryan's attention to his unexpected position, the present candidate for President on the Democratic ticket wrote a statement of his reasons for bolting which contained the following cool remarks and assur-ances of personal and peculiar esteem for the Democratic candidate:

I regret that our people chose for slaughter so deserving a man. They ought to have selected some one of the numer-ous Democrats who are responsible for the falling off of the Democratic for the taring on other beneficially, because frankly and confidentially, because I feel that you deserve a better fate than the one which I fear awaits you this fail this fall.

During the extraordinary session of Congress of 1893, called by President, Cleveland, Mr. Bryan made a speech in which he declared that:

While the government can say that a given weight of gold or sliver shall consti-tute a dollar and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it cannot

fix the purchasing power of the dol-lar. That must depend upon the law of supply and demand. If the number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need of dol-lars—as it did after the gold discover-les of 1849—the exchangeable value of each dollar will fail and prices rise.

each dollar will fall and prices rise.

Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan knew what the exchangeable value of a dol-lar depended on. His change of tune, therefore, is not because conditions have changed, but because he shifts his prin-ciples with the varying political breezes, and that he is willing to do anything for office office.

In the spring of 1892 Bryan declared in a speech made by him on the tariff question that the fall of prices must be attributed-

attributed--To the inventive genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm and enabled us to do today with one man what fifty men could not do fifty years ago. That is what brought the prices down is this country and else-where.

where. At this time another change has come over the spirit of his white honse dream. He, and his fellow Populists ascribe the fall in the prices of commod-ities to the fall in the price of silver. Mr. Fryan and his associates declare that the crime of 1873," which the News has shown to have been no crime at all, has pulled everything down with it.

How can the people believe a man who thus stultifies himself and puts him-self on both sides of vital questions, while, at the same time, he proves un-true to his party associates?—Buffale News.

### The Irishman and the Potato Bug.

Mr. Tenney's story at Madison of the "The issue of money by the govern-ment directly to the people gives us a lafer currency (than national bank bills) and saves to the people as a whole the profit arising from its issue. When a bank issues money, you must pay the market rate of interest to get it; but when the government issues money, the people save the interest, if the money is afterward called in; and they save the principal also, if the money is kept in cir-culation." He assorted that greenbacks "can be

# is now. Think this over, and see what it all





consideration of those who are undecided upon the question of free coinage of silver:

even with free coinage in most countries as before 1878, to maintain silver and gold at any definite and steady ratio of price.

market ratio from the coining ratio, meaning a slightly higher price paid for silver or for gold in other countries than it is worth in the form of coin, has invariably swept all the silver or all the gold out of use, and thus brought monometallism where the law was designed to establish aud maintain be-metallism.

concurrent use of both metals at a recognized valuation, has never been established or maintained in this country, having been defeated from 1792 to 1834 by undervaluation of gold, and from 1984 to 1863 by undervaluation of silver, and from 1862 to 1879 by universal use of legal tender paper instead of any coin, and from 1879 to this date by depreciation of silver coins which have passed only as representatives of gold.

effect upon the use or the price of silver, because business was transacted and prices were fixed in a legal tender currency then much cheaper than gold, as gold was relatively cheaper than silver.

5. That the coining since 1877 of over fifty times the amount of silver coined in 86 years prior to that date has not helped the price of silver.

6. That every attempt in this country to bring about free coinage or larger use of silver has actually caused so great an increase in the production of silver as to depress the

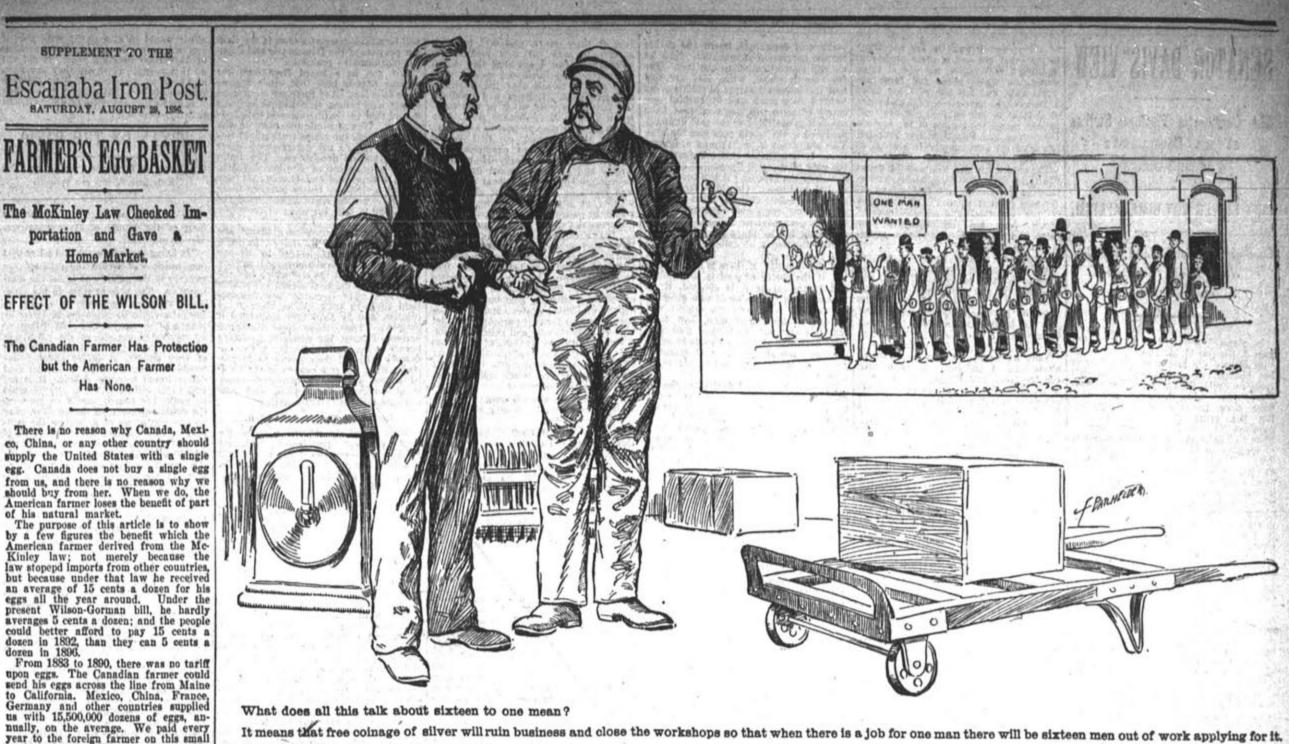
price.

From 1789 to 1888, a period of ninety-nine years, there have been forty-seven years when a democratic revenue tariff policy has prevailed, and fifty-two years under the protective policy, and it is a noteworthy fact that the most progressive and prosperous periods of our history in evary department of human . effort and material development were during the fifty-two years when the protective party were in control and protective tariffs were maintained; and the most disastrous years--years of want and wretchedness, ruin and retrogression, eventuating in insufficient revenues and shattered credits individual and national-were during the free-trade or revenue tariff eras of our history. No man lives who passed through any of the latter periods but would dread their return, and would flee from them as he would escape from fire and pestilence; and I believe the party which promotes their return will merit and receive popular condemnation.

"The value of gold is so far from being alike in all parts of the earth, that Mr. Cockran could scarcely travel 200 miles within his own country without discovering that his tendollar gold piece had changed its purchasing power. It will not buy as much wheat, pork, corn or beef in New York as it will in Chicago; it will buy more of all these things in New York than it will in Liverpool. He could almost load a small ship with rice for his \$10 in southern China, and he could scarcely load a small wagon in New York."-Detroit News. All which is but saying that products can be bought more cheaply at the place of production than at distant markets. It has nothing to do with the value of the gold piece. In the one case it pays for the product and in the other for the product plus the cost of transportation. It pays for as much labor in the one case as in the other. The News is silly.

Every week emphasizes the contrast between the realities of the iron ore business of 1896 and the reckonings that were made early in the season. There has been some sale for Menominee and Mesabi range non-Bessemers in the past ten days, but nothing large. When Bes-





From 1883 to 1890, there was no tariff upon eggs. The Canadian farmer could send his eggs across the line from Maine to California. Mexico, China, France, Germany and other countries supplied us with 15,500,000 dozens of eggs, an-nually, on the average. We paid every year to the foreign farmer on this small product alone, at 15 cents a dozen, \$2, 500,000. This importation of over 1,-000,000 dozen a month or 50,000 dozen a day was felt, in the way of competition, by our farmers chiefly in the large cities; Farmers can get the best prices for eggs and their products in the large cities; but when New York, Philadelphia, Bos-ton, Buffaio, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and many other markets are supplied with eggs, shipped at cheap rates of transportation by water, how can the farmer expect to compete who

rates of transportation by water, how can the farmer expect to compete who has to ship his eggs by rail? The following statement shows impor-tations of eggs, by countries, the year be-fore the McKinley tariff went into effect, for the year ending June 30, 1889: Importations of eggs, by countries, July1, 1888, to June 20, 1889.

Countries,	Dozens.	Value.
Austria-Hungary	1,528	\$35
Belgium	215,164	\$3,2
China	126,300	6,4
Denmark	74,950	11,8
France	140	1
Germany	73,355	14,1
England	4,914	8
Scotland.,	4,100	8
Nova Scotla, New	1.	
Brunswick and	1000000	

It means that free coinage of sliver will ruin business and close the workshops so that when there is a job for one man there will be sixteen men out of work applying for it.				
If the McKinley law had been let alone, the American farmer in 1895-6 would be supplying nearly every egg in the American market. The farmer's wife would have felt encouraged to in- crease her stock of poultry, on which she depended for pin money to clothe herself and her children. When the McKinley law was repealed and the tar- iff on eggs reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents a dozen, importation increased 1,000,000 dozen in one year, at an in- creased price of \$125,000. Unless the American farmer can see it to be his in- terest to vote for McKinley and the restoration of a proper duty on eggs, the Canadian and other foreign farmers will soon again ship us 16,000,000 dozen a year and the price of domestic eggs will continue to decline, as they have done for the last two years. Question. Why Should Democrats Legis- late in favor of the Canadian as sgalast the American Farmer? The American farmer could not sell eggs in Canada, even if they had no tariff on American eggs. There are only a few large cities there, and they are near to the Canadian cheap farms. The half-a-dozen small markets in Canada have a total population only one-quarter as large as that of the city of New York.	<ul> <li>IIII IIIVIIIIUAUIU FAILIII</li> <li>Payment of Debts in Debased Currency Means Practically Repudiation.</li> <li>A NEERASKA FARMER ANSWERED</li> <li>Fallacy of What is Considered the Strongest Free Trade Argument.</li> <li>The following letter is one of many that are daily received by the Times- Herald. It is supposed to contain the</li> </ul>	A free-coinage law is repudiation, and that it is understood in that sense is in- dicated by such letters as the above. For if under free coinage the silver dol- lar is to appreciate to the value of a gold dollar how will the farmer get more of them for his thousand bushels of wheat? How can he pay his debt any easier than he can now? No, it is repudiation the silver men want, and repudiation is disbonor.—Chi- cago Times-Herald. <b>VALUES DECREASED.</b> Prices of Live Stock Under Republican and Democratic Rule. When we resumed specie pay- ment in 1879 our domestic animals, horses, mules, cat- tic, sheep and swine were valued at	Arithmatic for Wheat Growers Which Neglects Tax and In- terest Considerations. A FREE SILVER MATHEMATICIAN. Silver Accountants Concede Double Expense in Mexico and As- sume Equal Profits. Warren, Minn., Aug. 6.—To the Editor: I enclose comparative slips circulated by an advocate of free silver, which subject I would like your opinion on. It, of	used to pay the expenses of the govern- ment." The tariff on some of the neces- saries of life might be reduced, and the deficit made up by an issue of money." Or, if this is not deemed advisable, "gov- ernment paper can be issued to pay for special improvements: barbors can be deepened and rivers improved in this way." He introduced a bill to issue 570,000,000 of United States treasury notes, with which to inaugurate the con- struction of the Nicaragua canal. He further suggested that "we can use any available coin on hand to take up ma- tured bonds and replace the coin so used with paper money." He introduced an- other bill providing in this way for the payment of the \$25,000,000 outstanding 2 per cent, bonds. He did not stop even at that point, but gravely proposed that "government paper should be issued in the place of national bank notes, as they are retired." His theory of the ultimate redemption of government obligations, as stated by himself, was that the larger the issue of treasury notes, the anniher will be the "coin" reserve required with which to meet them. By "coin" he ex- plained that he meant both gold and silver dollar. And this is the financier and states-

Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	3,637,222	481,00
Quebec, Ontario, Man-	11 731 804	1,864,02
British Columbia Hong Kong Italy. Japan. Mexico.	975 15,219	8 78 2,07
Japan.	12,468 20 18,587	2,38
Netherlands Cuba Turkey in Africa	10,503 10,503	7 15
Total		\$2,418,97
The next table shows these eggs were receive AMERICA PORTS OF I	d: ENTRY FO	R EGG
Ports.	Dozens.	Value.
Aroostook, Maine Bangor, Meine. Bath, Maine. Boston and Charleston,	1,958 546,826 385	\$27 68,14 2
Mass. Buffalo Creek, N. Y	1,938,267 5,740,946	270,90 920,00
Mass, Buffalo Creek, N. Y Cape Vincent, N. Y Champiain, N. Y. Corpus Christi, Texas.	. 9,400 829,894 32	1,34 125,60
Cuyahoga, O Detroit, Mich Genesee, N. Y	0000	54,31 10
Huron, Mich.	15,783	2,34 1,41 10
Marblehend, Mass New London, Conn New York, N Y. Niagara, N. Y. Oswegatchie, N. Y. Oswego, N. Y.	1,729 316 392,469	20 1 63,84
Niagara, N. Y. Oswegatchie N. Y. Oswego, N. Y.	1,412,963 1,020,203 25	240,68 141,52
raso del Norte, Texas	18 555	2,37 138,12
Passama uoddy, Maine. Philadelphia, Pa. Portland and Falmouth,		
Maine. Portsmouth, N. H Providence, R. I. Puget Sound, Wash Salem and Beverly, Mass.	2,681 164 30	8
Puget Sound, Wash Salem and Beverly,	975	001 1
Mass. Sandusky, O. San Francisco, Cal Superior, Mich.	4,184 720	50
San Francisco, Cal Superior, Mich	126,300 7,764	1,10
Waldoborough. Me Willamette, Or	2,256,070 3,364 10,215	877,44 42 50
All other customs dis- tricts.	10000000000	21
AN INCOMENTATION OF THE STATE O	and the second s	-

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It would evidently be impossible for farmers fifty miles in the interior of any of the states bordering on the Great Lakes, to compete with eggs shipped by water from Canada.

Water from Canada. The McKinley tariff imposed a duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. This law went into effect October 1, 1890. Dur-ing the year ending June 30, 1890, we imported nearly 900,000 dozen eggs less than in the year providers when there imported nearly 900,000 dozen eggs less than in the year previous, when there was no protection. The importation of eggs steadily decreased until the repeal of the McKinley law in 1804, so that instead of nearly 16,000,000 dozen eggs being brought into this country, as here-tofore, in 1800-1 we imported 8,000,000 dozen: 4,000,000 in 1891-92; 3,000,000 in 1892-3; 1.750,000 in 1893-4. By 1894 nearly \$2,000,000 had been taken from the foreign shipper, which now went into the pockets of the American farmer. The following table shows the importa-tions of eggs since 1883: Annual importations of foreign eggs, 1883-1895

Year ending June 30.| Dozens, | Value. 
 Year ending June 30.
 Dozens.
 Value.

 a 1883
 15.279,065.82.067,604

 a 1884
 16.487,204
 2,677,630

 a 1885
 16.098,450
 2,476,672

 a 1885
 16.092,583
 2.173,454

 a 1885
 16.022,583
 2.173,454

 a 1885
 15.042,861
 2,312,478

 a 1889
 15.918,809
 2,418,976

 b 1800
 5.062,706
 2,074,912

 b 1801
 8,233,043
 1,185,505

 b 1802
 4,188,402
 522,240

 b 1803
 3,234,812
 322,617

 b 1804
 1,707,430
 196,536

 c 1895
 2,700,411
 324,133

 a Under Free Trade,
 2,700,411
 324,133

 b Protected, October 6, 1890, at 5 cents per dozen.
 4.1890, at 5 cents per dozen.

e Gorman Se Tariff.

e Gorman Sc Tariff. During the last year of the McKinley tariff the only eggs we bought were from Ganada, and from China for the Chi-nese. We bought none whatever from European countries, as before. Even at 5 cents a dozen the tariff would not be any too high. It simply made a differ-ence to the countries across the Ocean, or places in Canada, far from the shipping points. depreciated currency will continue to make it so long as you have a depreciated cur-its o long as you have a depreciated cur-its o long as you have a depreciated cur-its o long as you have a depreciated cur-rency. If the farmers would get rich they have got to become skilled in this fluctuat-ing currency and make corners and man-ipulate the market, and if they do that they cannot farm.-(Congressional Ree-ord forty-third Congress, first session, vol. 2, p. 1392.)

eggs in Canad tariff on Americ a few large near to the Car half-a-dozen sm have a total po as large as that A few election districts in the city of New York, or in Philadelphia, or in Chicago, afford a better market for American eggs than the whole of Can-ada. Yet Canada imposes a duty of 5

cents a dozen on our eggs, while we impose a duty of only 3 cents a dozen on her eggs.

