He Was Renominated on the First Ballot.

DR. BAILEY WAS HIS OPPONENT

The Vote Was Thirty-Five to Six and, Or Motion of Dr. Bailey, was Made Unanimous. The Utmost Good Feeling Prevailed.

The senatorial convention for the thirtieth senatorial district was held at the court house in this city on Thursday afternoon, there being present full delegations from the several counties. Fred Baker, of Menominee, called the meeting to order, and Dr. Phillips, of the same place, was made temporary chairman. Upon taking the chair the Dr. thanked the convention for the honor, and said the meeting was an important one; the nomination of a senutor to represent the republicans of the thirtieth district. He doubted not that the convention would select the proper man, and that the nominee would be elected in November. Menominee, said the chairman, will always be found in the republican ranks, "and I pledge you a rousing majority for the nominee of this convention. We are in hearty accord with the principles and doctrines of the republican party, a party that has fulfilled every promise it ever made and a party that stands ready to fulfill its promises to-day. The chairman spoke of the currency, saying "We want a currency that we don't have to have one of Thompson's bank note detectors to tell the value of a bill."

Proceeding to the business of the conwention, J. F. Oliver nominated E. N. Orr, of Schoolcraft, for temporary s tary, and the convention so decreed.

A committee on credentials-one delegate from each county-was appointed as follows: R. S. Ferguson, A. R. Northup, S. M. Dutcher, E. B. Chamberlain, Louis Nadeau and B. P. Chappel.

The chair appointed R. N. Adams, J. F. Oliver and H. J. Woessner a committee on permanent organization and order of business and O. E. Youngquist, G. E. Holbein and J. R. Bailey a committee on resolutions, and the convention adjourned for twenty minutes.

Upon reassembling the committee on permanent organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, and the committee on credentials reported the following named persons entitled to seats in the convention:

Chippewa-R. G. Ferguson, J. M. Hogarth, R. N. Adams, R. B. Finch, G. G. Scranton, Andrew Blank, J. E. Whalen, Harvey Everett, C. H. Pease.

Delta-C. N. Malloch, R. E. McLean, Henry Coburn, M. N. Jones, J. F. Oliver, J. P. Symons, A. R. Northup, O. E. Youngquist, H. H. Winde.

Luce-S. N. Dutcher, N. F. Crocker. Menominee-David Barclay, J. F. Hicks, M. A. Dunning sub. M. H. Kern. Fred K. Baker, C. F. Carney sub, E. Daniels, John Simons sub. A. Ellsworth, H. W. Reade, Louis Nadeau, W. E. Rublin sub. W. H. Phillips, Jos. Parent sub. H. J. Woessner, W. J. Oberdoeffer, M. Janowetz.

Mackinac-J. R. Bailey, E. B. Chamberlain, Jos. Leggett, Thos. Woodfield sub. F. J. Hickey.

Schoolcraft-E. N. Orr, C. B. Mersreau, G. E. Holbein, B. P. Chappel, E. D. Carr. Upon the call of counties for nominations John F. Oliver presented the name of Richard Mason, of Delta county, saying, the candidate for nomination was well known to all; that he had served one term acceptably to his constituents: that he was a republican of over thirty years standing; that he had helped maintain a republican organization in Delta county 'way back in '65, when there was only a handful of republicans here; that he was a sound protectionist and believed in the honest dollar.

Mackinac presented the name of Dr. J. R. Bailey. The vote stood as follows:

	eren rucht.	Armie J.
Chippewa	9	Charles and the
Delta,	9	
1400		(H) (E)
Mackinac	909200	GEATES:
Menominee	23.0	
Schoolerr't	30	
	Ottorio	S. Swanis
	35	0
THE STREET WINDS AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET, THE STREET	T CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.

On motion of Dr. Bailey the nomine tion of Richard Mason was made unani-

A committee of two escorted Mr. Mason into the room and he addressed the convention at some length, after which Dr. Bailey, being called for, spoke, expressing his satisfaction with the result of the convention's work.

The committee on resolutions reported and the convention adjourned.

McKinley and Hobart Club. On Monday evening last the organization of a McKinley and Hobart club was

perfected by the choice of W. A. Cotton president, W. M. Sterling secretary and treasurer, and vice-presidents as follows: A. R. Moore, first ward; M. N. Jones, second ward; J. Oscar Olson, third ward; Hugh Robertson, fourth ward; John M. Wright, fifth ward; Matt Ryan, sixth ward; Magnus Matson, seventh ward.

Twenty-five members were enrolled and an executive committee of four members was chosen, consisting of John F. Oliver, M. J. Ryan, T. B. White and A. H. Rolph.

The constitution thus sets forth the purposes of the club: "To advocate, promote and maintain the principles of the republican party; to direct and interest those who have been hitherto more or less indifferent to their political duties; to encourage attendance at the caucuses in order that honest and capable men may be nominated; to guard and defend the purity of the ballot box; to promote the cause of good government; and to perform such other work as may best conserve the interests of the republican party."

Regular meetings will be held at the club rooms every Monday evening and special meetings at the opera house at the discretion of the executive committee.

Frank T. Randall, Hugh Robertson, M. J. Ryan, Clinton B. Oliver and M. T. Thorson were appointed a committee to wait upon the young republicans of the city to ascertain their sentiment in regard to organizing an independent young republican club to work along the same lines and in barmony with the club just organized, and to invite them all to attend the next meeting of the

At the next meeting of the club Messrs I. C. Jennings, T. B. White and A. R. Northup will explain "why we should vote for McKinley," and all who may care to attend will be heartily welcomed.

Base Ball Notes. The "Colts" were called on to join in went but they brought home no glory. Of the three games played they lost two -one to the Houghtons and one to the Baragus-winning only from the Ishand Ishpeming were good ones, but of that with Baraga there is nothing to be said. To beat the strongest team and lose to the weakest was not business."

Green Bay played Oshkosh, at Oshkosh, last Sunday. It would seem to have been a pretty good game as the score was tied in the 8th inning-six each-but at that point the umpire begau to get in his work and the Green Bay team left the grounds. The Advocate says "The boys have nothing in the world against Osbkosh except that the ball players there are thieves and thugs. Otherwise they are all right."

To-day and to-morrow the Ishpeming team will play on the grounds here and good games may be looked for; the Ishpemings have their war paint on.

Lodge of Instruction, I. O. O. F. Grand Master Wilder and Grand Secretary Whitney held a special session of the grand lodge I.O.O.F., for instructions and the conferring of grand lodge degrees in the rooms of Escanaba lodge No. 118, last Tuesday afternoon and evening. At the same time Mrs. Ada Carpenter held similar sessions of the Daughters of Rebekah. Besides resident members of the orders there were present delegations from Gladstone, Rapid River and | The interest in the shooting is on the inother neighboring localities. Much interest was manifested in the work and much good was doubtless accomplished. After work in lodge was over the members of the local lodges entertained, their visitors at a banquet.

It Can't Be Done. Hannah & Hogg, who dispense fluid refreshments at Chicago and have accumulated much l'argent by so doing, want to buy Mackinac island and make it a "Monte Carlo." It can't be done, but if those gentlemen really want an island, what's the matter with St. Martin's? It would answer their purpose as well as Mackinac and it can be had.

A Fatal Fall. On Sunday afternoon last, Gertrude, daughter of Frank McCauley, was instantly killed by the fall of a pile of woodupon which she had climbed in her play. She was but three years old. Funeral services were held at St. Joseph's church Tuesday afternoon.

What It Costs Negaunee. Negaunee is to have an electric lighting plant at low cost. The plant proper, including electric machines, wiring and are lights costs but \$6,500 and the engine, boilers, etc. only \$3,474-altogether \$9,974 something of a contrast not come within the time specified and to the cost of ours.

Presbyterian Church

The usual services will be held at the Presbyterian church to morrow. In the morning the subject of discourse will be Presbyterianism in the Upper Peninsula." In the evening "The Value of Doc- ticulars of the occurence, except that he population considerably in excess of sings superbly in four different voices and the 17th and at the Peterson opera house trine in Right Living." All are invited. was killed while in the discharge of his 9,000 in the city.

It Was Generally Observed by the Population of Escanaba.

THE WEATHER WAS PROPITIOUS

The Parade of the Labor Organizations Was Imposing; the Picule at the Park Enjoyable, and Wheel and Gun Clubs Assisted.

Labor day was properly observed in this city. At about 10.00 a. m. the labor organizations-Longshoremen, Ore Makers-paraded on Ludington street, thence to South Park. There they were addressed by Mayor Gallup and, that undergone, they made merry with refreshments and sports until the day was over. There was fun, galore, but no excess and the men of brawn and their wives and sweethearts made a fell day

THE BICYCLE RACES. The postponed bicycle races were pulled off on Monday last. The track was in fair condition only, but the races were interesting and the time better than could have been expected. The first event was a one mile novice race for which there were seven entries-Gaufin, Johnson, Aronson, Botger, Gouley, Mc-Rae and Holmes-and it was won by Johnson in 2.52. Next was a boy's race, half mile, three entries-Hessel, Terrien, and Beauchamp. It was won by Hessel in 1.56%. The Delta county champiouship, one mile, was contested by Anderson, Aronson, Gaufin and urday and Sunday because of the dis- The half-mile tandem, against time, was bandment of the Marquette team. They ridden by Bolger and Green; time 1.23%. The half-mile, open, had seven entries-Swanson, Smith, McRae, Gouley, Johnson, Aronson and Nelson. It was won by Johnson in 1.24, Aronson second and pemings. The games with Houghton Smith third. The mile handicap was won by M. Anderson in 2.52. The quarter-mile was won by Anderson in 40 seconds. Bolger won the Escanaba championehip, one mile, in 3.54. The last race was a 2-mile handicap for which A. Aronson, A. Gaufin, J. Jolly, E. F. Bolger and Peter Holmes entered. It was a good race and was won, in 6.01%, by A. Aronson, V. Aronson second and A. Gaufin third.

On the whole, the days sport was worth while for participants and spectators and the club is satisfied, having pulled out of it without loss.

THE SHOOTING.

The ten events at the Gun Club shoot Monday were won as follows: No. 1, Crose, by 9 of a possible 10; No. 2, Voght, 9 of a possible 10; No. 3 (gold medal contest), Crose, 15 out of a possible 20; No. 4, (miss and out), Voght; No. 5, Erickson, 8 out of 10; No. 6, Garland, 7 out of 10; No. 7, Boynton, Nos. 8 and 9, fied; No. 10, three moneys. Crose 6, Erickson 5, Garland, Vogut and Burns 3 each.

The gold medal is to be shot for every sixty days and will become the property of one who shall win it three times in succession. Otto Traude was the first winner and Crose now holds if. crease as is also the membership of the club.

A Fall and a Broken Leg. Eddie, son of Peter Olson, eleven years old, fell-from a swing last Thursday morning and suffered a compound fracsure of the right thigh with extensive laceration of the tissues. Dr. Youngquist reduced the fracture and the lad is doing as well as can with such a wound. Had the school been in operation (it was not) the lad would have been in his place in it and and have escaped the fall and injury; as the case is he will hardly get much schooling during the coming year.

Delinquent Tax List, With the next issue of The Iron Port and with each of the four issues next following will be published a supplement containing the list of lands delinquent | Tuesday. for taxes of 1894 and previous years. ageinst which the auditor general asks for a decree of sale. Extra copies of the list will be farnished at five cents erch.

The Trade is Off. The sale, by R. Perron, of his speedy mare "Jay Doll," was not completed. A price was agreed upon and "earnest money" paid but the purchase price did Perron keeps the trotter, for the present

Death of "Will" Sensiba. Information reached this city a week

duties upon the Madison division of the C. & N. W. railway, we are yet uninformed. The following obituary notice is furnished us by a member of his family: Hiram Wiltsie Sensiba, known among his friends as "Will," while in pursuance of his duties as brakeman on the Madison division of the C. & N. W. Ry., was killed at Wannakee, Wis., Friday, Sept. 4th, at 10:30 a. m. He was 35 years of age, having been born at Suamico, Brown County, Wis., in 1861. He was unmarried and is survived by father, mother, five brothers-Fred, of Stephenson, Mich., Frank and Burgis of Suamico, Wis., and Clayton and Irving, who are working for the C. & N. W. at Baraboo, Wis .and four sisters-Georgia, who teaches in the schools of Galesburg, Ill., Mrs. M. W. Banister, of Marinette, Mrs. George Graves, of Suamico and Mrs. W. N. Van Duzer, of Escanaba. Will was engaged in exploring until 1889 when he engaged Trimmers, Lumber Shovers and Cigar in business in Escanaba. In 1892 he sold his business and entered the employ with band and banners, and marched of the C. & N. W. at Escanaba as brakeman, and four years ago he went to Baraboo and took a position on the Madison divison where he was employed until his death. He had bosts of friends, and no enemies and was known as one of the division.

The County Clerkship.

The Iron Port has already given it as its opinion that "good polities" and fair dealings (always the same thing) on the part of the republican party would give the two offices of clerk and sheriff to republicans not residents of this city and to that opinion it still adheres. Further than that it now declares that it will be especially "poor politics" to renominate for county clerk and register the incumbent of that office. His claim, or the claim of his friends, for renomination is based solely upon his alleged strength with the Skandinavians; a claim not well based for the reason that he has no such strength; the most vigorous opponents voters of that nationality. Instead of adding strength to the republican county ticket he would, if nominated, be a burden upon it-a heavy load from which the nomination of another person might relieve it. It is said that the republicans are to be given the alternative of supporting him for re-election or having him for an opponent upon the tripocratic ticket and it is to be hoped that may be the case. The party will surely refuse to be sandbagged in that manner; will prefer to see him follow the mayor into the enemy's camp than remain in ours to sell us out if he can do so.

The Presbytery.

Lake Superior presbytery opened its fall meeting at Menominee Thursday evening. The Rev. Mr. Stalker, retiring moderator, preached the opening sermon. On motion of Dr. Todd J. D. Mesereau, lay delegate from Manistique, was chosen moderator. Previous to the opening the members present were entertained by Hon. S. M. and A. Stephenson and driven out to the Stephen- office. son farm. "Although out of politics," says our informant, "Sam's generosity has not abated." Returning, the presbyters visited the Menominee high school, of which one says:

"It is a model school with the most unique system of ventilation and heating of any school perhaps in the country. All supplies for the pupils are free of cost and a mechanical department is to be opened this year. Twenty benches have been fitted up, and the pupils supplied with tools and an instructer who insists on the same diligence bcing shown as in any other room in the building. Wm. Woodway is the efficient superintendent and is ably assisted by an efficient staff of teachers, and generously supported by a competent school board.

Shot . Locals. The Shaffer mine, of Crystal Fells, suspended operation last week. There is now no mine working in that field.

W. H. Newman, general traffic mana-

ger of the North western, reilres, to take a position on the Great Northern. The Cleveland-Cliffs Co. has just pur

chased 8,396 acres of timber land in this and Schoolcraft counties. A barn belonging to Vau Winkle &

Montague, at Van's Harbor, was burned Fred Olson and wife and Auton Loretz

day. Mrs. Wm. McKeever, Sr. is confined to her home by an attack of rheumatism. consumption.

The School Census. Alderman King completed the count of persons of school age" last week findng 239 in the first ward, 317 in the 2d, 459 in the 3d, 458 in the 4th, 361 in the 5th, 477 in the 6th, and 88 in the 7thin all 2,399. Of the boys there are ago of the death of one formerly well 1,162 and of girls 1,237. As usually esknown here, Will Sensiba. Of the par- timated these figures would indicate a ers and readers of the present day. He

General Pickups of the Week by Iron Port Reporters.

FEW OF THE MANY HAPPENINGS

Briefly Chronicled.-Upper Peninsula News Condensed for Easy Reading.

Municipal Matters of Minor Important

The "contesting delegation" did not put in an appearance at the senatorial convention and it was openly announced the mayor, had gone over to the enemy and would be the tripocratic candidate for member of the legislature. Good-bye George.

Mayor Gallup's address at the park on labor day, was neither more nor less most cautious men on the Madison than anarchistic; was intended, primarily, to advance his own interests and secondarily to set labor and capital in antagonism, to excite ill feeling and foment discord.

A "straw" which indicates the direction of the wind of politics is the sale of badges. One who offered "buttons," alike in form but one yellow and the otherswhite, sold one hundred of the former and a dozen of the latter.

A man employed upon the Goodrich steamer Muskegon fell through the Merchants' wharf into the water last Sunday evening and narrowly escaped drowning. He did escape, however, and without serious injury.

Two years ago P. J. McKenna, supported by a demo-populist combination, the tournament at Houghton last Sat- Smith and won by Anderson in 2.47%. of his renomination are found among the His honor, Mayor Gallup, will fail in the failed of election to the state senate. same manner with the same support. A company has been organized to

thoroughly prospect the Pine Creek gold field. There is plenty of money and plenty of energy in the organization and if the gold is there it will be found. August Erickson rode his wheel off the

end of the 10th street dock at Gladstone last Sunday. He was fished out, not much the worse for the ducking, but the wheel was spoiled. A poll has been made in the voting pre-

cinct in which Mr. Bryan lives in Lincoln, Neb. The result is surprising and is as follows: McKinley, 210; Bryan, 71; doubtial, eleven.

The editor of the Mirror "is not a candidate for state senator this year." His experience two years ago was not encouraging and his decision is not to be wondered at.

John F. Carey, having been mentioned as a candidate for prosecuting attorney, authorizes The Iron Port to say that he is not, nor will he be a candidate for that

The local organization of Longshoremen last Saturday received a beautiful silk bauner, the gift of H. C. Barter, publisher of The Longshoreman, of Detroit.

Geo. D. Crippen, of Iron county, is the republican candidate for member of the legislature for the district composed of Dickinson, Iron and Baraga counties. Louis Schram has abandoned his old stand at 405 Ludington street and transferred the stock to his up-town

store corner of Georgia street. Mrs. Schmidt has received the sum, \$1,000, for which her husband, the late John Schmidt, was insured by the Knights of the Loyal Guard.

F. D. Mead, chairman of the republican county committee calls a convention to nominate county officers, to be held here

on the 22d instant. The mate of the Canisteo fell into the drink Sunday but was fished out alive, though somewhat sore from bruises. John Wilson, formerly of Bay de Noc township, died at the poor farm last Saturday. He was 88 years of age.

Mrs. Manore, who lived at Flat Rock, died last Sunday evening. Funeral from St. Anne's church Tuesday morning.

Repairs to Ste. Anne's Church. Extensive repairs and betterments to a solid stone foundation is to be put unand wife lost infant children last Mon- der it, the bell tower and spire has been taken down and will be rebuilt, a basement room will be fitted up and the build- by Northup, seconded by LaPlant, that ing improved in other ways. When done the applications be referred to the com-Mrs. Hugh McCauley is very low with the congregation of Ste. Anne's will be well housed, as for its faithfulness and liberality it well deserves to be.

> Coming to Escanaba. The Johnson-Smiley combination of Singers and Impersonators will appear in Peterson's opera house on Tuesday evening the 22nd inst. under the aus-

pices of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Smiley is one of the foremost singhas appeared with Miss Johnson in in the evening.

their entertainments given in London, New York, Boston and Toronto.

Miss Pauline Johnson is an Indian princess of great genius. She is related on her mother's side to Howells, our American writer, has a great reputation as a poetess, singer and impersonator, and is the only living voice representing the red man. She has sung and read before the queen of Britain, and in the leading concert halls of Europe to the most distinguished audiences with the greatest appreciation and success. The London, New York, Chicago, and Boston newspapers speak of her in most flattering terms. The London Evening News: "Miss Johnson promises to be a lioness of the London season." The Athenaeum: "The most interesting English speaking poetess now living." New York Sun: "Miss Pauline Johnson of the Mohawk tribe has taken Boston by storm." Harper's Weekly: "Miss Johnson produces a great effect by the recital that the organizer of the bolt, his honor of her own poems." The Book Man: "Miss Pauline Johnson sings the praise of the Red man and his country so that the audience is enchanted into tears."

The Press speaks just as highly of Mr.

Miss Johnson will appear here in Indian dress on the 22nd of September. No intelligent person should miss this treat of music and acting. Tickets 50 and 25 cents.

Board of Education.

ESCANABA, MICH., Sept. 4, 1876.-The regular meeting of the board of education was held in the High school room Friday evening Sept. 4, 1896, at 8 p. m. President Barr in the chair. The following inspectors present: Wixson, Morgan, Lehr, LaPlant, Wiltsie, Northup, Duff-

The minutes of the last regular and adjourned regular meetings were read. Moved by Northup, seconded by Wiltsie, that the minutes be approved as read.

The following bills were presented: Escanaba Iron Works Co., \$2.05; Iron Port Co., \$51.21; John E. Lehr, \$4.00; George Wiltsie, \$4.00; Walter Duff \$5.72; John W. King, \$40.00; A. Ellsworth, \$25.00; F. E. Harris, \$4.00; E. M. St Jacques, \$4.15; Peter Hirn, \$29 .-50; Justin N. Mead, \$2.00; J. R. Cretors, 13.80; H. A. Barr, \$3.84.

The auditing committee reported favorably on all the above bills. Moved by Northup, seconded by Lehr, that the report of the committee be accepted and orders drawn on the treasurer for the several amounts. Motion carried.

Wixson, chairman of the building committee, reported that the school buildings were all in good order. Report accepted. The report of election canvass read.

Moved by Northup, seconded by La Plant that the report be accepted and adopted. Carried. Result of election for school trustees

for the public schools of the city of Escanaba, held Sept. 1st, A. D. 1896. One year term: Dennis E. Glavin, 542; John M. Millar, 256; Oscar V. Linden,

Two years term: Clarence R. Williams, 489; Robert E. Morrell, 548; Dr. Charles Girard, 44.

Three years term: William A. Cotton, 539; Murray K. Bissell, 541. Inspectors of election: John E. Lehr,

Geo. Wiltsie, Walter Duff. The whole number of votes cast was

The board of education of the public schools of the city of Escanaba, Mich., bereby declare that at the annual school election held in said city on the first Tuesday in September, 1896, the following named persons having received the highest number of votes cast at said election for school trustees are hereby declared elected. As follows, to wit:

For one year: Deunis E. Glavin, Oscar V. Linden. For two years: Clarence R. Williams,

Robert E. Morrell. For three years: William A. Cotton, Murray K. Bissell.

Moved by Northup, seconded by Morgan, that the resolution on election be adopted and that the secretary be in-

structed to notify them. Carried. President Barr reported that the petition for music teacher be referred to the new board. Moved by Northup, seconded by Wiltsie, that the report of com-Ste. Anne's church are now in progress; mittee on music teacher be accepted and

adopted. Carried. Applications from Kate Dineen, Nellie McDermott, Etta Tyrrell, read. Moved mittee on teachers. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn. W. DUFF, Sec'y.

Tripocrats Coming.

Charles R. Sligh, the bolting republican whom the Bay City convention nominated for governor, and Hon. J. R. Whiting (who must feel ill at ease in such company) will speak to the crowd at the fair grounds on the afternoon of

A FEMALE CREW.

BY ARDEN.

"Now which one?" asked Polly, and she stood on tiptoe that she might determine the point.

She was a plump Polly. She was a short Polly, and the mantelpiece was a high one, so that there was no other thing to do than to stand on tiptoe while she gazed at two faces and wondered: "Which one?"

