

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO. Publishers
LEW. A. CATEN, Editor and Manager

Protection, Sound Money, Prosperity.

For President... WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
For Vice-Pres. GARETT A. HOBART.

For Governor... HAZEN S. PINGREE.

The election of the Bryan ticket would mean four years more of the industry-wrecking, labor-robbling, business-killing, Wilson-Gorman tariff. It would mean four years more of impoverished revenues and increased deficits. It would mean four years more of what we have had during the past three years.

Have not the people had enough of this kind of experience? How is it with the farmers of Michigan? What is the Wilson-Gorman law doing for them?

Let us briefly cite: It knocks the farmers' wool market out with a free trade club.

It knocks off 20 cents per bushel on every bushel of onions he sells.

It knocks off two cents per pound on his butter.

It knocks off two cents a pound on his cheese.

It knocks off three cents a pound on his ham and bacon.

It knocks off 18 cents on every bushel of his barley.

It knocks off 10 cents on every bushel of his apples.

It knocks off three cents on every dozen of his eggs.

It knocks off 50 cents on every one of his sheep.

It knocks off eight cents on every bushel of his oats.

It knocks off nine cents on every bushel of his wheat.

It knocks off 10 cents on every gallon of his honey.

It knocks off three dollars per head on his cattle, and \$15 per head on his horses.

It knocks off 10 cents on every bushel of his potatoes.

It knocks off seven cents on every pound of his hops, and five cents on every bushel of his corn.

It knocks off \$2 on every ton of his hay.

It does more knocking off than this, but this is enough to show that it is time for the farmers as well as the representatives of all other American industries to go to the polls and knock out the party that proposes to continue in force the Wilson-Gorman tariff law.

The knocking off figures here given show the difference in the duties on imports under the Republican protective tariff and the present non-protective tariff. They show that the farmer is hard hit by the Wilson-Gorman law, and that is what ails him to-day.

The sooner we get back to protection the sooner will all American industries revive and prosperity be restored.

Advocates of the free coinage of silver are constantly asserting that Mexico, on a silver basis, is prosperous. Mr. W. H. Alexander, an American resident of the city of Mexico, says "Mexico is prosperous, not because she is on a silver basis, but in spite of it. Her prosperity is due to the fact that only of late have her superb material resources commenced to attract attention of people who were able to develop them. It is at once an old country and a new one, and every new country feels the life and business activity that belongs to the pioneer stage. President Diaz would regard it as the crowning act of his career could he place Mexico on a gold basis; then she would ask no odds of any nation on the earth. He knows that her money is depreciated solely because her finances rest on a silver basis. Goods of all kinds are all very high in Mexico, and wages are very low. The payment of \$2 in England for every one of the indebtedness held by that country is a constant strain on the people but as long as silver monometallism exists it cannot be different."

Mark his admission that "goods of all kinds are very high" and wages very low." Is a country "prosperous" whose laborers are semi-slaves—"peons"—as those of Mexico are? Do we want the laborers of the United States reduced to that condition? If we do we have only to adopt the Mexican system of finance; only to elect Bryan and a congress pledged to free coinage of silver.

When I have silver I am a silver man; when I have paper money I am a green backer; but" he continued, putting his hand in his pocket. "I haven't got a darned cent to-day and I am a populist. I am always a populist when I am busted"—Green-ville (Ills.) Advocate.

"This contest is not between the east and the west," says Tom Reed; "there can be no such contest. Our interests are identical. We have sent our children there; our money is there; no misfortune can happen to them that does not happen to us."

There are too many financiers these days. Men who never before heard of ratios are now able to run a bank or a government. The woods are full of men who know just how the money of this nation should be handled.

The Iron Port wonders if the fact that he was "used" by the managers of the Houghton man's campaign has become apparent to the gentleman from the Soo. Everybody else sees it plainly enough.