The Canadians have protection, but under the Wilson bill we have not.

A Pointer for Farmers.

I remember one instance that bears. particularly upon this question that came to me today as I sat here, and that was this: My father came from the New England states upon this prairie in 1837. He told me this instance once: That after sowing a crop of wheat by hand, cutting it with the cradle, binding it with the rake, and threshing it with the ball upon the floor, he put it upon a wagon and drove it to this city of Milwaukee. ninety-six miles away, and sold it here for 46 cents a bushel. This was in the '50s, and silver then was \$1.30 an ounce. Now tell the silver men to explain to you how it was that in the early '50s wheat was 46 cents a bushel, and silver \$1.30 an ounce, if the price of silver always carries with it the price of wheat. And when he hems and haws, say to him: "It is not only confined to wheat, but that other commodity you yoke up with silver, cotton; and tell him that for the four years ending in 1845 cotton in the city of New York averaged only 7 cents a pound; and that for the four years ending in 1894 the same class averaged 8 cents a pound. Tell him to explain that to you, That was when we had free coinage and silver was then \$1,30 an ounce. He cannot explain it. That 211 one illustration my friends, utterly de-stroys the whole silver heresy.-Congressman Fowler of New Jersey.

### What Stewart Thought in 1864.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made a speech in Congress February 11, 1874, in which he said:

Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. The farmers will then know how to measure the difference in price be-tween his wheat in Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool. The wheat will be meas-ured by the same standard-gold-in Illinois as it is in Liverpool and any man can figure it up. But now it is a mys-tery; the whole subject of finance is a mystery, and what do we see every day? We see those who devote their attention to it making large fortunes out of this

mystery. Let us do as all the people of the world have been doing from the beginning-measure our values by gold, adopt the standard that all can understand, and

get rid of this mystery. Mr. I.ogan-What does the senator want?

Mr. Stewart-I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemed in gold, no paper money the value of which is not ascertained, no paper money that will organize a gold board to speculate with it. Who pays for this gold board? Who pays these immense fortunes? How is it that millions and millions can be rolled up annually there? Did anybody ever calculate who paid for it? It comes out of the producers. How do these men exist? By the latitude which your depreciated currency gives to specu-lation and nothing else. Persons who are speculating in your depreciated currency are making the money, and they will continue to make it so long as you have a depreciated cur-rency. Mr. Stewart-I want the standard gold,

mense assurance of its success:

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 3.-To the Editor: My land is encumbered by a mortgage of \$1000, payable in lawful money November 1, 1897. I must pay this debt with the products of my farm. Under ordinary cir-cumstances 1 will be able to raise 7000 bushels of wheat next year. If there is no change in our financial system, this wheat, at -50 cents per bushel, will pay half the debt. When the value of a silver dollar is reduced to 50 cents by free coinage in bushel of wheat, without any change in its value, will be worth a 50-cent dollar. With free coinage of silver I shall, there-fore, be able to pay the entire debt with fore, be able to pay the entire debt with the 1000 bushels of wheat. The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubled since I borrowed the money. I have obeyed the laws of my country under the gold standard and shall obey them under a silver standard. The opponents of free coinage of sliver are appealing to the laborers, the creditors and policy holders to protect their own per-sonal interests. If I should fail to look out for my own interests who will do so for me? Is there any reason why I should not yoth for the free and unlimited colorare of vote for the free and unlimited coinage of sliver? Very respectfully, J. W. Binger.

The answer is not far to seek.

When this farmer borrowed the money it was the equivalent of \$1000 in gold. It was the same as if he had received it all in gold \$20 pieces. He could have had it that way if he so desired. Perhaps he did, for many such loans have been made. When he expended it he got \$1000 in gold equivalent. He probably improved his farm to that extent or bought stock or machinery. In whatever way he used it, unless he burned it up or squandered it, he got value received. The borrowing and lending was a husi-ness transaction and the borrower used the money to promote his business interests

At no time since that mortgage was executed, for few mortgages run over five years without renewal, would a thousand bushels of wheat have paid it. Suppose we had borrowed the money from a neighboring farmer more pros-perous than he. That neighbor would probably have to carry something like two thousand bushels of wheat to town, sell it for a thousand dollars, get the money and hand it over to his friend. There have been in the past thousands of such transac-tions. In fact, in every farming community there are a few farmers. more thrifty and of better business qualifications than the others, who always have money to lend out of their savings. They get the money from the products of their farms, but they are not loaning those products. They are loaning the money, and since 1870 it has been gold or its equivalent. Why should they nof have the same kind of money in repayment?

Is it any wonder that the advocates of unlimited free coinage are charged with dishonesty and that silver is called dis-honest money, when by the passage of a law a thousand 50-cent dollars will be understand to do the second state of the second

honest money, when by the passage of a law a thousand 50-cent dollars will be sufficient to discharge a debt of a thou-sand 100-cent dollars? Such a law amounts to the repudiation of one-half the debt obligations of all the debtors in the United States. When Mr. Binger In the above letter says, "The burden of paying a debt of \$1000 has doubled since I borrowed the money," he must remember, if he is stat-ing what is true, that the "burden" is not alone upon him, but upon every other business man who has borrowed money. Merchants and manufacturers feel the farmers do. It is not because they bor-rowed gold and have to repay gold that the burden is greater, but that their earnings and assets have not turned out as they hoped and expected. Competi-tion and overproduction have affected the whole world, but repudiation is not the proper cure for it. Menety, without reference to its moral quality—for nations as well as for indi-

A loss during four years of Democratic rule of. During the ensuing four years, until the second election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, values 58,825,506 again increased from...... 2,409,043,418 To..... 2,461,755,608 A gain during four years of Republican rule of. During the last two years, under the second adminis-tration of Mr. Clevelaud, and 52,712,230 under preposed and accom-plished free trade and sweeping tariff reductions, values again decreased from (1893). 2,485,500,681 To the comparatively insignlficant total of ..... 1,819,446,306 Showing the enormous loss In two years of Democratic ...... 604,060,375

Cheap Dollars.

Everything is cheap or dear according to what we have to pay for it. Sugar is cheap at 5 cents a pound, but would be

dear at 10 cents. A cheap dollar, therefore, is one that the merchant buys with less goods than he would have to give for a dearer dollar. If a merchant now gives twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar, and the dollar which he gets is a 200-cent dollar; and if the 200-cent dollar is a dishonest dollar, and ought to be replaced by a 100-cent dollar, worth only half as much; in that case, the merchant will give only half as much sugar for the cheaper dol-lar as he now gives for the dishonest 200-cent dollar. That is clear, is it not? This is precisely what "cheap money means.

Is this what the farmer and the workingman really want? Apply this illustration to labor, if you

please. The workingman buys dollars with labor. Does he want a cheap collar, for which the merchant will give only ten pounds of sugar? Or does he want a 200-cent dollar, for which the merchant will give twenty pounds of sugar? Cheap dollars would cut his wages in half. He surely does not want

that. "Oh, no," says the workingman, "that is not what I want; but, if dollars were, is not would get twice as many of

to reduce your wages without your know-ing it or having an excuse for striking. What good would it do you to get twice as many dollars for a day's work if \$2 as many collars for a day's work if 32 would buy no more sugar, and no more of anything else, than \$1 will now buy? Besides, if prices go up, under free coinage, as they will-we admit that-does not the workingman know that the first thing to go up will be rents, the first thing will be food and clothing, and the last thing will be labor? Under free coinage, instead of being better off, the workingman would be worse off than he is now

Think this over, and see what it all means to you and to your little family.--Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

### A Question for Farmers.

If the volume of silver money controls prices, as the free coiners would have us believe that it does, so that the more silver coin there is in circulation, the higher is the price of wheat, and the less silver coin there is in circulation, the lower the price of wheat; then will some farmer, who believes in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, answer the question: estion:

question: How did it happen that wheat was lower in price in 1894 than ever before, while the amount of coined silver in the world was greater than ever before?--Illinois State Journal.

trict, which is largely wheat growing. I would like the going wages in Mexico and the rates of interest in countries on silver basis as compared with the gold standard countries. L. Lamberson. The first slip professes to show the net

profit to a farmer of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in the United States: 5000 bushels, at 56 cents per bushel.

 
 Expenses
 \$1,000

 Freight
 800

 Interest
 200

 Taxes
 40
 Taxes ..... - 2.010

Assumed net profit to American

\$760 ment of the assumed profits of raising 5000 bushels of wheat in Mexico: 5000 bushels, at \$1.12 per bushel......\$5,000 Expense \$2,000 Freight 800 Interest ..... 200 Taxes ..... 40 - 8,040

As this assumed profit would be in

silver and the wheat would have to be sold upon the gold standard, this skillful accountant reduces this to gold, making the net profit to the Mexican farmer \$1280. But to produce this result this accommodating accountant, while conceding that the expense of raising the wheat would be twice as many silver dollars as in the United States, as-sumes that the profit on it would be the same number of silver dollars as in the United States. As a matter of fact the freight rates in Mexico are higher expressed in the gold standard than in the United States, but assuming that they are the same, the American railroad companies, as soon as they cross the border, require twice as many Mexican dollars to pay a given freight rate as they re-quire of American dollars on American territory, so that the freight rate in Mex-ico would be \$1600 instead of \$800, as our free silver accountant states Moreover, interest rates are higher in Mexico than in the United States, if paid in Mexican silver dollars, and moreover the interest would have to be paid on twice the number of silver dollars borrowed by the American farmer, so that is not what I want; but, if dollars were cheap, I would get twice as many of them for a day's work." Would you, indeed? Not on your life. Free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, is simply a scheme to reduce your wages without your know.

the account of the Mexican farmer, thus corrected, would stand as follows: 5000 bushels at \$1.12 per bushel. ..... \$5,600

400 80 Taxes ......

4,080

\$1,520 81,520 Reducing this to gold, as in the original statement, the net profit of the Mexican farmer would be \$760, exactly what that of the American farmer would be. This is a fair specimen of the illusory and deceptive statements put forth by free silver men to deceive American farmers.

### Bryan a Greenbacker.

and statesman for whom honest and sensible men are asked to cast their votes, next November!

### Bryan Shown to be Uncertain.

There is abundant proof that Mr. Bryan is an insincere politician and an unreliable adviser of the people. He was a bolter in 1893 and in that year, too, he made a speech in which he declared that the exchangeable value of a dollar depended on something besides a congressional edict.

When Frank Irvine was running on the Democratic ticke for judge of the Supreme court of Nebraska Mr. Bryan supported a Populist. In reply to a let-ter from Mr. Irvine, calling Mr. Bryan's attention to his unexpected position, the present candidate for President on the Democratic ticket wrote a statement of his reasons for bolting which contained the following cool remarks and assurances of personal and peculiar esteem for the Democratic candidate:

for the Democratic candidate: I regret that our people chose for slaughter so deserving a man. They ought to have selected some one of the numer-ous Democrats who are responsible for the falling off of the Democratic vote. I have spoken to you thus frankly and confidentially, because I feel that you deserve a better fate these the one which if are served. than the one which I fear awaits you this fall.

During the extraordinary session of Congress of 1893, called by President Cleveland, Mr. Bryan made a speech in which he declared that which he declared that:

which he declared that:
While the government can say that a given weight of gold or sliver shall consti-tute a dollar and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it cannot fix the purchasing power of the dol-lar. That must depend upon the law of supply and demand.
If the number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need of dol-lars—as it did after the gold discover-les of 1849—the exchangeable value of each dollar will fall and prices rise.

Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan knew what the exchangeable value of a dol-lar depended on. His change of tune, therefore, is not because conditions have changed, but because he shifts his prin-ciples with the varying political breezes, and that he is willing to do anything for office.

In the spring of 1892 Bryan declared in a speech made by him on the tariff question that the fall of prices must be attributed-

To the inventive genius that has multiplied

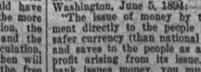
the inventive genus that has multiple a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm and enabled us to do today with one man what fifty men could pot do fifty years ago. That is what brought the prices down in this country and eise-where.

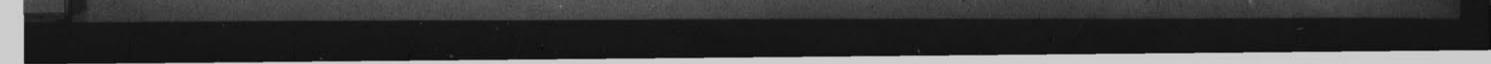
where. At fais time another change has come over the spirit of his white house dream. He and his fellow Populists ascribe the fall in the prices of commod-ities to the fall in the price of silver. Mr. Bryan and his associates declare that "the crime of 1873," which the News has shown to have been no crime at all, has pulled everything down with it.

How can the people believe a man who thus stallifies himself and puts him-self on both sides of vital questions, while, at the same time, he proves un-true to his party associates?-Buffale

### The Irishman and the Potato Bug,

Washington, June 5, 1894: "The issue of money by the govern-ment directly to the people gives us a safer currency (than national bank bills) and saves to the people as a whole the profit arising from its issue. When a bank issues money, you must pay the market rate of interest to get it; but when the government issues money, the people save the interest, if the money is afterward called in; and they save the principal also, if the money is kept in cir-culation." He asserted that greenbacks "can be







SENATOR DAVIS' VIEW

## FREE SILVER NOT BIMETALLISM Condition of Affairs Worse than War

Would Result from Democratic Success.

In a speech delivered at St. Paul Au-nat 4, Senator C. K. Davis pointed out clearly the fact that free silver is not bimetallism and showed what evil would follow Democratic suc-He said that for the first He me since the election next preced-g the great Civil war, we are guired to guard the very founda-ons and bulwarks of national stability, of commercial honesty, of financial con-duct. The Democratic party which met at Chicago in convention in July suffered a wonderful change in that convention. The old oracles and guides of the party were rudely turned aside. It was occupied and demoniacally possessed by a new spirit—something which has not raised its head in the political conventions of either party for thirty years. If there was any one thing which the 2,000,000 of men who went out to defend this country thirty years ago thought that they had entirely obliterated when they returned, it was the malign doctrine of state rights, which lay at the bottom and was the impetus of the greatest rebellion which ever reared its head against a civilized government. Lo and behold, in that convention from the behold, in that convention, from the state of South Carolina, as of yore, you find the declaration of the same state rights, in the same spirit as in the an-cient time, and done in a connection, my fallow citizens, which must appeal to the resentment and repugnance of every lib-erty-loving and country-loving man. Evwho knows anything about me knows that I am not a political admirer of Grover Cleveland; but if there was any one act of his administration which, after the contentions of history have ceased to rage about his acts and his ceased to rage about his acts and his memory, that will remain star-bright forever, it was his action, when the pulse of business beat low, when com-mercial intercourse was cut off by rioters in Chicago, by which, upon principles and precedents laid down by George Wash-lugton 100 years before, he evoked the strong arm of the United States to re-store law and order in this country. store law and order in this country.

[Applause and cheers.] This act is covertly (and covertly is too mild a word) denounced in the Chi-cago platform. More than that. If there is anything in this country or in any na-tion upon which the stability of the goverament depends, the very keystone of the great arch upon which the ranged empire stands, the ultimate principle of luteism that must exist somewhere in all governments, it is the courts of our land, where men sequestered from politi-cal concerns and political ambitions, holding the scales of justice even between contending passions and contend-ing rights, decide for their fellow citizens what the law is. And for more than 100 years the Supreme court of the United States has sat in that exalted position, midway in the capitol of the nation be-tween the Senate and the House of Rep-resentatives, a typical object lesson of their position and of their sublime ca-nacity to restrain aither and has done more to conduct the government to the pacity to restrain either, and has done plane which it occupies, I was going to say, than all the statesmen which this country has ever produced. (Applause.) The Chicago platform strikes at that court, strikes at all courts, and enun-ciates its malign prophesy of the reorganization of that court and of any other court if necessary, to register the fiful and passionate and repudiating edicts of mistaken and misguided men, of mistaken and misguided parties.

of silver; and I want to say one thing to you-that not one of these professors in foreign universities, not one of these economists whose name and fame are world-wide, and not one of those great financiers who have given days and years of thought to this subject, not one, and nobody except the leaders of the modern Democracy and Populism, has vertured to advise his own country in Europe to undertake that task alone. (Applause.) The question is this, and nothing more: Shall the United States, alone, under-take the free and unlimited coinage of sil-ver at a ratio of 16 to 17 (A few cries of "yes" and "no," and repeated cries of "no.") Now, see you gentlemen over there who called "yes," and you sentie-men here who called "no," shows the difference of opinion upon this subject (laughter), and to you over there who perhaps of capitalists, hoard and gather for the oppression of mankind. Now let me call your attention to one fact. The for the oppression of mankind. Now let me call your attention to one fact. The free-coiners assert, when they are told that the increased output of gold is going to tend very much and by natural pro-cesses to solve this question, that from one-half to one-third of the gold annually produced in the world goes into the arts. This statement is probably an exaggera-tion. It is probable that one-quarter of the gold of the world produced annually goes into the arts, and it has been doing it for centuries. Consider for a moit for centuries. Consider for a m ment, my fellow citizens, what an eno mons sum, enormous aggregate-three mons sum, enormous aggregate-three billions, perhaps four billions, of dollars billions, perhaps four billions, of dollars billions, perhaps four billions, of dollars are lying in the shape of guiden orns-ments, thousands of dollars of them in this room tonight. Now I want to ask you this question, if there is a gold fam-ine, if the power of gold is so absolute and tyrannical as it is claimed, if its possession in the shape of coin gives its owner such sway over the destiny and fortune of his fellow man, how is it that this enormous amount of gold, per-haps one-third of that which is in exist-ence, has not shown the least symptom difference of opinion upon this subject (laughter), and to you over there who come to listen to me, you will listen dis-passionately, you will digest my argu-ments, and I hope finally that by the time yon have done so thoroughly that you will be inclined to shout "no" with the gentlemen who responded when you responded. (Cheering and applause.) Now, let us be entirely good-natured about this. I am going to try to give you the facts, and I repeat it, the issue ence, has not shown the least symptom yet of going into the melting pot to be turned into coin? But we hear a great deal about the de-monetization of silver, and one would think to hear our free-coiner friends de-claim that silver had been entirely de-monetized, that by some malign influ-ence the money function of silver throughout the world hed her stilver is whether the United States shall attempt to do that thing alone, in the face of the controlling fact that every civilized commercial nation upon the face of the earth, except the Central Amerthroughout the world had been entirely

ment.