They were not female faces, but Polly, though young, was old enough to take a very positive interest in masculine faces. She had already decided which one she would like to marry, and would she have been surprised if some day, out of that surface of paper on the mantel-piece, had broken a voice: "Polly, my dear, as I love you, will you marry me?"

But he had maintained a grave silence because only a picture, for which reason nobody could claim credit for unusual discretion of speech for a man. Yes, dumb, dumb, and that gave Polly's warm affection a chill. Then he was her "first cousin Joe," and a kind of a brother, was he not? That gave her marrying fever a still colder chill. This young man was very handsome. His eyes were as expressive as Polly's, and that is saying a good deal. Her eyes were black, soft and loving. Anyone that had eyes as handsome as Polly Ricker's owned an excellent piece of property. His features were very regular. The lines of his mouth showed firmness, yet tenderness, and Polly, first looking round to see if Aunt Nabby were "peekin'," had kissed the picture the very day of our story. Aunt Nabby was not given, though, to "peekin'." That very moment she was frying doughnuts because Polly liked them. The other picture on the mantelpiece was that of an honest, reliable scul; but Polly had no affection for him. She was a visitor under the roof, and in the two weeks that her visit had stretched across, she had learned very much about the history of beings whose only presence was that of pictures. Had not Aunt Nabby said that this plain, sensible face belonged to a sailor, a young captain?

"Oh, the other is a seaman only; but I had rather marry a handsome saffor than a homely, stiff captain," was Polly's opinion.

She sigbed. She was thinking that the handsome sailor was only Cousin Joe. She hesi-

tated a moment, kissed the photograph again, and then went downstairs to look out of a window fronting the sea and to pity sailors. Everybody in the neighborhood had

something to do with the sea, which was only a bit of a way off, and kept pounding night and day on the rocks, making all the fuss it could to attract as much attention as possible. To keep this unruly sen in any kind of subje one must do something. Uncle Ronald Ricker was the keeper of the yellow lifesaiving station on the rim of the gray sands.

Uncle Ronald was a big, burly, goodnatured kind of a fellow. Aunt Nabby was a slim, slender woman, whose thoughts were quick moving, darting out like swallows' wings, and her eye sparkled like a run of brook water the day the spring has lifted the lid of ice covering it.

Said Uncle Ronald to Aunt Nabby, in the hearing of Polly at the window:

"I'd like to have you, Nabby, clean up at the station, if you will, sweep round and so on. Nothin' doin' there in summer, but I want to keep things sort of slicked up, and I'll 'low you the pay for it. I've got to be off to my tater-patch t'other side of the back pastur'."

"I will, Ronald." Ronald Ricker left the room.

"Polly, soon as I have finished these ere doughnuts-then-come on!" cried Aunt Nabby. "We will run that lifesavin' station this forenoon. They shall have a female crew to-day. You get the brooms ready. It is a worn-out thing down at the station. We'll be lively and start soon."

A small but sprightly broom-brigade soon charged upon the station and captured it without difficulty. Windows were thrown up, the brooms set to whisking, and the dust routed.

The living-room below, the men's headquarters by day, speedily was swept. The boatroom, with its apparatus of surfboat and breeches-buoy, lifecar and Lyle gun, rockets and signals, received prompt attention, and this floor also was thoroughly swept. Aunt Nabby remained to do some "cleaning out" behind the door where one of the other but less particular crew had left a heap of dirt. Polly, singing away, went upstairs hopping like a robin from step to step, landing on the threshold of the masculine crew's quarters by night.

"The beds look all right," said Polly, eying six iron beds, neatly covered with bedding and set in two prim rows along the northern and southern walls of the room. "Yes, they look all right, but I know those men didn't sweep under the beds. N-o, before I sweep, I'll take a look-off from the look-out on the roof."

This was a platfrom on the roof, railed about, and supporting a flagstaff. Here on clear days a watch was kept by the surfmen. If need be, a signal could be run up to the top of the staff, and any needy craft on the water promptly in-

"Guess women's eyes can see as quick as men's," murmured Polly, "and we will have it so to-day."

On her way up a short flight of steps to the lookout she halied in a little recess and examined the box of signals kept there. Since her arrival she had en very much interested in the signal ortment, and, instructed by Uncle signals as readily as the keeper

I wish that Cousin Joe, whom

mitted, she would have at once signaled; "I love thee, Joseph." But he was just Cousin Joe, and repressing any demonstration of special interest, she lifted the scuttle in the roof, threw it back, elimbed upon the platform, and looked

Her heart started up and began to beat like a thresher's fiail, for there was a schooner flying a signal. She knew what it meant. Was it Cousin Joe off there? Whoever it was, a signal of "distress" was fluttering above the vessel. Should Polly run and get Uncle Ronald? When in summer during the season of closed doors and vacant rootas at the station, any disaster might happen on the water, the proper procedure was to run for the keeper and notify him. At the head of as many of the old crew as he could gather from the cornfields and fish-houses, the keeper hurried to the station, operating as might be advisable. Uncle Ronald, though, was off on a "tater-patch," a mile away. In the meantime the whole United States navy, ducking their heads one after the other, could sink off this very

"Wasn't a female crew running this station to-day?" soliloquized Polly. "I'll

answer that signal myself." The schooner was so near the shore that if her sails had been set the appropriate signal would have been the JD of the international code of signals: "You are standing in todanger," but this ressel had dropped her canvas, as if meaning to halt anyway, and then she had a suspicious look, as if sinking.

"I'll let them know they are recognized, and that they may expect help," thought Polly, working swiftly.

Turping away from the staff, at whose head now fluttered this signal like a tongue of cheering speech, Polly ran down the short stairway into the crew's night quarters, then down the stairs, dropping to the kitchen, and cried, in jerks:

"Oh-oh!-zounds!-auntie-quick! Danger!"

"What?" "Quick!"

"We go off?"

She was' now darting through the outer door.

"Git your uncle, Polly!" "Too-too-far off! Come!" And Nabby sprang after Polly. "Let's-take-uncle's-boat, Aunt Nabby!"

"Yes-yes! You can row; so can I." "Good for ye!" cried Aunt Nabby. "I m with ye." They rushed uncle's boat down to the firm, shelving sands. They pulled it

through the low-running surf, and soon were alongside the schooner in distress. "Quick-quick!" said a sailor, bringing a box to the vessel's rail. "We ran on the rock in the night, lost our boat, though we got off the rock, started a leak, and have been settlin' ever sincethere, I'll go back with ye. Then I'll pull off and get another load. Cap'n is

Hum-now? All together. Pull!" The boat was rowed ashore, the box, precious with papers and money, carried up the sands, and then the sailor

in the cabin gettin' things up. You are

good to come off-women, too. Ready?

"Lemme go back alone. I will make more room for the next load, with cap'n or anyone that comes."

"I won't marry that captain, running on a rock," thought Polly. "He must be stupid and homely. Give me a handsome sailor."

She thought of Cousin Joe and the homely captain perched in state on the mantel-piece at the house.

As if looking behind and discovering her thoughts, the sailor remarked: "It wa'n't the fault of our cap'n that

we were on that rock, or narybody's. Things will happen, you know." "I wouldn't marry him anyway," silently resolved Polly.

As the boat was rustling through the surf, Aunt Nabby said: "Now, Polly, we are the crew to-day, you know, and must do jest as the crew does to the shipwrecked. I'll start a fire in the kitchen stove in the station. I in the pantry, and I'll gitsome milk and cake and biskit. We'll fix 'em. You watch by the stuff, as it comes. Rest

of the crew is agoin' to the station." Load after load was safely brought from the schooner, which all this time was settling. With the last boat-load came the captain. Polly started when she saw him step on the sands. Why hadn't she seen it while he was in the boat nearing the land? If Cousin Joe's picture had left the mantel-piece, and, turning up, had stepped out of the boat, she could not have been more surprised. This was Cousin Joe himself,

She sprang forward. "Why, Cousin Joe, is it you?" she eried, this short surfman flying up to hlm, reaching as high as she could and

throwing her arms about him.
"I-I-I-" stammered the young man, blushing, though not displeased. "I-I-thank you with my whole heart for helping us so nobly, but I am not your Cousin Joe, sorry to say!"

Not Polly's Cousin Joe? "Why, why!" she murmured, in confusion, starting back.

Another voice, though, was speaking somebody from the station-and laughing heartily. "Dick Warner, I do declare-ha, ha! Glad to see ye hum! Polly, Polly, dear, come here! This is Dick Warner."

"I thought it was Cousin Joe-that picture on the mantel-piece," said Polly, blushing and hanging low her head. "No, no," screamed Aunt Nabby, "you

made a mistake. Cousin Joe is t'other picture-ha, ha! He'll be hum soon!" Yes, the real Cousin Joe came home soon, and just in time to hear of the engagement between a certain young fe-male surfman and Capt. Richard Warn-

er.-N. Y. Ledger. -Talleyrand never was in love but. once, and that was when he was about 16 years old. When Napoleon ordered him to marry and picked out a wife for him, he pleaded this youthful attachment, which was immediately scoffed and followed the promptings of at by the great matchmaker as a piece t and the signal vocabulary perA MAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

How Women and Mon Regard an Es-"That is a striking difference be-

tween the sexes," he said, as he lifted his hat as a victoria holding two young vomen passed on. One was leaning back with an air of calm superiority and the other was looking at her most deferentially.

"What?" asked his companion surprise.

"That was Tottie Blank, whose engagement to the catch of the season has just been announced, and her best

"Well?" said his friend. "The difference is this," he continued, with the air of a professor lecturing to a class of young women whom he scarcely considered able to understand his logic, "when a girl becomes engaged her friends look up to her, and consider what she says the word of a prophet. They are rapturously interested in the merest detail of him. They consider it a favor to learn the brand of his favorite cigar.

"Usually they prefer talking to him than a possible conquest of their own. They inspect his every movement with the air of a naturalist watching some rare and treasured specimen. They do not care to hear talk of anything else when they are with her. They are irresistibly drawn toward him and are delighted to receive a slight attention from him.

"When a man's friend becomes engaged he looks upon the fiancee as his mortal enemy. He wonders what a sensible fellow like that could have seen in her. She bores him to death. Her absurd air of proprietorship exasperates him. He feels that his friend has gone wrong and the wedding is like a funeral to him. The bachelor forewell dinner is like a last sad rite.

"His friend never mentions the future wife to him without a half apology. He would run a mile rather than read one of her letters, and as to whether she likes violets better than roses or chocolate creams better than caramels he does not care a hang.

"Tottle has been giving herself great airs and reigns it right royally over her friends. I have noticed it for some weeks. Wonder what the deuce she is doing in town this weather? Come down about some finery, I suppose. A woman would not hesitate to go to the other place if it was necessary to have her wedding gown fitted. A man would rather choose haphazard from his wardrobe a decent suit, and let it go at that."-N. Y. Telegram.

ANIMAL HEAT.

It Is Created Mainly by the Food We Eat.

The temperature of the body is a litthe over 98 degrees Fahrenheit, and the atmosphere which is, perhaps, most suited for young children is somewhere between 55 degrees and 65 degrees Fahenheit; hence it follows that, unless the child has an enormous power of manufacturing and storing animal heat, its temperature will be reduced considerably lower than the normal, and this will be a risk of life-indeed, in the case of young children such a reduction is incompatible with life.

This animal heat is distributed throughout the body by the blood-vessels, which contain a fluid somewhat higher in temperature than that of the body, and this is circulated freely and rapidly through every part of the body like a system of hot-water pipes.

Food, then, is the main manufacturer of animal heat, the blood-vessels are its distributors, and the surface of the body is the main source of the loss of heat. In order, therefore, to maintain the bodily temperature economically, we must diminish this loss by the application of some non-conducting material to the cooling surface. In children this surface is far greater in proportion to their bulk or weight than in adults. By economizing the animal heat we, therefore, to some extent, economize food. People eat less in summer than saw some coffee and sugar down there in winter, partly because the system requires less to maintain this heat, and in cold countries it becomes essential for people to eat special articles of diet, such as fat, because of their heat-producing properties .- N. Y. Ledger.

Dainty Queen's Luce.

Of all the dainty, lovely details of the summer's wardrobe there is nothing daintier and more lovely than the queen's lace with which she trims her verdant garments. It isn't everybody that knows it as "queen's lace," but anybody who has admired its feathery pattern fringing the roadside and whitening the fields must appreciate the fitness of the title. It doesn't matter if farmers do pronounce it a pest and call it "wild carrots," all persons of less utilitarian ideas have long since recognized its royal prerogative and stately grace. If being plentiful means being a weed, the "queen's lace" is a weed; but if bcing beautiful means being a flower, it is then a flower of flowers. It is beautiful, too, not only as a whole, but in detail. It is just as effective at close range as it is at a distance. The severest scrutiny doesn't detract one whit from its levellness. It is a very democratic blossom; not a bit "stuck up" because of its high and haughty place as ornament-in-chief of Queen Summer. It spreads its white umbrella wherever there's a morsel of earth to shadow; its stem rises serenely from insignificant spots and spaces as well as exalted ones. It isn't achamed to be seen in company with the ugliest and lowliest of blossoms and grasses--real weeds, in that they are pientiful without being beautiful. There's many a human monarch who might envy Queen Summer her lovely and lavish decorations of lace .- N. Y. Sun.

Of Course Not.

Bingo-I should like to go to church with you this morning, but I haven't read the politics in the papers yet. Mrs. Bingo-What difference does that

"You don't expect me to go unless have some intelligent appreciation of the sermon?"-N. Y. Herald. FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-Some one has discovered that there \$82,191 Mullers in Germany; that is, that one German in 73 is called by that

-A Peking newspaper started last May under the name of Klau-Sebu-Tschu-Shu-Pos, and edited by Chi Zuag, is said to be publishing Li Hung Chang's notes of travel in Europe.

-If Cool Rhodes is put on trial, it will be the first time that criminal proceedings have been instituted against a member of the privy council sinca Lord Melville was impeached for malversation of the public funds 91 years

-Tunis, Tonkin, the Congo and Madagascar form the ideal quadrilateral of France's colonial domain, according to M. Hanotaux, in his speech at the unveiling of Jules Ferry's statue, and the credit for establishing it belongs to "Le Tonkinois."

-Two brothers at Tortosa, in Spain, peasants, quarreled recently over a couple of hens that had done some slight damage in the yard of one of them. One brother thereupon split the other's head open with an ax, killed his wife, his two children and the servant girl and left the country.

-Madrid theaters must hereafter close at midnight, by order of the military governor of the city .It has been customary for some of them to keep up their performances till two in the morning. Madrid audiences demand a great deal for their money, two five-act pieces and a curtain raiser being no uncommon programme.

-Contrary of what has been written of late about the crown jewels of Persia, their antiquity is not very great. The old crown paraphernalia of Persia was captured by the Ottomans in 1514 under Selim L, from Ishmail, the then shah of Persia, and the majority of them are still in the treasury of the old seraglio at Constantinople.

STOWING AWAY. A Foolhardy and Dangerous Method of

Getting an Ocean Voyage. In spite of the fact that the punishment usually meted out to those who try to steal a free passage on a ship is several weeks' hard labor, with the option of a fine, stowaways are even more common to-day than they were

50 or 60 years ago. Big passenger steamers, with their hundreds of passengers and their scores of stewards, sailors and stokers, afford innumerable opportunities for stowing

Three years ago a stowawny was discovered aboard one of the Allan liners, running between Liverpool and Montreal. He was shabbily dressed, but being a big, sturdy-looking fellow, he was put to work about the ship. When the ship anchored below Montreal, waiting for daylight before entering the harbor, he, it was presumed, slipped quietly overboard and swam ashore. In any case, when the boat touched at Montreal, and was overrun by detectives looking for a notorious jewel robber, it was immediately suspected that the stowaway was the robber, and that he bad escaped, taking the jewels with him. He was captured some months afterwards, and confessed that when he swam ashore he had more than \$10,000 worth of jewels

on his person. The favorite hiding places of stowaways are the coal bunkers and the nurrow passages left when the vessels are loaded with brick, tiles, drain pipes, or other similar cargo. These places are extremely dangerous and many cases are recorded where the shifting of the cargo has resulted in the death of some

unfortunate wretch in hiding. During the passage of a cargo boat to this country from England, the sailors were startled the third day out by a curious scratching which was immediately attributed to supernatural causes. The scratching continued for three days and then grew quiet and ceased. When the hatches were lifted at the end of the voyage, the emaciated body of a man was found lying on some bags of cement. The poor starving fellow had struggled frantically to get out of the

As for our American liners, it is folly to try stowing away in any of them. The United States will not receive pauper immigrants, and captains are forbidden to land stowaways in this country under a penalty of \$2,500. A "free passenger" on one of these ships is promptly clapped in irons and kept there until the ship returns to Liverpool, when he is brought before the authori-

ties .- Cincinnati Enquirer. Russian Peasants Emigrating. Russian peasants are emigrating to Siberia in numbers that alarm the government. The part of the Siberian railroad opened has been blocked by the rush, 13,000 persons being encamped at Tchelyabursk in the middle of May waiting for transportation. So far this year 145,000 have emigrated, whole villages being left without inhabitants, to the great embarrassment of the elder, who is responsible for the payment of taxes and finds only deserted farms on which to levy. Plentiful cheap land is the attraction to Siberia. It is reported that the government will stop banishing criminals to Siberia, and will use only the island of Saghalien, the northern provinces and the prison districts as receptacles for convices .- N. Y.

Snobblshness.

The wife of a South African speculator gave a most glaring exhibition of snobbishness at the recent Henley regatta. She appeared in four different gowns during the first day. She wore n blue serge boating gown at breakfast Just before the first race she appeared in white pique, which between lunch and tea she exchanged for a white muslin, and this gave way after seven to a dinner gown, the bodice of which consisted of a white satin sailor blouse with a sailor collar in Blue satin, opening to a pointed decolletage. Presum ably she had with her eight more con tumes for the two other days .- N. Y

SPINNING WHEEL'S RETURN. Unce a Necessity, New a Fad of Eickle

A spinning wheel in ebony, with aller mountings, formed one of the marriage presents of a high-born Scottish bride recently, and the wheel was intended for use, not as an ornament or an heirloom. Since the princess of Wales and her daughters and other titled personages have revived hand spinning and weaving as a pastime, the occupation has become fashionable among the women of fashion in the United Kingdom. Whether made of wool, silk or cotton, articles, when hand woven, are not only more durable but far more satisfactory from an aesthetic standpoint than those produced by the gross or dozen at a manufactory. Then, too, a pretty woman must perforce assume such delightfully picturesque poses at a spinning wheel! Bright ribbons, too, must needs be used to hold the yarn in place on the block, and the whole is a fascinating picture, even more satisfactory than the much lauded seductiveness attributed to a fair dame or damsel engaged with harp or guitar. There is an element of homely practicality, of sound usefulness attending the process of spinning which unconsciously adds much to its grace.

To the votary of fine weaving the prospect of possibilities in the perfection of the art is enchanting. Most of the teachers now come from Sweden, bringing with them quaint individual Norse designs, distinctive and beautiful in character, but more than one gray old homestead is still shown where schools devoted to the teaching of this art flourished in former generations. In some of the retired "wynd" or

"row" or "crescent" of an ancient town these time-honored landmarks are like to be, and many are the reminiscences of famous dames who received their first lessons in "white seaming," sampler stitching and weaving from a certain renowned preceptress. Spinning wheels then took the place that planos occupy in schools of the same standing to-day. The pupils, aging from 12 to 18, occupied the wheels, one each day, in regular rotation. Their work was afterward reeled and criticised by the mistress. If rejected, it was relegated to form part of an ordinary web; if approved, it was "hanked" and hung up, marked with the spinner's name, and was used in the marking of sewing thread, possibly carried on by some genteel relative or feminine adherent of the proprietress. Linen thread in those days was much in demand, cotton thread discarded or only used when necessity dictated.

It was held that practice and perseerance might do much, but that the true spinner was born and not mrde. Some are described as having spun with the touch, speed and grace of the good princess in a German idyl, and the thread resulting from their labor to have been of the fineness of that made so satisfactory was made into a kind of Flanders lace, much coveted for wrist ruffles and laced cravats, because, in addition to its beauty, it was said to resist a world of washing and wear. The needle craft of that day (fairly abreast with the art needlework revival of the present) included drawn linen and lawn threadword, archaic tapestry stitches on canvas and pictures sewed on satin, the same that are now so eagerly bought by art connoisseurs .- N. Y. Tribune.

A WORD WITH MOTHERS

How to Win the Admiration of Your Children.

When a mother grows careless about her appearance at home, she is either declining in health, or her heart's love for her husband and children is luke warm. How many hours did she spend in personal toilet attentions before she took up the sacredness of marriage, when her lover came "a courtin' and admirin'?" Often and often these same dressy girls develop into veritable slouches after marriage and why is it? Mothers, why do you "dress up" when looking for company or go a-visiting? And why do you show the very worst side of yourself to your immediate home

The children appreciate pretty gowns and smooth coiffures far more than you think, then why go about "arrayed in calico and loose hair" when these wideawake critics are so alert to observe the least error in your appearance?

Our little ones appreciate a neat attire and smiling face; then mother should by no means deny them this cleasure, and reserve her best gowne nd best smiles for the world who only half appreciates them. I came from my dressing-room one warm afternoon tressed in a plain, neat wrapper, but he collar and cuffs were of deep red, and also wore a dainty bow in my coiffure. My three-year-old boy, glancing up from a story book, says, admiringly: "Mamma dot a new dress with fancy work on it," and he was pleased, yet only a baby. It does pay to dress ap at home. By dressing up I don't mean for a woman to wear out her best church or party dress in the kitchen, but try and always appear well dressed, even in calico and a gingham apron. Let the garments be clean and neat, pin on a little bow at the throat, have the hair shining and well arranged, not curled and fluffed like an actress, and the husband as well as the children will be pleased and full of praise for the woman who regards it her duty to look her best for dear loved ones.-Womankind.

Grape Water Ice.

For a gallon freezer allow three quarts of ripe grapes, picked from their stems, then mashed and squeezed through a cloth to extract the juice; one and onehalf pounds of granulated sugar, upon which pour three gills of boiling hot water. When the sugar is quite dissolved stir in the grape juice. Cool thoroughly, pour into the freezer and freeze it .- Good Housekeeping.

-The Flaminian Way, which, next to Appian, was the most famous Roman road in Italy, followed the western coast of Italy to the north.

PITH AND POINT.

-"Well, old man, I've spent every ent I have on my doctor." "Does he know it?" "I guesa he does. He has pronounced me a well man." - Buffalo

-"Good morning, lieutenant! I bear you are engaged to Miss Rosenberg. Where is she now?" Lieutenant-"Oh, she's at home congratulating herself." -- Fliegende Blaetter.

-"No, dear; he does not love me." But what makes you think so?" "He looked at me in my bloomer suit with-out showing the slightest concern."-Philadelphia North American. -"Who is that long-haired fellow?"

"Urlah Rembrandt Briggs. He's making quite a name for himself." "T should think he would. If my parents had given me a name like his, I'd have started in to make one for myself at once."-Harper's Bazar. -Diplomacy.-"One of the ways I

made a good many friends," said the old politician to the young man he was breaking in as his successor, "was in never failing, when I met a manwith a ready-made suit on, to ask him who was his tailor." - Indianapolis Journal. -Side Light on History. - "You

seem to have impressed the queen of Sheba very favorably," observed Hiram, king of Tyre, handing over the freight bill for his last shipment of cedars of Lebanon. "She says you are the most brilliant conversationalist she ever met." "H'm--yes," mused King Solomon, biting into a pomegranate. "I let her do most of the talking."-Chicago Record.