The free-silver sentiment is like "the milk sickness" and mosquitoes—in the next township or county.

letter of acceptance the following paragraph. It is "as true as Genesis," every word:

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges, and settle our balances one with another, and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far-reaching in its consequences, as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

It is to be hoped that the Escanaba Journal will now be able to decide where it is at on the congressional question. It was for Osborn at the outset, but its last number before the convention at Ironwood, which contained the report of the bitter contest between Osborn's forces and those of Stephenson in the Delta county convention Tuesday last, was so exceedingly cautious that nobody could tell whether it was "for" or "against" Sam and still backing Osborn or not. It was the same way with that paper in the fight over the gubernatorial nomination. First it was for Pingree; then it flopped to Bliss, and by the time the convention was held it had lost its voice and wasn't shouting for anybody. The Mining Journal is usually in disagreement with The Iron Port of the same city, but there is this to be said in commendation of the latter, that it always has opinions and the courage to back them manfully. The Journal is neither fish nor flesh nor fowl's legs. It is conducted with reference to the interests of its job office rather than with any regard for consistency or devotion to principle.—Mining Journal.

Despite all efforts to divert public attention from the subject, it is indisputable that protection for American industry is to be the main issue in the great political campaign now begun. Multitudes of men who do not understand the currency question are fully informed respecting protection, and thoroughly convinced that the imposition of much higher tariff duties upon foreign goods is positively necessary to the prosperity of home industry.—American Economist.

This money question presents itself to me in this homely fashion: If free silver means 53-cent dollars, then it is not an honest dollar. If free coinage means a 100-cent dollar equal to a gold dollar, as some of its advocates assert, we will not, then, have cheap dollars, but dollars just like those we now have, and which will be as hard to get. In which case free coinage will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts.—McKinley.

If it be true, as alleged, that Mayor Pingree and his friends in Detroit oppose the nomination of John B. Corlies as member of congress from the first district and throw their strength to his democratic opponent, a piece of political treason will have been enacted which ought to damn the perpetrators. The Iron Port does not credit the story, however.

In my opinion, without reviewing the Chicago platform further, the declaration in regard to the currency, the supreme court and the income tax and the repression of forcible lawlessness by the aid of injunctions are enough to demand its rejection by all good citizens and the defeat of the candidates who stand upon it.—C. A. Dana.

"When I have gold in my pocket," remarked a Macoupin county farmer last Saturday, "I am a gold bug;

when I have silver I am a silver man; when I have paper money I am a green backer; but" he continued, putting his hand in his pocket. "I haven't got a darned cent to-day and I am a populist. I am always a populist when I am busted"—Green-ville (Ills.) Advocate.

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DR. C. H. LONG, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Young's bakery, 606 Ludington St. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

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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. : : : :

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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

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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.

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In the line of Drugs we are headquarters for everything, and wish to impress upon the minds of all that we retire to no rear seat in the rush for business. Our goods are warranted to be Pure, Fresh, Crisp and Sparkling

While for accuracy—we well are positively accurate and that's all there is to it. Come and see.

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A Large and Complete Line Always in Stock. E. M. St. JACQUES.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The entertainment by the ladies of St. Stephen's church Tuesday evening was a pronounced success. The feature was Miss Gurler's singing, though the whole was admirable, from the curtain raiser to the last dish of ice cream.

open letter to Senator Sherman in behalf of the American missionaries in the Ottoman Empire. Rev. Prof. W. G. Blake, D. D., writes upon 'Woman's Battle in Great Britain,' and Dr. J. H. Girdner furnishes a suggestive essay on 'The Plague of City Noises.'

Suppose You Should Be Mistaken. Farmers who think that free silver will help them to get rid of their mortgages should consider carefully what effect a 16 to 1 law will have on the lenders of capital.

'The Poor Man's Friend?' NIT. In the spring of this year a man came from the east to visit relatives in this city. After his visit was over he decided to locate here and sent for his wife and children.

Report of superintendent for school year ending June 26, 1896. No. of school days since Sept. 1st, 1895. 200. Whole No. enrolled (except re-entries) 1,348.

Republican Representative Convention. A republican convention is hereby called to meet at the Opera House in Manistique, on Tuesday September 15th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Municipal Gossip.

Delta county tripartite will hold a county convention on the 14th to make up delegations to the congressional, senatorial and representative conventions. John Semer issued the call.

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.

