

## OSBORN MEN BOLT

They Take Their Doll and Go Home.

### GALLUP SAT DOWN UPON

Claims of Contesting Delegates Decidedly Flimsy.

### THE CONVENTION FOR 'OUR SAM'

The Delegates to the Three Conventions. Resolutions Condemning the Present Democratic Administration—The Proceedings.

The republican county convention to select delegates to the congressional, senatorial and representative conventions met, pursuant to call, at the courthouse at 11 a. m. of Tuesday last. It was called to order by F. D. Mead, chairman of the county committee and, as contesting delegations were present from the 4th and 6th wards of this city and the township of Bark River, a session of the county committee was called to decide who should participate in the temporary organization of the convention. Mr. Gallup, one of the contesting delegates from the 6th ward, although he had been fairly beaten in caucus by E. Olson, made himself unpleasantly conspicuous at this time, demanding a place on the floor and a voice in the proceedings, and asking, when the delegates from the 6th ward were referred to by Mr. Carr, "Which delegates; those bought with Sam. Stephenson's money?" He was loudly hissed and called to order by Mr. Mead.

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 R. Laing, Louis Peterson; third ward, Jas. Imman; 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 Jensen, 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 Olsson; 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. McFarr, Sack Bay—Henry B. Hazen, Fairbanks—John Divette, Baldwin—Henry H. Winder, 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 Winder. Resolutions—Campbell, Imman, 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.

Upon the adoption of the report, J. T. Wixson, delegate from the 3d ward and a partisan of Gallup and Osborn, rose

in his place and addressed the convention in these words:

"Mr. Chairman: I have been a republican for over thirty years during all of which time I have been in conventions, and this is the first time when my personal liberty has been stepped on. You appoint five men on committee on credentials all of whom are in the majority, giving minority no show at all, an outrageous proceeding, and for one I shall not stand it and will walk out."

This threat Mr. Wixson proceeded at once to put into execution; he walked out, followed by eleven others, namely, John T. H. M., H. B. Laing, Louis Peterson, James Inman and F. S. Gilbert, of Gladstone; James Jensen, Magnus Munson, Louis Follo, Gust Bregman, John W. King, of Escanaba City, and G. H. Bagnall, of Maple Ridge.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business then reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent and the usual course of business be followed, which report was accepted and approved. The committee also presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

RESOLVED that the republicans of Delta county in convention assembled, condemn the present democratic administration and the platform adopted by the Chicago convention as un-American and against all established precedents, and that we do hereby swear allegiance to, and pledge ourselves to do all we can to elect McKinley and Hobart and the republican nominee for congress from the 12th district.

The committee on resolutions submitted and the convention adopted the following:

WHEREAS, some declaration of principle would seem appropriate at this time, therefore

RESOLVED by the republicans of Delta county, in convention assembled, that they adhere to and will support the platform adopted by the national convention lately held at St. Louis and that adopted by the state convention recently held 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 needs 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 no more from democratic 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, in 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 "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. LeClaire, Lew A. Cates and A. J. Valentine. To the senatorial, yet to be called, C. Malloch, R. E. McLean, H. W. Coburn, M. N. Jones, J. F. Oliver, J. P. Symons, A. R. Northrup, Dr. O. E. Youngquist and H. H. Winder.

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 Little 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 and hisses from the large audience, and as the departing bolters left the conven-

tion hall in tow of Mr. Gallup they sent up shout after shout. Many of their followers left their seats in the audience and joined the procession headed for the council chamber, which was ready for their reception. After organizing Counselor McEwen gave a little talk and the business was proceeded with, citizens from various wards having been given seats in the convention.

As delegates to the congressional convention the following named persons were chosen: Louis Peterson, John Gunderson, George Gallup, J. T. Wixson, O. V. Linden and John W. King, and they were instructed in favor of Chase S. Osborn.

To the senatorial convention Louis Peterson, A. P. Smith, C. A. Clark, H. B. Laing, J. T. Wixson, E. S. Eaton, Gus Bregman, C. D. McEwen and Erick Olson. The delegation was instructed to support Senator Mason for renomination.

To the representative convention were sent J. T. Wixson, W. A. Cotton, Andrew Nelson, T. B. White, J. Jensen and Louis Jackson, with orders to work for the nomination of George Gallup.

Chairman Gallup vented his bile in a speech as anarchistic as those of Herr Johann Most and as full of venom as the head of a rattlesnake.

That either of the delegations will be accorded seats in the conventions to which they are accredited is not to be believed—their credentials are mere waste paper—and this they well know; the bolt was an Osborn-Gallup scheme to weaken Stephenson's strength in the Ironwood convention by making it appear that there was a split in the republican party of Delta county.

### Base Ball Notes.

The railway management has made a rate of \$2.45 for the round trip to Ishpeming to-morrow if fifty persons go, and of \$1.96 if there are one hundred. There ought to be more than 100 friends of our "colts" on hand that day to back the boys against the Marquette team; Marquette is sure to be there in force. The trip will be by the regular trains leaving here at 8:05 a. m. and Ishpeming at 5:30 p. m. Those who intend to go, are requested to register at Cleary Bro's or S. O. & E. Atkins store to-day that arrangements may be perfected. As has already been announced the game will be for the championship of the U. P. and a purse of \$500 and the "colts" propose to win it.

The game between the Marquette-Menominee and Escanaba teams, arranged for last Saturday did not come off. An indiscreet publication at Marquette 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 Marquette 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 score—eight to six—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 game was 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. oys 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 coming fair and at the same time the repair and improvement of the track for trials of speed. Buildings and track will be in readiness (and in prime order) by the date for the opening of the fair and the success of the show now depends upon the people themselves; if they bring in 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 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 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 D. H. Rowells; for one year, Ira C. Jennings and Charles M. Frost.

## ONTONAGON DESTROYED.

A Forest Fire Swept it out of Existence Tuesday.

### LOSS TWO MILLION DOLLARS

The Diamond Match Co's Big Mills, Shops and Stock of Lumber Gone. Fifteen Hundred Persons Homeless.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday last a forest fire fanned by a strong southwest wind swept in upon the village of Ontonagon, and driving every one before it, raged until there was nothing left to burn. The mills and lumber belonging to the Diamond Match Co., on the west side of the river, was the first to go but the river was no barrier and the flames crossed it and licked up the Match Co.'s property on the east bank and swept thence through the town cleaning the ground as they went and driving the population before them in a wild flight for life. The railway property, the water works plant, the county buildings belonging to concerns other than the D. M. Co., every store, hotel, school building, bank, and church went up in smoke before sundown.

Many of the people of the village ran the gauntlet of fire and reached Rockland, eleven miles south of Ontonagon, from which point help was telegraphed for—food and tents to shelter 1,500 people.

Fortunately there was opportunity to escape from the flames and no loss of life is reported. Some persons are said to have gone insane and others said to be missing and not accounted for. Appeals for aid were promptly responded to by Green Bay, Marinette Menominee, and other cities and car loads of food and other supplies were forwarded at once. The town must be abandoned for the winter at least by many of its former inhabitants as there is not time, even if material and labor were available, 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, the chief industry 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 Apostle," 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 fearful 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 scopes of vice openly enacted by night and by day are known to all. It is almost a shame to mention in public the lawlessness he as mayor tolerates, and encourages. And yet, he seeks to be sent to the legislature! Now if a man has been mayor, and his administration can be truthfully summed up in one word—perfidy—what can be expected 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 christian voters of this town a year and a half ago insisted that Chief Eberhard be deposed for less faithfulness 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 promise to resign without asking for a reason, if asked to do so by him. Therefore, one word from the mayor would 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 me as president of the Reform League, and promised to enforce the laws justly,

if the League agreed to snupend the sentences of the parties it was prosecuting. He also acknowledged his responsibility to the prosecuting attorney, and to Judge Stone of the circuit court, and repeated to them his promise to enforce the laws if his clients were not punished. How dare he deny his responsibility, and profess any regard to truth?

The City charter distinctly sets forth that the mayor shall see that the laws are enforced. And that, "he is the conservator of the peace." Yet, he blantly says he is not responsible. Even Judas did not deny his responsibility; he went out and hanged himself. But I ask, who is, if the mayor is not? He is the chief magistrate of this city and can summon all the force necessary to have a decent and orderly community. I know he points to the improvements in the city, but the only improvement visible is in the increase of prostitutes and professional gamblers, and Mayor Gallup is largely responsible for it. Thus truth, honor and right-ousness are sacrificed, if not sold, by him, as actually as our Lord was by Judas. And I ask for what? and the answer is, "to keep the favor of the vicious that he may secure their votes." Some say he receives blackmail from these disreputable classes; as to that I know nothing, nor do I care, for in my judgment the city government could not be worse. But I hold here in my hands evidence given by himself showing at least a part of his interest in, and his association with some of these parties, and one of these houses. This is an answer in a legal cause in which he is one of the defendants and he made the admissions it contains on the 22nd of Feb. 1896, under oath, where most people are supposed to tell the truth. This is a copy taken from the court files, and should any here desire to read it such may do so by going to the court house and examining the original, or by consulting this copy. If this is the man respectable and christian people delight to honor by sending him to the legislature then let us pray, "Lord have mercy on us." As republicans who profess to ally ourselves with public virtue, those should hang their heads in shame who support him as a candidate. As christian 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 caucuses 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 Peterson's opera house under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Stephen's church.

- I. Last Night (Chorus of Women's Voices)
- II. Mollie Malone.
- III. Good Things from Life.
1. The Escanaba Hay
2. A February Dream.
3. A Little Story, told by a Sleeve
4. Puzzle
- Find the girl about to be kissed in the next ten minutes
- Solo, Miss Gurler
5. A Bachelor's Acknowledgement
6. Their Presence of Mind. They had been in their room but a moment when they were startled by a knock
7. Golf is not the only game on earth
8. Puzzle
- Find the wife of the man who is telling the story
9. Definitions
10. 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 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 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 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 comment—that "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 should see to it that they are not compelled to draw upon their own funds to make up a deficit. Further notice will be given later.

### The Iron Port.

The Pioneer Paper of Delta County. Has the largest circulation and the most influence. Read it; advertise in it; it will pay you.

## SHELDON A WINNER

It Took Only Five Ballots to Do It.

### OSBORN WAS NOT IN IT

The Delta County Bolters Got the Marble Heart.

### THE FIELD AGAINST STEPHENSON

The Nomination Satisfactory to Every One—Mr. Sheldon's Canvass Has Been Gentlemenly—His Election Follows of Course.

The republican convention to nominate a candidate for member of congress for the 12th district of Michigan assembled at Ironwood, Gogebie county, on the morning of Thursday, August 27.

The preliminary organization was made by the choice of Haviland, of Baraga, as chairman, a choice which portended the result, it being achieved by the union upon him of the Sheldon and Osborn forces.

The first business was the consideration of the contest between the two delegations from this county and when that had been settled by the seating of the regular delegation and the shutting out of the Gallup-Osborn bolters, the convention was ready for the choice of a candidate, which was accomplished on the fifth ballot. Hon. Carlos D. Sheldon was the successful aspirant and "the how of it" is shown by the ballots.

### FIRST BALLOT.

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, Gogebie 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, Gogebie 6, Houghton 13, Iron 2, Keweenaw 2, Luce 2, Mackinaw 2, Schoolcraft 3: Total 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. 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. Jennings 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 default 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 don't roast the board; that's the kind of wide-awake citizens you are, and you know it.

**Municipal Gossip.**

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which prove 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 Sourwine Drug Co. It is a pleasure to take Dr. Wright's Laxative Fig Syrup. Sourwine Drug Co. It is a pleasure to feel bad and take Dr. Wright's Laxative Fig Syrup.

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

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

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

The latest in sheet music at The Hill Drug Store. Call for what you want.

Call at O'Meara's for anything in the line of soda water. None but strictly pure syrups used.

Dr. Wright's worm syrup is the only thing for children. Sourwine & 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 Sourwine Drug Co. makes a specialty of fine perfumes, soaps and stationery.

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 commencement of the 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 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 Wausauke last Sunday. Whiskey was at the bottom of the affair.

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

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily 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. Lisa S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

read and referred to the auditing committee.

Escanaba Iron Works..... \$ 2.05  
Peter Hirn..... 153.10  
J. T. Wixson..... 195.00

The auditing committee reported favorably on bill of Peter Hirn for \$1.75 and referred back the bills of Peter Hirn \$153.10 and Escanaba Iron Works \$2.05 for further inspection and that the bill of J. T. Wixson \$125.00 be referred back to the school board.