DIABOLIC MUSIC.

Trains on the Elevated Roads Destructive to the Nerves and Temper.

Passengers who have their nerves set on edge daily while riding on elevated roads are at a loss to account for the horrible screeching, grinding noise of the wheels, particularly when the trains are rounding curves. It is difficult to describe the noise, but it is so annoying that many people avoid riding on elevated tmins whenever it is possible. This noise is not heard on any of the heavy express railroad trains, but is confined to the elevated.

Inquiry as to this nerve-destroying racket showed that employes as well as passengers were in ignorance. A reporter asked a dozen guards on the Alley "L" before he obtained anything like an intelligent answer. The first guard asked replied:

"Blamed if I know. Jest roundin' the curve, I guess." The last man questioned gave it as

his opinion that the racket was the result of carelessness in the use of the

cars. He said: "I think it is because the wheels grind on the rails, and a little oil might stop the noise. Another thing, I think the trucks become rusty, and as the train rounds the curve they produce unusual friction. Perhaps it would be dangerous to oil the track at the curve, for if the train was running at a high rate of speed there would be some danger

that it might leave the track. "It is a fact that cars on the elevated and surface street railroads are not so well cared for as those on a great railroad. While the engines on the elevated are always kept in first-class condition and the car axles are kept well oiled, not much further attention is paid to running gear. It is looked after in only a perfunctory way. I think with proper care the trains could be made to run as smoothly as on a heavier

railroad." Whatever may be the cause, there is no doubt that this peculiarly diabolical screeching is destroying the nerves and temper of thousands of people. The railroad authorities would confer another to the manifold delights of elevated travel by adopting means to suppress it.-Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Li Hung Chang.

Of the wife of Li Hung Chang, milionaire of millionaires, a writer says: Marchioness Li is a very beautiful, and, compared with her fellow-countrywomen, an exceedingly learned lady. Her age is more-possibly a great deal more-than 50, yet she looks 30, or even less. The wife of the richest man in the world, she spends royally. though not without keeping a detailed account of her expenditures. In her magnificent home on the banks of the Pei-Ho she lives in great splendor, surrounded by song birds, peacocks, aquaria, pottery, gems and botanical collections. One thousand attendants and servants answer her beck and call. In her wardrobe are guarded 2,000 coats, 1,200 pairs of "trouserettes" and 500 fur robes, made from the finest skins. Her feet have been compressed until they are quite inefficient for the original purpose, and the marchioness is unable to walk more than s few steps at a time. Twice a day she bathes in oil of orange and acacia blooms and afterwards takes an airing in a coolie sedan Finally she dresses her hair in 50 ways, each more miraculous and a more perfect example of the coiffure's art than the one that goes before. - Detroit Free Press.

An Enterprising Robber. "The most enterprising thief I ever heard of was one whom I was appointed by the court to defend," said Henry W. Joy, a prominent St. Louis lawyer. "A wealthy man died, and as fine a coffin was obtained as money could buy. There was some very heavy solid silver plate on it. As the hearse moved off, a well-dressed business-like looking man was seen to enter it, carrying a sack as if of tools. Everyone who noticed him at all supposed he was an assistant of the undertaker. Just before the procession reached the cemetery the man emerged from the hearse and went ahead, disappearing at the gate. When the coffin was removed all the trappings were gone and the young man was not to be found. He melted the silver a_d gold and sold it, and, had it not been for a pal betraying him, he would never have been caught."—Washington Star.

MANY USES FOR MELONS. Serve as Descert at Dinner and as an Appetizer a. Breakfas,

.The melon, so highly prized by many as a breakfast fruit, may also be made to serve as a dessert, entree or relish. Cantaloupes or muskmelons should be washed when brought in from the market and laid beside ice to become cold. The method of cutting melons in balves, removing the seeds and filling the space with ice to cool them draws the sweetness from the fruit.

Frequently melons will be found which are not quite ripe; they may be made into a delicious spiced fruit by allowing three and one-half pounds of brown augar to seven pounds of fruit and one pint of vinegar. Peel and cut the fruit into little finger pieces. Put the sugar and vinegar in a porcelainlined kettle, with an ounce each of whole cloves, mace, allspice and stick cinnamon. Place it over the fire, and do, indeed, under present circumwhen the vinegar boils add the fruit and cook 15 minutes. Take the kettle from the fire, cover and stand it on one side. The next day let the fruit slowly come to a boil, and again put it on one side until cool. Repeat this four times, then place the fruit in jars and seal.

To make melon fritters: Soak some slices of melon in sherry and sugar for half an hour or longer. Make a batter of one cup of flour sifted into a bowl, a saltspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar; separate two eggs and add the yolks to the flour mixture, with one tablespoonful of melted butter and half a cup of milk; beat the whites of the eggs light and add last, beating the mixture very hard before stirring in the white. Drain the pieces of soaked melon, dip them in the batter, and fry them in smoking hot lard until they are a golden brown. Dust the fritters with powdered sugar or serve the following sauce with them: Stir together half a cup of powdered sugar, one heaping tablespoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of flour. Gradually stir in half a cup of boiling water, place over the fire and cook until clear, stirring all the while; add the strained juice of one lemon and serve.

For melon cream: Peel the fruit and remove the seeds; slice the fruit and put it into a preserving kettle. To one good-sized melon add half a pound of and good sense. In muslins and camgranulated sugar and cook until the fruit is soft. Add a quarter of an ounce of gelatine, which has been soaking in a very little cold water, and rub the mixture through a sieve and flavor with a tablespoonful of wine. When the mixture is cool beat it with a whip until it is light, then beat in a generous quart of whipped cream and pile upon a glass dish and serve very cold. If desired, more wine or a little Jamacia rum may

For baked melons: Pick out cantaloupes or muskmelons that are not ouite ripe, peel them, cut in halves and take out the seeds. Fill the space with be temperate. The body, lightly and chopped apples and prunes, allowing pleasantly clad, takes as a blessing, not one good-sized apple to half a dozen prunes. Chop them together, and stir into them the juice of half a lemon, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and a dash of cinnamos, mace and ginger. Put the filled half lemons in a baking dish partly filled with water, place the dish in a moderate oven and bake about 40 minutes. Serve the baked melon cold .- N. Y. Sun.

THOSE CIGARS.

They Were Sure to Turn the Burglar Down When Lighted,

It was the dead of night. Darkness so thick that the street lamps made but a glimmer in it and enveloped all the city. Suddenly Mrs. Tomanjerry, the wife of a genial and widely-known South side saloonkeeper, woke with a start from a sound sleep. Silently she pushed the bedelothes away from her Tace and rose to a sitting posture. She listened silently. It was but true, there was a burglar in the house. She could hear his footsteps as he stealthily crossed the floor of the barroom below. She placed one hand over Mr. Tomanjerry's face so that he could not cry out, and jabbed him in the ribs with her elbow. Mr. Tomanjerry awoke-hurriedly.

"John," she said, softly, "there's a burglar in the place."

"Nit," said Mr. Tomanjerry, briefly. "It's pipe dreams you're havin'."

"I heard him cross the floor." "You heard nothin'. Leave me sleep."

Mrs. Tomanjerry listened again. "He's there, John," she said, in a whisper. "I heard him scratch a match. He's lighting one of your cigars. I

heard him set the box down." Mr. Tomanjerry sat up and listened

"Dat's right," he said, after a moment. "Dere's some one in dere. Did you hear him light a cigar?"

"One of dose off de bar?"

"Well, leave him be. We'll find him in de mornin'."-Chicago Tribune.

Fixing the Date,

A timid-looking woman, who had evidently never before been on the witness-stand, was being badgered and harassed into a state of perplexity by a smart young lawyer, who finally

"Now, madain, how do you know that this quarrel between the plaintiff and the defendant took place on the 17th day of march?" "Because I know it happened then,"

she replied, meekly.

"Ah! but how do you know it?" "Well, I-I-I know that it happened that day."

"Ah! my good woman, that won't do. We must have proof that it ocbe fixed. Can't you fix the date?" "Well, I don't know as I can."

"Did anything else happen that day that didn't happen any other day at your house or that may not happen to-

"Ah, indeed! What, please?"

"I had a pair o' twins born that day.

HEATED LONDON.

The English Always Taken by Surprise

with High Temperature. The curious thing is, as far as con-cerns the people of this country, that a warm summer always takes them by surprise. It catches them in the national costume, which is absolutely the worst fitted in the world for a spell of really hot weather. The tall silk topper, the frock coat and the dark, constraining trousers - what miserable abominations are these to wear in dog days compared with almost any other garments worn in almost any other lands where the sun shines! The artisan's and the workman's dress is little better suited to a hot spell than that of the professional man or London lounger: but at least these can fling aside coat or jacket and work in their shirt sleeves. Roasted out of conservatism by the thermometers, a few bold spirits stances, discard altogether the superfluous waistcoat, and go about fearlessly with a silken cummerbund around the waist, a straw hat or white cap on the head, and the neck judiciously freed Yet their number is comparatively few. There were only five white hats worn at the queen's recent garden party, and the streets have been rife with the ridiculous sight of citizens who hold their chimney-pot of tight and torrid silk in one hand, while with the other they mop a fevered brow, and furtively unbutton a too rigid waistcoat and trousers' band.

Stolid and perspiring, the hapless police of the metropolis go about all these fiery days in their dark and hot blue tunics. Not so much as the distant idea of a possible summer time seems ever to have entered the minds of those who clothe these faithful servants of the public. Nay, the public itself-as we have said-confronts the hot weather with a sort of stupid astonishment, wearing the same articles and style of garb which suited winter and early spring, but which become outrageous, absurd and intolerable in the tropical noons which year after year now glow and glitter in our once temperate zone. The female portion of the population displays more courage brics, in cool, pretty prints and fluttering blouses of silk and satin, the women set a charming example to the blackcoated, silk-hatted, tight-buttoned half of the community. Meanwhile, the wretched, conventional, tortured, ridieulous man goes on enduring the agony of his black broadcloth, the anguish of his silk hat, the horror of his starched shirt collar, and the penalty of his pointed patent-leather boots as if the thermometer did not enjoin upon him to be wiser.

In the east, where summer and winter dress are always rational, it is easy to weather. The perspiration, continuous but insensible, produces only a light thirst, readily quenched by the delicate and simple beverages of the Indian sherbet shop or the Japanese tea house. But here, in these burning English summers, the Briton, cased in ugly and unseasonable garments, provokes a desudation which leads to a thirst, fierce, uncontrollable, imperious, so that he actually manufactures his own misery and demoralization. If Sir Wilfrid Lawson wants to strike a real blow atintemperance let him assail the top hat, the frock coat and the cloth dress in cummer. Diana would be a draggletail and Apollo be run in for taking too much nectar if they wore the usual London clothes in a London July .- London Telegraph.

COFFEE POISONING.

What Happens When the Wilolesome Beverage Is Used to Excess.

The promulgation through the press of the fact that the poisonous nature of the kola nut, now the basis of many widely sold "tonics," is caffein, in much greater strength than is found in coffee, has set men to thinking on the abuse of the fragrant berry. Science has long ago ascertained that indulgence in strong coffee is destructive of the digestive and nervous Bystems. Dr. Mendel, of Berlin, has just published a clinical study which is the most thorough yet made, as he had a community of coffee drinkers under his constant observation, the working women in and about Essen. He found many of these women consumed over a pound of coffee a week. The leading symptoms of the ills that afflicted them were profound depression of spirits and frequent headache, with nsomnia. A strong dose of coffee would relieve them for a time, then the ailment would return. The muscles became weak and trembling, and the hands trembled continually. The victims suffered so seriously they dared not abandon the drinking of coffee for fear of death. The late Dr. Charcot, of Paris, investigating a case of violent insanity which involved an entire family in that city, found that they were being slowly poisoned by daily and nightly inhaling the dust of a coffee-rossting factory which occu-pled the ground floor beneath their apartments. Sent into the fresh gir of the country, all the members of the

pepsia, which resembles in all its symtoms alcoholic dyspepsia.

There is the same disgust for food, morning expectoration of mucus and marked anorexia. This disgust for food increases in severe cases until the patient can only take coffee or bread soaked in coffee. Nausea follows, and many of the other ills that flesh is heir to. There is no danger, however, that the world will abandon coffee for it is the abuse and not the use of that deli-cious beverage which does the harm.— Mexican Herald.

afflicted family immediately became

calm, and their paroxysms ceased as if

by magic. Dr. Drake, of New York,

aas been making a study of coffee dys-

-The comparatively small kingdom of Italy has 51,000 miles of highway.

KINSHIP OF PEARS AND APPLES. The l'ear's Gritty Cells Never Found in

An observing fruit dealer of South Water street is partly of the opinion that the pear and apple are related. The nain thing that has a tendency to make him believe that the two are kin is that each has essentially the same structure.

His study brought to light that the form of the pear and of the apple, although characteristic enough, was not by itself sufficient to distinguish them, for there are pears which cannot by form be distinguished from apples, and apples which cannot by superficial appearance be recognized from pears.

The chief distinction between the two fruits, bowever, and one which has more than a little to do toward making him think that the two fruits are of separate families, is the occurrence in the tissue of the pear fruit, or beneath the rind. of clusters of cells, filled with hard woody deposits, constituting the "grit." No such formation of woody cells takes place in the apple.

It is thought that the pear was derived from one or two species widely from starched collar and stiff cravat, distributed throughout Europe and western Asia. In England, however, where the pear is sometimes considered vild, there is always a doubt about the matter. Some think that the pears which are considered wild are but the produce of some seed deposited by birds or otherwise, which has degenerated into the wild, spine-bearing tree known as the "pyrus communis." The cultivation of the pear extends into the remotest antiquity. Traces of it have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings; it is mentioned in the oldest Greek writings, and it was a common thing with the early Romans.

The apple, according to pomologists, is the most widely known, most extensively cultivated and most generally appreciated fruit. It is now being cultivated in countries where 20 years ago the thought of raising it would have been an absurdity. It is now common in Cape of Good Hope, northern India, China and New Zealand. It has established itself in the extreme northern part of frigid Norway and the hottest countries of South America. In Normy and other cold countries the fruit takes the form of crabs, small, knotty

and good for nothing in particular. The cultivation of the apple extends from the period of Roman occupation in Great Britain, but the names of many varieties indicate a French or Dutch origin of much earlier time. In 1688 Ray enumerated 78 varieties in cultivation in the vicinity of London, but since that time the number has grown to more than 2,000,-Chicago Record.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

The Small Boy Taking Advantage of an Opportunity.

"Light yer lamp, mister? Light yer lamp, miss?" is a cry constantly heard at the entrance of Central park, as the signal of a new industry brought into being by the rule requiring bicycles and carriages to carry lamps at night. The small boys who haunt convenient spots where many vehicles pass make more money lighting lamps than they do selling papers. They get many nickels, occasional dimes, and once in awhile a quarter. There are thrifty little financiers among them, too, as there are among boy business men generally. An amusing example came to disaster in a thrifty little scheme the other night. He saw a cabman light his own lamp with a match from a large and well-filled matchbox. The boy had a cigarette stub just fished out of the gutter, and he appealed to the cabman with a "Please, mister, may I light my cigarette at yer lamp?" "Sure," replied the cabman, and the boy balanced himself on the cab wheel and lighted his cigarette deftly enough from the

But the lamp went out in the process. "Oh, mister, the wind blew out yer lamp," exclaimed the boy, in accents of distress. "That's your fault, you little imp," growled the cabman; "light it quick, will you?" The boy protested that he had not a match, and the cabman grumblingly passed him one. It went out promptly, and another met the same fate. When the boy had failed to relight the lamp with a third match, the cabman's patience came to

"Look here, young feller," he snarled, "that's my last match, and you've put my light out for your eigarette. Now, if you've got no matches, you'd better get some mighty quick and light that lamp. See?" The boy trotted off and bought a box of matches, came back and lit the lamp with the first one he struck, and then resumed his calling, while the cabman remarked that if a boy wanted to make him give him a handful of matches, he would have to get up a brighter game than that .- N. Y. Times.

Applied to Her Mouth. "My dear," he said in the middle of a protracted curtain lecture. "Don't interrupt me, John Henry,"

she returned. "It's only for your own good," he said, apologetically. "You see you may let your mouth inadvertently get you into trouble."

to say, but her curiosity forced her to ask what he meant. "A very earnest attempt is being made," he said, "to enforce the midnight closing ordinance." - Chicago

She felt that he had something mean

Getting Rid of the Gas.

Torker Long (a bore)-I tell you, old fellow, that tooth was a terror! The dentist says to me, he says: "Now, Mr. Long, you've got lets of nerve, and can stand pain as well as the next one, but you'll have to inhale gas for this tooth!" And I took the gas! Yes, sir, after considerable thought, I decided to take the gas, and-

An Auditor-Yes, old man, and now you're getting rid of it, aren't you?-

Owing to the great heat in London the postmen wear straw hats and a light weight uniform.

QUEER THINGS IN AMERICA.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., there are 846 suits pending against street-car companies, rought by persons injured in trolley

A prospector who, with a companion, bought a claim at Goler, on the Mojave desert, for \$80, found a few days after ward a \$614 gold nugget in it.

A colored man of Indianapolis has been arrested for the eighth time for stealing oats. He never steals anything else, and he has come to be known as "Oats Powell."

Watches are accepted as security for fines by the police courts of Knoxville, Tenn., and 40 unredeemed ones, held for two years, are to be sold at auction by the city.

An orchard 20 years old is so uncommon at Missoula, Mont., that a flourishing one in which there are '100 apple trees, some with 12-inch trunks, is made a subject of comment.

Twenty-five bachelors of Jefferson county, O., sent a committee to Galien. Berrien county, Mich., whence a report had been sent out that there were in the village 21 handsome widows, and the result of the visit was five weddings forthwith and an announcement that more would follow.

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH.

In France a man can secure a divorce from his wife if she goes on the stage without his consent. Kid gloves, the backs of which have

hand-painted flowers on them, are considered a stylish fad in Paris. M. Casimir-Perier, the ex-president of France, it is said, will soon try to be

again elected to the French parliament. Books bound in the skin of departed friends are said by the London Figuro to be the fashion now in Paris. So are eigarette cases, tobacco pouches, pocketbooks and prayer books made of the

skin of notorious criminals. Prince Auguste d'Arenberg, the French deputy, who has just been elected president of the Suez Canal company, is a cousin of the German deputy who is at the head of the Berlin Colonial society since Dr. Carl Peters was turned out.

BOOK NOTES.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has almost finished a dashing story of adventure for boys. The scene of the tale is laid in old California in the days before the gringo came.

Miss Katherine Rearson Woods allowed herself nearly five years for the completion of "John: A Tale of King Messiah," which is about to appear. The volume is the first of a trilogy dealnig with the social message of Christianity to the first century.

In these days when the bicycle is paramount, it may be of interest to many to learn that Dr. Ottolengui, the author of "An Artist in Crime," "The Crime of the Century," etc., is the junior consul o the League of American Wheelmen. Dr. Ottolengui worked very hard in beha!f of the bill which secured to wheelmen the free transportation of their bicycles on the New York railroads.

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

Customer—"I would like to have a nice gown to wear around the house." Sales-man—"Size of the house, please?"—Philadelphia Record.

McVicker's Theater.

The great American play, "In Mizzoura," begins the season Aug. 30, with a strong cast. Seats secured by mail.

It is no particular credit to Adam that he never chewed tobacco. There was no other man for him to beg a "chaw" of,-Texas Sifter.

Firs s.op, ed free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res orer. Free \$2 trial bottle & freatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st. Phila, Pa.

He-"Let's kiss and make up." She-"If you kissed me, I'd have to make up all over again, sure enough."—N. Y. Press.

I ree Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Pat-Terson, Inkster, Mica., Nov. 5, 1894.

"Dors your husband spend much at the races!" "No. George doesn't draw a very large salary."—Town Topics.

There are a great many painters in this world, but they are not un-umbered.

WINGED PESTS.

The locust or grasshopper plague of Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, in the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, will be vividly recalled by many readers.

Wasps may often be observed detaching from fences, boards, or any old wood, the fibers, which they afterward manufacture into papier-mache.

The wasp and the fly are irreconcilable enemies. The presence of a wasp's nest is a guarantee to the whole neigh borhood of the absence of flies.

The mosquitoes found in swamps and damp woods are generally more brilliantly colored than those varieties which frequent human habitations.

The waist of a wasp is synonymous both in natural history and fashion for slightness. No insect has so slim a connection between the thorax and the abdomen.-Globe-Democrat.

SEMI-NEWS ITEMS.

Bullies of the tough section of Memphis, Tenn., have put in practice a vicious trick by which they mutilate the ear lobes of small boys who incur their dis-

Horsemen who have interested themselves in an effort to have the roads of Louisiana improved have been distributing placards reading: "I want good roads," which are to be placed on horses, and scores of the signs are to be seen on the streets of New Orleans.

Toads in such numbers came with a shower at Topeka, Kan., recently that a freight train in charge of Engineer Charles Bates was unable to make a grade just west of the city and had to back to a siding until a down-bound passenger train had cleared the track.



Urinary Irgans.

ACTS DIRECTLY

and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the

price for the inferior " just

by asking and insisting?

If your dealer WILL NOT

supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.

5. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

as good " when you

KIDNEYS AND LIVER

UPON THE

WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to SELL STARK TREES millionatested, hutely heat." Superh outfits, new system. STARK BHOTHERS, LOUISIANA, Mo., ROCK PORT, III. Why pay the same

VELVETEEN

SKIRT BINDING

A GENTS, STREETMEN and BOYS,

S East 19th Street, Br. 5th Are. and Broadway. NEW YORK.

McKINLEY and BRYAN

Hithograph portraits, 22 x 2, two colors, 53.55 per hundred, sample 10c. McKinley and Bryan cabinet photos, 53.56 per hundred, sample 5c. The biggest and best campaign book. Every voter wants one; 60 pages and full of portraits of national men. sells for 81. Big thing for agents. Outstfree. Send 16c for postage. IF OKDER QUICK and make money while the campaign is hot. A. BARCIAX & CO., publishers, CINCINNATI OHIO.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and PRE-PARATORY COURSES. MILITARY DRILL by SU.S. A. Officer. FRENCH, GERMAN, LIBRARY, MEADING-ROOMS and GYMNASIA. The separate buildings. R. R. Trains at Gate. For information, address.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY Dental Department of Lake Forest University. Next-Session opens October 1st, 1896. Facilities for instruc-tion unsurpassed. EF For information address BE. TRUBAN W. SHOPHY, Dess. 123 State Street, Chicago, IR.

D ing and Call Prop's the Ameliton, N.Y. Finishat any time; \$000 and \$000. MRS. M. BAVIS-MOGRE, Prin.



If he had bought a 5 cent piece he

would have been able to take it with him. There is no use buying more than a 5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

Look Out

For Imitations of Walter Baker & Co.'s Premium No. 1 Chocolate. Always ask for, and see that you get, the article made by

WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

The Iron Port

O Publisher THE IRON PORT CO....

Protection, Sound Money, Prosperity.