Everybody knows that you get the best goods at The Hill Drug Store. Hans Skad, a miner, was killed by a fall of ore in the Curry mine Thursday.

Senatorial Convention. A republican convention is hereby called to meet in the court room in Escanaba, on Thursday, September 10, 1896, at 8 o'clock p. m.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 12, 20, 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.

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.

Ed. Erickson.

Advertisement for E. D. Shevalier, Veterinary Surgeon, and James S. Doherty, Groceries. Includes text about 'The Atlantic Limited' and 'The Pacific Limited' train services.

STRANGE FIGHT AT SEA.

Long Battle Between a Giant Whale and a Man-of-war. We were cruising in the Strait of Malacca, between the Nicobars and the Malay peninsula, and had succeeded in killing a full-sized sperm whale...

The livid whiteness of those writhing arms, which enlaced the cachalot like a nest of mighty serpents, stood out in bold relief against the black, bowdler-like head of the aggressor. Presently the whale raised itself half out of the water, and we plainly saw the awful-looking head of the gigantic mollusk...

The Natural Habits of Cattle. It is easy to see that cattle are at home in a moist and wooded country. The feral cattle of Texas and Australia never from choice stray far from the woods...

Always the Way. Calkins—Why, old chap, what hit you? You look as if you'd been in the hands of a mob. Baldwin—That's just what I've been in. See that lump on the side of my head?

TOBACCO FOR TEA.

Why Mr. Manhattan Decided to Employ Only English Servants. Paterfamilias and his son were left behind to brave the summer in New York—incidentally, likewise, to enjoy a delightful bathroom, comfortable beds and generous-sized sleeping chambers...

The head of the house was an inveterate tea-drinker, and in the course of many years' experience he had acquired a taste that was delicate to a degree. He was an authority on different crops, brands and mixtures and so particular was he in the brew that, as a rule, he drew the beverage himself, trusting no one of his women folks at the operation...

The tastes of the son, however, were not so discriminating; almost any old tea was good enough for him, so long as it was drawn strong and served hot. So one warm afternoon when he came home with a fresh package of smoking tobacco and a three-pound sample of English breakfast tea, both for his father, he handed them to Nora to place in the study and requested her to make him a cup of the new mixture to quench his thirst and cool him off—upon the supposition, probably, that like cures like...

"Sure, sor," said the frightened Celt, "notlin', sor. I just made it an O'F'e seen you." "Taste it, girl!" wretched the head of the house, and the wretched domestic gulped down half a spoonful. Her look was something awful and her feelings worse. A sickish Irishwoman was never seen. She had brewed several spoonfuls of pure tobacco by mistake...

And that is why Mr. Manhattan has ever since employed English servants in his household, "for at least," he said, "they do know tea when they see it."—N. Y. Times.

BRIMSTONE CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Wonderful Success of an English Physician in Treating the Disease.

A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception—that is, he put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine-glass of water and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water, and, on the sulphur becoming well mixed, he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger, as brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle he recommended the swallowing of it, and, in extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. Or, if the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of the brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die.—London Lancet.

Dainty Cooking for Warm Weather.

No matter how plain the food for the summer meal, daintiness should be the prevailing idea. Some one says upon the subject: "Daintiness requires education, for no ignorant person can be made to realize the importance of details or the power of little things." To many women, mistresses as well as servants, as long as a thing looks clean, it is all right, and they are surprised when told of some omission which renders a dish unpalatable as well as unappetizing. It is here that the work of the housekeeper must be done. She should be able to immediately detect a failure, and point out its cause; and until this can be done, dainty cooking will be impossible in the household.—Ladies' Home Companion.

His Excuse.

Mrs. Farmer—Why do you walk the roads in this aimless manner year in and year out? Weary Watkins—Because I ain't got no bicycle.—Indianapolis Journal.

AMERICAN PATENT SYSTEM.

Its First Fifty Years and What Has Been Accomplished.

The American patent system existed from the early days of the republic. But in those early days few patents were granted, and it was not until 1845 that the American nation began to be noted for its inventive powers.