Moses LaPlant,  
Jao. E. Lehr,  
Committee.

Moved by Wiltzie, 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 Lehr, 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 appear on his annual report but had received no answer to his letter. Moved by Morgan, seconded by Wiltzie that the report of the secretary be accepted. Carried.

The resignation of Miss Hadrill was read. Moved by Lehr, seconded by Wiltzie that the same be accepted. Carried.

The resignation of Miss Burris was read. Moved by Lehr, seconded by LaPlant that the same be accepted. Carried.

It was moved and seconded this meeting be adjourned until Thursday, 8:15 p. m. August 13th.

WALTER DUFF, Sec'y.

**The Size of It.**

The extent and importance of the iron mining industry of the Lake Superior region is shown by the following statements: The production of the different lake ranges from their discovery to the present month has been as follows.

	Tons.
Marquette range.....	44,300,000
Menominee.....	29,630,000
Gogebic.....	19,970,000
Yemishian.....	7,500,000
Menah.....	6,950,000
Total.....	108,350,000
The amount of capital invested is:	
Capital in mines.....	\$97,500,000
Docks at upper lake ports etc.....	16,350,000
Railroads, mines to docks.....	35,500,000
Vessels in ore trade on lakes.....	30,000,000
Lower lake receiving docks.....	16,000,000
Railroads to furnaces from docks.....	25,000,000
Total.....	\$243,350,000

**Horse Shoeing.**

**McCrimmon & McKeeley**

*'Scientific  
Horse Shoeing*

Strict Attention to Horses with Bad Feet.

**GENERAL BLACKSMITH**

Lumber Yard.

**The I. Stephenson Co.**

GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager.

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\* **LUMBER** \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

LATH AND SHINGLES.

*Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.*

ESCANABA, MICH.

Shoes.

**W. L. Douglas**

**\$3.00 SHOE**

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

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

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

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

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf, Bull Calf, French Patent Calf, French Emmer, etc. Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.

If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

**E. HOFMANN, 708 Ludington Street.**

Buggies and Carriages

**G. W. KAUFMANN**

CARRIES THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE OF

**VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

IN THE CITY, OR DELTA COUNTY.

*Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, Road Wagons  
... Carts, Sulkes, Etc. ...*

**HORSE FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.**

Groceries and Provisions.

ERICKSON & BISSELL.

**Erickson & Bissell,**

**GROCCERS.**

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

**Currants, Cherries,**

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

ERICKSON & BISSELL,

GROCCERS.

GROCCERIES. . . . . PROVISIONS. . . . .

Legal Notices.

ORDER OF HEARING, for General Purpose and for Appointment of an Administrator.

State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 22nd day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.

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

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

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

EMIL GLASER,  
Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)  
(S.E.A.)

Drugs

**Have You**

Ever investigated the large and superior line of : : : :

**Sporting Goods?**

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

**Fishing Tackle. Baseball Goods Hammocks. Etc.**

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

**CITY DRUG STORE,**  
1101 LUDINGTON

EYES MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!

They are Priceless, take care of them!

Headaches and Nervousness caused from the Eyes, remedied by the proper adjustment of Glasses and Perfect Fitting Bows.

My specialty is Testing Defective Sight and Fitting Glasses Properly.

**EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE**

Oculist's Prescriptions a Specialty.

Look to the children's eyes while they are going to school. That is the time when the eyes are most abused, for the little one does 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, Oculician**

Graduate of Detroit Ophthalmic Institute.

Orders or calls can be left at the office of the Iron Port.

Can be seen at 614 Wells avenue.

Groceries and Provisions

**Close Your Eyes to Quality**

AND THE WORLD IS FULL OF CHEAP THINGS.

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

**Always Up to Date**

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

**When You Go Home**

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

Bottled Beer.

**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.

**ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT**

## OSBORN MEN BOLT

**They Take Their Doll and Go Home.**

## GALLUP SAT DOWN UPON

**Claims of Contesting Delegates Decidedly Flimsy.**

## THE CONVENTION FOR 'OUR SAM'

**The Delegates to the Three Conventions. Resolutions Condemning the Present Democratic Administration—The Proceedings.**

The republican county convention to select delegates to the congressional, senatorial and representative conventions met, pursuant to call, at the courthouse at 11 a. m. of Tuesday last. It was called to order by F. D. Mead, chairman of the county committee and, as contesting delegations were present from the 4th and 6th wards of this city and the township of Bark River, a session of the county committee was called to decide who should participate in the temporary organization of the convention. Mr. Gallup, one of the contesting delegates from the 6th ward, although he had been fairly beaten in caucuses by E. Olson, made himself unpleasantly conspicuous at this time, demanding a place on the floor and a voice in the proceedings, and asking, when the delegates from the 6th ward were referred to by Mr. Carey, "Which delegates; those bought with Sam. Stephenson's money?" He was loudly hissed and called to order by Mr. Mead.

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. Iman; 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 Jensen, Magnus Munson; fourth ward, O. E. Youngquist, E. M. St. Jacques, Samuel Atkins; fifth ward, Louis Follo, Gust Bregman; sixth ward, A. J. Valentine, Euanuel Olson; seventh ward, John W. King, Bark River—J. B. Freebette, 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, Freebette 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.

Upon the adoption of the report, J. T. Wixson, delegate from the 3d ward and a partisan of Gallup and Osborn, rose

in his place and addressed the convention in these words:

"Mr. Chairman: I have been a republican for over thirty years during all of which time I have been in conventions, and this is the first time when my personal liberty has been stepped on. You appoint five men on committee on credentials all of whom are in the majority, giving minority no show at all, an outrageous proceeding, and for one I shall not stand it and will walk out."

This threat Mr. Wixson proceeded to put into execution; he walked out, followed by eleven others, namely, John T. Halm, H. B. Laing, Louis Peterson, James Inman and F. S. Gilbert, Gladstone; James Jensen, Magnus Munson, Louis Follo, Gust Bregman, John W. King, of Escanaba City, and G. H. Bagnall, of Maple Ridge.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business then reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent and the usual course of business be followed, which report was accepted and approved. The committee also presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

RESOLVED that the republicans of Delta county in convention assembled, condemn the present democratic administration and the platform adopted by the Chicago convention as un-American and against all established precedents, and that we do hereby swear allegiance to, and pledge ourselves to do all we can to elect McKinley and Hobart and the republican nominee for congress from the 12th district.

The committee on resolutions submitted and the convention adopted the following:

WHEREAS, some declaration of principle would seem appropriate at this time, therefore

RESOLVED by the republicans of Delta county, in convention assembled, that they adhere to and will support the platform adopted by the national convention lately held at St. Louis and that adopted by the state convention recently held 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 needs 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 no more from democratic 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 "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. Freebette, Dr. O. E. Youngquist and John F. Carey, Alternates, O. B. Fuller, C. C. Stephenson, H. W. Coburn, J. H. LeClaire, Lew A. Cates and A. J. Valentine.

To the senatorial, yet to be called, C. Malloch, R. E. McLean, H. W. Coburn, M. N. Jones, J. F. Oliver, J. P. Symons, A. R. Northrup, Dr. O. E. Youngquist and 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 BOLTERS CONVENE.

The Osborn-Gallup Supporters Hold a Little 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 and hisses from the large audience, and as the departing bolters left the conven-

tion hall in tow of Mr. Gallup they sent up shout after shout. Many of their followers left their seats in the audience and joined the procession headed for the council chamber, which was ready for their reception. After organizing Counselor McEwen gave a little talk and the business was proceeded with, citizens from various wards having been given seats in the convention.

As delegates to the congressional convention the following named persons were chosen: Louis Peterson, John Gunderson, George Gallup, J. T. Wixson, O. V. Linden and John W. King, and they were instructed in favor of Chase S. Osborn.

To the senatorial convention Louis Peterson, A. P. Smith, C. A. Clark, H. B. Laing, J. T. Wixson, E. S. Eaton, Gus Bregman; C. D. McEwen and Erick Olson. The delegation was instructed to support Senator Mason for renomination.

To the representative convention were sent J. T. Wixson, W. A. Cotton, Andrew Nelson, T. B. White, J. Jensen and Louis Jepsen, with orders to work for the nomination of George Gallup.

Chairman Gallup vented his bile in a speech as anarchistic as those of Herr Johann Most and as full of venom as the head of a rattlesnake.

That either of the delegations will be accorded seats in the conventions to which they are accredited is not to be believed—their credentials are mere waste paper—and this they well know; the bolt was an Osborn-Gallup scheme to weaken Stephenson's strength in the Ironwood convention by making it appear that there was a split in the republican party of Delta county.

## Base Ball Notes.

The railway management has made a rate of \$2.45 for the round trip to Ishpeming to-morrow if fifty persons go, and of \$1.36 if there are one hundred. There ought to be more than 100 friends of our "colts" on hand that day to back the boys against the Marquette team; Marquette is sure to be there in force. The trip will be by the regular trains leaving here at 8:05 a. m. and Ishpeming at 5:30 p. m. Those who intend to go, are requested to register at Cleary Bro's or S. O. & E. Atkins store to-day that arrangements may be perfected. As has already been announced the game will be for the championship of the u. p. and a purse of \$500 and the "colts" propose to win it.

The game between the Marquette-Memominee and Escanaba teams, arranged for last Sunday did not come off. An indiscreet publication at Marquette 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 u. p. club wired our boys not to come. There will be no more Sunday games at Marquette 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 score—eight to six—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. oys 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 coming fair and at the same time the repair and improvement of the track for trials of speed. Buildings and track will be in readiness (and in prime order) by the date for the opening of the fair and the success of the show now depends upon the people themselves; if they bring in 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 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 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 D. H. Rowells; for one year, Ira C. Jennings and Charles M. Frost.

## ONTONAGON DESTROYED.

**A Forest Fire Swept it out of Existence Tuesday.**

## LOSS TWO MILLION DOLLARS

The Diamond Match Co's Big Mills, Shops and Stock of Lumber Gone. Fifteen Hundred Persons Homeless.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday last a forest fire fanned by a strong southwest wind swept in upon the village of Ontonagon and, driving every one before it, raged until there was nothing left to burn. The mills and lumber belonging to the Diamond Match Co., on the west side of the river, was the first to go but the river was no barrier and the flames crossed it and licked up the Match Co.'s property on the east bank and swept these through the town cleaning the ground as they went and driving the population before them in a wild flight for life. The railway property, the water works plant, the county buildings, lumber belonging to concerns other than the D. M. Co., every store, hotel, school building, bank, and church went up in smoke before sundown.

Many of the people of the village ran the gauntlet of fire and reached Rockland, eleven miles south of Ontonagon, from which point help was telegraphed for—food and tents to shelter 1,500 people.

Fortunately there was opportunity to escape from the flames and no loss of life is reported. Some persons are said to have gone insane and others said to be missing and not accounted for. Appeals for aid were promptly responded to by Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee, and other cities and car loads of food and other supplies were forwarded at once. The town must be abandoned for the winter at least by many of its former inhabitants as there is not time, even if material and labor were available, 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, the chief industry 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 Apostle" 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 fearful 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 the lawlessness he as mayor tolerates, and encourages. And yet, he seeks to be sent to the legislature! Now if a man has been mayor, and his administration can be truthfully summed up in one word—perfidy—what can be expected 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 christian voters of this town a year and a half ago insisted that Chief Eberd be deposed for less faithfulness 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 promise to resign without asking for a reason, if asked to do so by him. Therefore, one word from the mayor would 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 us as president of the Reform League, and promised to enforce the laws justly,

if the League agreed to suspend the sentences of the parties it was prosecuting. He also acknowledged his responsibility to the prosecuting attorney, and to Judge Stone of the circuit court, and repeated to them his promise to enforce the laws if his clients were not punished. How dare he deny his responsibility, and profess any regard to truth?