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

For Governor HAZEN S. PINGREE

The avowed purpose of the freecoinage people is to help the debtors as against the creditors, but they don't tell who the debtors are or who the creditors. Let us see, if we can, who would be benefited by "cheap money." The banks, trust companies, building associations, and other similar institutions owe the people of the United States more than \$5,000,000,000 for money actually deposited, should they be aided at the expense of the depositors, their creditors? The life insurance policies held by the people in the various kinds of corporations and associations and in force to-day amount to more than \$10,000,000, 000; should the policies be "scaled down" by "cheap money" for the benefit of the companies and at the cost of the policy holders?

There are 5,000,000 people in the United States who have deposits in savings banks; 1,500,000 have interests in state banks and trust companies; nearly 2,000,000 have deposits in national banks; 2,000,000 more have interests in building and loan associations; 3,500,000 have put money into mutual benefit, co-operative, and fraternal associations; 7,000,000 have money in industrial companies, and New York companies alone have more than 10,000, 000 life-insurance policies. These constitute the "creditor class" against whom Mr. Bryan and his popocrat supporters are making war. They, and not the banks are the millionaires, are the great "creditor class." Is it the proper thing to make their claims less valuable by "cheap money"?

The Ontonagon Herald of last Saturday had the following concerning the condition in that village:

"It is now ten days since the fire fiend did its awful work in this village and the full seriousness of the situation is beginning to dawn upon our people. While no one has gone hungry so far there is yet a chance for much desticution here before business revives, as there are too many people to take care of, notwithstanding the liberal manner in which contributions have been received.

There must be at least 1,500 people in the village yet, by far too many to depend on the relief store. Some 200 of this number are living in tents in the White City, and many more will be obliged to take tents. Each family is supplied with two tents which are fitted up with floors and bunks. A large mess tent has been erected, and Fred Pelkey is employed as chief cook. At present the inhabitants of this minature White City are very comfortable but, how will it be when the weather grows cold and provisions began to run low. It certainly is a dark outlook for those who remain and we would advise all who have no employment or no interest here to get away as there is nothing to support them for at least a year."

the proceedings of the convention, of Mexico is valued. Hon. Richard Mason is renominated for state senator for the 30th district. The renomination was his due by party custom and it was, at the same time, the wisest course which the convention could have taken; Senator Mason served the district well in the session of 1895 and will receive the full party support in the coming election, a fact which renders his re-election certain. As to whom the tripocrats will put up against him no hint is given; perhaps it may be the same person who opposed him, unsuccessfully, two years ago; The Iron Port hopes so, certainly. No matter who it is, however, the senator will "get there" as he did then; this is a republican year and Mr. Mason is a republican and the choice of the republicans of the

The Utica (N. Y.) Observer says and the Green Bay Advocate quotes, approvingly, this:

"In 1872 we went to the republican party for a presidential candiiste. The result was that Greeley secured sixty-three electoral votes plurality was 30,000. This year the ashamed. To be sure, one was a A.R. Normur, Automory for Mo democrats went to the populists for rebel and the other is a flopper, Dated July 29, 1896.

en must we invite disaster by going outside our party for candidates, and departing from democratic principles in our platform?".

Four years ago we were prosperous beyond anything that we had fight before long, it is inevitable, and ever known, even in this country of the chances are that the Kaiser will prosperity. The monetary standard was the same then as now, but our tariff policy was different. Then we had protection, now we have tariff reform as exemplified by the hodgepodge Wilson-Gorman bill. Whether or not our financial system can be improved, it is plain that our first requisite is a return to the protective tariff policy, the policy which gave us prosperity in the past. That comes first, as Major McKinley

said in his letter of acceptance.-

American Economist. If wheat is a dollar a bushel normally and something occurs to double the relative value of the dollar, wheat drops to 50 cents. So with everything else-Detroit Tribune. Well; if the half dollar will buy as much meat, or clothing, or whiskey as the dollar would before 'the change, what matter? Nobody wants dollars except to spend. If the bushel of wheat is exchangeable, by the use of the half-dollar, for just as much of the necessaries (or luxuries) of life as by the use of the dollar there's really no change in

C. S. Hampton, of Petoskey, is the tripocratic candidate for congress in the 10th district and the republican candidate needs to work to save himself; Charlie will give him all he can attend to; he will be "all things to all men," will button-hole every voter and kiss every baby in the district. He ought not to win, but there's danger that he may; he's another such as Chase Osborn only he won't quit.

During national campaigns in the past flags of republican and democratic standard bearers were about evenly divided on lake ships. There was at least no such great difference as there is at present. Not a Bryan flag is to be found on a lake ship anywhere, while whole fleets may be seen passing up and down the Detroit rivers with McKinley and Hobart flags at mastheads .- Marine Re-

Milwaukee wants to borrow a little money but cannot place its bonds until the "currency question" is settled. The C. & N. W. wants money to push its line north from Gillett, Wis., but cannot borrow on its bonds until the "currency question" is settled and work has been suspended. The popocratic platform and ticket is a menace to prosperty; its success would e disastrous.

Arkansas voted last Monday and went democratic by majority enough to balance Vermont. How many votes were actually cast does not matter and is not known; Chairman Jones called for 50,900 majority and the required number was promptly reported; had he wanted more he could have had 'em; that's the way they do things in Arkansas.

The silver dollar now in use was coined by and for the government of the U.S. and it-the government stands pledged to keep it at par with gold. If free ceinage were to be adopted the silver dollar would not have that guaranty and would be worth only what it could sell for As will be seen by our report of as silver bullion, just as the dollar

The nearer the consumer is to the producer the better his reward for his labor; transportation charges eat up the profits of the producer without benefiting the consumer. Enlarge and strengthen the home market. In no other way can the producer be materially benefited. The 'markets of the world" are a delu-

"Another good man gone wrong." Judge Ramsdell, of Grand Traverse, a life-long republican, has gone over to the free-silver camp and has been nominated for congress in the 11th district. The Iron Port regrets the loss to the party but is not surprised the Judge always inclined to the "fiat money" heresy.

The "thrifty" people, be they wage earners or what not, are for sound money; the "unthrifty," those whose debts always exceed their income, are the howlers for "cheap money." There's no question as to which class it will be safer to entrust the business of the country.

Our democratic friends have now out of 849. In that year Vermont's a ticket of which they need not be

a candidate. How many electoral but neither is a populist, neither a votes will Bryan receive? How ofbut a bourbon democrat who "takes his whiskey straight."

> The Kaiser and the Tsar met at Gorlitz last Monday and "exchanged courtesies;" all the same they'll get the worst of it.

> > Legal Notices.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SEP. 12, 1296, COUNTY OF DELTA. COUNTY OF DELTA.

At a session of the Probate court for said county, seld at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba on he tenth day of September in the year one thousand eight bundred and ninety-six.

Present, Hon, Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.
In the metter of the estate of Marie Killen, deceared.

Cassed.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Margaret Killian, praying for the appointment of an administrator for said ectate.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday the fifth day of October 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

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 there-of, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "I'on Port," a newspaper printed and circu-lated in said county, three successive weeks pre-vious to said day of hearing.

EMIL GLASER, Judge of Provate.

ORDER OF REARING, for General Purposes
and for Appointment of an Administrator.
State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for said
County, held at the Probate office, in the city of
Escasaba, on the 22nd day of July, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Pro-

In the matter of the estate of John Stonhouse, In the matter of the estate of John Stonhouse, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, only verified, of Philomene Stonhouse, widow of said deceased, praying for the sppointment 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 fore-noon, be assigned for the bearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are re-quired to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of Escanabs, 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 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 GLASKR,

(A true copy.)

Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

First Publication Sept. 12, 1896.

To whom it may concern,—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, freeholders of the townships of Ford River and Bark River, in the county of Delta, that application will be made to the board of supervisors of the said county of Delta, at their next meeting, to be held on the twelfth day of October in the year one thousand eight bundred ninety-six, to detach the following described territory from the township of Ford River and add the same to the township of Bark River, to with.

River and add the same to the township of Bark River, to wit:—
Sections twenty-two, twenty-stree, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, all in township thirty-nine north of Kange twenty-four west.

Dated this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1896.
Freeholders of Ford River township: Isaac Pepin, Elloise Richard, Charles Boda, Peter Baker Jr., John Nontelle, Filix Perra, Wilfred Derouin, Joe Heronx, Joseph Derouin Jr., Henry Blake, Eli Olson, William Blake, Peter Baker, Nels Olson, and others.
Freeholders of Bark River township: Erick Olson, H. Gasman, Louis Loport, Gust A. Carlson, Richard Roberts, Kugene Gagnon, Alfonse Derocher, Louis Levelle, Isaac Bodin, John Harris, Ole Peterson, J. D. Cholette, H. W. Coburn,

Ole Peterson, J. D. Cholette, H. W. Coburn, George Fancher and others.

(First Publication August 8th.)

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the seventeenth day of April A. D. 1894, executed by Wa. 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 Liner "N" of mortgages, on page 332, on the first day of May A. D. 1894. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shipman to Horace 1. Benton, by assignment bearing date the fifteenth day of July A. D. 1896, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "L" of assignment of mortgages on page 120, and said mortgage is deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "L" of assignment 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 arrearges of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part has legal representative and any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all arrearges of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assign become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of a part of the said interest and the taxes, therefore the assignee of said mortgage hereby declares the whole of the prihcipal sum together with all arrearages of interest and taxes due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand and seven hundred and six dollars and sixty cents (\$2,706 60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35,007 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 (\$2041.60) and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power, of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, Themprons, 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 country of Delta, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the fourth (4) day of November A. D. 1806, 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, according to the recipht (8) of block number t

R. Northur, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

A. R. Noathur,
Assignee of Mortgage.

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 Vilmun 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 tweatieth 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 (\$459.21) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars [815.60] as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no said to proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse at the city of Escanaba in said county of Delta state of Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden), on the nineteenth day of October A. D. 1896, at ten of cinck 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 Recanaba, formerly village of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

A. N. Northur,

DR. C. H. LONG. Physician and Surgeon. Office over Young's bakery, 805 Ludington St.

DR. D. H. ROWELLS. DENTIST. Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
Office in Masonic block.

Attention given to Crown and Bridge work, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Homeopathists. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office hours: 7 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., Masonic block, Escanaba.

O. E. VOUNGQUIST, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office 110 South Georgia Street. OFFea Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

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

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

RED. E. HARRIS, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds. Office at residence on Ogden avenue.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN,

Cash Talks

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

West Ludington Street.

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

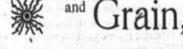
M.Anderson.

Flour and Feed.

ED. DONOVAN,

DEALER IN

Feed, Hay,



Wholesale and Retail,

We make a Specialty of High-Grade . . Family Flour. . .

O O ED. DONOVAN

Horse Shoeing.

McCrimmon & McKeeby Scientific

Horse Shoeing

Strict Attention to Horses with

GENERAL BLACKSMITH

Steam Laundry.

Fine Laundry Work

Escanaba

Steam

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

PURE IN QUALITY

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

509 Ludington St.

A. H. Rolph

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

9. 9. Mead, Druggist.

Marine Iron Works.

To Boat Builders and Marine Engineers

Our exclusive specialty is designing and building (to order) complete outfits of genuine MARIN 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.) MARINE IRON WORKS.

OLYBOURN AND SOUTHPORT AVES.

CHICAGO, ILL

Flour • and • Feed

Hay, Grain, Soods, Sto.

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

Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

Laundry Staple and Fancy Groceries

A Large and Complete Line Always in Stock. Telephone 39. 516 Ludington St. | Cor. Hale and Georgia Sts E. M. St. JACQUES.



County Agricultural Society will be 'held on the association's grounds in this city next Tuesday, Wednesday, and fied success of the fair, for most certainly Thursday, and present indications point | he must realize that with each succeedto a successful entertainment. Not- ing year he must depend more and more withstanding the numerous obstacles to upon the brawny tiller of the soil for be overcome, the fair last year was a success, both in point of exhibits and finances, but this season should outstrip its predecessor and will if our farmers, and merchants, and citizens generally lend the encouragement the undertaking deserves. There is no good reason why "fair time" should not be looked forward to by the people of Delta County as a gala week, a place where we may annually assemble and not only become better acquainted with each other but discuss various topics of interest relative to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. What may be accomplished in this section in the way of farming is beyond the experimental stage, it has become an established fact that the agricultural possibilities of this timbered country are not confined to



IN MR. PROVO'S DEPARTMENT.

certain few crops, but that the soil and climate are well adopted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, some varieties of corn, apples, etc., while hay is abundant. Wheat grown in the upper peninsula has for three successive years been awarded first prize at the Michigan State fair, held at Grand Rapids. This peninsula, or at least this portion of it, is well suited to the successful production of vegetables. Crops cannot be expected to mature as early as further south, but those vegetables that do not require a long, hot senson, such as cabbage, onions, cauliflower, lettuce, etc., do well, and can be profitably grown. Stock raising and dairy farming is also among its possibilities, and is becoming more and more popular among the farmers.

Thus it will be seen by one of an observant turn of mind that there is no valid region why a county fair in Delta county should not be a grand success, if the tillers of the soil within its boundaries put a shoulder to the wheel with a determination to push it into popular-



ity. The Iron Port deems it a duty to urge every farmer in the county to exhibit something at the fair next weekgrain, vegetables, fruit, live stock or ducement to make entries. There is no poultry. Come to the fair, bring your entry fee except for horses, and this only wives, sons and daughters, and we'll all \$1. In the horse department, of which discuss the relative merits of your exhib- Mose Kurz is superintendent, \$76 is ofits, and enjoy a regular, good old-fash-fored time. And when you go home ting horses—of which Ed. Donovan is you will have learned something that will prove of inestimable value to you in the future. This is what county fairs are for, and if his time is properly spent the Iron Port believes that the farmer or gardener can gain more practical in- \$118, All bulls, cows and helfers must formation in the three days than be be blooded stock; all half breeds and

The second annual fair of the Delta stone, Rapid River, Garden, and in fact of every hamlet in the country should do their share towards making an unquali-



OVEN AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

his patronage. The merchant should not be satisfied with simply lending his presence to the fair, but he should make an attractive display of his wares in a space allotted him by the society for that purpose. The Agricultural society has just completed a large and commodious building for this purpose, and in case of inclement weather there will be no fear of damage to goods on exhibition, as was the case last year. The society erecting this structure, and the merchants should offer it all possible encouragement. A handsome display would create an interest among the ladies, for where is there a woman in Delta county who does not delight in gazing upon pretty things from the dry goods house, or useful articles from the hardware or furniture store, or fashionable jewelry and precious stones from the goldsmiths? She does not exist, either in Delta county or elsewhere on mundane sphere.

The mechanic and the laborer will be there; these may always be depended upon, and they, with their families, will



VISITORS FROM SHAFFER.

assist very materially in making the undertaking a success-in fact it would not prove successful without them. The society has been at large expense in clearing grounds and constructing the race track and erecting buildings, and everybody should turn out and show their appreciation of its efforts to establish and maintain a fair that will be s credit to the county.

THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS Over \$500 in Premiums Offered by the

Agricultural Society. While the premiums offered are not as large as the society would like to award to exhibitors the aggregate amount, over \$500; is all that it is warranted in giving at present. It will be seen, however by reference to the premium list, that in each case the amount offered is an in-

The cattle department, Q. R. Hessel superintendent, is divided into four classes-Shorthorns, Holsteins, Devons and Jerseys-and the premiums aggregate

enbach. Premiums amounting to \$26 do good work. are offered on American Merinos, and the \$19, Poland Chinas and Chester Whites changes his mind et the eleventh hour. \$15 each, divided into first and second premiums.

The poultry department, Wm. Martens superintendent, offers \$27 in premiums, This division attracted considerable attention last year.

Division E, farm products, under the superintendency of Frank Provo, is one of the most important departments of the fair. It is divided into three classes, e: grains, vegetables and fruits, on which \$72 in premiums are offered.

Oven and dairy products offer ample opportunity to the housewife to exhibit her skill. Mrs. Ed. Donovan 4s superintendent of the former department and Mrs. Hodgkins of the latter, and \$18 is the amount offered in premiums.

Miss Mary Cleary will have charge of the needle work department, in which prizes are offered for nearly all kinds of fancy work, amounting in all to \$26.50. The floral and art department will be presided over by Mrs. F. H. Atkins. The

premiums offered figure up about \$20. The merchants' department, diplomas, will be under the superintendency of W. J. Wallace. Every merchant in the county is invited to make an exhibit, and should apply to the secretary at once for space. The new building will be ready and there will be plenty of space for exhibitors.

The educational department will doubtless prove an attractive feature. A. R. Northup is superintendent, and all work should be in his hands as soon as possible. Entries must be confined to work done since Sept. 1, '95.

Exhibitors are requested by the society not to delay making their entries until



NO FAKIRS WILL BE THERE

the last moment, but to forward notice of them at the earliest possible date to Secretary C. C. Stephenson, describing the animal or article by division and number of class.

All stock and exhibits must be in place Tuesday noon,

The admission to the grounds will be 35 cents, or season tickets will be sold for \$100. Children over den years 25 cents. Single carriage, one admission, 10 cents; a double carriage, one admission, 25 cents.

THE SPEED PROGRAM.

Seven Hundred Dollars in Purses Hung Up For the Races.

The fair races, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, promise to be the most interesting events ever witnessed in this city. Several good horses from outside will be here, among the number being the Hon. S. M. Stephenson's string, and a speedy pacer from Wisconsin. Purses aggregating \$700 have been hung up for the different events, as fol-

Wednesday-2:30 class; purse \$150, divided \$75, \$37.50, \$22.50, \$15. 3:00



T. V. WARD'S EXHIBIT.

class; purse \$100, divided \$50, \$25, \$15. \$10. Scrub race, last horse to get the money-\$10.

Thursday-Free-for-all, purse \$200. divided \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20. 2:45 class; purse \$150, divided \$75, \$37.50, \$22.-50, \$15. Running race; purse \$100, divided \$50, \$25, \$15, \$10.

Entries close on Sept. 12th, at 9 p. m. Mr. Mort Hitchcock is now in charge of the track, and has quite a string of horses in training for the races.

An expert starter will be here from Menominee for the races. The track was never in better condi-

tion than at the present time.

A. R. Moore's horse will start in the

under the superintendency of H. A. Breit- rill's pacer, and thinks he can make him not already received one. If you don't FREE SILVER AND THE PRICE OF COT-

Felice K, the Kansas Cytlone, will go are the same as last year. same on Southdowns. On Berkshires in the 3-minute race, unless Peter McRae

SOME FAIR NOTES.

Matters of General Interest Concerning the County Meet.

Among the exhibitors who took premums last year were Chas. Duranceau, N. Bissonette, John Bichler, James Ferguson, James Bergman, Nick Waish, Jasper Lawrence, Al. Lauchelere, W. H. Hodgkins, Peter Larson, Jos. Hess, Robt. Lathridge, Frank Gennesse, Mrs. N. J. Lloyd, Mrs. Wm. Duncan, Mrs. P. Fogarty, Sheedlo & Son, A. G. Grandgagnage, J. B. Freehette, John Britz, Mrs. L. Reno, Aug. Giese, D. L. McGirr,



IN MR.BREITENBACH'S DEPARTMENT.

Frank Provo, Herman Johnson, H. J Campbell, Peter Larson. Mrs. P. Jungers, Frank Bordeau, Mrs. Thos. Greene, Mrs. Hessell, Mrs. C. J. Stratton, Bruce Irving, Chas. Detterich, T. V. Ward, Frank Riley, Richard Roberts, George Gallup, G. E. Baehrisch, Hattie Gibson, Heleu Edwards, Alex Gonley, Peter Groos, A. Spooner, Mrs. Henry Noble.

The Escanaba and Gladstone Transportation company will carry passengers from all points on Little Bay de Noc during the fair for 75 cents for the round trip, including admission to the fair. The Shipman will leave Masonville at 7 o'clock a. m. and returning will leave Escanaba at 7 p. m. Tickets will also be good on the Lotus.

There will be exhibits of grains, seeds vegetables, fruits, live stock, poultry, dairy products, bread, cake, pickles, jellies, fancy work, art paintings, photography, drawings, farm implements, manufactured goods, musical instru-



GLADSTONE PEOPLE AT THE RACES.

ments, flowers, plants, etc., at the fair. If you have not secured space for an exhibit do so at once. Hundreds of people from all parts of the county will attend the fair, and a good display of your wares cannot fail to prove a paying advertisement.

The steemer Anabel will carry passengers from all points across the big bay for one fare for the round trip-\$1.50-during the fair. For information concerning the fair

call on or address C. C. Stephenson, sec retary, D. E. Glavin or P. Fogarty. John Bichier, Edw. Dausey, Noel Bissonette and J. P. Danforth will doubtless have exhibits at the fair.

Do not fail to attend the fair-the society needs your admission fee. It's a good thing; push it along. All immoral games of chance and gambling schemes will be excluded from

the grounds. Mayor Gallup's Dutch Beltbacks should be among the live stock again this year. Ladies, exhibit your fancy work.

There is an excellent place to display it this year. All should carefully peruse the adver-

tisements in the Premium List.

get one bear in mind that the premiums

Some exceptionally good speed contests



IN MOSE KURZ' DEPARTMENT.

are expected during the fair week. A number of outside horses will be present and participate in the races, among them being S. M. Stephenson's Clara S., Emma S. and Merea, and Fred Tufts' three-year-old Westward. Clara S. has a mark of 2:22. There is considerable interest centered in the running borses of this section, and this race promises to be one of the most interesting features.

The admission to the grounds has been reduced to 35 cents, grand stand 15 cents, making an even half dollar for all the privileges of seeing the fair and

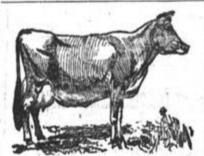
On the other side of this supplement is the complete premium list, together with the rules and regulations of the society. Caswell & Jerome's horses-Fanny

Fern and Buckskin-will not "go" in the races next week. People from the head of the bay will be down by the boat-load to attend the

Stephenson has already entered three

horses from Menominee. The horse stalls have been improved during the week. C. C. Stephenson will issue the official

race program.



Excursion rates on all trains and boats

Every merchant should make an exhi-

THE NEW BUILDING.

R Will Afford Plenty of Room For All

Exhibits. The new exhibition building is now completed, and will afford accommodations to those of our merchants who desire to make a display of their goods at the fair. The structure is 24x60 feet and contains twelve booths each eight feet square, besides two spaces each 8x12 feet reserved for the fancy and art departments. Through the center of the building is a spacious aisle and on either side of this are the booths. The building is well lighted, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the fair. Jos. Hess is the builder.

The agricultural products will not be



HARRY EXPLAINS KEATING.

shown in this building but will occupy a space 80x10 under the grand stand, where Frank Provo and his assistants will take pleasure in showing the people what can be grown in Delta county.

"We don't want any 58 cent dollars in this town" was the emphatic greeting of a workman to the presidential candidate of the Populists and Silverites sements in the Premium List.

Get your exhibits on the grounds early

If the American workingmen are wise could by perusing all the agricultural common breeds to compete with their publications in the country.

The business men of Escanulia, Glad
Division C—sheep and swine—will be him. Mort Hitchcock will drive Cotter—

To division the agricultural common breeds to compete with their free-for-all, with John Cotterrill behind him. Mort Hitchcock will drive Cotter—

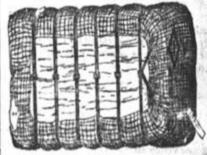
Fogarty's for a premium list if you have answer to the free coinage appeals for

Populist Statistics Which Prove Sound Money Statements.