Now, I say, my fellow citizens, that,

properly considering facts, that state

etized in the sense in which that charge

been done with any dollar of silver coin

that was ever minted at any mint. (Ap-plause.) It is true that many nations

who have approached the danger line of which I spoke a few moments ago, when one metal drives out another, that many

nations have told the owners of silver

which lay concealed in the earth we will

not longer buy it at a certain ratio and at a certain price. Even that has not

been entirely done, and I repeat my

statement that the assertion that silver

has been demonetized is one calculated

"The Crime of '73."

All our woes are dated from 1873, the

period when the free-coiners persuade

their disciples that, to use their stock ex-

pression, silver was demonstized, or that

one-half of the aggregate wealth of the

world was struck down at a blow. Now let us bring this statement to the crucial.

absolute test of figures, of what records and statistics say upon this subject, and

not trust to the vague declamation of any person. The value (and I will give

you my authority for this statement in a

to mislead, and is not true in fact.

ican and South American states, years ago and before we did abandoned it ut-terly. And if I shall succeed in con-vincing any of our friends that we are abrogated, and it is a very catching phrase. It has been a very catching assumption, for I will not call it an argunot in position to do it without inflicting upon the country and upon us all injuries which it will take a generation to re-pair, I shall be more than rewarded for the pains that I have taken, the obment is inaccurate, not to say untrue. I assert that silver has never been demonservations that I have made, the studies I have gone through and the reflections has been made. (Applause.) Demone-tization means to divest of standard value as money, and I say this has not which have brought me to my present convictions. (Applause.)

### Shall We Go Backward or Forward?

Shall we, for our own interests stand along with those nations with which we have classed ourselves and who are leading the march of humanity, or shall we go with Mexico, South America, China and Japan, the rearward half of the great army of human progress, and join those imperfect and rudimentary civilizawhich are an occular demonstrations, tion that no nation ever undertook alone the coinage of free silver that did not deprive itself of gold entirely. (Applause.) And you have but to glance upon the map of your school boy or school girl, your little son or daughter, to see the fact recorded there for the education of youth, to know that every one of those nations stands upon a lower scale of than the nations which have progress declared the policy upon which the Unit-ed States now stands.

My fellow citizens, the warnings of his-tory are all against it. The present examples of nations who singly are endeavoring to sustain themselves under a single standard forbid us to enter upon a voy age upon, I was going to say, untried waters, but no, upon a voyage which we can plainly see other nations are making at the present time, where we can plain-ly view rocks of distress, the shoals and quicksands of their course from the secure mainland upon which the American people now stand, and from which our opponents are attempting to lure them by false lights and false alarms. (Applause.)

Now we have got to take facts exactly as they are. We are not dealing with glittering and glowing generalities. We are administering ociety and human concerns: society, a being perfectly concrete, infinitely practicable, somewhat selfish, and I am going to appeal to the selfish ness of this audience to know whether they will assist in bringing about that which I think I can prove will result

two or three years, and will probably arvive to take the new medicine in bundance. But I say that they admit survive to take the new medicine in abundance. But I say that they admit themselves—any intelligent speaker upon that subject admits that the inevitable and irresistible tendency and result of the free coinage of silver in this coun-try will be to drive out the gold. Now let us see how they propose to obviate it. It has always struck me that one of their most enlightened champions was Mr. St. John of New York. He has been largely and copiously quoted by them--he was president of the recent silver con-vention at St. Louis and by the bill which he procured to be introduced in Congress and which had the endorsement of the silver and Populist sentiment there, they proposed to bridge over this yawning chasm which they themselves admitted would open beneath their feet by issuing interest-bearing transury notes of the United States, secured by deposits of uncoined silver or gold bullion, or by deposit of United States boals to be is-sued of course for that purpose. Now let us look at this coolly and calmly and fig-mentation is the the course of the silver and purpose. sued of course for that purpose. Now let us look at this coolly and calmly and fig-ure upon it a little, like men of sense who are infinitely interested in this matter as one of business concern and let us see how this project would work; whethsee how this project wo er it would not merely

Skin and film the ulcerous sore. Whilst rank corruption mining all beneath Infects unseen.

We have \$620,000,000 of gold in the United States. I think more. It would disappear at once in the face of free silver coinage, or even the certainty of it. Let this election go Democratic-Populist, let the American people record their will that the coinage of silver shall be free and unlimited, long before Mr. Bryan and his cohorts could place the odict into the form of here the the edict into the form of law, the just financial fears of mankind, of people here in this audience and of people every-where, at home and abroad, would draw that gold from every vault wherein it lies protected and it would sink into the lies protected and it would sink into the earth as the waters which came down from heaven last night. I say it would disappear at once. This bill of Mr. St. John so admits, and that disappearance is the very ailment which he proposes to remedy. But in this universal ab-sconding of gold there would be no gold bullion to densit, need a method not take bullion to deposit, people would not take it out of hiding to exchange it for any paper money whatever of the government which proposed to make all these obligations payable in silver. (Applause.) This remedy is counteracted so far by the assumption and admission that gold will disappear.

Now as to deposits of silver bullion. The world's product of silver in 1894 (commercial value) was \$216,892,200. If we could get the world's entire product (as we could not), it would take three years to fill the void of \$620,000,-000 of vanished gold. The nations of the world will not melt down their coined silver to deposit it in the United States treasury and receive merely a silver certificate.

### Some of the Evils.

moment), the value of all silver coin in the world in 1873 was \$1,877,000,000. In 1895 it was \$4,100,000,000. The value of all the gold coin in the world in 1873 was \$3,045,000,000; the value of all But the third alternative is one of most malign portent. It is proposed to use the interest-bearing bonded debt of the gold coin in the world in 1895 was the United States in order that the miner \$4,200,000,000. Of this quantity of sliver current in the world in 1895, \$3,439,-300,000 was full legal tender. Now at-tend to me for a moment while the mathor owner of silver may take his bullion to the mint meanwhile and get evidences of public debt two for one-a privilege not granted to or elaimed by any farmematical deduction is made. By this statement it appears that the quantity of gold in the world increased, between er, artisan, manufacturer or producer upon God's heritage. I say it is pro-posed to use the interest-bearing bonded and 1895, only \$1,200,000,000, debt of the United States. Now, what while the increase of silver coin for the same period was \$2,283,000,000-more does this mean? It means an increase of the bonded debt. People who have coined in the twenty-three years since got their bonds as investments to get their living from in the way of their an-1873 than remained up to that time of all the coinage of the world since Noah left the ark. (Applause.) And nearly nual income, or anyone else, are not going to put their bonds on deposit in the treasury to get a treasury certificate. And so the chasm could not be filled in that way, neither by gold, by silver or by the illimitable issue of bonds. So this chasm could not be filled. They admit it will last three years. What will take place meantime, in the very face of the danger of it? We are in What the midst of commercial distress almost unexampled in our history; a panic such as the world has seldom seen. It would throw 3,000,000 of men out of employment. It would depress and starve the wage-earner, and it would deprive him of being the best consumer and purchaser that the American farmer has, and by that reflex action inflict unexampled misery upon our agricultural population. (Applause.) In that state of things the abyss must be filled. No nation could stand such a contraction. The most radical remedy would be absolutely necessary to restore it, and there would only be twoone is to get back to the honest, solid standard on which all the commercial nations, including the United States, stand now, or to use an irredcemable paper money, perfectly limitless or illimitable in its amount. And when that comes to pass silver will vanish in the face of paper as gold vanished in the face of silver. (Applause.) And then you would have another chasm, another issue of money. The wreck is complete, and the United States stands entirely on an irredeemable paper money basis. precisely the place we occupied before the war, and from which we struggled with so much passion of honesty and love of national honor to emancipate ourselves. Do you want that again? (Cries of "No, no.") (Cries of "No, no.") But, my friends, to look a little deeper into this subject. The misery goes fur-ther that would be inflicted. I have been talking heretofore about lawful money, and I mean by that, money issued by the governments of the world, the United States included. But did you ever think how little of the business of this world or of any community like St. Paul and Minneapolis is done on what is called lawful money? Statistics would seem to show that 95 per cent. of the transac-tions between man and man in civilized tions between man and man in civilized nations, especially in the United States, is by way of checks. In cities they are balanced against each other in the clearing house, and a few thousand dollars balanced money closes the day's transactions. Where clearing houses do not ex-ist—I mean in towns and villages—the depositing of the checks in the banks, and the collections of the banks adjust baldepositing of the checks in the banks and the collections of the banks adjust bal-inees in the same way. Two this is the greatest currency of vorrens its infinite superiority in numeri-or the same way. The same way is a superiority of the same of the same way is a superiority of the same of the same way. The same way is a superiority of the same of the same way is a superiority of the same same alternative which will contract instan-tine out the same way is a superiority of the same same alternative which will contract instan-tine out the same way is a superiority of the same same alternative which will contract instan-tion of the Democratic and Popu-lation which abor, or for material will cause so far as he is concerned to emit that currency which rules all business the lack of confidence will produce that the same of the city of St. Paul last where there are no clearing houses. The clearances of the city of St. Paul last is week were something over \$4,000,000. Dees any man think that such mount is week -\$4,000,000 - or in the nation. is week -\$4,000,000 - or in the nation. is week of the currency of civiliza-tion which no nation can produce, which no nation can regulate or control, and T any that this currency, more important than eliver of gold or national paper.

will be strack down at a blow if the shal-low projects of the Democratic and Popu-list platforms be realized.

isw projects of the Democratic and Populist platforms be realized. But you have heard from our free coinage friends here that other nations have done this. And there are many good people who believe that France is doing it, now, I would like to know why they can't tell the entire truth about this matter. Let us not deceive us. The Latin union is composed of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece. It was formed in 1805 by treaty between those powers, whereby each agreed until the powers at the ratio of 1516 to 1. The Germany demonstrated by France the state the most scientifically-governed country in the world, and the one which has the most accurate financial ideas), I say those countries, after Germany had demoneties alway had demoneties alway by 1876 they suspended it entirely. They, those great European nations - France, the strongest monetary nation in the world, with her allies - one distribution in the free coiners of the United States are asking this government to undertake in the light of such conspicuous failures of other nations.

### Invariable Standaads Needed.

Now, everybody admits-I think the most rampant free-coiner declaimer would admit-that the money unit should would admit—that the money unit should remain as nearly invariable as possible. Now, I say gold has so remained. Sil-ver has fallen commercially like other articles. This is denied. They say sil-ver has not fallen, that gold has risen; Now, that is the way you look at it. You can look at it through the deluding glass of idealism, and it may appear that way, but it is an optical illusion. Now let me put an illustration from nature let me put an illustration from nature. The waters of Lake Superior, that great inland sea which floats so much of our commerce and is such an element in our prosperity, have for many years been falling, until now they are lower than they have been at any time for fifty years, and everything on their surface has fallen. The waters of Lake Supe-rior, like the universal, spread-out plane of humanity, bearing everything upon its surface—those waters bear the fleets, vessels and craft of all kinds, and vessels and craft of all kinds, and yes-sels and craft and fleets of all kinds have fallen with the water. What would you think of a man standing on the deck of one of those vessels saying. "This ves-sel has not fallen: this vessel stands just where it did, but the universal shore of Lake Superior has a size ?" If we the size ?" Lake Superior has risen?" [Laughter and applause.]

Now, I say, my friends, that since the Latin union, from 1873 to 1876, aban-doned free coinage, there has existed in European nations and the United States the only practical bimetallism. Let me repeat this. I feel that I cannot bear it into your minds too often or too urgently that these nations, including ours, are the only nations on the face of the earth that have any bimetallism whatever that have any bimetallism whatever. And why? Because they went to the danger line, as we went, and then stopped. [Applause.] The universal teaching of history demonstrated that there was a dead line, beyond which silver could not be pressed without the immediate annihilation of its companion, cold as a workly mediate and the silver companion. gold, as a useful, working money medlum. And when any man gets up and dreams and soliloquizes and philosophizes before me and tells me he knows it won't be so if we try where others failed, I tell him that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, and that something bodily is worth a million of disembodied ghosts. [Applause]] What is Ratio?

And yet these gentlemen favor, in the

silver would go at a parity with gold if niver would go at a parity with gold if you will only give us a limited purchase of 54,000,000 ounces a year. It did not go to a parity. How can they say now, and look the American reople in the face with stendy eye, that where it failed then it is going to work entirely different and satisfactorily now?

### BRYAN ON THE RATIO.

He Sang a Different Song on the Subject When He was in Congress.

On the 16th of August, 1893, on the

floor of the House of Representatives, Mr. Byran said:

"In fixing the ratio we should select that one which will secure the greatest advantage to the public and cause the least injustice. The present ratio, in my judg-ment, should be adopted. A change in the ratio could be made (as in 1834) by reducing the size of the gold dollar, or by increasing the size of the silver dol-iar, or by making a change in the weight of both dollars. A larger silver dollar would help the creditor. A smaller gold dollar would help the debtor. It is not-just to do either, but if a change must be made, the benefit should be given to the debtor rather than the creditor. Let no one accuse me of defending the just-ness of any change; but I repeat it, if we are given a choke between a change which will aid the debtor by reducing the size of his debt and a change which will aid the creditor by increasing the vantage to the public and cause the least

will aid the creditor by increasing the amount which he is to receive, either by increasing the number of his dollars or their size, the advantage must be given

their size, the advantage must be given to the debtor." Legislation in favor of debtors or of creditors, as a class, would be class leg-islation and wholly unjustifiable. Ques-tions between debtors and creditors are properly settled in the courts: and every court will hold that what is right for the one is right for the other also. one is right for the other also. Mr. Bry-an, therefore, did well to disclaim ad-vocacy of any change of the existing ratio. Should a change be made at any time hereafter it cannot and ought not affect contracts antedating such change.

But in advocating the unlimited coin-age of silver bullion, at the present ratio, age of silver bullion, at the present ratio, for the owner and without cost to him, Mr. Bryan does propose a change of the entire basis upon which business is trans-acted. We are informed by him that there are three ways by which the ratio between gold and silver coin can be al-tered: I. The shrinkage in size of the gold dollar. 2. The enlargement of the silver dollar. 3. Making a change in the size and weight of both dollars. Either of these three methods contemplates a nearer approximation of the colnage ra-tio to the commercial ratio and is so far forth honest. If this approximation of the two ratios were carried to the point of ideality, the change suggested by him would be absolutely honest-provided that it is not retroactive in its application to outstanding debts.

that it is not retroactive in its application to outstanding debts. This is not, however, the change which would follow the adoption of free coin-age at 16 to 1. There is still another possible change to which Mr. Bryan made no reference in his speech, namely, the shrinkage of the silver dollar. A silver dollar containing 371¼ grains of pure silver, worth 53 cents in gold, which nevertheless passes current for 100 cents in gold, is an anomaly in finance, unless explained. The explanation is simple. Fifty-three cents of the current value of this dollar is visible; 47 cents of its value is invisible, and consists in credit. Free and unlimited coinage would destroy this credit. In advocating free coinage at credit. In advocating free coinage at 16 to 1, therefore, Mr. Bryan proposes to make the silver dollar smaller-not to the eye, but in fact.