The City charter distinctly sets forth that the mayor shall see that the laws are enforced. And that, "he is the conservator of the peace." Yet, he blatantly says he is not responsible. Even Judas did not deny his responsibility; he went out and hanged himself. But I ask, who is, if the mayor is not? He is the chief magistrate of this city and can summon all the force necessary to have a decent and orderly community. I know he points to the improvements in the city, but the only improvement visible is in the increase of prostitutes and professional gamblers, and Mayor Gallup is largely responsible for it. Thus truth, honor and righteousness are sacrificed, if not sold, by him, as actually as our Lord was by Judas. And I ask for what? and the answer is, "To keep the favor of the vicious that he may secure their votes." Some say he receives blackmail from these disreputable classes; as to that I know nothing, nor do I care, for in my judgment the city government could not be worse. But I hold here in my hands evidence given by himself showing at least a part of his interest in, and his association with some of these parties, and one of these houses. This is an answer in a legal case in which he is one of the defendants and he made the admissions it contains on the 22nd of Feb. 1896, under oath, where most people are supposed to tell the truth. This is a copy taken from the court files, and should any here desire to read it such may do so by going to the court house and examining the original, or by consulting this copy. If this is the man respectable and christian people delight to honor by sending him to the legislature then let us pray, "Lord have mercy on us." As republicans who profess to ally ourselves with public virtue, those should hang their heads in shame who support him as a candidate. As christian 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 caucuses 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 Peterson's opera house under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Stephen's church.

- I. Last Night (Chorus of Women's Voices)
- II. Mollie Malone.
- III. Good Things from Life.
  1. The Escanaba Hop.
  2. A February Dream.
  3. A Little Story, told by a Sleeve
  4. Puzzle
- 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
- Definitions
- 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 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 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 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 comment—that "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 should see to it that they are not compelled to draw upon their own funds to make up a deficit. Further notice will be given later.

## The Iron Port.

The Pioneer Paper of Delta County, Has the largest circulation and the most influence. Read it; advertise in it; it will pay you.

## SHELDON A WINNER

**It Took Only Five Ballots to Do It.**

## OSBORN WAS NOT IN IT

**The Delta County Bolters Got the Marble Heart.**

## THE FIELD AGAINST STEPHENSON

**The Nomination Satisfactory to Every One—Mr. Sheldon's Canvass Has Been Gentlemenly—His Election Follows of Course.**

The republican convention to nominate a candidate for member of congress for the 12th district of Michigan assembled at Ironwood, Gogebie county, on the morning of Thursday, August 27.

The preliminary organization was made by the choice of Haviland, of Baraga, as chairman, a choice which portended the result, it being achieved by the union upon him of the Sheldon and Osborn forces.

The first business was the consideration of the contest between the two delegations from this county and when that had been settled by the seating of the regular delegation and the shutting out of the Gallup-Osborn bolters, the convention was ready for the choice of a candidate, which was accomplished on the fifth ballot. Hon. Carlos D. Sheldon was the successful aspirant and "the how of it" is shown by the ballots.

## FIRST BALLOT.

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, Gogebie 6, Luce 2 Mackinaw 2, Schoolcraft 3: Total 19.

## 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.

## 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, Gogebie-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 unanimously 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. 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. Miller, for the two years term C. Palmer and Mathew J. Ryan, and for one year I. C. Jennings 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 default 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 don't run the board; that's the kind of wide-awake citizens you are, and you know it.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the publisher, whether directed to his name or otherwise, is a subscriber of no, is responsible for the pay.

THE KINGDOM WHERE I'M KING.

When I knew the world is growing Full of trouble and of wrong; When I feel the currents flowing For my strength too swift and strong.

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.

JOHN SCHELL'S STRATAGEM.

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

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

[COPYRIGHT, 1896.]

In the summer of 1781, in the Monawk valley, between Schenectady and Fort Schuyler, there were 30 rude forts, which the scattered settlers had erected for their defense against the Tories and Indians, who were very hostile in all that region.

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 of its founder was named Schell's bush.

But at this time Schell's neighbors had abandoned their homes and sought the shelter of Fort Dayton, for rumors were rife of the cruel deeds of Donald McDonald—a Scotchman from Johnston, and one of the most zealous of the followers of Sir William Johnson.

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.

Yes, there she was now; and he dropped his scythe and prepared to call his boys to dinner. But suddenly he stopped and gazed in surprise at his wife. She had no coach shell, and was running at the top of her speed, waving her sunbonnet in her hand and calling in her loudest tones.

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 sons 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 blood-curdling 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 strength.

And if the world were full of devils, ready to devour us.

hair flight and were between them and the 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 faces of the Tories, and the little garrison 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 come.

"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 advanced, but the well-aimed guns of the defenders soon taught them to be careful, and they withdrew to the shelter of the forest.

"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 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 it in, it's all up with us."

But Schell did not wait for any further warning. Quickly grasping his gun, he ran up the ladder to the second story, and glanced out one of the port 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 tory leader was alone, none of his followers having cared to join him in his dangerous attempt. A wholesome respect for the defenders was apparent amongst all the assailants.

Schell quickly raised his gun and

We are by no means much afraid, for finally we must overcome. The prince of this world, however bad he may behave, He cannot injure us, and the reason is, because he is our judge; A little word can lay him low."

This was more than the desperate enemy could endure. To have their leader a prisoner was bad enough, but to be taunted by the feeble garrison was worse. Suddenly, five of them ran and thrust their guns together through one of the port holes. But the resolute woman was ready for them, and seizing an axe 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 Indians remained through the night, no one knew what they might do under the cover of the darkness. Eleven had been 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 loud enough to be heard by the enemy, shouted to his wife: "There comes Capt. Small with a band of men from Fort Dayton!" A silence fell over all at the words, unbroken until a few moments later, when Schell shouted:



HE STEPPED BOLDLY FORTH.

fired directly down upon McDonald. With a groan the Tory fell, his thigh 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'll 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 ceased, 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 he did his own language, and soon the astonished besiegers heard the words of Father's hymn in the English translation 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 serious; going to work, Great power and much cunning are his cruel equipments. There is none like him on the earth.

"That's right, Capt. Small. March your men around upon this side of the house. 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.

Fitral 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 Tuilleries for that purpose. The remaining ten were transferred at intervals to Blois. But all his treasure could not by what did not exist. The best military stores 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 cavalry. 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 intrepidity 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.

ACTRESS' JEWELS.

Some Elegant Stones Worn by Famous French Actresses.

Mme. Adeline Patti has the handsomest and largest number of jewels of any of the modern actresses and opera singers. She lately wore in the third act of "La Traviata" a dress covered with precious stones to the value of 2,500,000. These stones are now in Paris to be reset in the shape of a tulip-like corslet, formed of seven leaves, from which the mousseline de soie bodice will emerge all the fluffs and puffs. The rubies have been spared to compose a big rose mount for a long hairpin, and destined, it appears, to be placed behind the ears under the flat bandeaux of an 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 Mlle. Tholer, of the Comedie Francaise. She has a belt completely studded with emeralds. One end of it falls straight in the front and ends with a fringe of tiny diamonds.

The value of these emeralds is so great that Mlle. Tholer always has a specially detailed policeman to watch while she acts. Many years ago Mlle. Blanche Pierson appeared in the part of Mme. de Terremonde in the "Princesse 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. F. tells 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 is a queen."

"She is a queen," answered the lady, proudly, shutting the case with a clasp. But Magnier had been touched 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 a 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.

Sarah Bernhardt does not care for diamonds; she prefers the queer and multi-colored jewelry of the middle ages; she wears belts, chateaines and shoulder knots, but very seldom earrings, brooches, bracelets or tiaras. Her last 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 Mecca 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 filled by members of his family for more than 2,500 years. The present mikado is the 123d of the line. The first one was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 680 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, lickery Ann; Fillason, follison, Nicholas Jan; queery quary, 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 battleships 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 Enquirer.

ITALIAN CHEESEMAKING.

Primitive Method of Handling the Ewes Milk.

Every morning, two hours before dawn in winter and one hour when the days lengthen to spring, it is the duty of the cheesemaker to call the shepherds by beating a drum. The men who live in the open emerge from their straw boxes at the sound and begin to drive their herds toward the milking shed.

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 enclosure 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 increase of production of over 7,000 pounds of cheese. The flocks are then driven to the grazing ground allotted 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 milkers 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, 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 congealed 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 a 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 oysters?"

They smacked their lips by way of reply, and he gathered up a crowd of eight, marched them to a fish shop and ordered oyster stews for each one.

"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.

"I can't rest there—I must do further good," said the big-hearted stranger, and he rushed out and brought in three negroes, a chimney-sweep, two boys and an old woman, and ordered more oysters. The 15 people went for oyster 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 Lancashire!"

"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'd 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 pot 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 mattered it to the 15 soup devourers, who drew up in a line opposite, and resolved "that them oysters just touched the spot."—Spartan Moments.

Power of the Arctic Sun.

Sunburn is quite fashionable at summer resorts, but to hear of suffering from heat in the arctic 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 weighs 30 grains.

DOINGS ABROAD.

A laboratory for the examination of patients by the Roentgen rays has been established in Berlin under Prof. Bula, of the Polytechnicum.

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 figures 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 eddies 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.

First Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

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

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

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

Home-Seekers, Look!

THE GRAND PRAIRIE OF ARKANSAS, THE NEW SOUTH

**ELLEN OSBORN'S LETTER.**

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 hear the mellow "clank! clank!" of a cowbell and am reminded of the cowbell which Mrs. Frederick Gebhart slung to her four-in-hand in Bar Harbor, just in frolic, just before I left that bliss place.

Sometimes I see a figure rapidly approaching over a perfect road, wheel-mounted 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, slouch hat on head, pipe in mouth, pack basket and 70 pounds of camp kit on back, pedaling serenely along with a frying-pan handle sticking out over his shoulder.

Or I hear the beat of hoofs and drum of rolling coach wheels and think of the carriage parade of Saratoga; or a white gown with blue facings, glinting far through the trees, gives a reminiscent flash of the white breaking surf of blue ocean on the Newport rocks; but when I see the men, then of no place in the world save these glorious woods could I be reminded. One point the Adirondacks have of superiority to all other American summer resorts; during the last part, at least, of the season the men outnumber the women almost three to one. It is the paradise of the daughters of Eve.

Not the mere Saturday-to-Monday flyaways, mind you, who leave five blue Mondays in their wake every week as they depart, but men who stay. And such men! Here at the Saranac

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

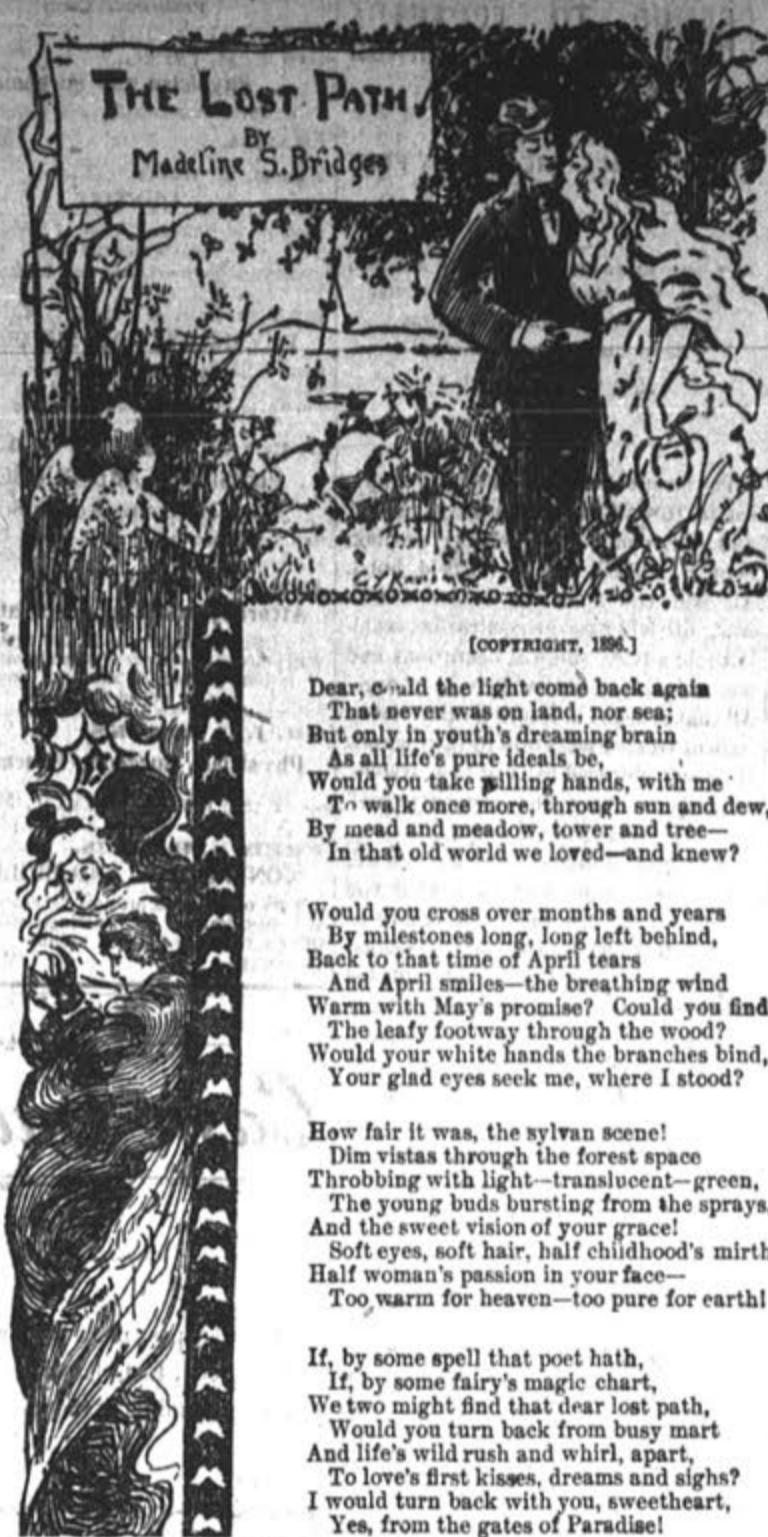
It is the wilderness, but only 12 hours or so from New York and a week from Paris, and we have evening gowns on parade, fresh from either city, such as one in white satin embroidered in silver sequins, pearls and brilliants which I particularly noted because it was extremely up to date and because its bodice was short and sharp pointed, because the sleeves were like little short capes of considerable circumference, and because an embroidered band followed the line of the low décolletage 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 costumes affected here in the woods are day gowns. There are wonderful white costumes and there are marvelous parasols with gemmed handles and wildernesses of lace upon their roofs. There are the new shoes, slightly less pointed than the old, and hence, for the average foot, really smaller in appearance.