Up to the end of the year 1845 only 2,873 patents had been issued by the patent office of the United States. When the year 1895 closed the number was 331,619, a wonderful tribute to the inventive genius of the American people, because out of this great number comparatively few were issued to foreigners. "The largeness of the number is a tribute to the far-sighted liberality of the patent statutes, originally established by our forefathers in the days when the individual counted for far more than in the present day of fierce competition and wealthy combinations of capitalists. Even in those days it was recognized that the individual inventor required the fostering protection of the law and it was known that the best possible policy for the country was to grant him this protection for the enrichment of others and for the good of the country at large."

But, though few patents were granted in the early days, there is no doubt it was the privations of those days in sparsely-settled regions that fostered and developed the inventive faculty which has become the birthright of the American people. "A farmer, searated many miles, perhaps, from the blacksmith shop, with absolutely no machine shop within reach, with carpenters and other tradesmen few and far between, learned to do everything himself, and it was unquestionably in those early days the farmers of America displayed a high order of constructive and mechanical skill and a quick adaptation to circumstances that have now imprinted themselves upon the entire American people. To-day the farmer has complicated machinery to take care of, and he does it successfully: small repairs he executes himself, and in him is found the true material that inventors are made of."—Scientific American.

POWER FOR VESSELS.

Experiments with a New System of Propulsion.

While new forms of motive power are responding more or less satisfactorily on land and in the air to repeated experiments, very little advance has been made in traveling through the water since the screw propeller took the place of side wheels in long-distance navigation. An experimental yacht, however, is now being fitted up in New York, which will illustrate a new form of propulsion, and if successful will doubtless take the place of the propeller on ocean voyages. An amendment to the naval bill last spring authorized the secretary of the navy to examine, through a competent board of staff and line officers, the merits of any system for the propulsion of vessels by direct action against water without the use of the screw, and its comparative value as measured by the system now in use, the inventor of the new method has been preparing ever since for the test. Very little space is needed for the development of the new system, which consists of the explosion of gases formed by a mixture of air and atomized kerosene oil directly against the water beneath the counter of the boat, thus doing away with all intermediate machinery between the combustion of the fuel and the impulse. This, we believe, corresponds quite closely to the principle upon which the most successful horseless carriages are run. The merits claimed for the idea are that the fuel supply is automatic, doing away with passers and firemen, thus securing greater economy, and that the fuel is completely oxidized without waste, while in the consumption of coal about 90 per cent. is wasted. This is not the first time that an attempt at propulsion by direct contact with the water has been made. The force of a stream of water acting upon the ocean with a powerful impact was tested in an English boat called the Water Witch, but while the experiment was reasonably successful in smooth water, the heavy seas were too formidable for its action and the plan was abandoned. The principal danger lies in this direction with the new experiment, but as the government has given it so much encouragement it is entitled to a most thorough test and the result will be awaited with a great deal of interest.—Boston Transcript.

The Royal Scots.

The Royal Scots, though not, as some writers would have us believe, the oldest or nearly the oldest regiment in the world, has still much to be proud of. It represents regiments which took part in the most brilliant actions of three such captains as Gustavus Adolphus, Conde and Turenne, and to these honors have been added distinguished service under Marlborough and Wellington. Is there another regiment in the world that can show such a history as this? We greatly doubt it, and surely this is sufficient, without tracing an imaginary pedigree to the Scottish guards and moving the birthday even of that famous corps backward for two centuries without the slightest warrant from history. A regiment need not disturb itself to inquire whether it covered the retreat of Salu's army at the action of Gilboa, when it can authentically quote such names as Lepaul, Rocrot, Lens, Dunkirk, Blenheim and Waterloo.—Macmillan's Magazine.

The Domestic Servant Problem.

Mrs. Caller—How do you like your new cook, Mrs. Gibbs? Mrs. Gibbs—Well, she's abominably dirty. She spoils everything she cooks, and she's lazy and impudent, but she has one good quality rarely met with. "Indeed, what is that?" "She stays,"—Tit-Bits.

BORAX.

Its Many Uses.