### A Crisis is Impending.

And worse than that, my fellow citi-zens-worse than that! If there was another thing which the veterans of the last war thought they had achieved and which the loyal sentiment of the North thought it had achieved, it was the obliteration of all sectionalism in this coun-try; we were to have no South, no North no East, no West, any more. The whole country was to be a unity. But in these later days, we see the solid South com-ing up to the banks of the Ohio and the Missouri as before the war, and with sectional demands upon an economic issue, precisely such as was made before the Rebellion. And now, with the pheh-fork of Tillman stirring up the doctrine of state rights, with the bomb of Altgeld in the denunciation of our courts and of President Cleveland thrown under the very fabric of our government, they have chosen to put forward as an issue some-thing which touches more immediately the conviction, the passions, the cupidity and the honesty of men, and which in it self contains more disintegrating influences to our prosperity than all the causes combined that I have mentioned. The Democratic convention, or the Democratic party, as now organized, has joined the Populist party in bonds of unholy wedlock upon the demand that the United States shall take a position upon the currency of this country which speaking to you under the responsibility of a man who is speaking to his neigh-bors, say that I believe is fraught with

ag, not with any attempt at decorative speech, not denouncing any men who may choose to differ from me, for I tell you, my fellow citizens, that many and many a thousand men who differ from us today on this matter one year from now will be wondering why and how they came to do it. (Andoneo) from now will be wondering why and now they came to do it. (Applause.) And so I shall go on. I may be tedious. man experience, human apprehension-And so I shall go on. I may be tedious. I I am going to give you facts and fig-ores. I am not going to draw on my own imagination for my facts at all. The facts that I shall give you will be impregnable. It is for you to judge whether the deductions I shall draw

whether the deductions I shall draw of my from them can be refuted. Now what is the question? For a cor-rect understanding of the question is al-ways the first step towards the solution of the controversy. The question is not whether there should be the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the mints of all the mations, by the consent of the principal commercial nations of the globs not the issue. We all might agree that that be fueld States conducts itself with judgment upon this question. I say we might rill agree that that would be an excellent thing. The Roublean party to labor to bring about international agreement. The most advanced think-ers upon financial questions in both hemispheres are advocating, especially in foreign hands, the resumption of mation who, before we did, long ago, independ.

from the arts of the gentlemen who are attempting to mislead them. Now, my friends, the world is divided.

just as sharply as it is by oceans and mountain chains, between the gold countries, who employ concurrently with gold more silver money than all the silver countries contain or circulate. (Ap-plause.) I say that the gold countries of this world, including the United States (and I call them gold countries for the purpose not of definition, but of clearness of expression), employ and circulate more silver than all the silver countries of the world employ, contain or circulate,

I make another proposition. I appeal to history and to contemporary facts which no man can dispute, that every free coinage country is on a silver basis. Isn't that so? (Cries of "Yes.") I make another statement for you to think of, for I am not going to elaborate it-I am going to get into the figures pretty soon every gold country uses silver and gold in amounts nearly equal by money na-tions. Isn't that so? (Cries of "Yes.") Isn't that so in the United States? (Cries of "Yes.") In France? (Voices "Yes.") I make another statement for your calm and cool reflection, that no silver standard country has any gold money whatever, (Applause.) Don't thke my word for it. Go and investigate this subject. I say that no silver country has any gold money whatever, and you can search from Mexico to Cape Horn and find that this statement is correct.

Another statement-and I make it upon a sense of my responsibility after an exhaustive examination of statistics, investigations and records-that in every silver standard country wages are pressed down to the very minimum of a wretched subsistence. It is so in Mexico, it is so in Japan, it is so in South America. I say that in every silver country wages are pressed down to the very minimum of a wretched subsistence.

### The Reasons.

Now if it is true (I will not go into bors, say that I believe is fraught with more diaaster to this country than the greatest foreign war could possibly bring about. (Applause.) And that is the subject that I have-been asked to talk to you tonight about. I am going to do so, as I said in the be-ginning, not with any attempt at deep which the new Democracy and Popu-lism are endeavoring to destroy by subcall it what you will-teach is the pro-portion in which the metals can be em-ployed in a degree that one will not de-

apon its altar. (Applause.) Now let me right here-not exactly in the logical connection-throw out a thought which to me has a great deal of consequence. It is represented that gold has become a tyrant, that its power has become a maipotent, absolutely selfish and cruci; that it has become a metal whi great combinations, perhaps of nation

gold since 1873. What becomes, then, of the assertion of the equal and equable production of silver and gold from year to year since time began, and of the de-monetization of silver since 1873, in the face of this showing that, between 1873 and 1895 the coinage of silver was nearly twice greater than that of gold? They talk of the demonetization of silver since talk of the demonetization of silver since 1873 in the face of a silver coinage throughout the world since that year of over \$2,000,000,000, of which \$538,-444,467 was minted by the United States! (Applause.) And of gold the United States minted during the same period \$937,400,033. And here, also, is answered a statement confidently made and plausibly maintained, and yet erroncous in fact, that there has in all this time been an enormous contraction of the currency all over the world, yet these figures conclusively demonstrate that that statement is not true. Now, my friends, I have not taken this from the statistics of any other speaker or from any other book. I know where the statistics are gathered with the care which commands the respect and confidence of the civilized world, and on the 29th of July (only a few days ago) I telegraphed to the director of the mini regarding information upon these subjects, and he answered me:

"Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul, Minn. The total value of all silver coined in the world in 1873 I estimate to have been \$1,817,000,000 and 1895 \$4,100,000,000. The world's stock of gold in 1873 is es-timated to have been \$3,045,000,000 and 1895 about \$4,200,000,000. R. E. Pres-ton, director of the mint." And these figures I have just given you are the figures which I have just read in the tele gram of the director. The greatest busi-ness transactions in the way of finance on the face of the earth are made upon statements like that, and when what I have said is discussed the only answer that will be made to it is probably that Mr. Preston and the United States government is one general universal gold

bug. (Laughter.) Now let me give you another state-ment. The coinage of the nations of the world in 1892, 1893 and 1894 was as follows: Gold, \$172,473,124; silver, \$155,517,347; 1803, gold, \$232,420,517; silver, \$137,952,690; in 1894, gold, \$227,-921,032; silver, \$113,095,783. A total in three years of \$1,039,380,408. With all deductions for recoinage this output of coined money is of immense volume. Now I have thrown out these sugges-tions and will pass from that branch of the discussion and call your attention to another assertion of the free coiners; I alluded to it cursorily a few moments ago, but I propose to now treat it in the same manner in which I have treat-ed the last preceding question. The free coiner assert that currents have be to

ed the last preceding question. The free colners assert that contraction has in-flicted all the financial and economic miseries that maukind has endured since miseries that mankind has endured since 1873. Now I say that they themselves coolly propose to bring about a contrac-tion of currency in the United States un-exampled in the world's history. I say that they propose to bring about a con-traction in the United States unexampled in the world's history and fraught with more writs than are recorded in the an-nals of human woe. In that case, if that is the logical result and inevitable des-ting of what they propose, I want to know wherein the goldbug is worse than the silver cel? the silver cel?

### Here is the Proof.

Here is the Proof. Now you ask me for my proof and I will proceed to give it. The unlimited and free coinage of silver in this country will drive out the gold. This is as indis-putable as any law of physics, such as the law of gravitation. It has driven out gold in every country which has unlimit-edy coined silver. Do you want the bis-torical and clear proof of it? In fact, there is not an enlightened gentleman who will talk to you in advocacy of free coinage of silver who does not admit that this will be the inevitable result, but they say it will only last two or three years, that the patient will probably survive

face of these historical examples and warnings, that the United States shall make the unit of coinage the silver dol-lar at the ratio of 16 to 1. Now, what is ratio? It is not \$16 to

\$1, as some people claim. (Langhter.) Ratio means this: That there shall be sixteen times more silver in weight in a silver dollar than there is weight of gold in a gold dollar. Or, to put the definition in another form, that sixteen ounces of silver, when coined, shall be the equivaent of one ounce of gold when coined. When gold measured by silver is worth \$16 per ounce, no disparity in value can exist; but when measured by silver the ounce of gold is worth \$31 an ounce com-mercially disparity results. Such is the mercially, disparity results. Such is the present condition, and yet the free silver men assert that it will be no such thing in case legislative fiat endeavors to make two and two five instead of the oldfashioned result, two and two four.

The trouble is that our friends have confused the ratio of weight with the ratio of value, and are trying to confuse the people with it. The ratio of weight and the ratio of value were once same, but they have changed. They changed more than thirty years ago. Other nations saw it and obeyed the imperial behest of that change before we did, and the ratio is now throughout the world 32, or about 32, to 1.

Now I say that no legislative fiat what-ever-it does not lie in the power of man (I was about to say something more ex-treme than that, which it would not be proper to say)—it does not lie in the power of man to enact that a given dimension, volume or capacity shall be a hair's breadth greater than the laws of the Almighty have fixed it from the be-ginning. (Applause.)

It is necessary that the ratio or propor-tion of value should be invariable. It is necessary for the production of the thing necessary for the production of the thing itself called money, speaking of it in its great volume, as the volume of money in the United States. We see analogies everywhere: we see an analogy in nature. Take the air we breathe. It is a com-pound substance, made up from oxygen and nitrogen at the ratio of about 77 to 23, and while this ratio lasts it is from it we all draw our lives and have our it we all draw our lives and have our being. But change to any material de-gree and, instead of being the vital, life-giving air, it becomes a deadly and destructive miasma. But the free-coiners assert that unlim-

structive minsula. But the free-coiners assert that unlim-ited coinage of silver will restore it to a parity with gold. It has been tried by many nations of th- world. Has it done it in a single instance? Not one. They said the same thing when Congress passed the Sherman act of 1890. They said buy of us freely 4,500,000 ounces a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year, and you will see that silver will go up to \$1.29 an ounce immediately. In the face of clamor, in doubt as to what might be the result, in willin-ness, (it went too far) to give such claims errery oppor-tunity to be demonstrated whether they were correct or incorrect, that legislation was enacted. And silver did go in the course of about ten days to \$1.19 an ounce (Applause by one man) and the free-coiners were exalted, and said. "I told you so." But, my friends who ap-pland at that debasive statement, it last-ed but a short time. Silver proceeded to fall-lower than it ever fell before. (Great applanse.)

fail lower than it ever left berore. (Great applanse.) It did not take it long to do it. The an-mai average production in the United States for ten years before that act was passed was 44,000,000 ounces, in 1891 it ran to 54,000,000 ounces, and in 1892 to 62,000,000 ounces, nearly 20,000,000 ounces more than we produced in the average of ten years up to the time when that bill was passed, and it was then seen by all wise men, by all men who had the stability of the currency and the prosperity of their country at hearr, with intelligent vision, that that immense vol-ume would break down-indeed it did hreak down-the very theory upon which the bill was passed. (Applause.) It pro-duced the gamic of 1808, put distrust into the minds of men. The silver men said before we passed that bill in 1890, that the minds of men. The sitter 1890, that

This would be a change of ratio in the purchasing power of the silver dollar, as compared with a gold dollar, from 16:1 to 31:1.

To avoid this result Mr. Bryan gravely proposes that we should do one of two things: double the weight of the silver dollar, or else coin gold dollars half their present weight. Anybody can see that one of these would have to be done, in order that identity should be established

between the coinage ratio and the com-mercial ratio. Which of these two expedients does Mr. Bryan favor? He tells us that en-larging the silver dollar would help the creditor. It could only help him by by of maintaining the present standard of value. He also tells us that halving the gold dollar would help the debtor. If so, it would be by a change in the present standard of value. Finally, he tells us that he prefers the latter expedient, because the debtor has rights superior to the rights of the creditor.

### The Lesson of 1892.

What happened in 1892? Everybody had money, plenty of money; and then they came to you and whispered in your ear that although you had plenty of money and plenty of work that you were not buying what you bought cheap enough; that they were taxing the many for the benefit of the few, and too many of the American people listened to it. It was the arousing of the class of em-ployers against the employed; and the employed against the employer; and we had the change. They gave us the cheap stuff, but in what condition did they leave the American people? It reminds me of a colored gentleman

who wanted to cross the Arkansas river, and had no means. He sat down awhile and had no means. He sat down awhile upon a log and waited until someone should come up. Shortly a white gen-tieman approached. He says: "Boss, I want to cross this river; will you please give me two cents? I haven't a cent in the world." "Well, sir," he said. "If you, haven't a cent in the world it don't make a damn bit of difference which side of this river you are on." And so it is with all cheap goods that these gentlemen furnish us. They fill And so it is with all thesp kools that these gentlemen furnish us. They fill the stores with their clothing, made of shoddy, brought in under an ad valorem law by which the importer is made to swear that it is worth nothing, and it is worth nothing. It is made out of old hats picked up out of the streets and alleys of our foreign cities, of rags from Switzerland and rotton socks from Italy. It is sent over to be placed upon American backs. That is not the civil-ization we want. We want American wages, American clothing and Ameri-can civilization. Now, in 1896 they came to us. We had plenty of money before, now we have no money. They come to us and say they are going to give it to us; and they propose this doubling of the face value of silver.— From a speech by Congressman Fowler of New York at Milwaukce.

### Carlisle's Five Points.

"There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver hasis.

II. "There is not a gold standard conn-try in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold. III.

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today that uses any gold as money along with silver. IV.

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States.

"There is not a silver standard country in the world today where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work."

TWO

### THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1896

Mark Hayne will give a chalk talk at Gren-

ier's hall corner Charlotte and Ayer streets, Friday evening Sept. 4th. A special feature of the program will be original stories told by Coe Hayne. A series of 60 beautiful pictures have been prepared to accompany them. Admission 25c children 10c.

Miss Clara Maryatt, of Chicago, who has been spending some time at Huron Mountain Fishing and Shooting Club, and at Marquette is in the city visiting Mrs. Edward Williams, 254 Michigan ave.

Messrs. J. A. and P. C. Burns, F. H. Atkins and James Blake started Thursday morning to fish a Mackinac county stream for trout. They will be gone until Tuesday next.

W. W. Lowis and wife, who had visited here and in this vicinity for a month, departed for their home, Greenville, Ill., Wednesdav

Peter Semer and P. Duranceau went, for a fishing trip, to Bill Shay's place up the Esca naba last Thursday morning.

Mrs. Meachem, who had visited at Chicago returned on Wednesday. Her brother, Mr. Roseboom, accompanied her.

Master Max Greenhoot, who had visited here with his uncles, returned to his home at Chicago last Wednesday.

Mrs. Edward Rodgers and son Herbert, of Negaunee, are visiting Mrs. D. Reese and family.

Misses Chevrier and Duranceau are at home again from their trip around the lakes. C. M. Thatcher and family are at home

again from their visit in lower Michigan. Harry Allyn and family returned from a

visit at Traverse City on Wednesday. Miss Mary McHugh, of Fond du Lac, is

the guest of her sister, Mrs. Yockey. Alfred Knudsen has removed from Bark-

ville to Clowry, Marquette county. Fr. Mesnard, of St. Anne's visited at Men-

ominee on Tuesday. Geo. English and Geo. Preston are up the

Escanaba fishing. D. Duranceau and Charles Fish have gone

to Baraboo, Wis. Henry Wilke has returned from his trip

around the lakes. Mrs. Henry Adams has returned from her

visit at Carney. Roscoe Young was in town the fore part of

the week. Mrs. Sweet, of Garth, was in town Wed-

nesday. David Thurston has visited here this week.

. . .

for a term of three years from and after NEWSNOTES ABOUT the first Tuesday in September, 1896, as provided in sections 2 and 8 of chapter 82, of the act under which the city is organized, 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 school district, and the regular annual 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 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 cast for him. Annually thereafter two trustees shall be elected for a term of three years from and after the first Tuesday of September of the year when elected and until their successors are qualified and enter upon the duties of their offices.

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 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue opened without intermission or adjournment until 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, be conducted in all respects in the manner provided by law for conducting the election of officers in graded school districts. Notices of the time and place of holding such election shall be given by the secretary of the board, at least ten days before said election, by posting such notices 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 time before the election. The poils of this election will be

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

WALTER DUFF, Sec'y.

### Lathrop Notes.

About forty people participated in the celebration of Mrs. A. Lathrop's seventythird birthday last Saturday, Aug. 15. The company began to arrive about 10 o'clock a. m., at 12 m. all had arrived get. from far and near. Dinner was announced at 1.30 p. m. All joined in singing the Doxology, Mrs. J. H. Malloy presided at the organ. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers and each visitor presented with a small bouquet. The bill of fare consisted, as far as possible, of farm grown stuff, farm grown apples made up a part of the dessert. After dinner all repaired to the orchard and had a picture taken, Mr. C. G. Shepherd acting as photographer. The picture is excellent.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Shephard have re-

General Pickups of the Week by Iron Port Reporters. CLOHK and FUR OPENING

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

D. C. Lockwood, formerly proprietor of the Lockwood hotel at Crystal Falls, but for the past year in charge of the Hotel Straubel at Green Bay, is lying at death's door at his home in that city. Mr. Lockwood is an old pioneer of the upper peninsula and is well known in this city, where he has many friends who will learn with deep regret, of his failing health.

The party fealty of the Gallup crowd is fairly gauged by its choice of representative in the 7th ward. Alderman King never pretended, does not now pretend to be a republican; he was a democrat until he became a populist, and only one with a cheek of adamant could have posed, with such a record, as a delegate in a republican convention.

Fifty democrats voted, unchallenged, n the 3d ward republican caucus. They were "Osborn men", of course. In the 7th ward the conditions were about the same, and the delegate chosen was one who was a democrat until he became a populist and now makes no pretense of republicanism. Nice fellows to bolt, aren't they?