The most delightful excuse for flirtation is lake trout fishing. Because if you catch one he may weigh 20 pounds and make you famous, and if you don't you must row very slowly across only the very deepest parts of the lakes, with a very long line letting the hook sink well to the bottom where, in the cooler water, the big fellows lurk. And in this slow progression eye can meet eye and—

The pickerel fishing on Round lake is said to be very, fine, too.

And then there is mountain climbing. Mount Ampersand being the favorite height from this point, its summit reached by a trail of incredible hardships, but affording one of the loveliest views in the world, of the green forest



**THE LOST PATH**  
By Madeline S. Bridges

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 pilling 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 Elaborate Designs Are Rushed Through at Railroad Speed—It Is a Singular Business.

[COPYRIGHT, 1896.]

Already the campaign banner is swinging mid air across the avenues and adorning the various political headquarters. Very few people, as they gaze on these works of art, have any idea of their manufacture—simply knowing that they appear after the selection 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 to their manufacture. It is true that banners are sometimes gotten up by sign painters and the small shops that spring up for the occasion, but they are not to be classed with the banners turned out by the regular factories. A visit to one of these establishments 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 oils, separated by fanciful designs. Shields, eagles and figures of liberty are the most popular. The emblems are wonderfully and fearlessly gotten up, the eagle performing feats that would tax a contortionist—airily bal-

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 mottoes.

The banner takes some days to dry, and a week to finish. A section is placed paint downward on the floor and the net put over it. The same design is arranged 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.**

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



A STOCK BANNER.

aned on a shield, his talons filled with enormous bundles of arrows, a pennant expressing his political opinions floating gracefully from his beak; or with a shield suspended from his neck he takes his wild flight across the rising sun. The Goddess of Liberty and other designs are executed in an equally striking manner.

The first-class campaign banner is the product of the combined efforts of three men—the portrait painter, the 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 laid 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"

of quail. The east soon found that they could get a living by hunting, and they began absenting themselves from home. They returned at long intervals for a year or two, and then stayed away all the time. They multiplied rapidly, grew larger and fiercer and have become a nuisance. They have almost exterminated the quail, and other birds are becoming scarce. Efforts to destroy them by shooting or poison have failed and they continue to increase.

**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 dancing 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 pavement 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 350 feet in one of the Belgian mines is said to have grown weeds unknown to the botanists.

**PHENOMENAL BOY DIVER**

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.

[COPYRIGHT, 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 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 crowd as possessed of extraordinary daring. There is nothing of the braggart in either his appearance or his manner, yet he talks of taking 100-foot dives as calmly as if they were nothing more 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.

lyn or the Poughkeepsie bridge, and you need not be surprised if you hear of my doing so."

This boy who talks so calmly of throwing himself head first through 150 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 noon-day dip from the cross tree of some ship lying along the Hoboken docks.

**THE MENDACITY OF VANITY.**

Method Adopted by a Drummer to Secure 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 morning and the conversation was occurring in an office on F street.

"How?" inquired the reporter.

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

The writer agreed to the proposition and the drummer escorted him to a dry goods store where women congregated and led him inside. They moved about the place for 15 or 20 minutes, the writer asking for an explanation of the strange maneuvers every time he had a chance and getting no satisfactory answers. Finally the drummer over-



PLUNGING FROM A HEIGHT OF NINETY FEET TO EARN A QUARTER.

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 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 you 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 recognize 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?" he 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 clerics and other women were hearing it, 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, even though she had to lie to maintain 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 Soil.**

Experiments have been carried on in Germany by Drs. Hall, Riegel, Nöthe and others, with the view of ascertaining how the bacteria of the soil may be rendered useful. Herr Nöthe 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 more productive, and will do so in a cheaper and more convenient way than the method of inoculating suitable earth, devised some years ago.

there is a considerable colony of invalids—has been since Robert Louis 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 leggings 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 Jacques 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 east to west its magic circle covers, 199 miles from north to south, like a big round green button sewn on mother earth, but it is now thrived by railroads, much of the way running through game preserves whose the unsundered lawns poke their noses through the wire fence and gaze wide-eyed at the passing portent and there are big hotels galore, so that even in the heart of the mighty woods the seven-Saratogaed daughter of the sirens can display all her finery.

The huntress, the fair Diana who herself shoots deer, is fortunately a rare thing here, oftener read of than seen. But it is a fine thing to don one's hunting gown and properly chaperoned, of course, go "floating for deer" late at night through black, moorless stretches of water, the boat making no sound, the paddle thrust noiselessly through the water until at length the dark lantern flashes full on the dun coat and the big startled eyes—and then away flies the deer, for, as I said, the woman Diana seldom shoots.

She is sped on her parting for such an adventure by belaced and beribboned mammas and piazza women as nerveless and uselessly splendid here as elsewhere. Such a gown was worn last evening by the anxious, millioned mamma of a physician who had been ordered by her father to fall in love if possible and who had come to the Adirondacks as the best possible place to fill the prescription. She wore—the mamma wore, standing on the piazza, fair, 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 braes 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.

The two young women, matron and 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 chamouis 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 elaborate was the young matron's plain blue serge with its white-waistcoat front of silk, its chamouis belt with enamel pendants, its dotted tie, stiff collar and cuffs and sailor hat, but with a sensible costume in contrast with the other

all around and Ampersand lake at the foot.

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 it.

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 animals, bears, tigers and lions, shown by furriers. Here obviously a light with a flame would not do, while the incandescent light answers the purpose well and conveniently. The wire is run from the head down through the animal's body and out through one of the feet to a connection with the service wire of the store.

Incandescent lights are used in refrigerators, such as the ice boxes of the wholesale dealer in cut flowers and the butcher. Their use in sidewalk showcases is familiar; in dressing show windows the flexible connection admits of placing the light where it is wanted with each new trimming of the window. They are used in electric signs, some of which are permanent, while others are formed of letters that are movable, like types, so that the sign can be readily changed as often as may be desired. Electric numbers are made in the same way.

One may see a painter at work at night in a store, paint brush in one hand and electric light—with the wire trailing away back of him—in the other, to enable him to see the better in some nook or cranny that he is painting. The incandescent lamp is used to light sidewalk awnings. The lamps are strung along the awning; the wire and lamps are simply taken in when the awning is. Movable bill boards are illuminated in the same manner.—N. Y. 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 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 clothes. 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 at White City, Fla., and giving more trouble than the razor-back hog, since they cannot be fenced out.

# The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO., Publishers  
L. W. A. CATES, Editor and Manager

Protection, Sound Money, Prosperity.

For President... WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
For Vice-Pres. GARRETT A. HOBART.  
For Governor... HAZEN S. FINGREE.

Six facts are submitted for the consideration of those who are undecided upon the question of free coinage of silver:

1. That it never has been possible, even with free coinage in most countries as before 1873, to maintain silver and gold at any definite and steady ratio of price.

2. That a slight variation in the 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 and maintain bi-metallism.

3. That bi-metallism, the actual 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 1834 to 1861 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.

4. That the Acts of 1873 had no 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 every 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 ten-dollar 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-Bessemer in the past ten days, but nothing large. When Bessemer purchases are to be taken up

again is entirely problematic. It is not even known to certain large buyers whether they will have to come into the market for further considerable purchases, though two or three months ago it seemed only a matter of time, no one questioned that additional large lots would be taken sooner or later.—Iron Trade Review, 20th.

The Menominee Enterprise of the 21st thus refers to the candidacy of Hon O. B. Fuller:

"Delta county has a candidate for state senator in the person of O. B. Fuller, whose candidacy seems to meet the approval of Menominee county republicans, and we have it upon good authority that he will have the solid delegation from this county. \* \* He is a good, representative business man, full of push and vigor; just such a man as will be needed in the legislature the coming term. Mr. Fuller has many friends here upon whom he can rely for strong support when the convention time comes."

When you hear a lungy alarmist talking about paying our national debt in coin instead of gold take him to one side and tell him that neither he nor you ever paid a cent in direct taxes towards extinguishing the national debt. The reduction of the national debt was made by the use of moneys, and gold at that, which foreigners pay and have paid for the privilege of selling their manufactured goods in our markets. Every dollar paid on the national debt since the close of the war was levied from foreigners who invaded our markets.

Bryan assumes that a majority of the people of the U. S. are dishonest. In a speech at Pittsburg he said, "Sixteen to one means this, that if you owe a debt, you can go into the market, and buy silver and have it coined, and use that silver to pay your debts." That is, if a man owes you \$10 for wages he can go into the market and buy silver for about \$5.30, have it coined into \$10, and force you to take these 53 cent dollars in payment of his debt to you. He is wrong, though. The majority is not dishonest and the result in November will prove it.

The Iron Port does not love Hoke Smith a little bit but it must, in all fairness, commend his course in resigning his cabinet position. If he feels, as he evidently does, that duty to his party requires him to support the nominees of the Chicago convention he could not continue to hold a position under the president, who is utterly opposed to the nominees and platform of that convention.

Bolting, as it does, the Detroit Tribune refuses to advise a corresponding vote for Bryan, saying that "it is not the proper function of a newspaper to advise anything." In that The Iron Port differs with it and does not hesitate to advise every one to vote for McKinley and Hobart.

The Fram, Nansen's ship, came out all right. No lives have been sacrificed in the experiment but no results have been achieved worth the money expended. The whole business of arctic exploration is useless and should be abandoned.

"I am not in Escanaba for my health; I am there for the stuff, and when I get it I shall say good-bye,"—George Gallup. This is probably why his honor reserves the right to resign as mayor at any time he saw fit.

Not to disparage Mr. Mesick, of whom we know nothing, The Iron Port regrets that the republicans of the 14th district did not make Thomas T. Bates, of the Grand Traverse Herald, their candidate for congress.

Any one desiring red-hot anarchistic speeches during the present campaign should apply to the would-be republican nominee for the legislature, the Honorable George Gallup. Please enclose stamp.

Mr. Gallup's insult to the delegates from the sixth ward, in the county convention, should have been sufficient cause for his expulsion from the floor.

Mrs. Lease is booked to reply to Bourke Cockran's anti-Bryan speech. Mary Ellen is "loaded for bear" and Bourke's pelt is in danger, sure.

First Lieutenant King hasn't been in politics long enough to dictate, although he boasts of having the seventh ward vote in his inside pocket.