No one knows an article within our reach possesses the virtues of borax for general use in the household. As an antiseptic and disinfectant it stands preeminent. As a washing powder it is excellent. For the dining-room and kitchen it is equally effective. Added to dishwater it brightens the china and glassware and cleans the silver. Coffee pots and tea pots in which borax water is boiled two or three times a week are purified and entirely freed from musty taste or odor.

As a simple household remedy for the many ailments of the family borax is unrivaled. If the eyes are weak or inflamed, a daily washing with a solution of borax will strengthen and cure them. For sore throat a small quantity of powdered borax dissolved in the mouth and swallowed is very effective. A cold in the head may be relieved by snuffing powdered borax.

The bites of insects, as well as summer rashes will cease to give pain if bathed in borax water, which is quite as efficacious in curing burns, scalds and wounds. For ridding shelves and closets of ants, roaches and other pests nothing is so powerful as borax, while rats and mice are quite as easily driven away by its use.

Fortunately for housekeepers, the low price of this valuable article places it within the reach of everyone, and borax will soon be regarded as a necessity in every well ordered household.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Everybody Welcome.

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. Only one cent per mile for the round trip is the rate made, fought for and established by the Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) for the boys in blue and their friends, while the tickets are good for return at any time within thirty days. This is your opportunity to visit the "Twin Cities" and the Great Northwest. The Chicago Great Western offers every luxury on the journey—Compartment Sleepers, Free Chair Cars, Dining Cars on the European plan. Take your family with you and remember the road that deserves your patronage is the Chicago Great Western. Full information as to rates, sleeping car reservations, special trains, etc., will be furnished by F. H. Lord, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE REASON.—Tommy—"Say, mamma, do they have money in heaven?" "Mamma—" "I think not, dear. They have no financial problem there." Tommy—"Ah! Then that's why it's heaven."—Truth.

The Garden South.

The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous winters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live only half the year," said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through."

Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the Moon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 31; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 30. Call on any agent of the Moon Route for further information, or address FRANK J. REED, G. F. A., Chicago.

"It's a cold day when I get left," remarked the putative 100-pound chunk of ice, as it vanished into a three-inch wet spot on the back stoop.—Detroit Tribune.

\$8.00 Chicago to St. Paul and Return.

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, good for return passage until September 15, with privilege of further extension to September 30, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. KRISKEWIS, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

"Mrs. DASH, is that a genuine Italian count who is visiting you?" "Yes; he always has to have a Roman candle to go to bed by."—Chicago Record.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is naturally because its fund of strength is very low. Food and drink are not assimilated. Bile, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a consequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

OLD BRAMBLE—"Want to marry my daughter, do you? Let me say, sir, that you are not exactly the sort of man I should like for a son-in-law. Young Gentleman—"Well, you are not the sort of a man I should like for a father-in-law, but then, you know, we needn't be clumsy unless we want to."—Household Words.

"De labor dat some er deee yer politicians puts inter schemes ter gif' sometin' foh sunder," remarked Uncle Eben, "reminds me er de man dat put in all de funds er foh six months makin' er comforter er one dollar bill dat wouldn't pass when he got it done."—Washington Star.

"WHAT do you wear such lifting clothes for?" asked the bright young man in the sacky summer suit of the elderly person in hand-and-downs. "To carry my money in," was the reply of the elderly person, and the young man began to talk in another direction.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The street car gave a sudden lurch in rounding a curve, and the charming young girl who was clinging to a seat, nearly sat down in the lap of the man who was sitting in the corner. "I beg pardon, sir," she exclaimed, hastily. "Not at all, miss," he replied, encouragingly. "Try it again. I don't mind it at all."—Texas Sifter.

HE WAS DEMENTED.—"Do you side a wheel?" asked the oldest of the doctors on the insanity committee. "Yes," answered the subject. "What make?" "I never noticed." The verdict was unanimous.—Woonsocket Reporter.

TOO MUCH TO EXPECT.—"Durned—" "Didn't I lend you \$20 about six months ago, Gaswell?" "Gaswell—" "Well, if you can't remember a thing like that, you can scarcely expect me to for your memory."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

RIGHT HIT US.—"Did (after trying various means to drive you, lady) into covers (in the)?"—"Can you oblige with the time?" "Young Lady—" "I really don't know."—"But, really, I just saw you looking at your watch." "Young Lady—" "Yes, I was looking to see if it was there."—World's Comic.