The Arena, a Populist magazine, publishes a series of pictures intended to show the great decrease in the purchasing power of a bale of cotton, owing to the alleged "demonetization" of silver. The money value of the first bale is given as \$416.90 in 1865. The next in the same series is for 1870, when the money value had shrunk to \$119.90. Other pictures give the varying values down to 1894, the conclusion from the whole being that the lack of free silver has caused the fall in the price of cotton.

How false this argument is can be seen by looking at the figures quoted. Between 1865 and 1870 the price of cotton fell from 88.38 cents per pound to 23.98 cents. By 1873, the year of the 'crime," the price had gone down to 18.80 cents. In other words, the money value of a bale of cotton shrank from \$416.90 in 1865 to \$94, a difference of \$322.90, while the country had free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 Since that time the fall in price has been much less, having been only from \$94 in 1873 to \$39 in 1896 at the present quota-

tions of 7.80 cents per pound. The history of cotton prices shows, therefore, that under free silver the price of a bale of cotton declined \$322.90,



[Money value of 500 pounds in 1965 at \$0.83.88



[Money value of 500 pounds in 1896 at \$0.07.80 , per pound, \$39.]

or 64.58 cents per pound, in eight years, Under our present financial system the price has only fallen \$55 per bale, or 11 cents per pound, in 28 years. In face of these official figures how can any intelligent man pretend that it was the change in our currency laws in 1878 which has reduced the money value of

cotton? The advocates of free silver may attempt to answer this exposure of their low price for cotton argument by showing that there was a great increase in the cotton crop between 1865 and 1878. This is true, but there has also been a far reater quantity of cotton produced every year since 1878 than ever before, the crop for 10.2 reaching 9,035,879 bales as compared with 2,980,508 bales in 1873, the largest crop during the period from 1865 to 1878, se that if increased production caused the great de cline in price in one case it is surely fair to credit it, and not the stoppage of free silver coinage, with the lower prices of the past 28 years.

A Poor Argument For Free Sliver. The free coinage agitators ask the people to vote for the 16 to 1 scheme on the ground that the bankers, manufacturers and merchants are all in favor of a sound currency. "If the banking and business interests are opposed to free silver," say the cheap dollar advocates, "the farmers and workers should support it. There must be something good for the poor in this free coinage sche just because the rich people do not want

Of all unreasonable and demagogic pleas for 50 cent dollars this is the worst. An exactly similar argumes would be a demand on the part of the millions who do not own homes or buildings of any kind that all houses should be burned down because it would hurt property owners. There is no doubt but that every man in America who owns a building would say, if asked, that he is opposed to having his proper-ty destroyed. But that would be no resson why the people who have no homes should favor arson.

The attempt to create a prejudice in favor of debt repudiation because business men and bankers believe in honesty can never succeed with fair mind-ed, honorable citizens. They will decide the silver question on its merits and will not be led astray by appeals to one class to vote for cheap and trashy money merely because it is favored by another

Do you draw a pension? Vote for free on in two in the middle, I

Delta County Agricultural Society Second Annual Fair and Exposition.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 16, 17, 1896.

Ail persons, whether exhibitors or not, can obtain tickets at the entrance to the	
grounds at the following prices, vizi	13
Process and the faction Adults	H
Season Tickets, good during Fair.	55
Children under ten years, free.	99
between ten and fifteen years	
FROMDIC CATTINGE, ONE WANTEDOOM, THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY	
Children & Child Children, & Constitution of the Children of t	
Hacks and Busses for season	Y
during the Fair	ŝ
Exhibitor with five head of stock entitled to helper's ticket.	É

SUPERVISION.

The general supervision of the grounds and the entire exhibition is invested in the President of the society. The division superintendents will have charge of their respective departments, will have the arranging of exhibits; they shall affix premium badges, etc., when animals and things are passed upon by the judges of

No complimentaries good unless signed by the President and Secretary. The books of entry will be open to all for competition. No entrance fee required except for horses and cattle,

The fair grounds will be open for the inspection of stock and produce Tuesmorning at 8 a. m. and all exhibits are expected to be in place by 2 p. m. of same

Exhibitors may and are requested to make entries previous to Tuesday as they can do so by letter to the secretary, C. C. Stephenson.

All entries must embrace the name of the owner, his postoffice address in full, the name of the article, the age and sex of an animal, and the class in which it is made. Blanks will be furnished to exhibitors to make his own entries preparatory

All entries of blooded animals must be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of purity of blood. The herd books of the several breeders shall be such evidence. Bulls must be full blood of their class, to compete for premiums, Cows and heifers may compete if not less than half bloods; also unknown bloods,

No person except the secretary and his assistants will be allowed to examine the books till after the awards are made.

Exhibitors are requested to pay particular attention to their articles and ani-mals on exhibition and at the close of the Fair take charge of the same. The society will use every precaution for their safe keeping, but will not be held responsible for any damage or accidents that may occur. A night watch will be kept on the grounds, composed of good trusty men.

Feed, hay and straw will be furnished at reasonable prices by applying to the secretary.

RULES OF INSPECTION.

Judges should be on the ground at 9 a. m. every morning. They shall report themselves on arrival at the secretary's office,

A majority of the judges in any class shall constitute a, quorum and be authorized to award premiums and the first on the list shall be chairman.

On articles or animals where there is no competition a blue ribbon and a second premium may be awarded.

Department books must be returned to secretary every evening. No person can be judge in any class where he is competing nor can any two

exhibitors be judge for one another on animals or articles,

A blue ribbon or card will represent first premium, a red ribbon or card second premium and a white ribbon third premium.

Awards shall be closed Thursday noon.

GENERAL RULES.

The President, Secretary and Executive Committee shall meet at the secretary's office each day at 1 p. m. for the transaction of business.

The grounds will be cleared at 7:00 p. m. each evening of all persons who have not a permit from the President or Secretary.

Any exhibitor who has animals or articles needing constant care can procure a helper's ticket of the secretary, signed by the superintendent and marked "Help-

No animal shall be allowed to run at large on the grounds.

Any person renting ground for shows, booths or other special privileges must pay in advance. This rule must be strictly enforced.

Every facility for obtaining information will be furnished the press and a free ticket to the proprietor of each paper by application to the secretary, signed by the president.

All immoral games of chance and gambling schemes shall be excluded from the grounds during the Fair.

Premiums will be due and payable at the office of the secretary on and after Oct. 10th following the Fair.

Premiums will be forfeited where animals or articles are entered in the name of any other than the real owner. This rule will be strictly enforced. Premiums not called for within thirty days after due will be forfeited.

CONSTITUTION.

First. The corporate name by which said association shall be known in law, is Delta County Agricultural Society. The officers of said society shall be a president, vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and a board of directors to consist of eighteen members. The object of said society shall be the promotion of pomology, horticultuse, agriculture and kindred arts and sciences.

Second. The limit of property to be held by said society shall be twenty-

Third. No member of said society shall subscribe more than five hundred dollars for stock of said society.

Fourth. The operations of said society shall be carried on in the county of Delta, and state of Michigan.

Fifth, The capital stock of said society shall consist of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into one thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each to be

Sixth. In the election of officers, and such other matters as may come be-fore the stockholders of said society for action, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each and every share he shall own of the stock of said society.

Seventh. The officers of said society shall hold office for the term of one

Eighth. The stockholders shall provide by by-laws for the subsequent elec-tions of officers, and for the conduct and regulations of the affairs of the society.

Ninth. These articles of association may be altered or amended by a twothirds vote of all the stock present at any annual meeting of the stockholders or at any special meeting called for that purpose in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

BY-LAWS.

Article 1. Officers. The officers shall be a president, fourteen vice-presidents, treasurer, a secretary and eighteen directors. The first directors shall be classified into three classes, so that one third shall be for one year, one third for two years, and one-third for three years, and thereafter all directors shall be elected for the term of three years, except when elected or appointed to fill a vacancy.

Art. 2 Election. The directors of the association shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and all such directors except those first elected shall hold their office for three years, or until their successors are elected.

Art. 3. Meeting. The Board of directors shall meet the first Tuesday succeeding their election, and organize by electing one of their number president of the association and by electing three or more vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, after first year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Art. 4. President. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association and of the board of directors, (but in case of absence or inability, one of the vice-presidents shall act as president and discharge all the duties of the office.) He shall sign all contracts or other instruments of writing which have first been approved by the board of directors. He shall sign all warrants on the treasurer and perform such other duties as pertain to that office.

Art. 5. Treasurer. The treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the association, and pay the same out only on the order of the president and signed by the secretary. He shall keep a correct account of all receipts and disbursement, and make a correct report of the same at such times as the board of directors may require, and perform such other duties as the board of directors may direct, and he shall also give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties.

Art. 6. Secretary. The secretary shall do all the correspondence of the ciation, keep a record of its proceedings and the proceedings of the board directors, and prepare the same for publication. He shall collect all eye due the association from any source and pay the same over to the treasurer, shall keep proper account books, and discharge such other duties as pertain to office, or as the board of directors may require. He shall riso give bonds for

the faithful accounting of all moneys which may come into his hands, belonging to

Aft. 7. Board of Directors. The board of directors shall have full power to manage the affairs of the association, and five thereof shall constitute a quorum. They shall fill all vacancies, from inability to serve, fix compensation of all officers of the association, appoint and remove at pleasure all appointed officers, agents and employes, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation; also to make rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers in the discharge of their duties, and to fix the amount of and approve the bonds of the treasurer and secretary; they shall classify by department, group and class all articles/likely to be entered for exhibition; appoint the time for opening and closing of the annual fair, to prescribe and publish a schedule of premiums to be awarded; to fix the price of entries and admission; to appoint appropriate committees and superintendents in the several departments; to prepare and fix up proper grounds and place of meeting or exhibition, and to provide rules and regulations governing the same. They shall and all bills and accounts, and cause to be kept a complete and correct record of their proceedings, and allow no moneys or disbursements of funds of the association, or any improvement of the property of the same without the recorded approval of a majority of the board present. They shall, as soon after the annual fair as practicable, pay to the exhibitors premiums which have been awarded, from surplus funds of the association, and shall, within sixty days after the close of the annual fair, publish a full report of their proceedings and a complete detailed statement of the condition of the affairs of the association.

Art. 8. The superintendent of each department shall, on the first day of the fair, appoint three competent persons as judges of his department to make the awards of premiums, and the judges shall, on the second day of the fair, make such awards and report the same to the superintendent in writing.

Art, 9. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on the first Monday in November of each year at such place as the board of directors may direct. The board of directors may call special meetings of the association, by publishing a notice of the tume, place and object of the meeting for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in Delta county. At the meeting of the association each stockholder present shall be entitled to one vote for each these of stock owned by such stockholder. share of stock owned by such stockholder,

Art. 10. Stock Transfer. The stock of the association shall only be transferable on the books of the association, and all transfers of stock shall be made on the books of the association more than thirty days prior to the annual meeting to entitle the owner thereof to vote the same.

Art. 11. Amendments. These articles of association may be amended at any annual meeting by the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Division A .-- Horse Department.

Entry Fee, \$1,00.

CLASS 1.

MOSE KURZ, Superintendent.

Q. R. HESSEL, Superintendent,

			- (First	-	econd mium
Best	team	Draft	Clydesdal	és			\$5 00	TIES	\$3 00
	**	**	Percheron	S			5 00		3 00
	44	**	English S	hires			5 00		3 00
Best	Clyde	esdale	Stallion				5 00		3 00
**	Perch	neron	**				5 00		3 00
		sh Sh					5 00		3 00
		r old i	mare or ge	lding, bloc	oded		4 00		3 00
44	3	**	"	"			4 00		3 00
**	2	44	**	"			4 00		3 00
**	1	48	**	**			4 00		3 00
	*		CL	ASS 2,—1	TROTTING HO	DRSES.			
			N, Superin						
Best	blood	led Sta	llion, 4 ye	ars or ove	T		5 00		3 00
	**	0	3 .	" and un	der 4		5 00		3 00
	"		" 2 '	and un	der 3		5 00		3 00
Best	Broo	d Mar	e with Suc	kling Colt	L		5 00		3 00
	Mare	or Ge					5 00		3 00
"	"	STORE .	" under 4				5 00	1	3 00
			vs and He ompete wit		be blooded stock ades,	. All half	bloods	and	com-

Division B.--Cattle Department.

All Bulls, Cows and Heifers must be blooded stock. All half bloods and common breeds to compete with their grades.

Short Horn Bulls, full bloods, 3 years or over	\$4 00	200	\$3 00
" " " 2 "	4 00		3 00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 00		2 00
Short Horn Cow, 4 years or over	4 00		2 00
" " 2 "	4 00		2/00
" Heifer 2 years and under	4 00		2 00
CLASS 4.—HOLSTEINS.	15		
Bull, full blood, 3 years or over	4 00		2 00
" under 3 years	4 00		2 00
Cow, full blood, 3 years and under	4 00		2 00
CLASS 5.—DEVONS.			
Bull, full blood, 3 years and over	4 00	5.5	2 00
" 3 years and under	4 00	13	2 00
Cow, full blood, 3 years and over	4 00		2 00
" " 3 years and under	4 00		2 00
CLASS 6.—JERSEYS.			
Bull, full blood, 3 years and over	4 00		2 00
" under 3 years	4 00		2 00
Cow, full blood, 3 years or over	4 00		2 00
" under three years	4 00	125	2 00

Division C .-- Sheep and Swine Department.

 1		"		~	١
En	tran	ce	F	ec.	

H. BREITENBACH, Superintendent.

CLASS 7.—AMERICAN MERINO.	mont 2051	
Ram 2 years and over\$3	00	\$2 00
" I year and under 2 3	00	2 00
. " Lamb	00	1 00
Ewe 2 years and over3	00	2 00
" I year and under 3	00	2 00
	00	1 00
CLASS 8.—SOUTHDOWNS.		

Ram 2 years and over ... " I year and under 2

2 00

1 00 Ewe 2 years and over Fine wool grades same as above premiums, and coarse wool grades same.

SWINE DEPARTMENT. CLASS 9.-BERKSHIRE.

		375.1	00	UU 1400	N.S	00
87	# I W or under	2	00	I		00
B	Sow 2 years or over with five or more pigs	4	00	2	¢	00
	Sow 1 year or under	3	00	2	S	00
3	CLASS 10,—POLAND CHINA.					
	Boar I year or over	3	00	2		00
	" Under t year	2	00	2521	1	00
	Sow I year or over with 5 or more pigs	4	00	3	4	00

CLASS 11.-CHESTER WHITES. Boar I year or over... 2 00 under I year ... 1 00 Sow I year or over with five or more pigs,

Division D .--- Poultry Department.

WM. J. MARTENS, Superintendent.

è	Best trio Light Brahmas\$1	00	50
	" " Dark " I	00	50
	# # Buff Cochins 1	00	50
	" " White I	00	50
	" " Plymouth Rocks Barred and White 1	00	5
	" " Silver Spanish 1		50
	" Black Spanish I	00	5
	Hamburg Chickens 1	00	5
	CLASS 13.—TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS.		
	Best Pair Common Turkeys	00	5
	Best Pair Common Turkeys. 1	00	113
	" " White China Geese 1	00	3

Best Trio Pekin Ducks	1 00	50
n " Black Cayoge	1 00	50
Best Pair Pea Fowls. Best and largest variety poultry shown by any one person.	2 00	1 00
Division EDepartment Farm F	Produ	ucts.
Must be grown by Exhibitors,	1	
F. PROVO, Supt.		
CLASS 14.	0	
Best 1/2 Bushel White or red winter wheat	1 50	75
" Fife Spring Wheat	1 50	75
Wheat other Varieties	1 50	75
W W Kye	1 50	75
" " Buckwheat	1 56	75
" Peck Beans	1 50	75
" Peas yellow or green	1.50	75
Bushels Barley	1 50	75
White Oats, and the control of the c	1 50	75
Tellow Cotto	1 50	75
CLASS 15.—VEGETABLES.		
Best 1/2 Bushel Beets	1 00	50
" " Carrots	1 00	50
a " Parsnips		2000
" Rutabagas,		
" " Turnips		
Cabbage White 3 heads	1 00	50
" 1 Red 3 heads	1 00	50
White Sugar Beets 1 Peck	1 00	50
Celery 6 heads	1 00	50
Cauliflower 3 heads	1 00	50
Musk Melon 3 specimens	1 00	50
Water Melon 3 specimens	1 00	50
Onions I Peck, red	1 00	50
" yellow	1 00	50
Cucumbers 6 specimens	1 00	50
Hubbard Squash 3 specimens	1 00	50
Pumpkins 3 specimens	1 00	50
Tomatoes veilow	1 00	50
Potatoes 1/2 Bushel Burbank	1 00	50
" " Early Rose	1 00	50
" " Vermont	1 00	50
Special premium for largest variety exhibited by one person	2 00	1 00
Best Exhibit of Apples adapted to Delta Co	2 00	1 00
CLASS 16,		r senie
Best Exhibit of Pears	2 00	1,00
" " Crab Apples	2 00	100
" " Plums	2 00	1 00
" " Grapes	2 00	1 00
" " Canned Fruit	1 00	50
" " Syrup and Sugar	1 00	50
The state of the s	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	

Division G.-Department of Oven and Dairy Products.

등 2016년 전 10 전 시간 시간 등 전 전 전 전 시간 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전			
MR. HODGKINS, Sup't Dairy, and MRS. ED. DONOVAN, Sup't O	ven	Pr	oduct.
Premiums on Best Cheese 2 o	0		1 00
Loaf of Wheat Flour Bread	0		50
Sponge Cake 1 o	0		50
Jelly Cake1 0	0		50
Angel Food Cake 1 0	0		50
Orange Cake	0		50

Division H.-Needle Work Department.

CLASS 18.

MISS MARY CLEARY, Sup't.

Antique Lace	00 I 00 I 00 I	50 50 50
Queen Ann Darning	I 00	50
French Knit Embroidery	T 00	50
French Knit Embroidery	T 00	to.
Part Callestian Probabilisms		30
Best Collection Embroidery	2 00	1 00
Drawn Work on Silk,	1 00	50
" " Linen	1 00	50
Hem Stitching	1 00	50
Best Collection Drawn Work	2 00	1 00
Table Scarf	75	25
Silk Curtains,	1 00	50
" Quilt	1 00	50
Fancy Knitting	1 00	50
Best Collection Crochet Work	1 00	50
Best Collection Fancy Work	1 00	50
	Drawn Work on Silk	Drawn Work on Silk

Division I. Floral and Art Department.

			Curtoo Iy,	1074-2-2667-4	DOMESTIC:	SECTION
	MRS	F. I	I. ATKINS, Sup't.		100	533
	Cut F	lowe	rs Finest Arrangement	1 00		50
	Flora	1 Orn	ament	1 00		50
	Single	e Plan	nt in Bloom	1 00		50
	The l	inest	Floral Display	1 00		50
38	Best	Exhib	of Pansies	1 00		50
10	4	*	Geraniums	1 00		50
		"	Cut Roses by Amateurs	1 00		50
3		"	Flowers and Plants by Professionals	1 00		50
			DIVISION JART DEPARTMEN	T.		
	Rest	Oil P	sinting		T. T. D. M.	* En

t Oil Painting Water Color	
China Painting.	
and Largest	Collection of Paintings done by the Exhibitor 1 00
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON	

Division K.--Merchants' Department.

CLASS 20.-GENERAL DISPLAY.

(illinery	
ory Goods	
loots and Shoes	
leady Made Clothing	
arness	
roceries	
ardware	
rugs	
ationery	
Vagons and Carriages	
arming Implements	

Division M .-- Educational, Department.

CLASS 21.

A. R. NORTHUP, Sup't.

Entries must be confined to work done since Sept. 1st, 1895. Let the work be prepared on paper and sent in.

All work should be in the hands of the superintendent on Saturday preceding the The register of the schools presenting the work should accompany the exhibits.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors are requested not to delay making their entries till the day of the fair, but to forward notice of them at the earliest possible date to the secretary at Escanaba, Mich., describing in the following order:

1st. Name and postoffice address of exhibitor.

2d. Name of article or animal.

- 3d. Letter of the division.

sh. Number of the class.

If an entrance fee is required the amount must accompany the notice.

Stock, poultry and farm produce, not specially mentioned in the premium list, will receive proper attention and will be awarded the premium which they are entitled to in their respective class by the judges of the different departments.

PERKINS ON SILVER.

The Only Eli Tells the Hollow Tale of Free Silver.

HE SIZES UP THE SITUATION.

Good Reasons Advanced for Being on the Side of

"Are you in favor of both silver and gold?" asked a Populist of Eli Perkins. "Certainly," said Eli, "every civilized nation uses the two metals-gold and silver-but the United States is the only nation that has coined as much silver as gold. We have been rank bimetallists. We have stood by silver too long. We have coined \$625,300,000 worth of silver and \$626,600,000 worth of gold."

"What have the other great nations coined?" asked the Populist.
"Why, they have coined less than half as much as we have. England (the United Kingdom) has coined and has on hand \$112.000,000 worth of silver and \$550.000,000 \$550,000,000 in gold; France has \$493, 200,000 in silver and \$825,000,000 in gold; Germany has only \$215,000,000 in silver and \$625,000,000 in gold; Russia has only \$48,000,000 in silver and \$455, 000,000 in gold."

"Then we have coined about as much silver as all of them together?" "Not quite. These four great nations, with a population of 249,000,000 people, have on hand \$876,000,000 in silver, while we, with 69,000,000 people, have \$625,000,000 in silver."

"Where is our silver now?" asked the

Populist.
"Why, \$508,000,000 lies piled up in the treasury. It is rusting in the vaults, paying no interest, and dropping in value. Carlisle is begging the people to the can only get

value. Carlisle is begging the people to take it, freight free, but he can only get \$56,000,000 in circulation. The people won't have it. They sling it back to the banks, and then the free silver men jump up and cry, 'We want more silver!' They say, 'The poor people are dying for silver. Coin more!"

"And how much of our gold is in circulation?"

"Why every solitary dollar, \$220,000.

"Why, every solitary dollar-\$626,000,-000 worth of it. The banks only hold \$128,000,000."

'You don't say the nation has no gold

"No gold of our own. We borrowed \$200,000,000 from a few Americans at 3 per cent, and spent that running the government—and we've got to pay it back. Then Cleveland berrowed \$60,000,000 more from the Rothschilds and the English at 4 per cent., while our own people were crying for it at 3 per cent., and that we've got to return in gold. To tell you the honest truth, this nation has got just \$90,000,000 worth of borrowed gold in the treasury. It isn't ours. It is borrowed to prevent a run on the treasury, with \$100,000,000 in gold due the people besides. Oh, if we had bought gold when we coined that \$50\$,000,000 worth of silver now lying idle in the treasury, as England, France, Germany and Russia did, we would be on top today. We wouldn't be the laughing stock of Europe then."

"Did England and the other nations stop coining silver?" asked the Populist.