We want no more political aspirants of the Osborn kind. Their methods are altogether too shady.

## COMING TO ESCANABA

### ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE

The Most Eminent Specialists in America are to Visit Our City and Will Remain Until Sunday Evening, September 16th. Offices at the Garfield Hotel.

The most eminent specialists in America are to visit our city Tuesday, Sept. 1 and will remain until Sunday evening, Sept. 6. Offices at the Garfield Hotel. All who call upon the doctors before Sept. 6th will receive consultation, examination; advice, surgical operations and one month's medicine free of charge. All that is asked in return is that every patient treated will state to their friends the result obtained by their new system. All diseases of men and women treated no matter what your disease may be or of how long standing. The doctors will locate your disease without asking you any questions. Dr. Siggins is said to be the greatest lung and catarrh specialist in America. The sick and afflicted should take advantage of the opportunity here offered. They may never again have the privilege of consulting such skilled physicians so near their homes. Go and have it forever settled in your mind. If your case is curable they will tell you so frankly, if incurable will give such advice as to prolong life. Office hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

It Will Be A Long Time. Before there will be another such combination of great events as will occur in St. Paul and Minneapolis during the week August 31st to September 5th. The National G. A. R. Encampment. The Minnesota State Fair, The National Re-union Knights of Pythias. The "Soo" line will make very low rates for these occasions. Free, a complete program of attractions. Apply to nearest "Soo" line agent or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

### Legal Notices.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF DELTA. First publication August 29, 1896. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the 17th day of August A. D. 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Stenhouse, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 17th day of February, A. D., 1897, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 5th day of October A. D., 1896, and on Thursday the 18th day of February A. D., 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, August 17th, A. D., 1896. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the sixteenth day of April A. D. 1894, executed by Wm. H. Hamm and Hannah Hamm his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Abram Shipman, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 339, on the first day of May A. D. 1894. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shipman to Horace I. Benton, by assignment bearing date the fifteenth day of July A. D. 1896, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "F" of assignments of mortgages, on page 120, and said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton. And whereas said mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or taxes or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all arrearages of interest and taxes thereon, the assignee of said mortgage hereby declares the whole of the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest and taxes due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand and seven hundred and six dollars and sixty cents (\$2,706.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage is the sum of twenty-nine hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents (\$2,941.60) and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba in said county of Delta, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is held) on the fourth (4) day of November A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage as a situate in the county of Escanaba and state of Michigan, to wit: The west half of lot number eight (8) of block number twenty-nine (29) of the village, now city, of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated August 29th 1896. HORACE I. BENTON, Assignee of Mortgage. A. R. NORTHUP, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the sixteenth day of September A. D. 1894, executed by Ferdinand Vilmar to Mary A. Symons of Escanaba, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "N" of mortgages on page 370, on the twentieth day of October A. D. 1894, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and fifty nine dollars and twenty-three cents (\$459.23) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba in said county of Delta state of Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is held) on the sixteenth day of October A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage as situate in the city of Escanaba county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: The south half of lot number six (6) of block number seven (7) of Selden's addition to the city of Escanaba, formerly village of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated July 29, 1896. A. R. NORTHUP, Attorney for Mortgagee. MARY A. SYMONS, Mortgagee.

### Professional Cards.

DR. C. H. LONG, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Young's bakery, 68 Ludington St. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

DR. D. H. ROWELL, DENTIST. Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Office in Masonic block. Attention given to Crown and Bridge work.

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

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office 110 South Georgia Street. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 9 p. m.

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

DR. J. C. BROOKS, Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist. RAPID RIVER, DELTA CO., MICH.

FRED. E. HARRIS, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for building of all kinds. Office at residence on Ogden avenue. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

### Meats.

## Cash Talks

The cheapest place in town to buy good, first-class meats, the year 'round, is at the : : : :

## CASH - MARKET

West Ludington Street.

Others may advertise low prices, but none can undersell me. All goods delivered. : : :

Telephone 97. M. Anderson.

### Flour and Feed.

## ED. DONOVAN,

DEALER IN

Flour, Feed, Hay, and Grain,

Wholesale and Retail.

We make a Specialty of High-Grade

Family Flour. . .

ED. DONOVAN.

Bottled Beer.

### PRICE LIST

## PABST'S

## EXPORT

## BEER.

Case of 2 doz. Qts. . . \$2.00

" " 1 " " . . . 1.00

" " 3 " Pts. . . 2.00

" " 1 1/2 " " . . . 1.00

SOLD BY

## Cleary Bros

309 LUDINGTON STREET.

### Groceries and Provisions.

# GROCERIES

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

## PURE IN QUALITY

CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE.

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

509 Ludington St.

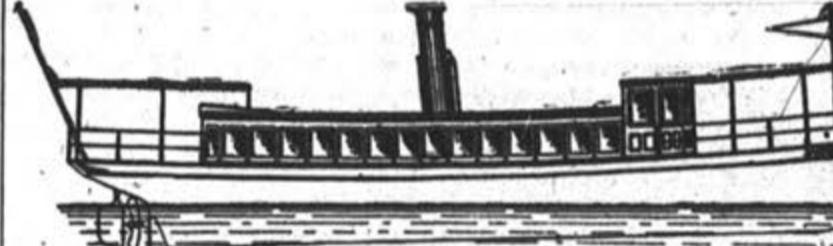
### Drugs and Medicines.

## To Those Who Want the Best:

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

J. N. Mead, Druggist.

### Marine Iron Works.



## To Boat Builders and Marine Engineers

IN PARTICULAR

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

## HIGH PRESSURE-COMPOUND-TRIPLE EXPANSION and PADDLE WHEEL OUTFITS.

EITHER WOOD OR COAL BURNING MARINE BOILERS.

(No Stationary or "Trade" Machinery.)

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

### Flour - Feed

## Flour and Feed

Hay, Grain, Seeds, Etc.

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

C. MALONEY & CO.

Contractors and Builders.

## KEMP & WILLIAMS

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

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

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

### Flour and Feed

## Fogarty HAY, FLOUR and FEED

600 Ludington St.

Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

### Groceries and Provisions.

## Staple and Fancy Groceries

A Large and Complete Line Always in Stock.

E. M. St. JACQUES.

Cor. Hale and Georgia Sts.

The McKinley Law Checked Im-  
 portation and Gave a  
 Home Market.

**EFFECT OF THE WILSON BILL.**

The Canadian Farmer Has Protection  
 but the American Farmer  
 Has None.

There is no reason why Canada, Mex-  
 ico, China, or any other country should  
 supply the United States with a single  
 egg. Canada does not buy a single egg  
 from us, and there is no reason why we  
 should buy from her. When we do, the  
 American farmer loses the benefit of part  
 of his natural market.

The purpose of this article is to show  
 by a few figures the benefit which the  
 American farmer derived from the Mc-  
 Kinley law; not merely because the  
 law stopped imports from other countries,  
 but because under that law he received  
 an average of 15 cents a dozen for his  
 eggs all the year around. Under the  
 present Wilson-Gorman bill, he hardly  
 averages 5 cents a dozen; and the people  
 could better afford to pay 15 cents a  
 dozen in 1892, than they can 5 cents a  
 dozen in 1894.

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, \$22,-  
 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, Buffalo, 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 import-  
 ations of eggs, by countries, the year be-  
 fore the McKinley tariff went into effect,  
 for the year ending June 30, 1889:

Imports of eggs, by countries, July, 1888, to June 30, 1890.

Countries.	Dozens.	Value.
Austria-Hungary	1,028	\$382
Belgium	215,164	83,223
China	126,309	6,425
Denmark	74,955	11,800
France	149	69
Germany	73,355	14,119
England	4,914	897
Scotland	4,100	820
Nova Scotia	1,000	150
Prince Edward Island	3,637,222	481,609
Quebec, Ontario, Man- itoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia	11,731,904	1,864,020
Hong Kong	975	86
Italy	15,219	780
Spain	12,468	2,078
Mexico	18,587	2,850
Netherlands	600	79
Cuba	10,503	154
Turkey in Africa	1	6
Total	15,918,800	\$2,418,978

The next table shows the points at which  
 these eggs were received:

AMERICA PORTS OF ENTRY FOR EGGS.

Ports.	Dozens.	Value.
Aroostook, Maine	1,958	\$271
Bangor, Maine	646,828	95,142
Bath, Maine	383	55
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	1,938,267	270,000
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	5,740,946	920,006
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	9,400	1,347
Champlain, N. Y.	829,820	125,000
Corpus Christi, Texas	32	4
Cuyahoga, O.	600	80
Detroit, Mich.	437,969	64,214
Genesee, N. Y.	1,729	254
Gloucester, Mass.	15,783	2,342
Huron, Mich.	11,771	1,418
Key West, Fla.	1,203	154
Marblehead, Mass.	1,729	254
New London, Conn.	316	33
New York, N. Y.	392,469	63,845
Niagara, N. Y.	1,412,963	240,688
Owego, N. Y.	1,020,255	141,521
Oregon	25	3
Paso del Norte, Texas	18,553	2,576
Pasadena, Cal.	1,122,638	188,131
Philadelphia	1,000	150
Portland and Falmouth, Maine	2,681	382
Portsmouth, N. H.	184	18
Providence, R. I.	30	5
Puget Sound, Wash.	975	86
Selem and Beverly, Mass.	4,184	563
San Francisco, Cal.	126,309	6,425
Superior, Mich.	7,764	1,102
Vermont	2,286,070	377,407
Waldoborough, Me.	3,394	485
Willamette, Or.	10,215	507
All other customs dis- tricts	1,250	211
Total	15,918,800	\$2,418,978

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.

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 previous, when there  
 was no protection. The importation of  
 eggs steadily decreased until the repeal  
 of the McKinley law in 1894, so that  
 instead of nearly 10,000,000 dozen eggs  
 being brought into this country, as heretofore,  
 in 1890-1 we imported 3,000,000  
 dozen; 1,000,000 in 1891-2; 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.

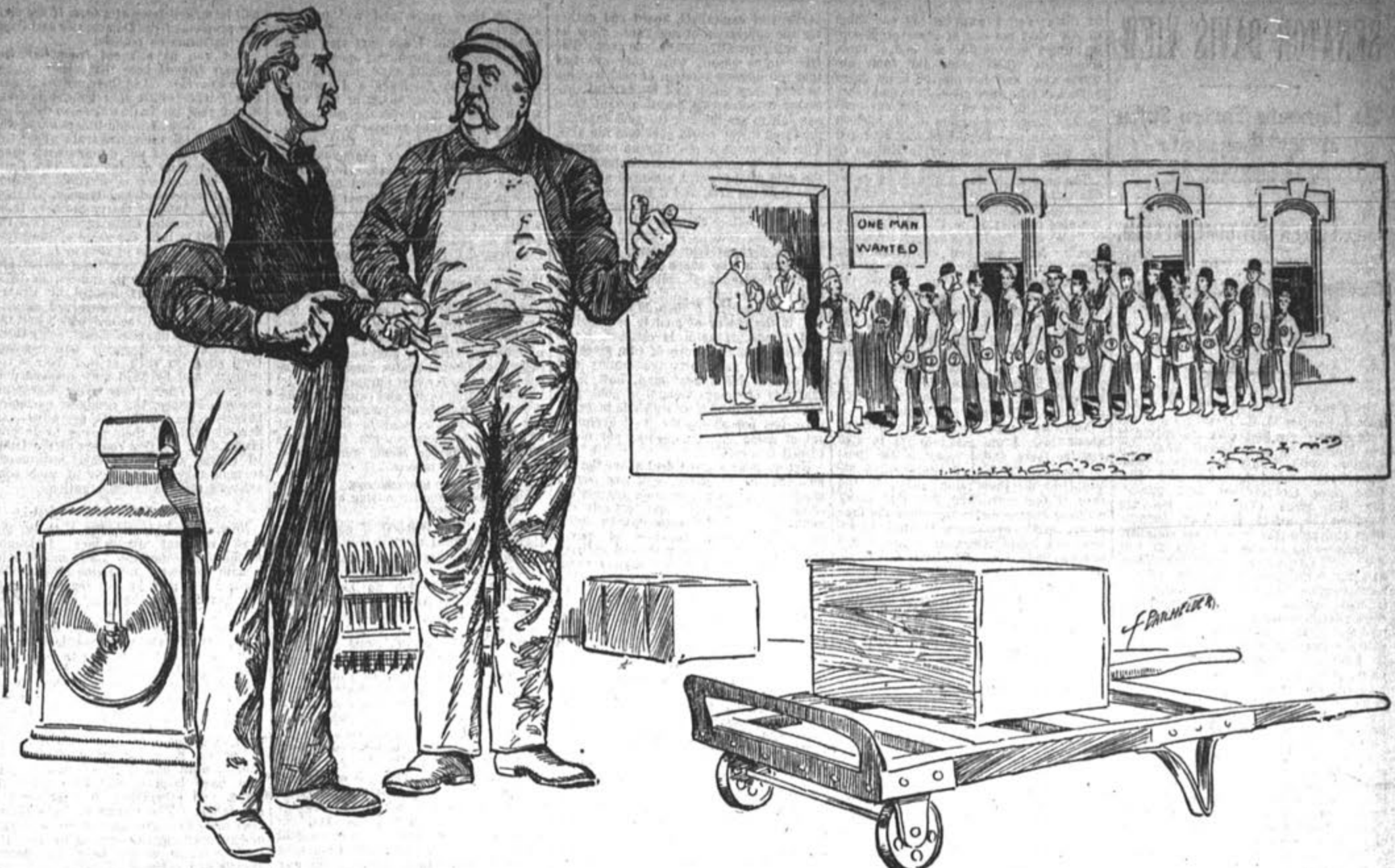
The following table shows the importations  
 of eggs since 1883:

Annual importations of foreign eggs, 1883-1893.