Pistols and Pestles. The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will."

It Bridges You Over. Battle Ax PLUG. "Battle Ax" bridges a man over many a tight place when his pocket-book is lean. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" will last about as long as a 10-cent piece of other good tobaccos. This thing of getting double value for your money is a great help. Try it and save money.

WHAT LINE WANTED--AGENTS 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. WE Want a Live Business House to take our samples and receive orders for Merchant Tailor Made Garments. Best Work--Lowest Prices. Address JACOBS BROTHERS, 24 to 26 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK CITY.

THE KINDERGARTEN WORK

Miss Daggett Shows its Value Very Clearly.

BE GOOD TO THE CHILDREN

The Office and Methods of Kindergarten Work Explained by One Who Understands Them. The Work Will Probably be Restored in School.

The following is a paper prepared and read by Miss Ida M. Daggett, and is of interest at this time because of the action of the school board with reference to the kindergarten in connection with the public schools:

My love for the child, and my interest in that which tends to lead him to know and to feel something of the unity of life, the dependence, interdependence, and brotherhood of man, induces me to speak in the interest of the kindergarten.

A child enters the home the most helpless of human beings. He seems to have one sense and one only, the sense of taste; but there are others, avenues of the mind, that is to be filled through these senses.

How interesting it is to observe the baby mind, as it receives its first impressions; but did you ever think how vast and strange must appear the world about him? What wonder that as soon as possible he asks many questions, which to us so often seem strange!

That the child's first impressions be clear and correct, how necessary that he have proper guidance and training. This training should begin in the home at the first dawn of consciousness. But in how many homes the mother, so pressed with care and work, has little time to study the needs of her child, other than the immediate necessity for food and clothing. She is often too tired to even heed the questions of the little one to whom an answer means more than the immediate satisfying of the inquiry, for a child who knows father or mother is in sympathy with him and willing to answer his questions, comes at all times to that parent, thus avoiding the lamentable consequences of wrong impressions of an infant mind thrown upon itself. And not only are wrong impressions received, but within the child lie dormant possibilities which a little help and wise guidance might bring forth.

To these children a help has come. In 1782, in a little German village, was born one destined to be the friend of children. If you have seen a picture of Friederich Froebel, you know that his was not a face beautiful in feature, but one beautiful in its indications of great strength of character and love.

Friederich Froebel is loved and honored by kindergartners and children all over the country. Well should we honor him, for he devoted his life to the child and child study, conceived the idea of, and was the founder of the first kindergarten. How fitting is the name kindergarten which means child's garden; for here the little human plants are carefully nurtured and cared for, developing naturally and healthily. The trained kindergarten views the child in his threelord nature, physical, mental, and moral. In each child she sees hidden possibilities; she is not merely working for the present good, for in each she beholds the future man or woman in embryo. Having a high ideal, she labors on unceasingly, filled with love and may I say reverence, when she thinks of what the child's life may be with proper guidance. She knows that if the mind be filled with the good and the beautiful, there will be less room for the evil to creep in.

Is not the child at first simply a child of nature? Shall we shut him in an unnatural element at the age of four, five, or even six years, and simply teach him reading, writing and numbers, or in other words shall we force his mind into unnatural channels, giving him work for which he is not ready, and for which he has no interest? Is the kindergarten merely a place of amusement, as some affirm who have given the subject no thought? Allow me to say emphatically no. Although everything is done in a happy, joyous, playful spirit, yet is everything done systematically, in everything there is a purpose. There is unity through variety, but always unity—unity of plan, purpose and execution.

There are ten Kindergarten gifts which pass from solids to surfaces, from surfaces to lines, and from lines to points, or from the simple to the complex, from the concrete to the abstract as the needs of the child demand.

With these gifts are given lessons on form, color, direction, and material. With them he gets ideas of measurement, surface and number. He is led to observe, to think, compare and classify. He makes forms of life and forms of beauty. Step by step he is led to give expression to his impressions and very soon he constructs for himself working out his own ideas. We can conceive the amount of good which comes from this beginning in independent, original thought work?