Of course they did. They rang the bell and put out the red light against silver years ago. Since 1890 England

has coined \$146,000,000 in gold and only \$14,000,000 in silver; France has coined \$13,000,000 in gold and not a cent of silver, and Germany has coined \$49,000,-000 in gold and only \$4,500,000 in silver. They have been hugging the shore, while our miners and Populists have piloted us into deep water. "How much silver is there for each

person in the big nations?" "We have \$9 in silver for each person In this country, but the people only take 70 cents. They kick \$8 back into the treasury. England has \$2.88 per person. Germany has \$4.35 and France \$12, but \$9 of it lies idle and all silver coinage is stopped, and their red lantern hangs out."

"Some nations have free coinage," suggested the Populist.

"Certainly-and look at their condition! They are bankrupt. Our silver dollar is still worth 100 cents in gold anywhere on earth. But in the free coinage nations, like Mexico, Japan, China and India, where free coinage has bankrupted those nations their dollars are worth 50 cents. They have no gold. Gold fled with free coinage. It will do

"China has no gold at all you say? "None at all. China has \$750,000,000 worth of 50-cent silver, but no gold; India has \$150,000,000 in silver, and no gold; Spain, wrecked by too free coinsilver, has \$166,000,000 in silver and \$40,000,000 in gold, and Mexico has \$50,000,000 in silver and \$5,000,000 in

"How much money to the person cir-culates in those free coinnie countries?" asked the Populist.

"China has \$3.26, while the United States has \$25; Mexico has \$5; India \$3.33, and Japan \$4. This is poverty for

You!"
"Who suffers from free coinage there?" his wealth. A man in Japan, Mexico. China or India who was worth \$1000 thirty years ago is worth \$500 today. The pay of the laborer has not been changed, but a man who gets 10 cents a day in China, Japan or India really

gets 5,

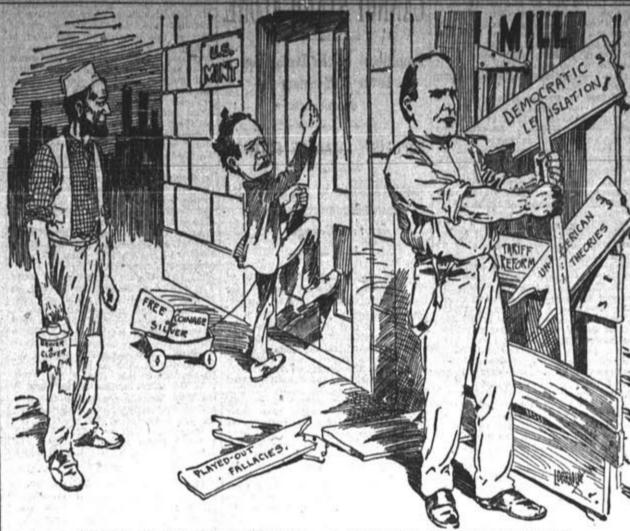
"When I went to China," continued Mr. Perkins, "my letter of credit called for \$50.0 in American dollars. When I got there I found \$10,300 to my credit in Mexican or Japanese dollars. Now who has ever lost anything by the American dollar? Not a man. It is as good as gold. Our good government has put gold under it. But free coinage would break the camel's back. It would bring us to the level of Mexico and India."

"What would be the first result of free coinage?"

"All gold would hide away. Then we

"What would be the first result of free coinage?"

"All gold would hide away. Then we are now exporting annually \$10,000,000 worth of commercial silver and selling enough to make a dollar for 50 cents. That is 32 to 1. The free silverites want their silver coined like our coined ailver, 16 to 1, and handed back to them. With the government paying a double value for silver exportation would cease, and the government would pay the miners \$80,000,000 for what they are now selling for \$40,000,000. Then the output would increase. We mined \$82,000,000 worth of silver in 1802. In 1896 we would mine \$200,000,000, with the price doubled. We would have to take it and



AND LABOR WILL AGREE WITH HIM.

"I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."-Wm. McKinley.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

guarantee it legal tender with gold un-der it. It would take \$400,000,000 to do this-16 to 1. Can we do it?" "How about Mexican and India sil-

ver?" asked the Populist.
"Ah, that would come to us like a deluge! We have no tariff against silver. It would pour in upon us; 1,200,-000,000 people we ld unload on 70,000,-000. There has been mined during the last 400 years \$10,000,000,000 worth of silver. The world mined \$209,165,000 worth of 50-cent silver last year. This

silver. The world mined \$209,165,000 worth of 50-cent silver last year. This would come rushing in upon us. We would be the dumping ground of the world. We could not coin it, and when we stopped our guarantee all our coined silver would fall back from 16 to 1 to 32 to 1. We would have the 50-cent dollars of China and Japan, with no gold in our treasury, and be the laughing stock of the world."

"Well, who would be benefited by free coinage?" asked the Populist.

"Well, no one but the mine owners. There are 8000 of them. Their workmen are paid in silver, paper or gold dollars worth 100 cents in gold. The mine owner is working for silver worth 53 cents. The farmer is getting money as good as gold for his wheat and cotton now. With free silver he could get no more for his produce nor no better money than he is getting. And, by and by, if we went on coining silver ad libitum, silver would go down like the old greenbacks in 1863. That went down to 35 cents on a dollar, while gold stood still. You could buy wheat then for \$2.50 in greenbacks or \$5 cents in gold. You could buy a farm wheat then for \$2.50 in greenbacks or 85 cents in gold. You could buy a farm in 1863 for \$60 an acre in greenbacks or \$20 in gold. Do you want that to occur

The Populist was silent.

"Poor Man's Money." Among the transparencies carried by

the shouters for Bryan at Des Moines Friday evening were some bearing the words, "Silver is the poor man's money," "Vote for the poor man's money" and "A 200-cent dollar is a dishonest dollar." Such sentences show the drift of the public mind and reveal only too plainly hat with many people the silver question is one of prejudice rather than one of reason. What is the meaning of the phrase, "Silver is the poor man's mon-ey?" We doubt very much if the man who carried that transparency could have given an intelligent answer. Under present conditions a silver dollar of the United States will buy just as much at home or abroad as a gold dollar. It makes no difference to the workingman whether he receives his weekly wages in gold or silver coin. The amount of goods he can purchase is the same. Until the agitation of the silverites drove the gold of the country into hiding places workmen were often paid in gold and when this silver craze is squelched they will again receive gold as a part of their

wages. There is one way, however, in which silver can be said to be the poor man's money. In those countries where the coinage of silver is unrestricted the wageearners are emphatically poor. A list of those countries is printed in another column this morning and the wages paid to skilled and unskilled laborers given. As was shown by the well-authenticated let-ters from Mexico published in the Republican on Friday and Saturday the price of the necessaries of life in these countries is double the price paid in the United States. Is this "the poor man's money" that the wage-earners of the United States are to vote for? Are they willing to sink to the level of the Mexican peon or the coolle of India? If so the way to do it is to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If a free coinage law such as is contemplated by the silverites be passed, one of two things must happen. Either the silver of the entire world must be lifted to a parity with gold or the silver dollar of the United States must sink to the level of Mexico and other silver countries. In that case the wages of the working-man will be cut in two and he will indeed have cause to talk of "poor man's

Why should not the laborer continue o be paid in good money?-Cedar Rapids Republican.

Who Control Silver Mines? "Does Wall street own or control any of all the silver mines of this country? If so, what is her object in being so still about it?"—H. J., Dresden, Kan.

what is her object in being so still about it?"—H. J., Dresden, Kan.

You seem to think Wall street is a wommen. We doubt if the majority of the Populists who talk so glibly about "Wall street" know what it is. The United States subtreasury in New York is on Wall street: so are a number of banks and brokers offices. When properly used "Wall street" is simply a general name for the dealers in New York in stocks, bonda and other securities.

The silver manes are owned by corporations, and their stock is dealt in by New York brokers, the same as other stocks. "Wall street" is not keeping still about it. The fellows who are keeping still are the great silver barons, who are pushing free coinage, and spending money like water to make it win. They don't want the voters to know that free coinage at 16 to 1 would, by putting the country on a silver basis, make the value of the dollar depend on the market price of silver bullion,

BRYAN CHEAP DOLLAR

His Sole Aim is to Reduce the Value of the Monetary Standard.

BASES HIS ARGUMENTS ON IT

Claptrap by Which the Orator Seeks to Capture Foolish Voters.

Mr. Bryan's "informal" speech accepting the nomination for the presidency was carefully written beforehand, and it took about two hours' time to deliver it. It can hardly be necessary, therefore, to

paign.

The most of his long and prosy speech is devoted to what he calls "the paramount question of the campaign—the money question." And as this is in fact the real issue other parts of his speech may be disregarded. may be disregarded, or at least comment on them may be postponed.

In discussing the money question Mr. Bryan assumes at every step that the standard dollar we now have is too valuable. That assumption lies at the bottom of the whole argument. He com-plains that the dollar is too dear, and that it is growing dearer; and to this he attributes all our economic woes, real or imaginary.

As a remedy he proposes something which he calls bimetallism, but which, so far from that, is silver monometal-

He has much to say about bimetallism declaring that no party opposes it, but what he really proposes is, in his own words, "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

Thas is to say, he proposes to permit anyone who has sixteen ounces of silver to take it to the mint and have it made into as many dollars as are made from one ounce of gold, or \$20.07.

He proposes this when he knows, may know by referring to the published quotations, that sixteen ounces of silver are worth only \$11 in gold. must know that an ounce of gold is worth in the market nearly twice sixteen ounces of silver.

What he really proposes, therefore, is to substitute the silver dollar for the gold dollar as our standard, and to make the substitution because the silver dollar is cheaper.

Indeed, he virtually admits this at almost every step in his labored argument.
All his arguments addressed to farmers, to men who work for wages, to holders insurance policies and so on virtually admit that he proposes to substitute a cheaper dollar as the standard.

He tries to conceal the admission by talking about a "rising standard," and talking about "influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States." But while the attempt is adroit it will not succeed.

We have no "rising standard." We have the same standard that we have had in all coin payments for sixty-two years. An ounce of gold may exchange for more of commodities in general than

for more of commodities in general than it would twenty or thirty years ago. It may, and probably does, go farther in paying the necessary cost of living. But it will not go farther in paying for labor.

Its value measured by the labor standard is less than it was years ago. A man can earn more of it by working the same number of hours. If, then, he can buy more with the ounce of gold he is better off in two ways: He gets more gold for his labor and he gets more of the necessaries and comforts of life for his gold.

There are no "influences operating to destroy silver in the United States."
We now have at least ten times as much silver serving as money, including actual coin, its representative certificates and Sharman poles as we ever had when Sherman notes, as we ever had when the coinage of silver was free.

There are no influences operating to destroy one dollar of this mass of silver, amounting to about \$550,000,000, or

destroy one dollar of this mass of silver, amounting to about \$550,000,000, or about \$550,000, or about \$550,000

dollar, he says, that has brought down all this alleged calamity upon us.

Nobody but the mine owner would be benefited if silver should go up from 68 to 129 cents per ounce, and we can hardly suppose that Mr. Bryan is running this silver crusade for the sole and exclusive benefit of a handful of millionaire mine owners.

His whole appropriate for charges

His whole argument is for cheaper dollars if it has any sense or point at all. He entices farmers to join in the crusade by suggesting that they can pay their debts easier with cheap dollars. He is like the unjust steward who said to the debtor who owed his lord a hundred measures of oil, "take thy bill and sit down quickly and write fifty."

He tells the wage-carners that it would be a good thing for them to get their pay in cheaper dollars and that in some condensations.

roundabout way cheaper dollars would give them steadier employment. He tells the holders of insurance poli-

He tells the holders of insurance poli-cies that it would be a blessed thing for them to have their losses paid in cheaper dollars, because the companies would lose more than they (the policyholders) would, the aggregate of premiums ex-ceeding the aggregate of losses, and the premiums being paid in cheaper dollars. He tells the depositors in savings banks that it would be a nice thing for them to draw out cheaper dollars than they put in because if they don't they

But we observe one strange oversight. Mr. Bryan did not explain how cheaper dollars would benefit pensioners. might have told them that they could more than make up their loss by dead-beating their landlords and butchers and grocers. But he lost his opportunity. Perhaps he will attend to that in his formal letter."

When it comes to that he may think it best to make it a little clearer, if he can, how workingmen, policy holders, depositors in savings banks and investors n building and loan associations would e benefited by getting their pay in dollars worth anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent. less than the dollars they are now getting, or the dollars they deposited, invested or paid in premiums.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

Rich and the Poor,

Here now comes up this thoroughly un-American question of the rich against the poor. Some criticism is already leveled at this movement because those engaged in it are representatives of property in their respective localities. It is characterized as the rich man's movement. Property is banding together to carry its ends, and those ends are inimical to the wage-earner and the farmer. This simply is criminal nonsense. There is not the slightest warrant in reason for any such statement. The paramount is-sue of the campaign is a business issue. It relates to the very life blood of busi-ness-whether that blood shall be purified and kept pure, or vitiated and im-poverished. Surely that proposition reaches and interests everybody. And another point. What authority is there for the assumption that in moving in his own interests the business man is moving against the interests of other men? Under a free government all interests are allied. The business man cannot prosper if the wage-earner and the farm-er do not. It is impossible. If the crops fail and the mines and factories are idle, so that the farmer and the wage-earner have no money, how can the merchant, or the banker, or the manufacturer thrive? Where is business to come from? On the other hand, if times are good and confidence prevails, all feel the benefits alike. Not all in equal degree, of course. That could not be. That never has been. That never will be. But to the extent of their stake in the game, when the winnings are large, the farmer and the wage-carner get their share along with the business man.—Washington

Japan and Mexico.

"If silver is such an abominable curse, why are Japan and Mexico booming with prosperity?"—J. K., Amber, Mich. No one says that silver is an "abominable curse." The project of going to the silver standard is one which would bring on an era of panic and financial disaster; but to say this project is had is not to say silver is a "curse." Try to apply reason to the subject, not prejudice and emotion. The question is a plain one of business and only common sense is needed to settle it rightly.

only common sense is needed to settle it rightly.
You say Japan and Mexico are "booming with prosperity." How do you know this? Prosperity is an extremely relative term. In both countries the wages of the working class are so low that an American workingman would deem them starvation wages. He could not live. Mexico is far more prosperous than she has been for many years, but it is because, under President Diaz, there has been peace. The country has not been the scene of chronic revolution, as it was up to a few years ago. Wages as it was up to a few years ago. Wages are very low, and manufacturing is profitable. Japan is just adopting the use of machinery in manufactures, and is yet far behind us in everything.—
Toledo Blade.

Survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment Journey in a Body to Canton.

M'KINLEY AND HIS COMRADES.

The Major Makes a Speech Which Rouses the Old Soldiers to

Two hundred of Maj. McKinley's old comrades in war called at his home on August 12. They came from Cleveland principally, but many of them from distant points. They were survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry. The regiment was famed for its war record, the number of its hard-fought battles, including South Mountain, Antietam and Gen. Sheridan's many battles in the Shenandoah valley in '64; for

the number of its killed and wounded, and also for its great men noted in war and civil life.

Of the field officers only two survive—Gen. William S. Rosecrans of San Francisco and Gen. Russell Hastings of the

Bermuda islands.

The scene today was a touching one.

Mrs. McKinley sat in the hallway near Mrs. McKinley sat in the hallway near the porch, from which the major re-sponded to the eloquent greeting given-him by Capt. John S. Ellen, mayor of Willoughby. The old soldiers cheered and the old flag waved with every burst of applause. Capt. Ellen told of Wil-liam McKinley as a private soldier, say-ing in part.

ing in part: Comrade: Comrade: We have assembled here today from all parts of the union and from many vocations in life to congratulate you, our comrade in arms, on your nomination as a candidate for the Presi-dent of the United States. I remember that Co. E had one member, very youthful in appearance, so much so that Capt. Robinson of the Fifth infantry made some inquiry as to age and consent of

Eager for the Fray. The answers of the recruit were so so very modest, and asking to be en-rolled as a private, that the officer without further hesitation, administered the oath and William McKinley, Jr., at the age of 17, was made a full-fledged private soldier in the Union army. (Great applause and three cheers for McKin-

Then away to the hills and mountains Then away to the hills and mountains of West Virginia, where we fought and skirmished the summer away, meeting and defeating Confederate Gen. Floyd at Carinfax Ferry, September 10, 1861. In recognition of your bravery, efficiency and fidelity to duty, you were, in April, 1862, appointed to the commissioned staff commissary sergeant. Those of us present whom you then served are ready to bear testimony to the very marked improvement and regularity of service in this one branch of military life. If from any cause the coming of the supply trains were delayed and rations were short, "Mack" did the next best thing and made a requisition on the country round about. At a later day

country round about. At a later day your gallantry and fidelity secured your romotion and assignment to duty on the general staff. But whatever the distinction or disparity in rank you always retained close touch with the boys who were your first associates in army life. In conclusion let me say that the spirit of 1861 is not dormant; that, as we went

shoulder to shoulder in the defense of our country, so now with willing hands and united voices we stand for our country's honor and for our country's flag. Thirty-five years ago you stood with your comrades as a private soldier in the great army which was contending for national life and national union. Today you are the chosen leader, not of a mere party, but of the people, contending for and order, national honor and the in-violability of the public faith. Your old comrades are with you now as then. We stand shoulder to shoulder now as then. We rally about you and the glori-There is ground remaining to be cov-ered in that "formal letter," though the love and loyalty, and declare with you "informal" speech was two hours long.—
that "the money of our country must be that "the money of our country must be as sound as the Union and as untarnished as its flag." With an abiding faith in the virtue, intelligence, honor and discriminating judgment of the American people, we again congratulate you and bid you Godspeed. (Great ap-plause and cheering.)

Happy Reply of Mr. McKinley.

When a storm of applause had sub-sided Maj. McKinley responded: Capt. Ellen and My Comrades of the Twenty-third Ohio: This call of the surriving members of the old regiment with which I served for more than four years at my home is a most gracious act on at my home is a most gracious act on their part, and brings to me peculiar and special gratification. As I look upon this little body of men assembled about me, and remember that this is but the remnant of the old Twenty-third that, thirty-five years ago, had 1010 sturdy young men on its roll ready for duty, and that it was twice recruited to the total number of nearly 2200, that here total number of nearly 2200, that here is gathered possibly less than 100, and that is one-fourth of the surviving members of our glorious old regiment, I am wividly reminded how rapidly the years are passing, and with them are passing our old associates of the war. The survivors are scattered through twenty-four states of the union. Some of our members are in the territories. One of them resides on the other side of the water. But wherever they are, and in whatever vocation they may be engaged, they all love the old regimental organiza-tion which is the proudest thing to them on earth. [Applause.]

We had a great regiment; great in its field officers; great in the character of the rank and file that constituted it.

Our hearts go out with tenderness and love, I am sure, to the first colonel of our regiment, Gen. William S. Rosecrans, to his distant home in California. [Great

applause.]
We all remember his splendid discipline and gentle qualities, and we remember with what pride we marched under his command in West Virginia in 1861.

And we remember, too, that other regular army officer, that splendid soldier, Gen. E. P. Scammon—[cheers]—not the most popular man in the regiment in its earlier days, for we thought his discipline very severe and his drill very hard, but after the battle of South Mountain, Gen. Scammon was the most popular man in the regiment. [Great applause.] We knew then for the first time what his discipline meant and what strength it gave to us on the battlefield.

Nor can we assemble here as we have today without recalling the third colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, who was longest with us, Rutherford B. Hayes, [Great cheering.] He was beloved by every man of the regiment, and no braver colonel ever led his soldiers to battle. Nor Stanley Matthews, the first lieutenant-colonel of the regiment—the great soldier and lawyer. [Applause.] Nor can we forget Comley, giorious old Comley. [Cheers and cries of "Nor Mrs. Hayes."] Nor Mrs. Hayes, the faithful friend of the regiment; and we have with us today, and we are all glad to see him, for I

have him with us again—we have with us today that brave soldier comrade, Col. Russell B. Hastings. [Applause.] I was glad to note in the eloquent speech of my comrade, Capt. Ellen, that the old Twenty-third Ohio stands in 1806 as it stood in 1861, for the country and the country's flag. [Great applause and cries "For McKiniey, too."] Nobody could have doubted that, knowing the metal from which this old regiment was made.

My comrades, you are just as loyal to country now as you were loyal to country then, and as you stood from 1861 to 1865

then, and as you stood from 1861 to 1865 for the preservation of the government of the United States, you stand today just as unitedly for the honor of the government and the preservation of its credit and currency. [Cheers.]

Protection and Sound Money.

I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. [Great cheering and cries of "You are right."] Washington told us over and over again that there was nothing so important that there was nothing so important to preserve as the nation's honor. He said that the most important source of strength was the public credit, and that the best method of preserving it was to use it as sparingly as possible. No gov-ernment can get on without it and pre-serve its honor. No government is great enough to get on without it. In the darkest days of the revolution, Robert Morris, its financier, went to one of his friends in Philadelphia after he had in-volved himself as a debtor for a large sum of money on account of the government and said to him: "I must have \$1,500,000 for the continental army." His friend said: "What security can you give, Robert?" He answered: "My name and my honor." Quick came the reply: "Robert, thou shalt have it." [Applause.] And from that hour until now the country's honor has been our now the country's honor has been our

sheet anchor in every storm.

Lincoln pledged it, when, in time of war, we issued paper money. He said: "Every dollar of that money shall be made as good as gold." And it was left to Rutherford B. Hayes, your old colonel, as President of the United States, to except the propries in the resumention of

as President of the United States, to execute the promise in the resumption of specie payments in 1879. [Cheering and applause.] When Robert Morris said that they had nothing to give but their honor there was behind his word 3,000,-000 of struggling patriots. Today behind the nation's honor are 70,000,000 of free men, who mean to keep this government and its honor and integrity and credit unquestioned. [Great applause.]

I thank you, my comrades, for this call. Nothing has given me greater pleasure. Nothing gives me greater pride than to have been a private soldier with you in that great Civil war. [Applause.] I bid you welcome to my home. You already have my heart; you have had it for more than thirty years. [Great cheering.] It will give Mrs. McKinley and myself much pleasure, I assure you, to have you come into our home. [Applause and three cheers for McKinley.]

THE WISE KANSANS.

How They Sought to Increase Their Wealth by Legislative Enactment.

F. A. Stillwell has prepared a leaflet purporting to give a history of certain events occuring near the close of the Nineteenth century. It was declared to be a period of depression, during which it occurred to the wise men of Kansas that they could legislate themselves into affluence. The governor assembled the wise men and said:

A Kansas policy for Kansas is the need of the hour. Wheat is hard to raise, and the yield is light and uncertain; but we are great on corn. Make ye, therefore, a law in accordance with which sovereign and august statute corn shall be put upon a par with wheat. They shall be interchangeable, and the price of corn shall be the same as the

price of wheat. The wise men passed the law as the governor had advised and all the people of the state rejoiced, for their cribs were full of corn. They could hardly contain themselves till the governor had signed the bill which raised the price of Kansas corn from 15 cents to 45 cents a bushel. All the people now felt rich. bought many luxuries and the most of them went in debt. Then the farmers from other states began hauling their corn to Kansas. It seemed as if the country was all corn and it was all beaded Kansas. The people of Kansas took their medicine-that is, they took the

corn and gave up their wheat.

The farmers from the other states thought Kansas people were queer, but they kept bringing them their corn. Corn came in and wheat went out.