Year ending June 30.	Dozens.	Value.
1883	15,779,065	\$2,067,604
1884	16,487,294	2,677,630
1885	16,688,450	2,476,575
1886	16,002,583	2,173,454
1887	13,936,654	1,989,536
1888	15,942,961	2,312,478
1889	15,918,800	2,418,978
1890	15,022,700	2,074,912
1891	8,223,045	1,185,535
1892	4,188,402	622,246
1893	3,288,412	392,617
1894	1,701,430	190,536
1895	2,700,411	324,133

Under Free Trade  
 b Protected, October 6, 1890, at 5 cents per  
 dozen.  
 c Gorman Tariff.

During the last year of the McKinley  
 tariff the only eggs bought were from  
 Canada, 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.



What does all this talk about sixteen to one mean?  
 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.

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 tariff  
 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.

**THE MORTGAGED FARM**

Payment of Debts in Debased Cur-  
 rency Means Practically  
 Repudiation.

**A NEBRASKA FARMER ANSWERED**

Fallacy of What is Considered the  
 Strongest Free Trade  
 Argument.

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 he 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-dozen small markets in Canada  
 have a total population only one-quarter  
 as large as that of the city of New York.  
 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 im-  
 pose 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 the 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  
 caries with it the price of wheat. And  
 which 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. This  
 one illustration, my friends, utterly de-  
 stroys the whole silver heresy.—Congressman 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  
 in Liverpool. The wheat will be mea-  
 sured 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. 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.

If the farmers would get rich they  
 have got to become skilled in this finan-  
 cial currency and make corners and man-  
 ipulate the market, and if they do that  
 they cannot farm.—(Congressional Record  
 forty-third Congress, first session,  
 vol. 2, p. 1392.)

viduals. A man who has repudiated his  
 debts is never trusted again and is re-  
 garded with contempt by all his neigh-  
 bors. And so is a nation.  
 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 dollar  
 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 dishonor.—Chi-  
 cago Times-Herald.

**VALUES DECREASED.**

Prices of Live Stock Under Republican  
 and Democratic Rule.

When we resumed specie pay-  
 ment in 1879 our domestic  
 animals, horses, mules, cat-  
 tle, sheep and swine were  
 valued at \$1,445,423,062  
 During the ensuing six years,  
 under the election of Mr.  
 Cleveland in 1884, the values  
 increased to..... 2,467,868,924

A gain during six years of  
 Republican rule of..... \$1,022,445,862  
 During the ensuing four years  
 until the election of Mr.  
 Cleveland in 1888, values de-  
 creased from..... 2,467,868,924  
 To..... 2,400,943,418

A loss during four years of  
 Democratic rule of..... 66,925,506  
 During the ensuing four years,  
 until the second election of  
 Mr. Cleveland, in 1892,  
 again increased from..... 2,400,943,418  
 To..... 2,461,755,098

A gain during four years of  
 Republican rule of..... 60,811,680  
 During the last two years,  
 under the second adminis-  
 tration of Mr. Cleveland, and  
 under proposed and accom-  
 plished free trade and sweep-  
 ing tariff reductions, values  
 again decreased from (1893).  
 To the comparatively insignif-  
 icant total of..... 1,819,446,306

Showing the enormous loss  
 in two years of Democratic  
 rule of..... 604,000,375

**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 gold than  
 he would have to give for a dearer dol-  
 lar. If a merchant now gives twenty  
 pounds of sugar for a dollar, and the dol-  
 lar is a 200-cent dollar, that is a cheap  
 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 work-  
 ingman really want?

Apply this illustration to labor, if you  
 please. The workman buys dollars  
 with labor. Does he want a cheap dol-  
 lar 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 workman, "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-  
 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 workman know that 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  
 workman 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 value 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:

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.

Honesty is the best policy—as a policy  
 merely, without reference to its moral  
 quality—for nations as well as for indi-

**FIGURES FOR FARMERS**  
 Arithmetic 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  
 course, is intended to catch the farmer  
 who raises wheat, and deductions of this  
 kind have had their influence in this dis-  
 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.....\$2,800  
 Expenses.....\$1,000  
 Freight.....800  
 Interest.....200  
 Taxes.....40

Assumed net profit to American  
 farmer.....\$700

The second slip makes a similar state-  
 ment of the assumed profits of raising  
 5000 bushels of wheat in Mexico:

5000 bushels, at \$1.12 per bushel.....\$5,600  
 Freight.....800  
 Interest.....200  
 Taxes.....40

Assumed net profit to Mexican  
 farmer.....\$2,500  
 Return to gold.....1,250

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  
 \$1250. But to produce this result this  
 accommodating accountant, while con-  
 ceding that the expense of raising the  
 wheat would be twice as many silver  
 dollars as in the United States, assumes  
 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 ex-  
 pressed in the gold standard than in the  
 United States, but assuming that they  
 are the same, the American railroad com-  
 panies, 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 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  
 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 400  
 taxes paid by the American farmer  
 would be \$800 in Mexican dollars, so that  
 the account of the Mexican farmer, thus  
 corrected, would stand as follows:

5000 bushels at \$1.12 per bushel.....\$5,600  
 Expense.....2,000  
 Freight.....1,600  
 Interest.....400  
 Taxes.....80

Reducing this to gold, as in the original  
 statement, the net profit of the Mexican  
 farmer would be \$700, 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.**

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, 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  
 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  
 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 mat-  
 ured 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 smaller  
 will be the "coin" reserve required with  
 which to meet them. By "coin" he ex-  
 plained the 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 smaller  
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 which to meet them. By "coin" he ex-  
 plained the 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 smaller  
 will be the "coin" reserve required with  
 which to meet them. By "coin" he ex-  
 plained the paper should be issued in  
 the place of national bank

# The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO. Publishers  
L.W. A. CATES, Editor and Manager

Protection, Sound Money, Prosperity.

For President... WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
For Vice-Prest... GARRETT A. HOBART.

For Governor... HAZEN S. FINGEREE.

Six facts are submitted for the consideration of those who are undecided upon the question of free coinage of silver:

1. That it never has been possible, even with free coinage in most countries as before 1873, to maintain silver and gold at any definite and steady ratio of price.

2. That a slight variation in the 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 and maintain bi-metallism.

3. That bi-metallism, the actual 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 1834 to 1861 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.

4. That the Acts of 1873 had no 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 every department of human effort and material development were during the fifty-two years when the protective policy 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 ten-dollar 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-Bessemer in the past ten days, but nothing large. When Bessemer purchases are to be taken up

again is entirely problematic. It is not even known to certain large buyers whether they will have to come into the market for further considerable purchases, though two or three months ago it seemed only a matter of time, no one questioned that additional large lots would be taken sooner or later.—Iron Trade Review, 20th.

The Menominee Enterprise of the 21st thus refers to the candidacy of Hon O. B. Fuller:

"Delta county has a candidate for state senator in the person of O. B. Fuller, whose candidacy seems to meet the approval of Menominee county republicans, and we have it upon good authority that he will have the solid delegation from this county. He is a good, representative business man, full of push and vigor; just such a man as will be needed in the legislature the coming term. Mr. Fuller has many friends here upon whom he can rely for strong support when the convention time comes."

When you hear a lungy alarmist talking about paying our national debt in coin instead of gold take him to one side and tell him that neither he nor you ever paid a cent in direct taxes towards extinguishing the national debt. The reduction of the national debt was made by the use of moneys, and gold at that, which foreigners pay and have paid for the privilege of selling their manufactured goods in our markets. Every dollar paid on the national debt since the close of the war was levied from foreigners who invaded our markets.

Bryan assumes that a majority of the people of the U. S. are dishonest. In a speech at Pittsburg he said, "Sixteen to one means this, that if you owe a debt, you can go into the market, and buy silver and have it coined, and use that silver to pay your debts." That is, if a man owes you \$10 for wages he can go into the market and buy silver for about \$5.30, have it coined into \$10, and force you to take these 53 cent dollars in payment of his debt to you. He is wrong, though. The majority is not dishonest and the result in November will prove it."

The Iron Port does not love Hoke Smith a little bit but it must, in all fairness, commend his course in resigning his cabinet position. If he feels, as he evidently does, that duty to his party requires him to support the nominees of the Chicago convention he could not continue to hold a position under the president, who is utterly opposed to the nominees and platform of that convention.

Bolting, as it does, the Detroit Tribune refuses to advise a correspondent to vote for Bryan, saying that "it is not the proper function of a newspaper to advise anything." In that The Iron Port differs with it and does not hesitate to advise every one to vote for McKinley and Hobart.

The Fram, Nansen's ship, came out all right. No lives have been sacrificed in the experiment but no results have been achieved worth the money expended. The whole business of arctic exploration is useless and should be abandoned.

"I am not in Escanaba for my health; I am there for the stuff, and when I get it I shall say good-bye."—George Gallup. This is probably why his honor reserves the right to resign as mayor at any time he saw fit.

Not to disparage Mr. Mesick, of whom we know nothing, The Iron Port regrets that the republicans of the 11th district did not make Thomas T. Bates, of the Grand Traverse Herald, their candidate for congress.

Any one desiring red-hot anarchistic speeches during the present campaign should apply to the would-be republican nominee for the legislature, the Honorable George Gallup. Please enclose stamp.

Mr. Gallup's insult to the delegates from the sixth ward, in the county convention, should have been sufficient cause for his expulsion from the floor.

Mrs. Lease is booked to reply to Bourke Cockran's anti-Bryan speech. Mary Ellen is "loaded for bear" and Bourke's pelt is in danger, sure.

First Lieutenant King hasn't been in politics long enough to dictate, although he boasts of having the seventh ward vote in his inside pocket.

We want no more political aspirants of the Osborn kind. Their methods are altogether too shady.

## COMING TO ESCANABA

ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT FREE

The Most Eminent Specialists in America are to Visit Our City and Will Remain Until Sunday Evening, September 16th. Offices at the Garfield Hotel.