Last Sunday evening at the M. E. church was devoted to Kindergarten exercises, the object being to arouse an interest in the work. A sketch of the life of Friedrich Frobel, founder of the Kindergarden theory, was given by Mrs. Marston, and a talk on Kindergarten training and its influences by Miss Dag-

During the fair of the Delta County Agricultural Society, the steamer Anabel will give the people of the eastern townships the benefit of half rates-one fare for round trip. Capt. Coffey had intended to withdraw from the route on the 15th but will continue to run until after the fair.

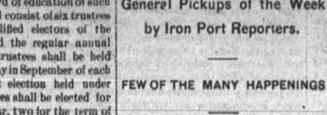
About five hundred Sons of (that prolific progenitor) Hermann took in the excursion to Marinette last Sunday and report a good time going, there, and coming, but it was a tired crowd that filed up Ludington street just as Monday was



Clothing.

SPECIAL

At which time L. S. Berry, the leading Practical Furrier of Chicago, will exhibit a complete line of Furs, including the finest Seal, Otter, Mink Beaver, Marten, Persian Lamb, Wool Seal, Electric Seal and Astrachan in Jackets, Capes, Collars, Muffs, Neck Scarfs and Novelties in all the popular furs and very latest effects. Orders taken and estimates given on all kinds of repairing and remodeling at the very lowest possible price for first-class work. Mr. C. H. Bixby will have charge of the display and will be pleased to show you the latest styles in Furs next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 3, 4 & 5. We will also show the Largest and Best Line of Cloth Capes and Jackets ever exhibited in Escanaba. We will show a full iine of the newest things in early Fall Sailors and Walking Hats at Special Prices.



Hon. Isaac Stephenson and sons Watson and Grant, Dr. S. P. Jones, I. B. Duplein, A.C. Merryman and L. S. Patrick, city, Isaac Stephenson, Jr. and son Joe, Fred M. Stephenson, Menominee, and Fred Armstrong, Peshtigo, have fished the Escanaba, from Swanzey to Flat Rock, this week.

A dozen, more or less, of the Knights of Pythias who wear gold laced suits and carry toad-stickers, Captain Fuller in command have gone to Minneapolis to attend the grand encampment.

L. Ames, a representative of the A. R. U., was here and addressed a meeting of laborers at Perron's hall Monday evening.

Mrs. Coburn, of Shaffer, is visiting at Mackinac Island, as are also the Misser Nicholas, of Gladstone.

Hon, C. G. Griffey, of Negaunee, visited here last Monday and exchanged greetings with old friends,

Miss Alice Young arrived on the "Ludington" Tuesday morning, from Milwaukee.

With the mining engineers last week came Mr. Findley, of the Iron Trade Review.

Andy Stephenson and N. Christophers of Menominee, were in town Monday.

O. A. Terrio went with the Sons of Her man to Menominee last Sunday.

E. L. Chapin, attorney for the Soo railway company, was in town Monday.

P. J. McKenna attended the popocrat convention at Bay City this week.

Peter Burns has this week been the gues of his brother, J. A. Burns.

Mrs. St. Jacques has returned from her visit in the Dominion.

Dr. Forman, of Rapid River, was in town last Monday.

Mr. Lillie looked after his interests here last Monday.

, Miss Vinnie Stoik visited at Marinette over Sunday.

Kratze arrived from his eastern trip las Sunday.

Mrs. Fuller returned from Muskegon Monday. \* \* \*

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian church will entertain their friends next Friday, Sept. 4th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sourwine Jr., First street. A delightful musical program is being prepared. Ice cream and cake will be served all for 15c. All are invited.

M. Sherbinow and Gus. Baehrisch went up the Escanaba Wednesday morning. Bill Shay's place was their destination, and their

purpose a week's fishing in the river. Mrs. Elliot and her children arrived, returning from a visit at Lockport, N. Y., last Monday. Her brother, James Edwards, accompained her,

Nelson Cook, of Bay de Noc township, in town to attend the convention on Tuesday, visited the office of The Iron Port.

Mrs. McGillan, of Appleton, with her son and daughter, is visiting here. They are the guests of Mrs. Hugh Robertson.

The Iron Port hears with deep regret of the failing health of Mr. Isaac Wright, its former representative at St. James.

Mrs. and Misses McLaughlin, who had visited here ten days, returned to their home at Chicago Friday.

Misses Mollie, Annie and Cecelia Stack departed Tuesday to study at St. Xavier's,

same time it might explain how the bolters happened to instruct "Richard P. Mason" for state senator.

d the convention as delegate from his town

Dr. Phillips will be at home this week and

will get away for his new location, Low Moor

Harry Morris and P. Bredeen made the

run to Menominee and back on their wheels

Mrs. E. Barker and son, of Marinette, are

Mrs. M. E. Gallagher, of St. James, has

Supt. Linsley and his daughter, Miss

Wm. Rowe, of St. Jacques, represented

Misses Mary and Kate Dineen have re-

A. B. Chambers, of the Journal, went to

Mrs. J. R. Purdy of Milwaukee, is the

Miss Vinnie Longley returned from a visit

John Hancock, of Gladstone, was in town

Mrs. Cates returned from her visit at Ap-

Mrs. McClure, of Dana, Ind., is the guest

Miss Alice Young has returned from her

Dan Carroll and wife are visiting at Mari

The Latest News.

The gold democratic convention at

Lansing placed in nomination the fol-

lowing state ticket: governor, Rufus

Sprague; lieutenant governor, A. B. Eld-

redge; secretary of state, Mr. Boyce;

treasurer, W. D. Stevens; Auditor-gener-

al, Irving W. Conkey; Land commission-

er A. M. Tucker; attorney-general, Cyrus

E. Lathrop; superintendent of public in-

struction, Wm. Heap; member board of

In Mr. Gallup's own ward, the 6th, ev-

ery democrat except two were present

in caucus and voting for Gallup, yet he

kicked because a man with an Irish name

was chairman. In that caucus, too, Mr.

Gallup was compelled to present himself,

The meeting to perfect the organization

of a McKinley club Tuesday evening did

not take place-too much excitement

over local issues. Due notice will be

Perhaps the Journal will inform us

who "Garrity" H. Hobart is; at the

given later and the plan carried out.

education, J. S. Taggart.

he had no friend to do.

visited relatives in Escanaba this week.

Helen, went to Chicago Thursday.

Nahma in Tuesday's convention,

turned from their visit in Iowa.

Ironwood to shout for Osborn.

guest of Mrs. W. B. Erwin.

at Marinette on Thursday.

Wednesday morning.

pleton last Tuesday.

of Mrs. McFall.

visit at Chicago,

nette.

the guests this week of Mrs. C. H. Mars-

Va., at the close of the month.

Baldwin.

Thursday.

There is no more generous man than "Sam" Stephenson of Menominee. No sooner had he heard of the Ontonagon course. fire than he ordered a car-load of flour sent north.

The story of an epidemic of diphtheria at Talbot was a fake. Two mild cases were all that the doctors could find.

Wanted-you to call at the Soo ticket office and have your watch set with Ste-

ven's Chronometer. Lost-Fine watches and jewelry artistically repaired by F. E. Stevens 604 Ludington street.

Green Bay is kicking about its water works which do not give adequate fire protection.

John Hyson gets three months in jail for assaulting a young woman at Hermansville.

The Buffalo group of mines, near Negaunee, laid off about four hundred men last week.

The yacht Hattle Bradwell was dismasted by a squall near Mackinac last week.

Horology-Fine watch repairing by F. E. Stevens 604 Ludington st.

A new schoolhouse is to be built at Beaver, Baldwin township.

John Russell lost an infant son by death last Wednesday. Charles and Frank Provo are down

with diphtheria. Born last Saturday, to D. O'Donnell

and wife a son. The Soo Scorched.

On Thursday a fire wiped out the Soo National bank block, the Prenzlaner block, the Chippewa, Cleveland and Perry hotels, the postoffice, custombouse, and a number of other buildings in Sault Ste. Marie involving a loss of perhaps half a million dollars. Insurance about half the loss.

Half Rate to Indianapolis.

On account of the National Gold Democratic party convention, which opens at Indianapolis, September 2, 1896, the North Western Line will sell excursion tickets to Indianapolis, Ind., and return at one fare for the round trip. For tickets, dates of sale and further information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Help for Ontonagon.

Gov. Rich by proclamation appeals to the people of Michigan for aid-money, food or clothing-for the people of Ontonagon, Hon, W. F. Sawyer will receive, receipt for and distribute coutributions.

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 Compbeli street, on Tuesday, September, 1, 1896, for the election of two trustees for a term of one year, two trustees for les will be given, subject "Paul, the Henry Winde was in town Tuesday to at- a term of two years, and two trustees Apostle of the Gentiles". All are invited.

turned from an extended trip through the Northwestern and Central states:

traveling westward through Tacoma and Westport, Wash., via. Northern Pacific R. R. Home again via. Central Pacific R. R. Had a good time? Of

Mr. Jack Frost paid a visit to this vicinity the night of the 11th, doing much damage to potatoes and growing vege tables. Farmers should take warning and plant only such vegetables as are not so attractive to Mr. Frost.

Mr. E. Hayward's family have moved into the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Haskell; Mr. Hayward having bought the "Haskell place".

The foundation for the Lathrop-Turin M. E. church is making slow but sure progress. The stope foundation is nearly completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haskell have moved to Tedrow, Ohio, where Mr. Haskell will take charge of his father-inlaw's farm.

Mrs. Ida McNabb left here for her home in Virginia City, Minn., Tuesday morning accompanied by her sister Effle McFarand.

Mrs. A. Lathrop went to Ishpeming Monday for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Malloy.

Mrs. John McHale visited friends at Rock Thursday.

### Senatorial Convention.

A republican convention is hereby called to meet in the court room in Escanaba, on Thursday, September 10, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for state senator for the 80th senatorial district of Michigan, and to transact such other business as may lawfully come before it.

Each county will be entitled to one delegate for each 800 votes or majority thereof polled at the last senatorial election, making the representation as follows:

1	Chippewa
•	Delta
8	Luce
51	Mackinae
9	Menominee
n i	Schoolcrait
28	READER AND REVENUES OF A READER AND READER AND READER

FRED K. BAKER, Chairman. Menominee, Mich., Aug. 27, 1896.

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. Presbyterian Church.

The services will be held as usual at the Presbyterian church. In the morning the subject will be "The Conditions of Forgiveness and its Results". In the evening the last of the series on the apost-

born-weary but happy. Capt. Cliff Hart (or his boat) was fined for violation of the regulations for navi-

gation of the St. Mary's river as he went up it with the Wisconsin editors last week. He paid the \$200 but will try to get it back. It was his first trip up that river. The call for a republican convention to

nominate a candidate for state senator for the thirtieth district will be found in another column. Menominee and Delta. if they vote together, can name the man. The special train which carried the mining engineers home from here last week made the 62 miles between here and Negaunee in an hour and fifteen minutes, making three stops.

It is announced that the mills of the Diamond Match Co., at Ontonagon will close down on the 15th proximo and that the company will cut no timber next winter.

Dr. Booth has just received a phaeton -ball bearings and solid rubber tiresfrom the Columbia (O.) Phaeton Co. which is an ideal vehicle for a professional man's use.

Gad Smith's candidacy for congress 'died a-borning;" the convention preferred H. O. Young and he was the Marquette county candidate at Ironwood. Engineer Ed. Hall had an orm broken and Fireman Hickey was less seriously injured by jumping from the engine at Atkinson to escape from runaway logs.

Alderman King bas seen a great light, evidently. He has been democrat, populist, popocrat and was mustered in as a republican Monday evening.

Cyrille Grenier, street commissioner, denies the charge of plugging for any candidate; says it is all he can. do to hold down his job on the streets.

Frank Notton, the Gobebic county 'labor leader," is in quod for cutting a laborer named Peterson with a knife. He's no end of a bad egg.

An account, in the Duluth Herald, of a free-silver rally in that city makes it look as though Mr. Semer was not far out in his estimate.

There was some noise, blowing of horns and shouting-Monday evening after the returns came in from the 6th ward.

An out-of-town visitor said, on Monday, "You've got the prettiest fight I ever saw." It was a dandy, sure. Saldon-keepers will need to keep the safe side of the law, now, his honor "has

it in for them" since Monday, There was frost on the high lands last week; enough to cut down the whortleberries and all garden truck.

His honor was lame Monday evening, Phil was out of town and the 6th ward went back on" G. G.

"The jolly seven" gave a very successful dancing party at Perron's hall Wednesday evening.

Dr. Dube paid \$15 and costs for hitting the kid on the day of the races. The railroad men have not yet comple- For Particulars write ted the organization of their club.



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Railroads

\$00

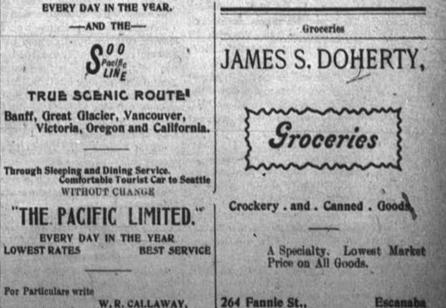
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LOWEST RATES

Take the

Veternary Surgeon D. Shevalier, **Direct Route to** VETERNARY SURGEON CANADIAN PROVINCES, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK. And All Points East.

Solid Vestibuled Tain to Montreal. Only through Graduate Ontario Veterary College. Office, Main & Wilson's THE ATLANTIC LIMITED



### THE IRON PORT, 'ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1896.

### HOW SHE FOOLED HIM.

### MAN HELEN GRAVES.

The momentous interview between Mrs. Jefferson Wayland and Mr. Hopkins was over at last-and the lady was heartily glad that it was so. All her miles and suavity were needed-all her lender stock of patience was exhausted.

"Of all intolerable creatures, I do think an old bachelor is the most intolerable," thought Mrs. Wayland to herself, looking at Mr. Hopkins with the sweetest and most interested of expression. "I wonder if he really means to stay here all day-and I have an engagement at two!"

But Mr. Hopkins had risen to his feet at last, with an "ahem," and a manifest intention of going, and Mrs. Wayland rose, too, with a soft rustle of allken robes and expensive laces.

"Then you think, madam, that circumstances are tolerably unspicious as regards the consummation of my matrimonial happiness within a very brief period of time?" was Mr. Hopkins' final query.

"My dear sir, I am quite sure of it." answered Mrs. Wayland, emphatically, as she followed Noah Hopkins, Esquire, to her front door.

Noah was a tall, portly gentleman, something on the shady side of 50, with massive gold eye-glasses, and scanty hair, brushed carefully to hide the bald spot on the crown of his respectable bead-a gentleman who pronounced his words slowly and sententiously and somehow seemed to carry in his very presence the auriferous idea of bank stock, railroad bonds and productive coupons!

"Yes, but, madam, Miss Wayland is so very-ahem !--- so remarkably undemonstrative-I might even say so decidedly cold in her manner-"

"Oh, my dear sir," smoothly interrupted Mrs. Wayland, "that is the way with all girls at this interesting period of their lives. Nothing on earth but maidenly shyness-natural girlish. timidity. I assure you!"

Mr. Hopkins looked gratified, but still doubtful.

"You are quite certain, then, that she really loves me?"

"There cannot possibly be a doubt of it, Mr. Hopkins!'

And Noah Hopkins departed, treading gleefully over the ringing pavements as his thoughts reverted ever and anon to the pretty 18-year-old damsel who was, cupid willing, so soon to become Mrs. Hopkins,

Bat what did Bessy Wayland herself think of it? And how did she contemplate the near approach of orange blossoms and wedding ring?

She sat there by the window, as her mother returned from bidding a cereanonious adieu to Mr. Hopkins, a modern edition of Niobe, "all in tears."

She was small and fragile, with shady blue eyes, rather large and languishing; light brown hair that had an irresistible

"What a lucky fellow I am," thought Noah, exultantly, as he drew the little gloved hand within his arm, with a senation of proprietorship very agreeable to experience. "Do stop a minute, Mr. Hopkins,"

said Bessie, as they reached the glittering splendors of a jeweler's window, "I just want to look at those pretty things! Aren't those rubies perfectly spleudid. You're going to buy me a set of emeralds and diamonds, aren'r you, when we are married? And a real Geneva watch with a bouquet of brilllants on the case? And a pair of those lovely link bracelets? I never had much jewelry, but when I'm married, I mean to buy everything that is pretty. And you'll get me a parure of big white

pearls, won't you?" "I--I'll think of it," stammered Mr. Hopkins, rather taken aback by the extent of his bride-elect's expectations. "It will be so nice to have a rich hus-

band," went on Bessie, artlessly. "Mamma says you'll let me have a carriage and a pair of darling little creatacolored ponies, that I can drive myself, with silver-mounted harness, and--"

"Y-yes, but you don't consider, my dear-horses are shockingly expensive, interrupted Noah, wiping his brow with a huge yellow silk pocket handkerchief. "What of that? You're rich, eren't

you? I shall have a housekeeper, and two maids, and a colored waiter, and white kid gloves-"

"Kid gloves are two dollars a pair, my dear," apologetically put in Mr. Hopkins.

"That's nothing, as long as one has a rich husband! We shall go to Saratoga, or the White mountains, for at least two months every year, of course. I always did sigh for a gay life and plenty of excitement."