When the other states saw this vast accumulation, the price of corn began to decline till it could be purchased anywhere except in Kansas for 10 cents a bushel. In Kansas the price was still 45 cents, which was the price of wheat, but there were no buyers. When the autumn came the Kansas people did not have any wheat for seed. Then they sent to the neighboring states and implored farmers to exchange wheat at a parity with corn. But the farmers said: will exchange one bushel of wheat for four and one-half bushels of corn."
"Our law," replied the Kansas people,
"nuts com and wheat at a parity. They are equal, for our wise men said they should be." And the farmers replied: "Your wise men are asses; let them eat your corn." So the Kansans went back home and all their people were in de-

Then the governor again assembled the wise men and said to them, "Most consummate, picturesque and glittering goll darned fools. There is but one bigger fool than yourselves. It is he

who addresses you.
"We thought we could bluff the everlasting law of supply and demand with our statute. We thought we could legislate value into a thing and make our people rich by a law. We thought we were patriotic. We were idiotic. Let us honestly acknowledge our assisising several our fool law get backnowledge. sininity, repeal our fool law, get back into line with the other states and imagine no more that we are wiser than the whole world. Do this, and may we live long enough to know that the other rates have ceased laughing at our folly

and that our own state has ceased cursing us for it."

Then the wise men repealed the law, but it was many years before the people recovered from the effects of the corn

Questions for Wage-Earners Questions for Wage-Earners.

History teaches that in all cases where the cost of living has suddenly increased as a result of depreciated money wages have invariably been the last to respond to such conditions. Does anybody believe that with 53-cent dollars as the sole money of redemption the wages of the 850,000 railway employes would be doubled? Would the salaries of the 750,000 school teachers be doubled? Would the wages of the 6,000,000 women and children who work in factories be doubled? Certainly not.—Galveston News.

You shall not prod the sides of labo with goads of silver. You shall not in hale the laborer's wife upon the prong of high cost and low wage.—Waterbur

QUERIES FOR BRYAN.

An Open Letter to the Popocratio Candidate for the Presidency.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Apprehension Excited by Campaign Utterances Refuses to be Allayed.

The New York World, in an open letter to Candidate Bryan on Tuesday morning, puts some grave and important questions to him, and urges him to answer them if he wants to be elected, as the people are pondering those very ints, and their votes will turn on how ev are answered and explained by m. The readers of the Tribune should eruse this editorial, which is reprinted ere in connection with Bryan's speech at Madison Square garden last night.

The World says, under the caption "To Mr. Bryan:" To Mr. Bryan: On the 10th of July, the very day of your nomination for President, you addressed a communica-tion to the World in the following words: tion to the World in the following words:

To the World: The restoration of silver to
its ancient place by the side of gold will, in
my judgment, restore the parity between
money and property and thus permit a return of general prosperity. The World,
which did such effective work in behalf of
an income tax, will find a still targer field of
usefulness in supporting the gold and silver
coinage of the constitution.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The World has conscientiously consid-

The World has conscientiously considered your courteous request. It has carefully studied your speeches made during and since the Chicago convention. It has studiously examined your record in Congress. It has impartially traced traced your career as a politician, a lawyer, an orator and editor, in order to obtain an understanding of your real character—the hardest thing in the world to ascertain concerning any man. It has published every word that could be obtained from your eulogists and as-sociates, with the same end in view. It has done all this in the sincere hope that the knowledge gained or impressions re-ceived would relieve the fear and apprehension excited by some of your utter-ances, and particularly by some parts of the Chicago platform, on which you

In this connection it is only just to remind you that the plank in the Chicago platform seeming to reflect upon the integrity of the Supreme court and indicating a purpose to pack that tribunal in order to secure a desired decision, and the other resolution denouncing "government by injunction," have been severely criticised by conservative and law-abiding citizens. The people have a profound and abiding respect for their highest court, even when they are disappointed in their decisions. They would be glad to hear your interpreta-tion of the resolution, which is generally accepted as a stupid and intemperate attack upon the Supreme court and the avowal of the purpose to reconstruct it in accordance with the beliefs of the platform makers should your election present the opportunity. Is this your nderstanding?

Definition is also called for of the resolution denouncing "arbitrary inter-ference by federal authorities in local matters." This is generally believed to mean "free riot with free silver," as well as sympathy with lawlessness and disapprobation of President Cleveland's action at the time of the Chicago strike. Yet all who believe in law and order as the very life and root-basis of civilized government regard this as one of the most highly creditable acts of his administration. What is your view of

Are you, Mr. Bryan, for actual and practical bimetallism—the equal coinage of gold and silver at a ratio that will permit the free circulation of both money metals, as the ratio of 16 to 1 has never done? When you say that you favor free coinage by the United States withwaiting for the aid or consent of any foreign government, do you mean that the concurrence of the great commercial nations with which we trade is not desirable and even indispensable if the country is not to sink to a silver basis? Do you really favor the monetary isolation of the United States in the family of great nations? Do we not want our money to be accepted at its face value all over the world? You inupon "the right of the peo-of the United States to legislate for themselves upon all questions." This right is not questioned by any, so far as we know. But the right does not imply the duty or the wisdom. Congress has the right to declare that our surplus agricultural products shall be sold abroad. But would such an assertion of national independence benefit the country? Would it have helped the farmers of the United States to have had the \$8,000,000,000 of exports in the last ten years kept in the home mar-ket, or to have sold them for a depreciated currency while buying in return at gold prices? If you would not favor the isolation of the United States why should you desire its financial isolation?

In the interest of a clear understanding of your position, and to allay if pos-sible the fear and apprehension which you know to exist, will you answer these questions in your acceptance of the presi-dential nomination, which you are about to deliver? You must perceive in the preparations for a second Democratic ticket, and in the divisions and distractions among your Populist and Demoeratic supporters at the South, a growing danger to your cause. We assume that you wish to be elected. These are some you wish to be elected. These are some of the points upon which you can secure votes by allaying apprehensions. You may also be able to do this by replying to these questions, suggested by your telegram to the World:

1. When in the history of this country has silver occupied "its ancient place by the side of gold?" Has there ever been a time when the two metals circulated upon equal terms as full legal-tender money, with the mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both?

2. You say that the restoration of that condition will, in your judgment, "restore the parity between money and property." Will you kindly explain what you mean by this? What is the "parity between money and property?" Do you mean that the "restoration" will put up prices, undo the cheapening effects of improved machinery, transportation, etc., and increase the cost of living to all classes of the community? If so, will you kindly explain how this increase in the cost of all commodities is likely to promote "a return of general prosperity?" Will the workingman, whose wages are staffonary or nearly so, be made more prosperous by having to pay more for his flour, meat, groceries, chickens, eggs, fruits, vegetables, clothing, house-bold utensils, rent, and all the rest of it? Will even the farmer be better off with a double price for his produce, in the wholly improbable contingency that Europe will cousent to pay it, if he must pay double for everything he has to buy? 2. You say that the restoration of that

3. You point us to "a larger field of

the Constitution, or in which of the fif-teen amendments, does the fundamental law prescribe a gold and silver coinage or any other coinage? In which does it mention any coinage further than to au-thorize the general government to "coin money" and "regulate the value there-of?" Acting under that authority Con-gress at first authorized coinage at 15 to 1. Was that the "gold and silver coin-age of the Constitution?" If so, how has 16 to 1 come to be the coinage of the Constitution? Under the first ratio silver was undervalued and refused to circulate except in the form of worn and abraded foreign coins. Our own silver coins, even the subsidiary pieces, were melted down for bullion because they were worth about 3 per cent, more than were worth about 3 per cent, more than gold dollars. In all the period up to the time of the great silver discoveries Contime of the great silver discoveries Congress sought to make the coinage ratio. It never authorized coinage at any other. Was that the "coinage of the Constitution?" If so, will it be a return to it for us now to establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio is about 21 to 18.

ratio is about 31 to 1?

4. Will not free coinage at 16 to 1 reduce the value of the dollar unit by about 5. Will it not be in fact a repudiation of about one-half of all our debts, public

dand private?

6. Is there not danger that it will cause the return to us of all the American securities held abroad—government. railroad and industrial stocks and bonds -thus precipitating a panic of giant pro-portions, with long years of depression to

7. Will not your election upon the Chicago platform cause the calling in, be-tween November and March, of all col-lectable debts, all loans, all mortghges that have expired? And will not this produce such a distress as this country has never known, particularly in the West and South, where capital and credit are most needed and depend upon confidence as their basis?

8. Will not free and unlimited coinage drive all the five or six hundred millions of gold and gold certificates out of use money or as bank reserves? Will it not cause a currency contraction of the most disastrous proportions, inasmuch as the utmost capacity of the mints to coin silver cannot make good this withdrawal for several years to come?

9. Will not free coinage place us at once on a financial level with Mexico, India and China, and can we afford to go upon that level?

10. Is there any country in the world today which gives free and unlimited coinage to silver? Mexico does not. India does not. None of the Central or South American States does. We know of no country that does, of no example

11. Is there any country in the world now on the silver basis which is as pros-perous as the United States, even in this time of depression? Is there any in which wages are so high as they are here, or in which the dollar received in wages will buy so much? Is there any silver-basis country that has a large commerce, prosperous manufactures, or a well-to-do agricultural class? Is it not a fact that in every silver-basis coun-try in the world abject and hopeless poverty on the part of the masses is the

rule? 12. Will you explain to us for our enlightenment and guidance how our country is to escape like conditions if go to a silver basis, or how we are to avoid the lapse to that basis if we adopt free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 when the commercial ratio between the metals is about twice that?

13. And if you tell us, as many free coinage advocates do, that free coinage the coinage rate, will you explain to us how in that case free coinage is to make money cheaper or easier to get, how it is to relieve "the debtor class," how it is to increase the price of wheat or any other commodity?

14. You may be aware that there was last year on deposit in the savings banks of this state alone \$643.873.574. This enormous sum belonged to 1,615,178 depositors, giving an average to each of \$398.63. It represents mainly the small savings of the thrifty poor. Nearly all of it has been deposited since the present standard of value was adopted by the government. Do you think it fair or just to impair by 47 per cent, or by even 1 per cent, the value of the money in which these deposits were carned and

in which today they would be paid?

15. There are in this state \$8,719 pensioners. They drew from the government last year nearly \$14,000,000. Considering the nature of this debt of honor when justly due-can you look with favor upon any policy that might result in paying them in a depreciated currency? There are in the country building and loan association, of which 418 are in New York. These associa-tions have 1,745,125 shareholders—all of the working and saving classes. Their assets last year were \$450,667,594, represented chiefly by mortgage loans to homeseckers, of whom 455,000 are members of the associations. These associations have nearly all been organized with in the last fifteen years under the exist-ing money standard. Can you think i fair or beneficial to the working people to reduce by 47 per cent., or any lesser sum, the value of these investments of the thrifty poor?

17. Is it not a fact worth consideration in proposing a descent to the silver stan-dard that the thirty-nine old-style life insurance companies alone doing business in this state last year had in force here nearly 2,000,000 policies, insuring over \$5,000,000,000. The assessment companies and various benevolent orders have a vast amount more. Would it not be an injury and a wrong to the beneficiaries orphans, whom a provident love had sought to protect—to compel them to re-

ceive in payment depreciated money?

18. The "rise in prices" which you predict as a result of free silver coinage would, of course, mean an increase in the cost of living to all the people—to wage-earners, salaried men, and the whole body of consumers. Do you know of any case in which a rise in wages or sala-ries has been parallel with the rise in

ries has been parallel with the rise in prices? Is there any way to render it certain, or even probable, that the wage-earners will be compensated for the increased cost of living?

19. You attribute the decline in silver to the demonetization of the silver doliar in 1873, though that dollar was not then coined in any considerable numbers, and was not in circulation at all, owing to the fact that silver bullion was worth more in the market than at the mint. Do you consider that the increase in the world's silver production from 61,100,000 ounces in 1873 to 165,000,000 ounces in world's silver production from 61,100,000 ounces in 1873 to 165,000,000 ounces in 1895 had something to do in causing the decline, even though gold, the standard money of all the great commercial nations, and the most sought after of money metals, has also increased its yield

ey metals, has also increased its yield meanwhile?

20. You speak of the "crime against silver" involved in suspending the coinage of noncirculating dollars. Has your attention been called to the fact that the government coined only 206,600 silver dollars in 1873, but that from January 1 to June 30 of this year it coined 7,500,412, or 908,691 more than in the entire eighty-one years of its history up to 1873?

These questions are asked in all single-

would be relieved to have its apprehensions allayed and its misconceptions. he Democrate in vast numbers who share this curiosity and these apprehensions stand by what they believe to be the historic policy of their party in regard to the currency. This policy was declared in 1876 and reaffirmed in 1802 in these words:

gard to the entrency. This policy was declared in 1876 and reaffirmed in 1892 in these words:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kent at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. These Democrats still hold to the doctrine of dollars of both money metals of equal value, that the country may have the benefit of a concurrent circulation of gold and silver, and paper redeemable in the same. Why not give these Democrats a chance to vote for you? Why continue the allenation of so large a body of intelligent, honest and conscientious voters? If you are ready for bimetallism, and would welcome afternational agreement, if it can be secured, to effect a change without possibility of disaster at home, why not say so? You surely cannot object to an established

disaster at home, why not say so? You surely cannot object to an established and world-wide parity of value between gold and silver money. Why refuse and reject international agreement?

BRYAN'S CREED.

The Gist of His Long Argument In a Few Short Paragraphs.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to lose five hundred millions of gold.

I believe it will be a blessing to the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its five hundred millions

of silver dollars.

I believe it will be a blessing for the United States to take half the purchasing power out of its billion dollars' worth f paper money. I believe that to cut a dollar in two is

double its value. I believe that 50 cents is twice as much ns 100 cents. I believe that the farmer will be better

off when he sells half as much of his produce as he does now at the same rate.

I believe the farmer will be benefitted having to pay twice as much as he does now for everything he does not raise and must buy,

Since I hold that the farmer would be better off if he sold half as much as he does now at the same rate, it follows that I hold the farmer will be still tetter off if he sold quarter as much as he does now at the same rate. Therefore, it follows that I hold it

would be better for the farmer if he sold nothing at all, but let his produce rot on I hold that the city workingman would be better off if he carned half as much

as he does now. I believe that all the widows and orphans whose means of support is invested in loans will be blessed by getting back 50 cents on the dollar their bread winners toiled for at 100 cents in the dollar, and that they would be still better off if they had to go to the poorhouse.

1 believe it would be a blessing for 5,-000,000 depositors in savings banks who have laid up \$2,000,000,000 by toll at 100 cents to the dollar to get back half the amount of their savings instead of

I hold that the country would be better off if half the value of the capital of the 4000 national banks, amounting to nearly \$700,000,000, were extinguished. It would help business all over the coun-

I believe it would be a blessing on the states of the American union if the \$600. 000,000 deposited by private persons in 4000 state banks were reduced to 50 cents on the dollar or largely lost altogether. This would encourage thrift and animate enterprise.

I hold that the states would be further blessed if half of the \$250,000,000 capital in state banks were shrunken to half their debt-paying power. would help the farmer.

I believe it would be a blessing to towns if the fire insurance companies were so crippled that they could pay only half the face value of risks.

I believe that it would fall like a benediction upon the holders of thirteen billion dollars' worth of life insurance, on which they had paid 100 cents to the dollar, to learn that they can realize only 50 cents on the dollar of their policies. I believe that it would be an encouragement to home makers to know that the four hundred and fifty million dollars in building association shares

were to shrivel to half their value. I believe that, although owners of silver would not permit the metal to be coined into dollars for Americans when t was worth more to export than to coin, although coinage was free and unlimited, owners of silver are unselfish patriots in desiring to coin unlimited silver into dollars now when they can get chance to do so at twice the worth

the silver at the market price and half the value in the dollars to the people. I hold it to be a solemn duty to the 800,000 invalids and the 220,000 widows and orphans on the pension roll of the nation to deprive them of half the amount paid each monthly. It will be especially heroic for those who get along now on \$10 a month to contrive to live on \$5 a month.

I believe that it is better for the United States to grade down with China and Mexico than up with Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary,
Holland, Belgium.

I hold that expulsion of all our gold
and contraction of half our silver and
paper is expansion of our currency.
I hold that the law of gravitation can

be suspended by act of Congress.

I believe a financial quicksand is rock-

bottom for a nation. I believe that the best way to build up a country is to destroy it.

I believe my wife has more political sense than all the politicians in the country. God bless both of us. Amen.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Will Have to Work for It.

After Mr. Bryan shall become president and free coinage shall be accom-plished the people who were so eager to establish such a conjuncture of circum-stances will finally discover that they are no better off than they were before. Not a man of them will be able to get a dollar, whether worth 50 cents or other-wise, except in the same way that wise, except in the same way that money has always been got. It must be obtained in some sort of honest business or earned as wages. There is no other way in which an honest penay can be got.—New Orleans Picayane.

-Maj. McKinley's talks to the old vet These questions are asked in all aincerity. The World would be rejoiced to
have it made clear that the policy of
free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 involves no danger to the country, but
promises prosperity to all the people. It

Foolishness of the Declaration in Favor of Monetary Independence.

POPULIST IDEAS OF FINANCE.

Feeble Attempt to Invoke the Nation's Fathers in Support of Free Coinage

Among all the crazy assumptions of the Populistic platforms, perhaps the most foolish is the one that we can create and maintain a monetary system independent of that of other nations. To make this stroke of idiocy more prepos-terous, the spirit and the example of the fathers of the republic are invoked to sustain it. The efforts of the fathers were most earnestly and steadily directed to bringing the young republic within the commercial brotherhood of nations, and nothing was further from their thoughts than the idea that the progress of the country could be facilitated by a declaration of financial independence. declaration of financial independence. For sixty years after the passage of the mint act, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese coins were freely circulated in the United States, and were a legal tender for the payment of debts at certain values fixed by act of Congress. In his celebrated Mint Report, Alexander-Hamilton endeavored to co-ordinate our monetery system with that of other namonetery system with that of other nations-not to make any violent departure from European practice. The only strikfrom European practice. The only striking departure that was made in the legislation framed on Hamilton's recommendations was in fixing the coinage ratio between gold and silver at 15 to 1, and the result of this quickly demonstrated what the Populistic Democrats call our "financial servitude." That is to say, it showed that while the mints of France were open to the free coinage of gold at the ratio of 15½ to 1, we could not keep our gold from going where it not keep our gold from going where it would have most value. The difference was only about 3 1-3 per cent, but it was sufficient to drive gold out of the country, so that in the words of Senator Benton its extinction was complete.

If the establishment of a ratio of their own was a strike for financial independown was a strike for financial independence of Europe on the part of the "fathers," it was a manifest failure, and established for the first generation of the republic a regime of silver monometallism. But this was not in the least what they desired; in fact, so little were they impressed by the necessity for the circular silver as a part of the circular. keeping silver as a part of the circulation that the coinage of silver dollars was suspended by executive order in 1805 and was, for domestic purposes at least, never resumed. That is to say, the fathers were so determined to get back the gold that for thirty years they had been shunting into European mints that they fixed a new ratio, which of-fered 3 per cent. more to the possessor of gold bullion than he could get in France or Holland. That the bullion in the silver dollar thus became more valuable than the bullion in the gold-dollar did not trouble them much, for they, appar-ently, did not want the silver dollar halves, quarters and dimes of this metal being sufficient for their wants-and all the subsequent coinage of that muchtalked-of but little known piece, dollar of the fathers," was for export to the East. Here, again, if monetary inndence was what aimini at, the result was a failure, for Europe diverted into its own mints the silver of the United States as peremptorily as it had done the gold, for the simple reason that no law could compel the owner of bullion not to take it where he

got most for it in returned coins. But the Populists are determined to have "an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own Among the preliminaries of affairs." such a condition of things, they are at least logical enough to recognize the necessity of interfering with the freedom of private contract. That was a cure financial lameness not thought of by the fathers of the republic, and is one generally deemed to be contrary to the etter and spirit of the constitution which they framed. But the transformation of the Democrat into the Populist seems, among other changes, to work a surpris-ing indifference to the value of the safeguards of the constitution. From old habit, there is the customary profession of allegiance to "those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded," only to be followed by a series of propositions destructive alike of the principles and institutions. On whatever other points the makers of the constitution may have differed, they were entirely at one as to the obligation both of nations and of individuals to make an honest provision for paying their debts.-Rochester Post.

The Difficulty is the Tariff. In a recent speech at La Grange, Ind.

Senator Burrows said:
"With all the vagaries of the three Bryan platforms they all unite in the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and to that question Mr. Bryan devoted a goodly portion of his time in his speech of acceptance. He declared that 'times are hard, prices are low, and something is vitally wrong.' It is not the crime of '73, however, but the folly of '92, when Harrison was defeated and the prosperity of the United States

destroyed.
"Mr. Whitney says: 'Don't talk about the tariff.' But the whole difficulty to-day is tariff. When McKialey is president the money question will settle itself.
"More silver dollars were coined dur-ing Republican administrations than dur-

ing all of the other eighty-three years of our history.
"Panic always accompanies free trade. During the thirty years from 1861 to 1892 we had unbounded prosperity; wealth advanced; this republic took a lead in manufacturing and stood ahead of all other nations until March 4, 1893. The public debt was reduced during Republican administrations, and increase

publican administrations, and increased under Democratic. There is not a single day but the government is running behind. The deficiency during July, 1896, alone was \$13,000,000.

"The results of the Democratic policy are so evident that a new issue was necessary to give them even a fighting chance before the people in this campaign, and so they say that in 1873 the Republican party caused the trouble by Republican party caused the trouble demonetizing silver. If that is so we did it not show itself before 1893? were prosperous in '92, and the crime had been committed before then."

Gen. Walker's Bimetallism.

It is a plea for himetailism and in atrong opposition to the gold monometallists. He says, though, as every other true himetailist says, that the attempt on the part of this country to coin silver in unlimited quantities free, without an understanding with other nations, would be an assault on the cause of himetallism and practical suicide for the finances of the United States. In 1878 Gen. Walker said: "For us to throw ourselves alone into the breach, simply because we think silver ought not to have been demonetized and ought now to be restored, would be a piece of Quixotism unworthy the sound practical sense of our people. The remedy of the wrong must be sought in the concerted action of the civilized states, under an increasing conviction of the impolicy of basing the world's trade on a single money metal." This is his opinion today.

As to the possibility of free coinage without an immediate fall to a silver basis, and the strident claim that this country is big enough to "legislate for itself," Gen. Walker points out two facts, The stock of precious metals has so greatly increased in the world, and communication and transportation are so much more rapid than of old, that even It is a plea for himetallism and in strong

munication and transportation are so much more rapid than of old, that even France found it impossible in 1873 to continue free silver coinage. Since there is vastly less money metal used in the United States than in France, the influence which this country can exert upon the money market of the world is less than the influence of France. And yet no one occurs Gen. Walker of heyet no one accuses Gen. Walker of being less a patriot or less proud of the country for which he fought than the youngest orator of the far West. The difference is that he is a student and a man of sense.—Syracuse Post.

The Money of the Constitution. What wild talk is this of the "silverites'" convention, "in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver—not one, but both?"