The most eminent specialists in America are to visit our city Tuesday, Sept. 1 and will remain until Sunday evening, Sept. 6. Offices at the Garfield Hotel. All who call upon the doctors before Sept. 6th will receive consultation, examination; advice, surgical operations and one month's medicine free of charge. All that is asked in return is that every patient treated will state to their friends the result obtained by their new system. All diseases of men and women treated no matter what your disease may be or of how long standing. The doctors will locate your disease without asking you any questions. Dr. Siggins is said to be the greatest lung and catarrh specialist in America. The sick and afflicted should take advantage of the opportunity here offered. They may never again have the privilege of consulting such skilled physicians so near their homes. Go and have it forever settled in your mind. If your case is curable they will tell you so frankly, if incurable will give such advice as to prolong life. Office hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

It Will Be A Long Time. Before there will be another such combination of great events as will occur in St. Paul and Minneapolis during the week August 31st to September 5th. The National G. A. R. Encampment. The Minnesota State Fair, The National Reunion Knights of Pythias. The "Soo" line will make very low rates for these occasions. Free, a complete program of attractions. Apply to nearest "Soo" line agent or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

### Legal Notices.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF DELTA. First publication August 29, 1896. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the 17th day of August A. D. 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Stonehouse, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 17th day of February, A. D. 1897, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 5th day of October A. D. 1896, and on Thursday the 18th day of February A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, August 17th, A. D., 1896. EMIL GLASSER, Judge of Probate

(First Publication August 28th.) MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the seventeenth day of April A. D. 1894, executed by Wm. H. Hamm and Hannah Hamm his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Abram Shipman, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 129, on the first day of May A. D. 1894, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shipman to Horace I. Benton, by assignment bearing date the fifteenth day of July A. D. 1896, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 129, on the first day of May A. D. 1894, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton. And whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in the interest and taxes due on the said mortgage, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and sixty cents (\$2.60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and whereas the said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Benton, and whereas the mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all assignments of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter. 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FARMER'S EGG BASKET

The McKinley Law Checked Importation and Gave a Home Market.

EFFECT OF THE WILSON BILL.

The Canadian Farmer Has Protection but the American Farmer Has None.

There is no reason why Canada, Mexico, China, or any other country should supply the United States with a single egg. Canada does not buy a single egg from us, and there is no reason why we should buy from her.

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, annually, on the average.

The following statement shows importations of eggs, by countries, the year before the McKinley tariff went into effect, for the year ending June 30, 1889:

Table with columns: Countries, Dozens, Value. Lists countries like Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Scotland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.

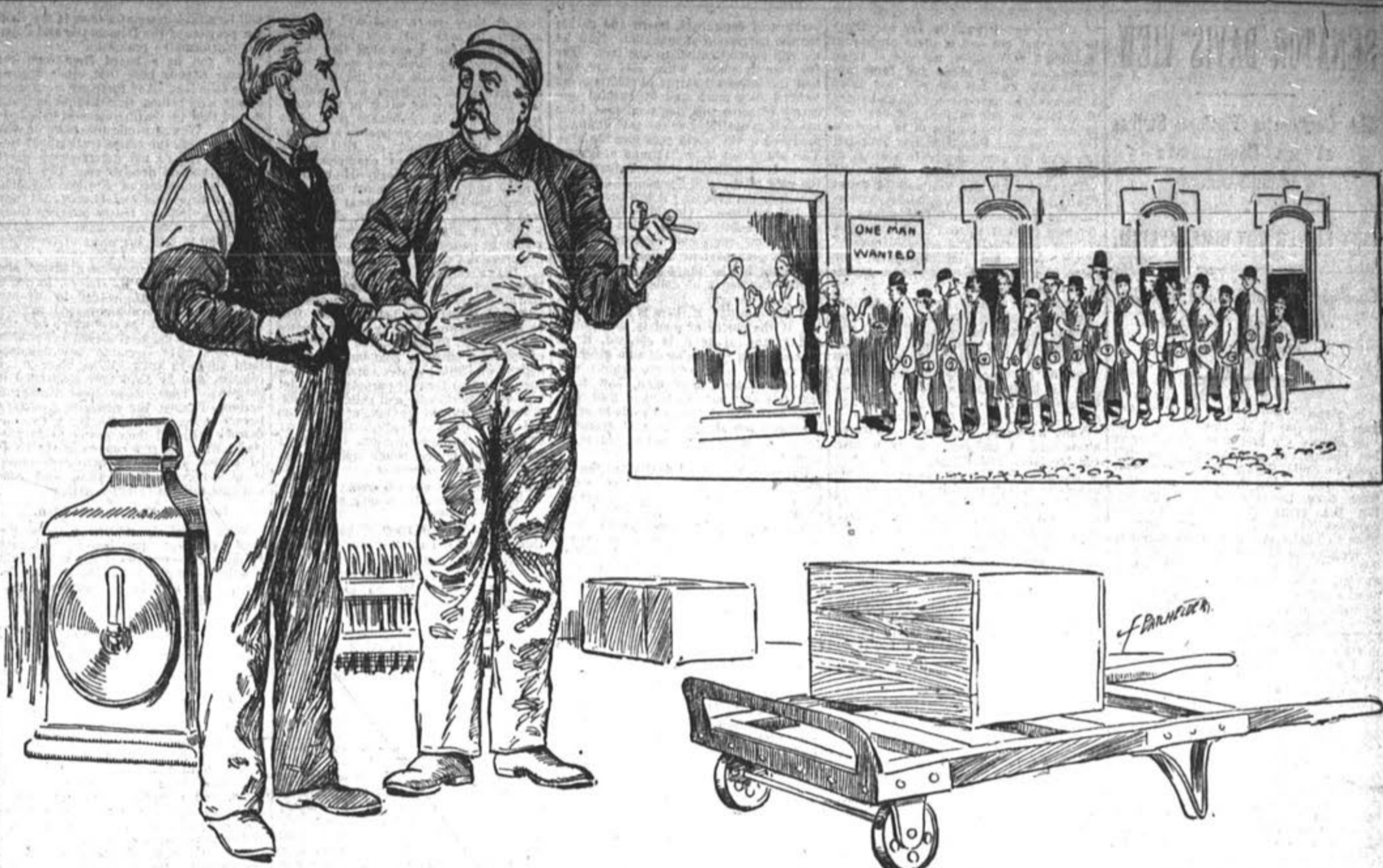
The next table shows the points at which these eggs were received: AMERICA PORTS OF ENTRY FOR EGGS.

Table with columns: Ports, Dozens, Value. Lists ports like Aroostook, Maine; Bath, Maine; Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Buffalo Creek, N. Y.; etc.

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.

Table with columns: Year ending June 30, Dozens, Value. Shows annual importations of foreign eggs from 1883 to 1896.

During the last year of the McKinley tariff the only eggs we bought were from Canada, and from China for the Chinese market.



What does all this talk about sixteen to one mean? 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.

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 American farmer could not sell eggs in Canada, even if he had no tariff on American eggs. There are only a few large cities there, and they are near to the Canadian cheap farms.

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.

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 between his wheat in Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool.

THE MORTGAGED FARM

Payment of Debts in Debased Currency Means Practically Repudiation.

A NEBRASKA FARMER ANSWERED

Fallacy of What is Considered the Strongest Free Trade Argument.

The following letter is one of many that are daily received by the Times-Herald. It is supposed to contain the 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. 2.—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.

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 \$200 pieces.

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.

Is it any wonder that the advocates of unlimited free coinage are charged with dishonesty and that silver is called dishonest money, when by the passage of a law a thousand 50-cent dollars will be sufficient to discharge a debt of a thousand 100-cent dollars?

FIGURES FOR FARMERS

Arithmetic for Wheat Growers Which Neglects Tax and Interest Considerations.

A FREE SILVER MATHEMATICIAN.

Silver Accountants Concede Double Expense in Mexico and Assume 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.

Table titled 'VALUES DECREASED' showing prices of live stock under Republican and Democratic rule, and a comparison of wheat prices in Mexico and the United States.

Cheap Dollars. Everything is cheap or dear according to what we have to pay for it.

Is this what the farmer and the workman really want? Apply this illustration to labor, if you please. The workman buys dollars with labor.

Reducing this to gold, as in the original statement, the net profit of the Mexican farmer would be \$700, exactly what that of the American farmer would be.

Bryan a Greenbacker. Mr. Bryan is not so much a silverite as he is a greenbacker.

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:

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?

VALUES DECREASED.

Prices of Live Stock Under Republican and Democratic Rule.

When we resumed specie payment in 1879 our domestic animals, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine were valued at \$1,445,423,002.

A gain during six years of Republican rule of \$1,022,445,802. During the ensuing four years of Democratic rule, the values decreased from \$2,467,868,024 to \$2,467,868,024.

A loss during four years of Democratic rule of \$8,825,509. During the ensuing four years of Republican rule, the values again increased from \$2,467,868,024 to \$2,467,868,024.

A gain during four years of Republican rule of \$2,712,230. During the last two years, under the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, and under proposed and accomplished free trade and sweeping tariff reductions, values again increased from \$2,467,868,024 to \$2,467,868,024.

Showing the enormous loss in two years of Democratic rule of \$64,000,375.

Assumed net profit to American farmer \$700. Reduced to gold \$1,250.

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.

Assumed net profit to Mexican farmer \$2,500. Reduced to gold \$1,250.

Thus it appears that Mr. Bryan knew what the exchangeable value of a dollar depended on. His change of tune, therefore, is not because conditions have changed, but because he shifts his principles with the varying political breezes.

At this time another change has come over the spirit of his white house dream. He and his fellow Populists ascribe to the fall in the price of silver.

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

The Irishman and the Potato Bug. Mr. Tenney's story at Madison of the Irishman who swallowed a potato bug and then a dose of Paris green, in the hope of killing the bug, is very pat to the political situation.

used to pay the expenses of the government. The tariff on some of the necessities of life might be reduced, and the deficit made up by an issue of money.

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# SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mark Hayne will give a chalk talk at Grenier'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 in the city visiting Mrs. Edward Williams, 254 Michigan ave.

Messrs. J. A. and F. 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. Lewis and wife, who had visited here and in this vicinity for a month, departed for their home, Greenville, Ill., Wednesday.

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

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

Master Max Greenhott, 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 Chevier 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 Barkville to Clowry, Marquette county.

Fr. Mesnard, of St. Anne's visited at Menominee 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 Wednesday.

David Thurston has visited here this week.

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, Peshigo, have fished the Escanaba, from Swanzy 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 Shafter, is visiting at Mackinac Island, as are also the Misses 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. Christopherson, of Menominee, were in town Monday.

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

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

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

Peter Burns has this week been the guest 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 Stolk visited at Marinette over Sunday.

Kratze arrived from his eastern trip last 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. Baerisch 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, accompanied 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 falling 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, Chicago.

Henry Winde was in town Tuesday to attend the convention as delegate from his town Baldwin.

Dr. Phillips will be at home this week and will get away for his new location, Low Moor Va., at the close of the month.

Harry Morris and P. Bredeen made the run to Menominee and back on their wheels Thursday.

Mrs. E. Barker and son, of Marinette, are the guests this week of Mrs. C. H. Marston.

Mrs. M. E. Gallagher, of St. James, has visited relatives in Escanaba this week.

Supt. Linsley and his daughter, Miss Helen, went to Chicago Thursday.

Wm. Rowe, of St. Jacques, represented Nahma in Tuesday's convention.

Misses Mary and Kate Dineen have returned from their visit in Iowa.

A. B. Chambers, of the Journal, went to Ironwood to shoot for Osborn.

Mrs. J. R. Parry of Milwaukee, is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Erwin.

Miss Vinnie Longley returned from a visit at Marinette on Thursday.

John Hancock, of Gladstone, was in town Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Cates returned from her visit at Appleton last Tuesday.

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

Miss Alice Young has returned from her visit at Chicago.

Dan Carroll and wife are visiting at Marinette.

### The Latest News.

The gold democratic convention at Lansing placed in nomination the following state ticket: governor, Rufus Sprague; lieutenant governor, A. B. Eldredge; secretary of state, Mr. Boyce; treasurer, W. D. Stevens; Auditor-general, Irving W. Conkey; Land commissioner, A. M. Tucker; attorney-general, Cyrus E. Lathrop; superintendent of public instruction, Wm. Heap; member board of education, J. S. Taggart.

In Mr. Gallup's own ward, the 6th, every 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, he had no friend to do.

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 given later and the plan carried out.

Perhaps the Journal will inform us who "Garrity" H. Hobart is; at the same time it might explain how the bolters happened to instruct "Richard P. Mason" for state senator.

There is no more generous man than "Sam" Stephenson of Menominee. No sooner had he heard of the Ontonagon 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 Steven'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 Hermanville.

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

The yacht Hattie Bradwell was dismantled 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 Preznlaner block, the Chippewa, Cleveland and Perry hotels; the postoffice, customhouse, 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 contributions.

### Notice of School Election.

Board of Education, City of Escanaba, Mich., August 13, 1896.—The regular annual election of School Trustees will be held at the second ward hose house, on Campbell street, on Tuesday, September, 1, 1896, for the election of two trustees for a term of one year, two trustees for a term of two years, and two trustees

for a term of three years from and after the first Tuesday in September, 1896, as provided in sections 2 and 3 of chapter 32, 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 each 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 places 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 polls 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 seventieth birthday last Saturday, Aug. 15. The company began to arrive about 10 o'clock a. m., at 12 m. all had arrived 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. Shephard acting as photographer. The picture is excellent.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Shephard have returned 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 course.