"Sixty dollars a week for eight weeks -four hundred and eighty dollars!" mentally computed Noah, with a slight shiver. "I shall come to the poorhouse,

as sure as I'm a living sinner!" "And as many dresses as I want," pursued Bessie, clapping her little hands. "Mrs. Glenn has 32 silks, and 1

don't know how many of nuns' veiling and taffetas. Oh, Noah, how glad I am that you are rich!" Noah Hopkins stared confusedly

down at the blue eyes that were upturned to his so unconsciously. "You'll have a billiard table, of

course? I dote on billiards-and a yacht, for I'm so fond of the salt air. and sea bathing, and-"

"I'll have a private insane asylum and put myself in it first!" ejaculated Noah, driven to the very borders of distraction. "Miss Wayland, I must have entirely misunderstood your character,

from beginning to end!" "I shouldn't at all wonder if you had,"

said Bessie, demurely. "I certainly never for an instant con-

templated such frightful extravagance as you seem to coolly take for granted."

"If I marry a rich husband I certainly mean to use his money and enjoy it,"

said Bessie, defiantly. inclination to curl all over her head in a "Then, ma'am, allow me to remark tiny gold-burnished rings, and cheeks that you will not use mine! I-I pre-

### CHONNY MEETS HIS SPIRIT.

An Epupde of Social Intercourte at Staten Island Picate Park.

She was from the East side, fair of figure and countenance, with hazelbrown eyes and light-brown hair, shaded with just a tinge of auburn, which was carefully combed up behind, making the contour of her head attractive. She wore a cheap shirt waist with green and white stripes, a white buttery tie and a black figured satin skirt, while a trim sailor hat with a white satin band rested jauntily on her head. She stood upon a grassy mound at the plenic grounds, where she caught the eye of Chonny McCue, who, with his chum, Mikey Farrel, had wandered into the pienic in the hope or "catching on" and having a dance. It was at one of those Staten Island picnic parks so popplar with city folks in the lower wards who want to have a whole lot of fun for a very little money. Chonny was togged out in his Sunday best. He wore light treusers with a very bright blue serge coat and waistcoat, a straw hat with a bright red and white striped band, a bright blue necktie and yellow shoes, Flipping away at the stump of a cigarette, he said:

"Mikey, I've found me spirit. Watch me while I git together."

He started up the mound at a slow, pace. She saw him coming toward her and nodded her head slightly in response to a nod from him. Then she turned her head away; but Chonny, encouraged by the nod, marched bravely

"'Scuse me," said he, with uplifted hat and a short, jerky bow, "but didn't I collide wid you at Newport last summer?"

"Maybe you did-but I wasn't there," said she, biting her lip in an attempt to conceal a smile.

"Dat's how I come ter meet yer," said Chonny, grinning broadly.

"You don't sagoshiate so?" she retorted.

This was a new one on Chonny, and he was slumped for a moment; but his ready wit helped him the next, as he blurted:

"Say, Mamie, what is your first name, anyhow?"

"Why, it's Susie-how did yer guess It?"

Then they both laughed. "Well, how are yer on der swing?"

said Chonny, pointing to a scup swinging from a near-by tree.

"Oh, I'm a good thing; just push me along." said she, and Chonny just fell in alongside her and led her over to the scup

He lifted her on the seat and was soon swinging her industriously. Their introduction had been accomplished .-N. Y. Sun.

### LET HIM DOWN EASY.

The Old Man Wants to Have Just One Little Chance.

She opened the door to her father's den, but hesitated on the threshold. "Well?" he growled, inquiringly. Then, as he saw her indecision, he said, PITH AND POINT.

-Teacher-"Now, Patsy, would it be proper to say :"You can't learn me noth-ing?" " Patsy -- "Yis'm." Teacher-

-Jinks-"The greatest man to treasure a grudge is my barber. The other day an enemy of his died and he was called to shave the corpse." Minks-"What did he do?" Jinks-"He cut him dead."-N. Y. Press

-Summer Conversation.-"Were you ever seasick?" "Never in my life." "That's strange; how do you account for it?" "Principally because of the fact that I never went on the water." -Boston Transcript.

-The Tie That Binds .- Bandit-"Throw up yer hands and don't move unless you want to lose yer brains." Traveler-"But stay! You and I are riding the same kind of wheels." Bandit (after hasty examination)-"Pardner, forgive me. Take back yer pocketbook and depart in peace."-Cleveland Lender.

-The Coming Shakespeare. - Mrs Chaffie-"I'm afraid there's something the matter with Johnnie." Mr. Chaffle-"What makes you think so?" Mrs. Chaffle-"He sits in a corner all day and doesn't say anything to anybody Either he is going to be a great poet, or he is going to have the measles. I can't decide which it is."-Texas Sifter.

Methodical Literature .- "This is a very good Fourth of July story," said the editor of the magazine, "but I don't quite see why you offer it now. Here it is several weeks after the Fourth. Matter that is supposed to be timely should be furnished in advance." "I know it," the contributor replied. "I was trying to carry out your idea. This story is for the next Fourth of July."-Washington Star.

-Sure Preventive.-"Professor," said the fair leader of the reform delegation to the reticent neighborhood philosopher who was supposed to know everything, "we're trying to make this world better, and have taken the liberty of seeking your advice. What is the surest way to prevent divorces in this country?" "Don't get married."-Detroit Free Press.

### SUCCESSIVE TEA GROWTHS.

### When One Varlety Is Removed Other Kinds Spring Up.

Almost universally the notion prevails that when the pines are gone they are gone forever, and that the soil where they grew is worn out, unfit to reproduce good timber qualities. This notion, so damaging to forest preservation, also discourages improved forestry on the prairie, where temporary trees are often planted only for the present convenience of the proprietor. Alternations of trees are as various as the species within the territory

where they occur. In the southern states especially, and sometimes in the northern, oaks take the place of the departing pines, and so the reverse. But the succeeding oaks stand no show

### EVERYBODY RELATED.

### anch One Was Related to Everybody Else In the Town.

A tired and dusty traveler drew reign at the public watering trough of a little village up in Warren county one hot summer day some years ago.

"Has this place got a hotel?" he neked of a post office lounger.

"Yes, sir--the Johnson house, down the street there."

"I was told there was a hardware store here, too,"

"Yes, sir," the native replied; "Mr, Johnson, a brother of the hotel keeper, owns the store."

"Who is your postmaster?" the trayeler asked, becoming interested.

"Mr. Johnson," said the native, "and he's a cousin to the hardware man and the hotel keeper."

"Are there any people here not named Johnson?"

The native, if he saw any humor in this, ignored it as he slowly drawled: "Yes, there is one here-no, come to

think of it, his name is Johnson, too; but he just happened along here one iny-he didn't belong to our Johnsons. But he said it felt kind o' home-like here, and he hired out as a farm hand and has been here ever since."

The above incident serves to show a queer condition that exists in many of cur American settlements. Doubtless the progenitors of the Johnsons referred to above transformed the virgin forests into the fertile farms to be seen in that community to-day, and which have been handed down from generation to generation. The few scattered farmhouses after awhile grew into a village of - some proportions, when it was found necessary to have a post office and other conveniences of civilization. But the whole process was simply a concentration of the Johnson family.

The same conditions prevail to some extent in the British isles. The Scottish town of Inverness is notable for the fact that 93 per cent. of its population given in the directory, have the surname of "Fraser." The Irish town of Waterford is notable for the number of persons bearing the name of "Power," clmost every second shopkeeper being being a "Power;" and not long since the Roman Catholic bishop, the mayor, the high sheriff, the coroner and seven members of the town council were all camed "Power." In the little town of published as they are sent in. Flintsberg, Siberia (1,700 population), there are 152 families, aggregating 553 persons, all having the one family name of "Glasey." To distinguish them each of the 153 families has, besides its real name, a nickname, and the oddest of these is the "Nuss-baum Glasey," which is owing to the stump of a walnut tree in front of their house.-Cincinnati En-

### OMENS AND CORONATIONS.

quirer.

### The Great Russian Disaster Regarded Only as a Sad Accident.

In relation to the terrible accident at the coronation of the czar of Russia. we see that the remark: "What an FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-It is said by philologists that there are 13 original European languages, the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Aihanian, Tartarian, Illyatan, Jazygian, Chaucin and Pinnic.

-Cocoa butter, which has hitherto been on the free list in England, has been made subject to the same duty as cocoa or chocolate, as it is imported in quantities for the manufacture of chocolate.

-A miner in the Dolcouth mine at Camborne, Cornwall, recently fell 120 feet down a shaft without hurting himself. The explanation offered is that there was a strong current of air rushing up the shaft at the time.

-A German cable company, with a capital of \$890,000, has been formed under the name of the Deutsche Sectelegraphengesellschaft to lay a cable between Germany and Spain, which ultinately will be continued to the United States.

-Inside a bust of Victor Hugo, which is hollow, the leader of the anarchists of Prague imported a large quantity of anarchist writings for circulation in the country. The bust has been seized by the authorities, and the anarchist has been arrested.

-A Viennese shoemaker joined a party of English tourists visiting the steeple of St. Stephen's cathedral lately, When he reached the platform from which Count Starkemberg watched the Turks during the sicge of 1683, he jumped off, landing on his neck on the roof below.

-A snuff box made for Linnaeus, the botanist, in Japan, of gold lacquered in several colors, has just been presented to the Natural History museum of Paris. It was made at the order of Linne's pupil, Thunberg, but did not reach Stoeden till a year after Linne's death, when it went to his son.

-A queer strike is threatened in England. The government inspectors of factories, being dissatisfied with the way they any treated, have formulated their complaints and declare that unless they are heeded "a public protest will be made and a cessation of their duties will follow." They complain of too little salary and too hard work, of not having power enough over the factory employes, of having their reports to the chief inspectors ignored and not

### ETIQUETTE IN SPAIN.

### There the People Are Always Punctiliously Pollte.

Spaniards have some rules of etiquette that would prove surprising to the average easy-going American. Take, for instance, the rules governing visits, When the first call is made by a lady, she is expected to arrive in a carriage, that being considered a mark of high respect. Should the person called upon be absent from home, the visitor is expected to leave her card with one end turned over, and in one corner is to be written the initials E. P., meaning en persona, or in person. Upon ringing the bell the visitor is usually greeted by an unseen person with the words, "Quien es?" or "Who's there?" to which should be replied "Gente de paz," or persons of peace. Entering, the visitor is conducted to the best room in the house, led to a sofa and placed to the right of the hostess. On rising to take leave the proper form is to exclaim, in the case of a lady: "Sonora, I place my-self at your feet." She will answer in a similarly figurative way by saying: "I kiss your hand; may you depart with God and continue well." Feminine visitors are saluted with a kiss, both upon their arrival and departure. It is considered an unpardonable breach of good manners for a gentleman to offer to shake hands with a Spanish lady. Another decidedly objectionable proceeding, in Spanish eyes, is to offer a lady one's arm when walking with her. Should a Spanish gentleman so far forget himself as to offer his arm to his wife he would be looked upon as lamentably ignorant of the laws of etiquette governing good society in the land of his birth. Another noticeable custom is that when walking with a Spaniard, in Spain, throne. We doubt, however, whether it is considered the height of ill-manners to walk on the inside. This is the place of honor and should always be given to the native. When a well-bred Spaniard meets a lady on the street he always passes to the outside, thus making way for her; but with men this rule is not observed; whoever has the wall on his right hand in the narrow streets is entitled to keep it. These are some of the most noted peculiarities of the rigorous rules governing Spaniards of polite breeding: they are punctilious almost to the point of absurdity in most things, but their politeness is of a kind that wears well. -Utica Observer.

where changing dimples hid away among the loveliest roses.

"Crying again, my dear?" said Mrs. Wayland, in accents of mild reproach. "Really, Bessie, your conduct is most inscrutable."

"Mamma!" sobbed Bessie, flashing rebellion from the brimming blue orbs, "I hate Mr. Hopkins!"

"My dearest child!" exclaimed the horrified mother, "don't let me ever hear you say such a shockingly unladylike thing again! When he is so condescending as to notice a child like "uor"

"Yes, but, mamma-"

"I quite understand the meaning of this new freak of obstinacy," went on Mrs. Wayland, sternly. "You have seen Charley Evans again."

"I couldn't belp it, mamma," faltered Bessic; "he was at the door just as I came out of church last night, and when 1-"

"The idea!" ejaculated Mrs. Wayland, holding up both her bands and looking appealingly at the celling, as if for inspiration. "And you can actually stoop to fancy a clerk in Mr. Hopkins' banking establishment!"

"But I don't 'fancy' him, mamma," returned Bessie, stoutly; "I love him with my whole heart."

"Hush-sh-h!" exclaimed Mrs. Wayland, authoritatively. "You will be married a month from to-morrow to Mr. Hopkins, Charley Evans to the contrary notwithstanding. And now let us sit down and make out a complete list of the dresses and things you will want."

"I don't care for dresses," pouted Bessie: but Mrs. Wayland paid no attention whatever to her remonstrance and opened her tablets, putting the pencil thoughtfully to her lips:

"You see, we must be very careful at first, for Mr. Hopkins is so exceedingly economical-it won't do to shock his ideas of what is proper and fitting."

Bessie winked away the tears and listened-nay, she almost smiled as her mother wrote down item after item. Mrs. Wayland could have hugged herself for her diplomacy.

"The girl never yet lived who could resist the attraction of new clothes and an outfit of dresses," she thought. "I knew how to bring the willful little minx to reason!"

"Bessle," she said, as she finally closed the little set of tablets and restored the pencil to its place within them, "Mr. Hopkins is coming to take you out walking to-morrow."

"Very well, mamma."

"And I think you had better wear your blue silk with the double satin folds. Never mind about putting on your new carrings and pin. Mr. Hop-tins has some rather peculiar ideas. and might consider them a little extravagant for people in our circum-

"Yes, mamma," said Bessie, as docile is a four-year-old child.

She was all ready, looking exceedingly levely in the blue silk dress, when Mr. wh Hopkins called for her, accordbug to the programme, next morning.

fer remaining single!" "And what's to become of me, with all my wedding clothes ordered ?" whim-

pered Bessie, trying very hard to summon the semblance of mortified tears into her mischievous blue eyes.

"Perhaps you might prefer some younger man?" suggested Noah, with the lively horror of a breach of promise suit rising up before his mind's eye. "I understand that my clerk, Mr. Evans, is "

Bessie's cheeks glowed like carmine. "Mr. Evans' situation does not justify him in marrying-he is too poor. I'm afraid you'll have to take me yourself." Noah involuntarily recoiled from the idea of pony carriages, cream-colored horses and yachts.

"Yes, but-but our head clerkship is vacant, at a salary of \$2,000 a year. I did intend it for old Bogsley, but Charley Evans is a very deserving young fellow, and-"

Here Miss Bessie interrupted him by standing on her tiptoe to give him a kiss that almost shook his resolutions of celibacy .- But he remembered the colored waiter, with the white kid gloves, and stood firm!

"But what will mamma say ?" suddenly questioned Bessie.

"I will make it all right with her, my dear," said Mr. Noah Hopkins, thinking of the gorgeous India shawl full of palm leaves and pagodas, wherewith he would propitiate the impending anger of his mother-in-law that was not to be. "It'll cost a deuce of a sum," thought Noah, sorrowfully, "but it won't compare with the daily and hourly drain of an extravagant wife. I'm well out of this scrape, shawl of no shawl!" Soour little Bessie went triumphantly

home, to work at her wedding garments with renewed zeal, sewing a happy thought in with every stitch, and Charley Evans was that very day agreeably surprised with a \$2,000 position, formally presented to him with a little stiff speech by Noah Hopkins, Esq.

"Poor Evans," thought Noah, as Charley left him after a torrent of thanks, "that extravagant little puss will be the ruin of him, before he is a year older; but it's no business of mine." Nevertheless, Mr. Evans would persist in rushing blindly upon his fate, and married Bessie Wayland on the very day originally set for the consummation of Nonh's own nuptials. Mr. Hopkins went to the wedding, and muttered thoughtfully to himself, as the bridal party passed beneath the arched doorway of the church: "Good Apollo! what an escape I have

had!"

But Mr. and Mrs. Evans were quite contented with the existing state of things .-- N. Y. Weekly.

-Mr. Fabre claimed that after 16 years of cultivation he secured a variety of wheat from a common grass, the "Acgilops Ovata," which grows abundantly all over the south of Europe. Others, however, claim that he was mistaken, and that the flowers of the plants in his experiments were hybridized with wheat

in a more kindly way: "Come in, What's the trouble?"

She\_entered and stood before him with downcast eyes and cheeks suf-

fused with blushes. "I have a confession to make," she said, slowly.

"Fire away!" he returned, cheerily, his whole manner having undergone a change when he saw she was perturbed. 'I guess it's nothing very serious." "Oh, but it is," she protested; "it's very serious, indeed. You know, Harold-"

"Well, what about Harold?"

"-has been coming to see me for quite a long time," she continued. paying no attention to the interruption, "and last night-" "Well?"

"Last night he propesed that we two should run away together, andand be married."

The old gentleman frowned. "And what did you say?"

"I refused," she replied, promptly and proudly. "I refused absolutely and told

him that he must go and ask you for my hand properly if he wished me to be his wife."