He learns about the work of the woodman, farmer, baker, carpenter, miner, blacksmith and shoemaker, and of the material with which they work. He also learns about the wool, cotton and silk of which his clothes are made and something of the process of manufacture. Through these lessons made so simple and natural, he is led to see how

one trade depends on another, how each works for the good of all, and thus easily grasps the thought of the dependence and interdependence of man. Has he not advanced far along the line of life's problem when he recognizes, even though dimly, something of the unity of life?

The gift work through which impressions are received is only one part of the work. After the morning hymn, prayer and song period, comes the morning talk, keystone of the day, which brings out one central thought which is emphasized through the gift work, games, and occupation.

The occupation which is sewing, weaving, folding, cutting and pasting, not only trains the eye and the hand, but is a means of expression, as the gifts are for impression. The marching and games which come after the gift period, aid in the physical development of the child, but is that all? Watch him as he loses self-consciousness and gains freedom of limb and freedom of expression as he becomes a bee, bird or butterfly; and as he flies from flower to flower sipping honey notice the expression of happiness, and grace of motion.

Then as he imitates the farmer, baker, carpenter, blacksmith and shoemaker, note the interest expressed in look, voice and movement.

If you have never visited a kindergarten endeavor to do so if you can only remain to see something of what a child receives from the games.

Let us now consider what the kindergarten does for the moral nature of the child. Am I claiming too much when I say it does everything? Do not understand me to say that the kindergarten sends out perfect children, the very good unnatural children, who do good merely for praise or for reward. In the kindergarten no reward is given, but the child is taught to do right from love of the right, not through fear, or for reward.

The moral training comes all through the day. The very atmosphere is filled with love and cheerfulness. The thought of the good and beautiful is held before the child; he is not told not to do certain things for they are bad, but instead is incited to love to do the right. The right is emphasized in story, song, and example. All through the day as occasion demands are given gentle reminders. If in the circle, as sometimes occurs, one child objects to take the hand of another child, he is reminded that it is kind to be polite and helpful.

When a child during the game period does something wrong, he is quietly sent away, and there, a little isolated bit of humanity, he sits watching the joyful, happy children, no one giving him thought or attention, unless it be a sorrowful look, or regret from some child that he cannot share the games. After a time he gladly re-enters the circle, happy to again be a helper, and happy to again be one of their number. Sometime when the kindergarten notices a wrong act a story is told to represent the opposite of that act.

The children learn to be thoughtful, kind, unselfish, brave and polite. To illustrate how brave they often become, let me tell you of a little boy who was one day hurt so badly that he could not repress his tears, but not wishing to show his tears, he closed his eyes asking to be led away playing that he was a blind boy.

There is danger of moral forcing as well as mental forcing. Let the child learn to love and see the dear father through the life about him. He can easily see that all things come from God, as he studies plant life, the growth of the seed, and transformation.

In the care of the mother and father bird he sees an illustration of his own home life, and as he thinks of his home life and of all that his father and mother are doing for him, he thinks of what he can do to be helpful.

Not considering the physical and mental good derived from the kindergarten, is not the moral development which the child receives of sufficient value for parents and all who look for the future good of our country, to say God bless the kindergartners, and not only to pray a blessing on them, but when necessary to stretch forth active hands to strengthen and uplift?

Some one has said: "Give us more kindergartners, and we will need fewer reformatories and penitentiaries."

My heart goes out in sympathy to the little child for I feel that so often the little ones are misunderstood; there is much good in them and it is so easily reached. Love is the key that opens the heart of the child; and love, patience, wisdom and gentle firmness when occasion demands, do the work of bringing out this good.

Let us lead the dear little ones from life, or nature, through life with love for humanity, to life or love for God; for the child is a threelord being, a child of nature, a child of humanity, and a child of God.

Let us say with Froebel: "Come let us live with our children."

"Come let us live with our children," he said, "And through the power of truth and love, through the child garden they shall be led, from the life below to the life above."



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