Mr. Jack Frost paid a visit to this vicinity the night of the 11th, doing much damage to potatoes and growing vegetables. 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 stone foundation is nearly completed.

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

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

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 30th 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 300 votes or majority thereof polled at the last senatorial election, making the representation as follows:

Chippewa.....9  
Delta.....9  
Ionia.....9  
Mackinac.....9  
Menominee.....12  
Schoolcraft.....12

FRED K. BAKER, Chairman.

Menominee, Mich., Aug. 27, 1896.

Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.

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

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

### 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 apostles will be given, subject "Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles". All are invited.

## NEWSNOTES ABOUT TOWN

General Pickups of the Week by Iron Port Reporters.

### FEW OF THE MANY HAPPENINGS

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

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, in 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 Kindergarten theory, was given by Mrs. Marston, and a talk on Kindergarten training and its influences by Miss Dagget.

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 born—wary but happy.

Capt. Cliff Hart (or his boat) was fined for violation of the regulations for navigation 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 tires—from 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 arm broken and Fireman Hickey was less seriously injured by jumping from the engine at Atkinson to escape from runaway logs.

Alderman King has 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 Gobeble 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.

Saloon-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 completed the organization of their club.

Clothing.

## SPECIAL

# CLOAK and FUR OPENING

— AT —

## Ed. Erickson's

### THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 4 and 5,

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 line of the newest things in early Fall Sailors and Walking Hats at Special Prices.

## Ed. Erickson.

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Take the **SOO LINE** Direct Route to

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And All Points East.

Solid Ventilated Train to Montreal. Only through Sleeper to Boston.

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**SOO PACIFIC LINE**

**TRUE SCENIC ROUTE!**

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Through Sleeping and Dining Service. Comfortable Tourist Car to Seattle WITHOUT CHANGE.

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A Specialty. Lowest Market Price on All Goods.

264 Fannie St., Escanaba

HOW SHE FOOLED HIM.

BY 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.

"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 expressions.

"Then you think, madam, that circumstances are tolerably auspicious 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 head.

"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, treating 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.

"What a lucky fellow I am," thought Noah, excitedly, as he drew the little gloved hand within his arm, with a sensation 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 splendid. You're going to buy me a set of emeralds and diamonds, aren't you, when we are married? And a real Geneva watch with a bouquet of brilliants 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'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 husband!" went on Bessie, artlessly. "Mamma says you'll let me have a carriage and a pair of darling little cream-colored 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, aren'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. Glenna has 32 silks, and I 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—"

CHONNY MEETS HIS SPIRIT.

An Episode of Social Interests at a Staten Island Picnic Park.

She was from the East side, fair of figure and countenance, with hazel-brown 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.

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PITH AND POINT.

Teacher—"Now, Patsy, would it be proper to say 'You can't learn me nothing'?" Patsy—"Yis'm." Teacher—"Why?" Patsy—"Cause yer can't!"

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."

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."

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)—"Pardon, forgive me. Take back yer pocket-book and depart in peace."

The Coming Shakespeare.—Mrs. Chaffie—"I'm afraid there's something the matter with Johnnie." Mr. Chaffie—"What makes you think so?" Mrs. Chaffie—"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."

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."

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."

When One Variety 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.

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 worn-out 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.

Could Not Write in Winter. "Cold weather," writes Mrs. Stowe, "really seems to torpidify my brain. I write with a heavy numbness. 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 'frose 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 fast as I used to say about his preaching. I want calm, soft, even dreamy, enjoyable weather, sunshine and flowers."

Eighty-five per cent. of the people who are lame are afflicted on the left side.

EVERYBODY RELATED.

Each 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.

The native, if he saw any humor in this, ignored it as he slowly drew: "Yes, there is one here—no, come to think of it, his name is Johnson, too; but he just happened along here one day—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 our 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 same conditions prevail to some extent in the British Isles. The Scotch 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," almost every second shopkeeper 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 named "Power."

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 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.

Far and wide as the news files the Russians would be impressed with the notion that this reign will be unlucky, and probably nothing could so sap the personal authority, and even the popularity, of the occupant of the throne. We doubt, however, whether the accident will be considered an omen, whether the Russians connect it with the czar or 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.

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.

The growing stockades of the native villages are formed of the euphorbia, a 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 poisonous, and, if it enters the eyes, will blind. Such stockades are found everywhere.

"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."

Not a Yonkers Man. Johnnie—Ma, I don't know pa was so awful funny, 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.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

It is said by philologists that there are 13 original European languages, the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Breacan, Irish, Albanian, Turanian, Illyrian, Jaazygian, Chaulin and Finnic.

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 Seetelegraphengesellschaft to lay a cable between Germany and Spain, which ultimately 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 Starckenberg watched the Turks during the siege 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 Sweden 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 are 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 published as they are sent in.

ETIQUETTE IN SPAIN. There the People Are Always Punctiliously Polite. 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 myself 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, 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.

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 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.

ENGLISH HOME LIFE.

Restful and interesting—Free from the... of the English home life is ideal in many respects...

The English home life is ideal in many respects, and it would be a good thing if a bridal trip could be spent within its charmed circle by some of our young couples...

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 important epoch of the day is dinner. It is more or less a meal of ceremony, even in the humble households. The Englishman does everything seriously, and his meals are never hurried over or slighted...

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...

Formerly the fire-etcher employed copper tools, not unlike soldering-irons, set into wooden or other non-conducting handles. These tools cooled rapidly, and had to be constantly shifted...

With these facilities at hand, the fire-etcher must still encounter difficulties not found in practicing the kindred arts. Clouds of smoke constantly rise in his face...

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

ENTERTAINED TOO WELL.

The Solitary Guest Couldn't Stand the... of the St. Charles hotel roof garden...

Seated amidst the palms and shrubberies of the St. Charles hotel roof garden, with the soft vapor of after-dinner cigars forming a luminous haze about them, they were discussing the liberality and charm of American hospitality...

"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'...

THIN MATERIALS.

Are the Fashion for Ladies' Outdoor Costumes. Chiffon and mousseline de soie are now made with much more stiffness than when the material was first brought over...

When it comes to art encouragement, said the picture book, "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—"

Where the Work Comes In. Minister's Wife—You haven't been out of your study an hour this week. What is the matter? Minister—Some of the congregation say my sermons are too long, and I've been trying to write a short one.

MEMORIZE LONG SPEECHES.

Some Public Men Find It an Easy Matter... After Practice.

An extraordinary development of the faculty of memory is noted in the person of Rev. William Cullen Hickes, a revivalist, who has been holding meetings in the country districts of Kentucky...

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...

It was often difficult for his hearers 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.

A typewritten copy of the reporter's notes was immediately taken to the newspaper offices and a few hours later Mr. Blaine delivered the speech, word for word, to a large assemblage of people.

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 certain direction.

When anyone has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offense cannot 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.

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

Everybody Welcomes

To take advantage of the lowest rate ever made to St. Paul and Minneapolis, on the occasion of the Thirtieth Annual Encampment of the G. A. R., the first week in September...

"Mr. Taylor, 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."

The man who would pass through life without experiencing a living of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed.

"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.

On account of the G. A. R. Encampment the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway) will, on August 31 and September 1, 1896, sell excursion tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and return at rate of \$8.00 for the round trip...

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

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

A SCUBLE DISTINCTION—"I suppose you have music at the hotel?" "No; but we have a band."—Harper's Bazar.

JOHNNY says it was William Tell's son who had such an arrow escape.

THE men never talk about each other, because they know all about each other; the women know so little about each other that they do lots of guessing.—Athenian Globe.

HOW strangely do life's prizes go, Awarded by the crowd; Some triumph by the things they know, And some by talking loud.

DEACON BERRY—"You remember the words of St. Paul in his defense before Agrippa?"—Miss Stalermate—"No, I can't say that I remember, deacon; St. Paul, you know, was before my time." Deacon Berry—"You surprise me."—Boston Transcript.

"ARE you taking swimming lessons, Cad-bay, old fellow? It's too much for you. My vallet is learning, and as I never go anywhere without him, if I fall in the water he could rescue me."—Harper's Bazar.

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



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 condition of the system...

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.



"The Old Soldier's Favorite."

Battle Ax Plug

A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really high-grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.

EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH

CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLESOUTH. He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell IMPROVED FARMS for \$25 to \$500 a acre. Plenty of railroads—four of them. No droughts. Neither too hot or too cold—climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are interested write for free pamphlet and ask all the questions you want to. It is a pleasure to us to answer them.

Featherbone Edge S.H. & M. BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING has a strip of Featherbone stitched in one edge. It both flares and binds the skirt and holds it away from the feet; the newest of the S. H. & M. bindings.

WHITMAN'S BALING PRESSES. Always Victorious. A Full Line, Buy the BEST. Good for Cleaners. Warranted Superior to any in use. The Largest Hay Press Factory in America. WHITMAN CO., St. Louis, Mo.

STEADY WORK WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to help us. STARK TREES are the best. They are the only ones that will grow in any soil. They are the only ones that will grow in any soil. They are the only ones that will grow in any soil.

EDUCATIONAL.

1841 ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, N. Y. CITY. ABOUT FORTY. UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and PREPARATORY COURSES. MILITARY TRAINING by U.S.A. OFFICERS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, PORTUGUESE, GREEK and GYMNASTICS. For separate bulletins, send for prospectus to the President.

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**Municipal Gossip.**

The u. p. lands offered for sale last week by the state at \$8 per acre would not sell at that price. Six months hence the price will be one-fourth and a year hence one half that figure, when they may find buyers.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

Gold is said to exist in paying quantities on Pine Creek near Iron Mountain. Geo. Wagner, of Marquette, and John Jones, of Ishpeming, are candidates 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 32.

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

The triple combination of silver democrats, populists and silverites formed at Bay City presents the following state ticket: Governor, Charles R. Slight; 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. Sourwine Drug Co. It is a pleasure to feel bad and take Dr. 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 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-fire.

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 hour.

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.

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 Sourwine Drug Co. makes a specialty of fine perfumes, soaps and stationery. We have tried Kolavin and increased our strength. Sourwine & Hartnett sell it.

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 in town.

Try that delicious soda 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. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily 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.

**Literary Notices.**

The "Atlantic Monthly" for September will contain two important 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

Problem of the West" by Professor Frederick 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 instance, are so clearly indicated that the article is particularly illuminating as a study of opinion as shown in the present campaign. It will also have two articles that suggest and (in a sense) contain the most eventful chapter in modern history. One is "The Story of Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Charles Dudley Warner, who tells the unprecedented history of this book; and the other is "The Awakening of the Negro," by Booker T. Washington. The most daring prophet could not have foreseen 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, Cotterill, Morgan, Robertson, Lehr, Helm, Peterson, LaPlant, Wiltzie, Northup, and Duff.

Moved by Northup, seconded by Morgan, that Mr. Loeffler be hired for janitor for the Central school building for the ensuing year at a salary of \$50 per month. Ballot spread; Otto Loeffler received 10 votes, J. W. King received 2 votes. Otto Loeffler was declared elected.

Moved by LaPlant, seconded by Wiltzie, 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 12 votes. Isaac Lockwood was declared elected.

Moved by Cotterill, seconded by Wiltzie, that the part of the report of the committee on teachers and discipline on the

9th of May in regard to kindergarten teachers be rescinded. Yea, Wixson, Cotterill, Robertson, Morgan, Barr, Helm, Peterson, Wiltzie, 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; yea Wixson, Cotterill, Robertson, Morgan, Barr, Helm, Peterson, LaPlant, Wiltzie, Northup, Duff—11. Nays Lehr, L. 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 evening 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 evening August 25 at 8 p. m.

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 evening, August 25, 1896, at 8 p. m. No quorum being present the meeting was adjourned till Saturday evening August 29th at 8 p. m.

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 will be made by the Soo line. For free program of attractions, rates and full information apply to nearest "Soo" line agent or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

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**Legal Notices.**

ORDER OF HEARING, for General Purpose and for Appointment of an Administrator. State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 22nd day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Stonhouse, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philomene Stonhouse, widow of said deceased, praying for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of said deceased. Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 17th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

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