The old gentleman still frowned. "I recalled all that you said about our ristocratic ancestry," she went on, "and insisted-"

"Um-yes," interrupted the old gentleman, musingly, "that's all very pretty and very creditable, but far from businesslike. It seems to me you might have given your poor old father the best of it once, and saved him the cost of a wedding when times are so hard. If he brings the subject up again, just have your bonnet handy, so that you can make a quick trip to Milwaukee and let the old man down easy."-Chicago Post.

### Most Nutritious Food.

Taking all the ordinary food stuffs, the one which would best fulfill the requirements of life and strength would be substantial slices of whole meal wheaten bread, eaten with the crust and spread with good butter. Practically all the constituents necessary for the support of life and the building up of tissue are contained in this food. It has the further advantage of being extremely satisfying. If fresh milk or buttermilk were drunk with it an almost complete diet would be obtained, so far as the mere sustaining of physical health and strength was concerned. -Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Steamed Graham Bread.

To one quart of graham flour use a teaspoonful of salt and half a cup of molasses. Stir in one pint of sweet milk and finally a scant teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water. Put the bread in a covered brown bread tin, and steam it for four hours. This is a delicious bread to serve with milk and berries for a simple country tea. The water must not stop boiling around it while it is cooking .-- N.Y. Tribune.

-Eighty-five per cent, of the people vho are lame are afflicted on the left

compared with the poplars, aspens, cspecially, and the canoe birches. The latter grow on moist or dry places, and fires cannot eradicate them. Both waft on wings of down their millions upon millions of almost infinitesimal seeds, that alight everywhere. Burned districts or any cleared land are their paradise. Hence, all along the northern tier of lumber states and the Canadas, even to the arctic circle, these trees take possession of the denuded lands. Fortunately they are short-lived, and often pave the way for the return of the pine. Oaks get a foothold, too, interspersed

with other hard woods, for their seeds and roots, long buried under the leaves and soil, get sunlight enough to sprout. These facts demonstrate that with proper management we can have the most valuable trees if we only plant and preserve them and keep out fires and browsing stock.

So far from the forests having a wornout soil, it is the best in the world. The decay of the fallen leaves and limbs, the carbon dioxide thus evolved for plant growth again, the nitrifying agencies of the network of roots, form the rich humus of the future farms. Neutralize this fertilizing art of nature by injudicious cutting or burning the leaf mold, and not only is the soil thus impoverished and droughts provoked, but sorrowful alternations of trees inevitably ensue.

H. B. Ayres, a forest expert of Minnesota and close observer, avers that burnt land could not be put in condition as promising as an adjoining unburnt tract for less than \$20 an acre. On an unburnt acre, cut the same winterthree years before his investigationshe counted 1,267 little white pipe seed-lings, two years old, growing under the shade of immature pine saplings, poplar, maple and hazel brush. Every woodsman has noticed like results wherever fires in the pine regions are excluded.

The English oaks grow to-day in places where William the Conqueror found them when he invaded Britain. For centuries the pines of Maine have repeated themselves on their native heath. Given the conditions, and the fittest remain while human generations come and go .- Hardwood.

### Could Not Write in Winter.

"really seems to torpify my brain. I write with a heavy numbress. I have not yet had a good spell of writing, though I have had all through the story abundant clairvoyance, and see just how it must be written; but for writing some points I want warm weather, and not to be in the state of a 'froze and thawed apple.' I hope to get a clear, bright month in Florida. I did want to read some of my story to you before I went. I have read it to my husband. and though one may think a husband a partial judge, he likes it. All I want now to go on is a good frame, as fas-ther used to say about his preaching, I want calm, soft, even dreamy, enjoy ble weather, sunshine and flowers."-Atlantic.

ominous accident," is very widely repeated, and undoubtedly there are very few even of the cultivated who can keep that thought out of their minds or who do not half believe that the chance that this reign beginning so brightly may end in blood and disaster, as the coronation ceremony has ended, has been by the accident in some way imperceptibly increased. The belief in itself must be utter folly. There is no particle of evidence that kings or nations or individuals are ever warned in this way of a future which in all other ways is so rigidly concealed from them, while the injustice of inflicting a calamity on the innocent, as a warning to the possible guilty of that which, nevertheless, cannot be averted, is too palpable for discussion. Still, the bellef in omens is nearly universal among the ignorant, and if the Russians took this accident to be one it might have

important political effects. Far and wide as the news flies the Russians would be impressed with the notion that this reign will be unlucky, and probably nothing could so sap the gersonal authority, and even the popularity, of the occupant of the the accident will be considered an omen. whether the Russians connect it with the czar on his destiny at all, whether their view of it will not in fact precisely resemble their view of a famine, a flood or an epidemic, that it has been

ordered by a Will which it is useless to discuss and impious to challenge or abuse. It is very difficult for western observers to discern accurately in what the religiousness of Russian peasants consists, but that they are religious in a way is the testimony of all observers, and the accident, by reason of its very greatness and awfulness, will appeal to this side of them, and be regarded as too serious for an omen. Had the czar stumbled as he entered the Cathedral of the Assumption, or dropped his crown as he lifted it on his head, or fainted during the endless tedium of the coronation ceremonial, there would have been an omen indeed, but this will be accepted as only a sad event .-- London Spectator.

### Polsonous Stockades in Africa.

The growing stockades of the native sort of cactus which branches like an ordinary stunted tree, and forms a mass of foliage composed of sections of solid green pulpy growth. Bullets and cannon shots take but little effect upon such a boma; the shots pass through and leave the boma bleeding with a thick, creamy white juice, which is polsonous, and, if it enters the eyes, will blind. Such stockades are found everywhere.-E. J. Glave, in Century.

### Of Course.

"I hardly think," said the lawyer, that you can get a separation from your wife on account of her making a practice of throwing at the dog."

"But, great Caesar, mister," said the man with the haggard look and the black eye, "nigh every time she throws at the dog she hits me."-San Francis to Monitor,

### The Counsel for Defense.

"We propose to show, gentlemen of the jury," said counsel for the defense, "that it is impossible for the defendant to have committed this crime. In the first place we will prove that the defendant was nowhere near the scene of the crime at the time the murder was committed: Next we will offer the indisputable testimony of persons who saw the defendant on the spot and who villages are formed of the cuphorbia, a | did not see the defendant commit the crime. We will show that no poison was found in the body of the deceased. Not only that, but we will prove that it was put there by the prosecution in this case. We will furthermore show that the deceased committed suicide. And last, but not least, we will prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the deceased is not dead. In view of all which corroborative facts, gentlemen of the jury, we respectfully ask for an acquittal .- N. Y. Journal.

### Not a Yonkers Man.

Johnnie-Ma, I din't know pa was so awful strong, did you? Ma-No, indeed!

"Well, he must be, 'cause I heard him say that he threw the board of aldermen last night for the drinks."-Yonkers Gazette.

"Cold weather," writes Mrs. Stowe,

### THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1896.

### ENGLISH HOME LIFE.

Restful and Interesting-Free from the Plague of Herry.

The English home life is ideal in many respects, and it would be a good young couples. Certainly the English them, they were discussing the liberaliunderstand home life better than we Americans do, and their principles in this line could be well adopted among us, and flife would yield a richer harvest of love and association. Our days are crowded with the restless preparation for the coming to-morrows, while the English method is to get all the comfort and pleasure out of each day as it comes along. The day has its own life, and he is the wisest man who gets the most out of its short span. There is noablind hurry and there is a certain contented leisure in which to enjoy the present. I have observed it all through England. It is a lesson for the Auferican to learn "to rest and be thankful." The home is the center of love, social pleasure and comfort. It is not a mere place to eat and sleep and carry on the train of business followed all day in the office. There is a glow from the family hearth that has a spark that is ekin to divine fire, which binds the whole family to the home for generations; and when once the doors have been opened to the guest every hospitality and kindness is shown him, combined with a genuine home feeling.

At morning prayers, master, mistress, children and servants are at least for once in the day all united. Breakfast all over England is at nine o'clock. It is set upon the table, the joints of cold meat on the sideboard, the bell is rung. the servant or housemaid goes about her duties and the breakfasters help one another. The maids of England are a delight after our independent, impudent, crude Irish servants. There is a mutual respect maintained between mistress and maid, and decidedly more consideration is paid in England to the servants than here. The slightest demand is always accompanied by a pleasant "If you please" and "Thank you." It is not considered well-bred to omit this little form. More servants are employed in the household, as the Englishman rarely does for himself what he can get anyone else to do for him. The master supervises the servants, the mistress the household. Cabs at cheap rates are always at hand, porters pick up your traps and bundle you into railway carriages. A cultivated English woman thinks her time too valuable to devote it all to housekeeping. She economizes in other ways and gets a housekeeper or excellent upper maid. Her own time is devoted to her children, her guests, her reading and her correspondence. If she entertains much she must keep abreast of all the topics success. The dinner hour is from seven to eight p. m., and even later. This. gives the full benefit for the enjoyment of the long twilights in summer, when out-of-door life means so much. It seems as if the people wished to get all the sunshine they could as an offset to the dreary months of fog. The important epoch of the day is dinner. It is more or less a meal of ceremony, even in the humbler households. The Englishman does everything seriously, and his meals are never hurried over or slighted. At a hotel he he suddenly grew very white and fell prefers table d'hote to the American all in a heap. He was carried out on a certain direction. For example, one plan of ordering a la carte. Here again one sees the time for everything and everything in its own due time. But I must say the long-drawn-out table d'hote is a weariness to the spirits. Between four and five o'clock all the tea and lunchrooms in London are thronged, for "the cup that cheers," etc., is indispensable to the men, women and children. I think more tea must be consumed than in any other city of the world. Business is set aside and time taken for a rest and refreshment Among the poorer classes this custom is over, and it is quite possible to have also observed .- Springfield (Mass.) Re- entire gowns made of these, even for publican.

### ENTERTAINED TOO WELL The Solitary Guest Couldn't Stand the Attentions of the Whole Staff,

Seated am: dst the paims and shrubberies of the St. Charles hotel roof garthing if a bridal trip equild be spent den, with the soft vapor of after-dinner within its charmed circle by some of our eigars forming a luminous haze about ty and charm of American hospitality. "Some years ago," said Mr. W. T. Jones when it came his turn, "many of you will remember that an Englishman with more money than sagacity built a magnificenthotelatCumberland Gap. There was pothing in particular to recommend the place; it was out of the line of traveling mcn, and possessed no attractions for tourists, but nothing daunted by these deficiencies, the Englishman made of it a veritable palace. The appointments were magnificent in every particular, and though I've put up at every hotel of any consequence in the country, I do not remember ever to have slept in a more luxurious bedroom. But guests persistenely refused to arrive, and one morning when I registered I found only five names on the book. Nor was this the worst, for turning back I found even fewer names, until I came to a space where for five days there had been only one man in the house. There was a man named Loomis, now clerk at the Cordova, behind the desk, and I asked him how things were going, 'Going!' he exclaimed; then with a very long face: 'When you entertain a man so well that you drive him out of the house, and he the only guest, you're in a bad way.' Thereupon he told me about the solitary guest. It appears that he had called the leader of the orchestra up and said to him: 'Do you see that man? Keep your eye ch him. He's our only guest. We can't lose him or the house must close. Give him a ---- of a time. When he goes into dinner take your orchestra outside the door and play music for him. When he goes into the billiard-room follow him and play music while he shoots the balls around. When he goes to the bar follow him and play while he drinks. Keep your eye on him, bandmaster; give him music wherever he goes.' Then he called the steward up and said: 'Keep your eye on that man. He's our only salvation. Give him a high old time. None of his money goes at the bar. Throw open the wineroom to him; keep him supplied with the best cigars; serve him the whole bill of fare, and have

extra meals sent to his room." "Then they started in on the guest. When he went into the billiard-room the band would play marches while he caromed and dirges when he massed. When he came out they would follow him to the bar playing a march, and while the bartender poured out bumpers of wine for him they would discourse the drinking song from 'Tannhauser.' ner relays of negro boys would bring for word, to a large assemblage of peofects of food, music, cigars and champagne, and then all of a sudden while the band was following him to the bathroom playing 'ALife on'the Ocean Wave,' Hagerstown, where he soon recovered. Within 20 minutes after he left three guests arrived and the hotel was saved." -N. O. Times-Democrat.

### MEMORIZE LONG SPEECHES. iome Public Men Find It an Easy Matter After Practice.

An extraordinary development of the faculty of memory is noted in the per-son of Rev. William Cullen Hicks, revivalist, who has been holding meetlags in the country districts of Kentucky. Mr. Hicks is only 28 years old, but his familiarity with the Scriptures. is something phenomenal. He always draws large crowds, being an attractive and forcible speaker, but his greatest reputation rests on his ability to recife with absolute correctness every chapter and verse in the Bible, with the exception of the Pslams. He can start at the beginning, middle or end and go backward or forward, or can repeat any chapter of any book of the Old or New Testament without halting or hesitating. Reports from Adair county, Ky., where he is now sojourning, say that his performances are amazing.

Another case of unusual memory, which is attracting much attention, is the recent achievement of Secretary Carlisle in Chicago. Mr. Carlisle's speech on the finances, which would fill eight or ten columns of the Democrat or Chronicle, was delivered without manuscript, and the speaker referred to his notes only two or three times during the whole of his address. As he gave many figures and statistics referring to this and other countries the performance must be set down as a noteworthy one. It has, however, been equaled or surpassed by other men prominent in our public life. Edward Everett, Charles Sumner, Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine were famous for oratorical efforts which had all the force and attractiveness of extempore deliverance, but which had been carefully prepared and memorized. Mr. Conkling had special gifts in this direction.

It was often difficult for his hearer to persuade themselves that his flights of eloquence, flashes of wit, volleys of invective and appropriate gestures were not inspirations of the moment, when, in fact, they were the finished product of laborious preparation and in some cases of private rehearsal. His great speech in New York in the Garfield campaign was a wonderful achievement in memory and in the oratorical art that conceals art. Mr, Blaine also generally knew precisely what he was going to say, just how he was going to say it, before delivering an important speech. It long ago ceased to be a secret that on the occasion of his last appearance in Rochester he secured the attendance of an expert shorthand reporter in his private room. The reporter seated himself at a table, with paper and pencils, and Mr. Blaine, slowly paeing the room, deliberately thought out a dictated speech.

A typewritten copy of the reporter's of the day. Conversation must embrace Circus music would be played while he notes was immediately taken to the all topics, if her dinner table is to be a walked around the corridors, and newspaper offices and a few hours later symphonies when he dined. After din- Mr. Blaine delivered the speech, word

Everybody Welcome

"MR. TAILOR, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall forever be indebted to you." "If that's your game," said the tailor, under his breath, "the coat will not be done."

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The Summer resorts on the Monon Route are having a "big season." West Baden and French Lick Springs are more popular than ever, and Paoli has started a new sanitarium to take the overflow. The waters of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and 'bads' of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fitly called "the Carlsbad of Amer-ica." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station. new static

A Wonderful Phenomenon

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privphenomenon. We doubt if such a priv-leged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debil ty, con-stipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

THE LADY-"It runs right into something the minute you let go. Oh, I'm sure I can never learn to ride it." Instructor---"Stick to it, ma'am; you'll learn soon. Why, I to it, ma'am; you'll learn soon. taughtan idiot to ride last week."

\$8.00 Chicago to St. Paul and Return. On account of the G. A. R. En ampment The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway) will, on August 31 and September 1, 1896, sell excursion tickets from Chicago to St. Faul and return at rate of \$8.00 for the round trip, good for return passage until September 15, with privilege of further extension to September 30, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. KNISKERN, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

ALICE-"Oh, Edith, the honeymoon is beginning to wane. Percy called me plain Alice to-day." Edith-"And yet you are not so plain, dear."-Tit-Bits.

### Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29, Oc-tober 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



### Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the

transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts-gentle efforts-pleasant efforts-rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. promptly 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 arti-cle, 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 laxative. 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.



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### DIFFICULTIES OF BURNT WORK. Drawings Made by Hot Iron on a Surface

of Wood. Many years ago the manual labor of the artist in color was reduced to a minimum; he no longer grinds his colors, or makes his canvas and brushes. But up to the present day the artist in barnt wood has toiled on with his rule forge and burning-irons, with the devotion of an old-time alchemist. Singularly enough, relief from the discomforts of this crude mode of work has at last come through the avenue which brings relief from all physical ailments -that of medicine. The thermocautery, a surgical instrument invented for cauterizing, has been adapted to the use of the artist, so that he can work with comparative freedom.

Formerly the fire-etcher employed copper tools, not unlike soldering-irons, set into wooden or other non-conducting handles. These tools cooled rapidly, by the black velvet, complete this exand had to be constantly shifted, while tremely odd design. The bright yellow the oxidation of the copper necessitated constant cleaning. What with feeding his fire and blowing it up with hand bel- lined with a band of lace insertion, and lows, it is a wonder that the woodburner ruffles of lace were put on in sealleps produced anything at all artistic. Today the hollow burning point is of platinum, a metal which does not oxidize Once heated, a never-failing current of fashion, but caught in at the armholes, naphtha gas, burning within, enables the artist to work for hours, wholly inde-sleeves. A folded belt of black satin pendent of the forge, the bellows, and other paraphernalia. The electrode, front with two rows of rhinestone butanother surgical cautery, is likewise used in burnt-wood work, and elec-tricity will in time supersede all other means of heating the burning point.

With these facilities at hand, the fireetcher must still encounter difficulties not found in practicing the kindred arts. Clouds of smoke constantly rise in his face, while the incessant flashing of the fiery point is always trying to the eye. He must have a deep-rooted love of his art, and the patience of Job.-J. William Fosdick, in Century.

-The only quicksilver mines of importance in this country are located in southern California.

### THIN MATERIALS.

### Are the Fashion for Ladies' Outdoor Costumes.

Chiffon and mousseline de sole are now made with much more stiffness than when the material was first brought seaside wear, provided the linings used are of good enough quality. By good enough is meant heavy enough. The most brilliant colorings are used in these materials, but, as has been before said, are toned down by the linings and trimmings. One noticeably pretty gown, made of the brightest apple green, is an exquisitely delicate shade when made up over white silk and trimmed with black, while a yellow, so brilliant that it is dazzling to the eyes, assumes an odd, soft, warm shade lined with heliotrope and trimmed with white lace and the inevitable touches of black, which are again seen on every smart gown. The grass green over white was a noticeable gown at a dance. It was made with a ruching of the material separated and also headed by bands of very narrow black velvet ribbon, the waist finished around the shoulders also with a ruche and the narrow black

velvet. A black velvet belt and bow of ribbon velvet two inches wide, and very odd eleeves in big puffs separated gown, which was made up over heliotrope, had each seam of the skirt outaround the skirt. The waist was also trimmed with strips of insertion, while a deep frill of lace was put on bertha tons, while at the back the same ribbon was drawn down through a rhinestone buckle and fell in long ends to the very hem of the gown. The touch of black sounds very daring, but it gave a point of color that was most effective, and which intensified the colorings of the vellow and heliotrope.-Harper's Bazar.

### Where the Work Comes In.

Minister's Wife-You haven't been put of your study an hour this week. What is the matter?

Minister-Some of the congregation my my sermona are too long, and I've been trying to write a short one.-N. Y. Weekly.

him in cigars and the band would play ple. Between the dictation and the de-'I Smoked My Last Cigar.' When he livery Mr. Blaine had many callers and went to bed the band played lullables his thoughts were diverted in other in the hall, and in the morning he was ways by the events of the day, but his awakened with reveille and Mendels- memory did not fail him. Although sohn's 'Spring Song.' For five days the this was by no means one of the most guest was drunk with the combined cf- important mental efforts of his life, it was a peculiar and impressive one.

Some mental philosophers have contended that there is no such thing as pure memory-that what is called memory is merely an intellectual bent in a shutter and taken to the hospital at student may have a genius for history and another for the languages, each being "dull" except in his own specialty, and the historian may wonder at the linguist's poor memory of names, events and dates, while the linguist may accuse the historian of deficient memory because the latter is baffled by definitions, declensions and conjugations. The local politician's mind may be a storehouse of election returns and a perfect blank in certain other directions, from which it is clear that he has a good memory for the kind of statistics that interest him. . Yet, if he forgets one of a dozen articles which he should order at the grocery his better half will reproach him for having a poor memory, while she herself may not remember who were candidates for mayor at the last election. From all of which some people argue that memory, as an independent faculty, does not exist, but is merely the manifestation of different channels of thought in which some minds habitually travel.

> The correctness or error of this theory, however may be left to the metaphysicians and psychologists. We see and hear of what seem to be extraordinary cases of memory and the term will continue to be a good enough definition in the popular mind of the phenomena of the kind to which brief reference has been made .-- Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

### An Art Wranglo.

"When it comes to art encouragement," said the picture hook, "I think I may modestly assert that a great deal depends upon me.'

"Pooh," said the gimlet. "You yourself are absolutely dependent upon the picture molding. Now, I-"

"Dear, dear," cried the screwdriver, "what a bore you are. Not one of you can compare in an artistic sense with my friend, the corkscrew, who is absent this evening attending an opening on the avenue.

"Why, what does he know of art?" repeated the screwdriver, scornfully, "You probably forget that he learned to draw while a mere infant, and that he has an unsurpassed pull in all wellregulated studios. What does he know of art, forsooth?"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Business Session.

Raymond-Papa, you say congress is in session when it is sitting, don't you? Papa-Certainly, my boy.

"Well, then, would it be wrong for me to say that our old Plymouth Rock hen is now in session in the barn?"-Harper's Round Table.

-Rain has never been known to fall in Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile.

the West and formation apply to ticket agents of con-necting lines or address W. B. KNISKERN, G.P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

"Comm into the garden, Maud," but Maud was much too wise. Said she: "O, no; the corn has ears and the potatoes eyes."-Intianapolis Journal.

VERT low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for ex-cursions 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 Ban-KER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

SHE-"The secret of my age is intrusted to time." He-"Are you not sometimes afraid that time will tell!"-Detroit Free

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res orer. Free \$3 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 983 Arch st. Phila, Pa.

A SUBTLE DISTINCTION .- "I suppose you have music at the hotel!" "No; but we have a band."-Harper's Bazar.

WHEN anyone has offended me. I try to raise my soul so high that the offense can-not reach it. - Descartes.

THE small boy may get chilled going in swimming, but he gets warmed up when his mother finds his shirt wrong side out.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.-MES. ALLE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

SHE-"Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you?" He-"Yes; a bloycle."

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

JOHNNY says it was William Tell's son

who had such an arrow escape.

The men never talk about each other, be-cause they know all about each other; the women know so little about each other that they do lots of guessing .- Atchisor Globe.

How STRANGELY do life's prizes go, Awarded by the crowd Some triumph by the things they know, And some by talking loud. -Washington Evening Star.

WAITEN (at club restaurant)-"Ready with your order, sah!" City Sportsman (back from a week's fishing)-"Give me some fish: I'm tired to death of other things."-N. Y. Weekly.

Edge

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AND HE FOLLOWED IT.-"One kiss," he said, "before I go?" The girl knew what she was about, And said to fim: "The rule, you knew, In kissing is, "three times and out.""

"Ann those stars which you see at night suns?" asked a little boy of his father. "Yes, my boy, they are suns." "Well, then." added the youth, "I suppose the shooting stars are darters." H. & M. bindings.

H. & M. bindings. DEACON BEINEY-"You remember the words of St. Paul in his defense before Agri-p." Miss Stalemate- No. I can't say that I remember, deacon; St. Paul, you know, was before my time." Deacon Berry-"You surprise mo."-Boston 'a rau-script.

As employment, the satisfactory pursuit of which requires of a man that he shall be endowed with a retentive memory, quick at learning, lofty minded and greeful, is the friend and brother of truth, justice, forti-tude and temperance.- Pinto.

"Ann you taking swimming lessons, Cad-by!" "No, old fellow. It's too much bother. My valet is learning, and as 1 never go anywhere without bim, if 1 fallin the watah be could rescue me."-Harper's

SHE-"I thought you said the seaside never drew you to it!" He (impressively)-"It was not the seaside drow me here." Sie-"Of course-you came by train, didn't you! It was the engine drew you!"-Hius-trained Bits.

can make twice as much. He can rell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his momey do re. We sell IMPROVED FARMS for 86 to 830 an acre. Pienty of railroads-four of them. No droad lither too hot or too cold-climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are in led write for free pamphlet and ask all the questions you want to. It is a pleasure to us to answer the SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Ten-

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A. N K.-A 1618





### THE 1RON PORT, ESCANABA. MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1896.

THE TRAVENER IN A CANADA STRUCTURE AND A STRUCTURE OF A

# Municipal Gossip.

The u. p. lands offered for sale last hence one half that figure, when they may find buyers.

Since 1878 there have been nine epi-Cholera and Diarrhoca Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretolore 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. Gold is said to exist in paying quanti-

ties on Pine Creek near Iron Mountain. Geo. Wagner, of Marquette, and John

Jones, of Ishpeming, are caudidates for the republican nomination for senator from the 31st district. In the light of the late contest in Marquette county Jones seems to "have the bulge."

Gad Smith lost the support of his own county by only one vote; the convention divided 33 and 82.

The Two Johns is a swell cigar. "Silver Mist" 16 to 1, only 5c a glass

at the Hill Drug store lountain. The triple combination of silver democrats, populists and silverites formed at Bay City presents the following state ticket: Governor, Charles R. Sligh; lieutenant- governor, Justin R. Whiting; state treasurer, Otto E. Karste, of Gogebic; auditor-general, A. E. Coles, of Livingston; attorney-general, Alfred J.

Murphy, of Detroit. The Weyerhauser mills, twenty in number, will close down to-day. No sale for their cut.

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

Commercial travelers report business flat and propose to lie by until after election to save expenses.

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. SourwineDrugCo. It is a pleasure to feel bad and takeDr. Wright's Laxative Fig Syrup.

Capt. Thomas E. Quayle, a well-known Cleveland ship builder and owner, is dead at sixty years of age, and Capt. W. B. Guyles, of the same city, at the age

Problem of the West" by Professor Fred- 9th of May in regard to kindergarten erick J. Turner, of Wisconsin. He traces the apparent Eastern and Western sectionalism and maintains that the true American is the man of the Middle West. The economic reasons for a divergence of

opinion, on the currency question for inweek by the state at \$8 per acre would stance, are so clearly indicated that the not sell at that price. Six months hence article is particularly illuminating as a the price will be one-lourth and a year | study of opinion as shown in the present campaige. It will also have two articles that suggest and (in a sense) contain the most eventful chapter in modern demics of dysentery in different parts of history. One is "The Story of Uncle the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, | Tom's Cabin," by Charles Dudley Warner, who tells the unprecedented bistory of this book: and the other is "The Awakening of the Negro," by Booker T. Washington. The most daring prophet could not have forseen Tuskegee Institute in Alabama forty years ago; in fact nothing conceivable would have seemed so improbable.

Board of Education Proceedings. The adjourned regular meeting of the board of education was held in the High school room Tuesday evening Aug. 18, 1896, President Barr in the chair; the following inspectors present: Wixson, Cot. | ning August 25 at 8 p. m. terill, Morgan, Robertson, Lehr, Helm, Peterson, LaPlant, Wiltsie, Northup, and Duff.

Moved by Northup, seconded by Morgan, that Mr. Loeffler be hired for janitor suing year at a salary of \$50 per month. Ballot spread; Otto Loeffler received 10 evening August 29th at 8 n.m. votes, J. W. King received 2 votes. Otto Loeffler was declared elected.

Moved by LaPlant, seconded by Wiltsie, that Isaac Lockwood be hired for janitor for the Barr school for the ensuing year at a salary of \$40 per month. Ballot spread; Isaac Lockwood received elected.

mittee on teachers and discipline on the Minneapolis, Minn.

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teachers be rescinded. Yeas, Wixon, Cot-terill, Robertson, Morgan, Barr, Helm, Peterson; Wiltsie, Duff-9. Nays, Lehr, LaPlant, Northup-3. Motion carried. Moved by Cotterill, seconded by Duff, that Ida M. Dagget be hired for the Barr school at a salary of \$48 per month for the ensuing year; yeas Wixson, Cotterill Robertson, Morgan, Barr, Helm, Petereon, LaPlant, Wiltsle, Northup, Duff-11. Nays Lebr, 1. Motion carried.

Moved by Cotterill, seconded by Lehr, that the building committee fix up the Valentine building and the Episcopal church basement and get them ready by the first of the month.

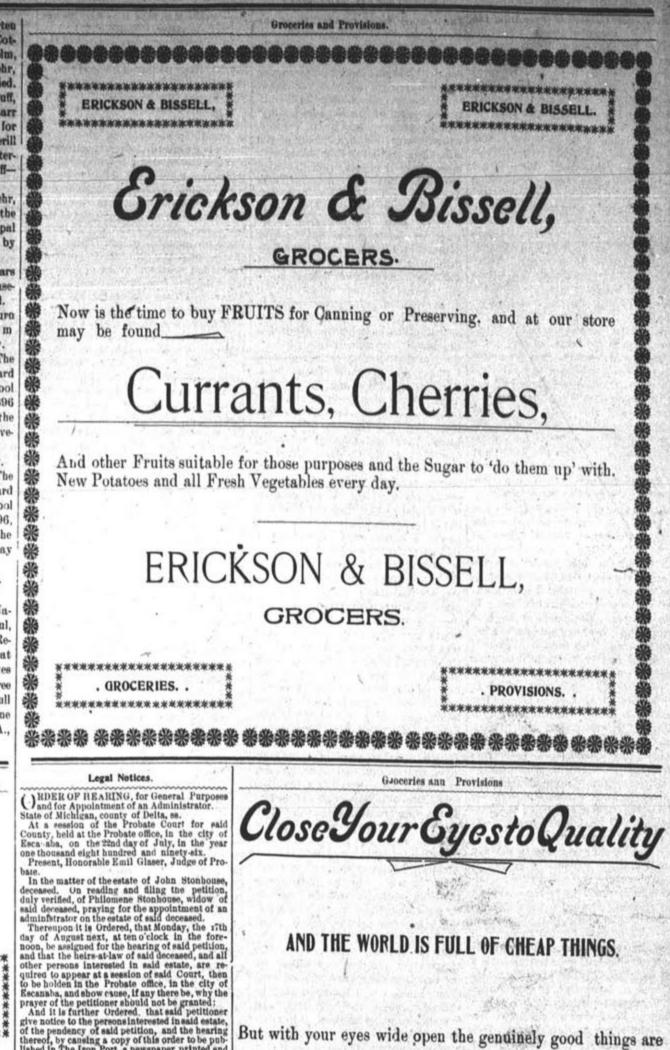
Rent of Valentine building \$10 dollars per month; rent of Episcopal church basement \$10 per month. Motion carried. Moved and seconded that we adjourn till Friday avening August 21 at 8 p. m W. DUFF, Sec'y.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 21, 1896-The adjourned regular meeting of the board of education was held in the High school room Friday evening August 21, 1896 at 8 p.m. No quorum being present the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday eve-

W. DUFF. Sec'y. ESCANABA, Mich, August 25 1896-The adjourned regular meeting of the board of education was held in the High school room Tuesday eyening, August 25, 1896, for the Central school building for theen. | at 8 p. m. No quorum being present the meeting was adjourned till Saturday

W. DUFF, Sec'y. Twin Cities Gala Day.

August 31st to September 5th, National G. A. R. Encampment at St. Paul, Minnesota State Fair, and National Re-Union Knights of Pythias. Three great events in one week. Very low rates 12 votes. Isaac Lockwood was declared | will be made by the Soo line. For free program of attractions, rates and full Moved by Cotterill, seconded by Wilt- information apply to nearest "Soo" line sie, that the part of the report of the com- agent or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A.,



of eighty-one

Get your ticket for the entertainment at the opera house next Tuesday evening.

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

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

Menominee fishermen tell a tough yarn, of perch by the thousand coming ashore to warm themselves by a camp-

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 & Hartnett.

Five convicts made a break for liberty at the Marquette prison Tuesday but were all recaptured within an bour.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a Noticing Chamberlain's physician. 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.

There was a partial eclipse of the moon last Saturday night, but few saw it as the hour was late.

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

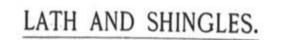
Alfred Peterson, a miner, fell down the Hamilton shaft at Iron Mountain Wednesday and was instantly killed. The fall was 700 feet.

Sourwine & Hartnett get up the best sodawater ip town. Try that delicious sodar water at The

Hill Drug Store. It's the best in town.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. 1 was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhova Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I caretully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, butslowly 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. For sale by Bert Ellsworth. Druggist.

Literary Notless. The "Atlantic Monthly" for September will contain two laportant articles bearing on the political campaign-one on "The Election of the President" by the historian, John B. McMaster, and the other a very striking paper on "The



Lumber Yard.

The I. Stephenson Co.

GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager.

**XLUMBER**×

Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Douglas THE WORLD. It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at \$3.00. -AD'T'E'M W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices. The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be We make also \$2.50 and obtained from our agents. \$2.25 shoes for men and \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 ), French Patent Vici Kid, etc., gr rith prices of the aler cannot suppl for boys. The full line for sale by W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE E. HOFMANN, 708 Ludington Street. Buggies and Carriages G. W. KAUFMANN CARRIES THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE OF IN THE CITY, OR DELTA OUNTY. Carriages, Phatons, Buggies, Road Wagons . . . Carts, Sulkies, Etc. . . .

HORSE FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY

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 petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-lished in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. EMIL GLASER, (A true copy.) (A true copy.) [SEAL.] Drugs 业 ave You Ever investigated the large and superior line of ::::: Sporting Goods? If not you should do so at once. We have ::::::: Fishing Tackle. Baseball Soods Hammocks. Ec. Remember, we carry a complete stoci of Drugs and Sundries, Toilet Articles, Etc. Prescriptions all hours. CITY DRUG STORE **1101 LUDINGTON** Horse Shoeing. McCrimmon & McKeeby Scientific Horse Shoeing Frank H. Atkins & Co. Strict Attention to Horses with Bad Feet. **GENERAL BLACKSMITH** The Escanaba Brewing Company's Complete

How to Attain It."

ERIE MEDICAL CO.

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

Aways Up to Date

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

When You So Home

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

This delicious beverage is bottled at the Escanaba Brewing Co's

bottling works, and is just what you want.

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