The constitution prescribes no such

money, nor any form of money what-

But if it is "gold and silver—not one, but both"—that they want, why are they not contented now? Both gold and silver are in circulation now, on equal terms, in larger quantities than ever before. In the twenty-two years since the blood-curdling "crime of 1873" was perpetrated more than fifty times as many silver dol-lars have been coined as in the eighty years preceding.

simple fact is that the United States has a very much larger actual supply of full legal-tended silver money than any other country in the world, excepting India and China, and a larger supply in proportion to its population than any other, excepting France, Spain and Holland. It has more gold in circu-lation, actuallly, than any in the world, excepting only France, and more proportionately than any European country, excepting Great Britain, France and Germany. It also has more money of all kinds in circulation, and all at par, than most nations of the world.

Less talk and more reflection would convince these would-be currency re-formers that we already have what they talk of as "the time-honored money of the constitution," in abundant supply, for every man who is willing honestly to earn it.—New York Tribune.

Mills, Not Mints.

More truth cannot be crowded into an equal number of words than is found in this passage of Maj. McKinley's speech in reply to a congratulatory address from some of his old comrades in arms:

I do not know what you think about it, but I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the sliver of the world. This goes hard and straight to the root of the matter

Times are not dull in Pittsburg because there is no mint coining silver or gold dollars in that city, but because the great iron works are not running on full time. There was no mint at work in South Chicago when the rolling mills were at work by night and by day, but there was a wage roll of \$6,000,000 a year. It was not because of the activity of the mints that Louisiana nearly doubled its sugar output, but because of the McKinley bounty. It was not because the mints were more active in 1891 than in 1893 that in the first year men were striking because they could not earn more than \$3 per day, and in the last were hunting for work at 75 cents, and, for the most part, not finding it. The mints were turning out as much money in 1893 as in 1891. But the mills were not turning out so many yards of cloth

or tons of icon.
Start the mills and the mints will become active. Return to protection, and the currency will settle itself.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Free Silver and Wages. A correspondent attempts to explain how wages would be increased under

free silver coinage by asserting that "trades unions, through strikes and other means, would force the price of labor to a higher standard." This is

sheer nonsense.

Experience has conclusively demonstrated that wages, under a debased system of currency, never increased in the same degree as the money cost of com-modities. If there was ever a condition of affairs which was favorable increase it was during the Rebellion. We were not only on a cheap money basis, but the ranks of labor had been depleted to send men to the enormously depleted to send men to the front to battle for the republic. Yet, what actually occurred? Judged by the purchasing power of his wages the la-borer in 1863 received only 76 cents where he had received a gold dollar in 1860; in 1864 he received about 81 cents and in 1865 a little over 68 cents

But how do workingmen fancy the idea of being compelled to resort to "strikes" in order that their wages may have the same purchasing power that they do now? It will occur to sensible tollers that if free silver come. that if free silver coinage is going to precipitate strikes, not really for higher wages, but simply to keep the wages that already exist, it will be the part of wisdom to let well enough alone.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

To Sound Money Democrats.

To Sound Money Democrats.

Here is a brief and simple catechism for sound money Democrats:

"Do you want to beat Bryan?".

"If you want to beat Bryan, do you know of any other way of doing it than by electing McKinley?"

"If you want to beat Bryan, and don't know of any other way of doing it than by electing McKinley, why don't you take your coat off and wade in and elect McKinley?"

Answers to these interrogatories are

Answers to these interrogatories are respectfully solicited from sound money Democrats who declare the currency the paramount issue and yet refuse to act as if they believed what they said.—Boston Journal ton Journal.

Curiosities of Our Money. Few persons are aware that silver cer-

Gen. Walker's Bimetallism.

Francis A. Walker, president of the Boston Institute of Technology, may be called the leader of the bimetallists of the United States, so far as a man not in politics can be called a leader of a movement which has become a political issue. He has been an ardent advocate of international bimetallism for more than twenty years. He speaks with authority on all economic questions, but bimetallism may be called his hobby.

A new book, written without regard to the present situation, but singularly appropriate, has just appeared, bearing Gen. Walker's name on the title page.

Writer Introduces Himself to the Farmers Telling of His Own Rural Experiences.

WHATIS WRONG WITH FARMING?

Propounds and Answers This Question Advocating McKinley and His Policy as a Panacea.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Daily News.

New York, Aug. 5 .- I desire to introduce myself to the farmers by saying I am by trade one of them, though for a long time engaged in daily labor on the daily papers. There are still some frosty old friends of mine who can testify of their own knowledge that fifty years ago there wasn't a boy in Butler county, O., who could turn a furrow better than I. or was more expert in using plows left or right handed on hillsides or level lands, so as to leave less unbroken land at the turns than I, and there is no light work I would like better now than plowwork I would like better now than plow-ing corn when it is about as high as a plowboy. The trouble t' en is it is so brit-tle, and it is very provoking to have the pretty stalks broken—and many a horse I have lammed as a punishment for put-ting his rude foot into a hill of corn. I a great boy to bind wheat, rye, oats or barley with double bands, and once I tied up a blacksnake in a sheaf of wheat so tight he could not get out, and there so tight he could not get out, and there never was a snake or a boy more astonished. I could beat the girls dropping corn—four grains to the hill—and I know all about husking frosty ears of corn with a bone husking peg, held by a strap over the two middle fingers of the right hand; and the accomplishments of digging potatoes without cutting them, and mixing green and dry food for horses, and watching calves become cattle, colts evolve into horses, lambs and pigs bloom into sheep and hogs, are, with all the hopes and fears associated with them, familiar. The practical farmers will detect in these observations the presence of tect in these observations the presence of a line of information not pulled out of books or picked up in schools. I know, too, about the way good old farms grow less valuable, in spite of faithful attention, and how it is that some farmers who do not buy pianos on the install-ment plan find it a pleasant experience to borrow money.

Farmers Are Discouraged.

The news has been circulated a good deal and not conclusively contradicted that this year a good many farmers are so discouraged by the way their affairs have been going that they are ready to do something unexpected in politics—that some of them think maybe there is something in free silver that would just fit their case—therefore, that there are Republican farmers who if not enlightened are liable to vote for Bryan and Watson or Bryan and Sewall. They have heard so much about free silver as a patent medicipe to cure the rheumatism, heartburn earache, fistula, dyspepsia and vertigo that they do not know but they will try it. If they do they will make the same mistake the workmen did four years ago and invite even a greater misfortune than they tumbled upon themselves. There is absolutely nothing in free silver for farmers, Whatever they want for relief it cer-tainly is not depreciated money-dollars debased: We have been going on now with dollars of the same value as that of gold for eighteen years and a change in the purchasing power of a dollar will not help any honest man, unless it is incidentally and in a petty and frac-

tional-swity;
What is the matter with farming?
The owner of one of the finest farms in England, within sight of the forest of Windsor and the towers of Windsor castle, stated to me that wheat had got so cheap in England that the straw was more valuable than the grain. The depression is not exclusively American. The trouble is acknowledged—what is the remedy? Whatever may be wrong, and however difficult it may be to right the wrong, there should not be a farmer in all America so ignorant as not to know that the man who has done most to frame a tariff law to help the farmers is William McKinley.

What McKinley Has Done.

What did he do? Consider sugar bounties, for one thing. If the law had been allowed to remain as he drew it Nebraska by this time would have teemed with beet-sugar manufactories, every one a help to the farmers, and the soil of Nebraska is better for sugar beets than that of Germany-only needs a good start to establish an enormous and invaluable industry. The McKinley duty on barley caused the ratsing of millions of bushels additional to the average of former crops, and this reduced sensibly the excess of wheat production. This is an example of what we mean by the diversified industry that the protective system promotes. We want more of it, and that is McKinleyism. Why are wheat and butter down? As to wheat: The use of agricultural ma-

chinery and the improvement in transportation has cheapened labor and ex-tended available territory. Argentina is a prodigious wheat field. The soil is admirable, the rivers are deep, the plains give full sweep to the machinery, the rail-roads have nothing else to do than carry the wheat to market and the steamers ry the wheat to market and the steamers carry the grain to Liverpool in huge cargoes. Sailing vessels whose sails are pulled about by steam, saving hands, cheapen the cost of putting down Argentina wheat in Liverpool, Egypt, India, Canada, Russia, compete with us in the wheat market-of Western Europe. The wheat market-of Western Europe. The world is a sort of country neighborhood.

What is the matter with butter? Let the price of butter go up in New York to 25 or 30 cents a pound—a living can be made producing butter at those figures—what happens? A cable message goes to Australia and there are shipments of thousands of tons of excellent butter at once. And it can be placed in New York and profitably sold at 12 cents a pound. It cannot be produced in New York at those figures. This illustration is not imaginary. The transactions supposed have occurred recently.

What is the remedy? We can answer confidently that the coinage of more silver dollars will not be a help. We ought to raise our own barley, our own silver dollars will not be a help, we ought to raise our own barley, our own hops, our own eggs, chickens, onions and potatoes, to make our own sugar and our own tinplate, so as to give the advantage of our own markets, the most valuable in the world or that ever were valuable in the world or that ever were in it, to our own people. The production of articles we have just named would turn over to American workingmen 100.000,000 of gold dollars annually, and then custom would improve the value of the farms. There is no patent nostrum about this. Our records are full of the proof furnished by our own experience. The best thing the farmer can do is to try McKinleyism. Murat Haistead.



Miss J. B. Longley went to Shaffer last

Monday to take charge of the school there.

Bastlio Lenzi and Jos, Luzardi, of Maple

Nicholas Britz, of Maple Ridge township,

Miss Wadsworth has returned to her posi-

Mrs. B. B. McFall, of Belvidere, Ill., ha

J. H. Elliott has gone for a t.ip around the

Sheldon Atkins has been quite ill this week,

Mrs. McClure, of Iron River, is the guest

W. L. Brown has been at Chicago this

The New School Board.

The newly elected school board met

Thursday evening and organized by the

election of Murray K. Bissell president

and Robert E. Morrell secretary, and the

appointment of committees as follows:

On Finance-Linden, Glavin and Bis-

On Teachers, Text Books and Instruc-

On Buildings and Grounds-Glavin,

On Supplies-Cotton, Morrell and Wil-

The report of Supt. Fleisher upon the

conditions of school accommodations

was received showing the necessity for

two more rooms and two more teachers,

there being eighty-one pupils for whom

there was neither. The committee on

building was instructed to procure the

rooms, that on supplies to fit them up,

and that on teachers to secure the

The second Tuesday of each month

was selected as the time for the regular

meetings of the board, the salary of the

secretary was fixed at \$100 per annum,

some other routine business attended to

and the board adjourned until Tuesday

use for a year of the basement of the

Swedish Lutheran church and decided to

fit up a room in the basement of the Barr

building. The 937 pupils in the schools

(exclusive of the 7th ward) are now dis-

tributed as follows: Central building,

307; Barr building, 354; Fifth ward

building, 200; St. Stephen's church base-

ment, 58; Valentiue building, 18. The

and unanimity and good results may be

Has "His Honor" Flopped?

The Mirror of Wednesday, predicting

the nomination of Ole Erickson by the

representative convention to be held at

Manistique (a prediction for which it has

no authority,) says that "he will have

as an opponent a man who can poll more

votes in Delta county than any other

man in it." As the opponent of the re-

publican candidate must be the candi-

date of the tripocrats, and as the Mir-

ror's faith in Mayor Gallup is so well

known, that outgiving must be under-

stood as meaning that the mayor will be

the tripocrat candidate; that he has

given up hope of dominating the repub-

lican party and has "flopped" or will

flop, to its enemy and look to it for the

promotion refused him by the republi-

cans. If he chooses to take that course

no republican will grieve, none follow

Sent to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the

employ of the Chicago Lumber Co. at

Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just

sent some medicine back to my mother

in the old country, that I know from

personal use to be the best medicine in

the world for rheumatism, having used

it in my family for several years. It is

called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It al-

Emily Green-Rowland.

This clever little lady and her excellent

company will open a week's engage-

ment at the Peterson opera house, on

the evening of Monday, Sept. 7th, Miss

Greene-Rowland appearing in the Lan-

cashire dialect part of Liddy Draggle-

thorpe in "Lost in London." Later in

Cheap Excursions to the West and North-west.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 12, 29,

October 6 and 20, 1896, The North-West-

ern Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y)

will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets

at very low rates to a large number of

points in the West and Northwest.
For tickets and full information apply

Republican County Convention.

of Delta will be held at the court house in the city of Escanaba, on Tuesday the

22nd day of September 1896, at eleven

A republican convention for the county

for sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

evening next, Sept. 15.

confidently expected.

tion-Williams, Morrell and Linden.

Cotton and Bissell.

teachers.

A. Besson, of Baldwin, was in town

John B. Frechette, of Barkville, was

Ridge township, were in town Thursday.

isiting her mother, Mrs. Dolan.

vas in town last Saturday.

tion in the public schools.

risited here since our last.

lakes on the Maryland.

own on Thursday.

but is improving.

of Mrs. McFall.

Saturday last.

Mrs. Anderson, of Belle Plain, Iowa,

Twelve of our German-American citizens have organized a "Paris World's Fair Club" the purpose of which is to accumulate funds to pay the expense of a visit to Paris during the Worlds Fair in 1900. Its officers are Nicholas Gunter, president; Paul Jaeger, treasurer; Albert Buttke, secretary. The other members are: L. O. Kirstine, Peter Lemmer, Richard Roth, Nicholas Bink, August Olinger, Nicholas Neice, Louis Martin, George Bohner and Joseph Matthews.

A. J. Bradley, John Hawkshaw, John J. Kolinsky, F. J. Bozdect and C. A. Furber, of Gladstone, came hither and returned, on wheels, last Wednesday.

The entertainment proposed by the ladies of Cora Hive, L. O. T. M., for Thursday evening last was indefinitely postponed. No

Henry Boileau, of this city and Belle Johnsione, of Gladstone, were married, at Ste. Anne's church, Wednesday evening. The yacht Hattie Bradwell, with a party

of young men from Menominee, was in port here over Wednesday night. Mrs. Ed. Erickson attended the marriage

of Jessie Broad to Fred Raisky, at Ishpeming, on Thursday last. Henry Boileau and Belle Johnston, and Oscar Brunberg and Mary Beck have taken

out marriage licenses. Among the delegates to the senatorial convention was G. E. Holbein, of the Manistique

Dr. Todd has attended the meeting of the

Lake Superior presbytery at Menominee this Henry Winde, of Baldwin, was in town

Thursday, attending the senatorial conven-Messrs. Ackley, Baker, Darling and Wickstrom, of Rapid River, were in town Tues-

F. J. Merciam has been in town this week on duty on the board of road commissioners. W. J. Weber, who has been with Stevenson, the jeweler, has returned to Manistique. Madames Rowe and Confer visited at Met-

ropolitan last Wednesday. Capt. Wallace Van Dyke brought in a cargo of fruit last Thursday. E. F. Burdick, of Unadilla, N. Y., was in

town Wednesday. Geo. J. Farnsworth, of Nahma, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Nearman and daughter are visiting at Racine, Wis. Peter Semer spent the day, Wednesday, at

Garden. J. A. Burns is at Chicago buying div-

Geo, E. Merrill has been at Chicago this week. A. H. Rolph visited at Gladstone Wednes-

Railway men are going to their winter jobs; Hugh Lyons and Wm. Morrison have gone to the Madison division and James Finch. Chris, Buckley, James Kenelly and Charles Walker to the Iowa division.

Misses Clara and Louise Arnold have returned to their home in Ludington after a visit with their sister, Mrs. R. Hoyler.

A. Spooner, whose present address is Mendon, Mich., arrived here the first of the week and will soon have horses for sale. Arthur Booth attended the meeting of the

National Association of Mail Carriers at Grand Rapids this week. The Hayne Brothers have gone across the

lake to give a series of "chalk talks" at and near Charlevoix. Mr. and Mrs. James McCourt, of Eagle, Wis., are visiting their sons, John and Rob-

ert, in this city. Mose Kurz was in Chicago the first of the week, celebrating the New Year of the Jewish calendar,

Dr. Harry Banks has returned to Chicago to continue his studies at Rush Medical col-

Mrs. Allen Tyrrell, who had visited here a week or so, returned to Chicago Monday. Mr. L. Van Winkle passed through town, enroute home from Chicago, last Wednesday, Chris. Roemer has returned to his home at Champion after an extended visit here,

Ed. Erickson has been at Chicago this week, "stocking up" for the fall trade. The W. C. T. U. was entertained at the

home of Mrs. Cates last Thursday. Mel. Young is at home again after wheeling tour in lower Michigan. Judge Glaser has been across the bay this

week, looking after his fences. Miss Laura Petrin has returned to her home at Waukegan.

I. C. Rathfon is at home again after a visit in lower Michigan. John Barras is at home again after a long

visit at Chicago. Wm. Bonefas, of Garden, was in town on labor day.

T. J. Tracy spent last Sunday at Garden. Mrs. Geo. Musson and Mrs. C. A. Cram have been at Menominee since Thursday,

delegates from the Ladies' Missionary society of the Presbyterian church to the presbytery Douglas Malloch, of the Muskegon Chron-

icle, who had visited his brothers at Ford River, called upon The Iron Port, enroute to his home, last Tuesday. Pat. Tolan, L. Valentine, M. Sullivan and

to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. G. P. Heiligenthal have gone to work upon the Madison division of the Northwestern. Mrs. D. Reese and her daughter Alice visited at Ishpeming last week, returning

married, Rev. Mr. Greene officiating, on the

county treasurer, sheriff, county clerk and register of deeds, prosecuting attorney, circuit court commissioner, county surveyor and two coroners; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each 100 voters or molety thereof, cast at the last election for governor. each township and ward being entitled to at least one delegate, as follows:

Baldwin township, 1; Bark River, 1; Bay De Noc, 1; Escanaba, 1; Fairbanks, 1; Ford River, 2; Garden, 1: Maple Ridge. 1; Masonville, 2; Nahma, 1; Sac Bay, 1; Wells, 1. Escanaba city: First ward, 2; second ward, 2; third ward, 3; fourth ward, 3; fifth ward, 2; sixth ward, 2; seventh ward, 1. Gladstone city: First. ward, 1 second ward, 2; third ward, 1; fourth ward, 1.

F. D. MEAD, Chairman Republican County Committee.

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. for the purpose of placing in nomination a caudidate for representative in the state legislature for the Delta district, and to transact such other business as may lawfully come before it: Each county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes or fraction thereof of 300 or more on the basis of the total vote for governor, November 6th, 1894, no county however, being entitled to less than two delegates, as follows: Alger 2, Delta 6, Schoolcraft 3, Total 11.

Escanaba, Mich., September 1st, 1896. FRANK D. MEAD, Chairman.

TRYING TO DODGE THE REAL ISSUE. Presidential Candidate Bryan Appeals to National Prejudice In Order to Create

Sympathy For the Silverites. In the speech which gained him the Democratic nomination for president the Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska said in reference to what he termed "the great, paramount issue;" "My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, and upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this Union."

If this means anything, it means that the "paramount issue" on which the silverite campaign is to be fought is not free silver at 16 to 1, but the question whether this country is able to legislate for its own people. On this issue there can be no dispute. Of course the United States can legislate without the aid or consent of any other country. No advo cate of sound money will for a moment deny Mr. Bryan's assertion, nor has any one ever done so. If congress chooses to pass a law that the tides shall never rise more than four feet along any part The committee on Friday secured the of our seacoast, it has a perfect right to do so. If the United States wishes to enact legislation forbidding the Russian thistle to grow, it is able to do so without the consent of any other nation. If congress chooses to fix the price of sugar at 4 cents per pound, it can legislate to that effect without any aid from the hated British or Frenchman. There is no doubt about our ability to legislate on every question without asking any-

new board tackles its work with vigor body's consent. But if congress passes foolish laws, will they have any effect? That is the real issue. Can the price of such a commodity as sugar be fixed by our laws? Certainly not. Equally impossible would it be to fix the price of silver at 16 to 1 of gold. No believer in sound money thinks or says that we cannot pass a free and unlimited 16 to 1 coinage law. They do say, and all the experience of mankind proves that they are right, that under such a law this country cannot alone maintain the value of silver at

the present ratio. Mr. Bryan's attempt to run away from the question as to our ability to raise the value of all the world's silver without the agreement (not the consent, as he states it) of the great commercial nations shows the weakness of the silver cause. Confusing the ability to legislate, which nobody denies, with the ability to control values by legislation may do for a stump speech. It will not deceive the American people, who know well enough that our laws cannot fix the value of silver or of any other labor

The Free Copper Movement.

The silver bug should not delude himself with the idea that the only enemy he has to combat is the goldbug. There are others. The copper bug is abroad in the land. His arguments are finding fixed lodgment in the minds of many who have rejected the goldbug and the ways does the work." 50 cent bottles silver bug.

Every argument advanced for free silver applies with greater force to free copper. The widow's mite was copper. The money of the poor is copper. It has been coined into money by nearly all the nations of the earth for a thousand

If the government with its stamp can make 58 cents of silver worth a full dollar, it can make 3 cents' worth of copper

the week she will be seen in the title role If the 53 cent silver dollar will bring of the French Spy. Admission only 10 prosperity and give money to all the people, the 8 cent copper dollar will bring those blessings in greater measure. If the debtor can save 47 cents on

> save 97 cents on every dollar by paying with a 8 cent copper dollar. The copper bug certainly has a better scheme than the silver bug. If the arguments of the silver bug are sound, those

every dollar under free silver, he can

of the copper bug are sounder. But let us suspend judgment, breth-ren, until we hear from the man with the leather dollar. - Chicago Times-

For Sale Cheap, Frank Gilmore and Lizzie Harkins were arried, Rev. Mr. Greene officiating, on the of nominating candidates for county officers, as follows: Judge of Probate,

One good hull, would make good trader, will sell cheap; one fifty horse power boiler, new, and one fifty horse power engine as good as new. Inquire of I. L. Lanford, Masonville, Mich.

DXXXXXXXXXXXX Municipal Gossip.

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

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

Rowland's Players are to be the attraction at the Peterson next week. Popular prices—10 cents.
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.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the aiflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it .- The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist. Some one, presumably a lady, dropped a

pretty, gold stick-pin in this office this week. It can be reclaimed by the owner 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. Dr. Wright's worm syrup is the only thing for children. Sourwine & Hart-

Everybody knows that you get the best goods at The Hill Drug Store. The Sourwine Drug Co. makes a special-

y of fine perfumes, soaps and stationary. We have tried Kolavin and increased our strength. Sourwine & Hartnett sell

Sourwine & Hartnett get up the best sodawater in town.

The Soo votes to borrow \$30,000 to refund debt already due. It is safe to say that its bonds can not be floated until after election.

Try that delicious soda water at The Hill Drug Store. It's the best in town. A dispatch from Superior, Wis., last Saturday, said. "A man supposed to be S. H. Talbutt of Hartford Mills, N. Y., was killed while walking on the Northern Pacific tracks, last night." The man is supposed to have been S. H. Talbot, formerly of this city, such however is not the case. Ivan English received a letter from Mr. Talbot, dated Tuesday.

Wanted—A good girl for general house work. Apply at 426 Elmore street. The republican speaker, Dr. Enander. used the Skandinavian language Thursday evening. It not having been so announced there was some disappointment among those who did not understand

that tongue-half his audience. Sheedlo & Son have moved across the street, to No. 820.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, lowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating that if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit. and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

Legal Notices.

First Publication Sept. 12th 1856.

M Der TGAGE SALE—Wherees, default has been made in the psyment of money secured by a mort tage dated the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1852, executed by William J. Marters and Auguste Marters his wife, of Escenaba, Michigan, to Porace I. Beaton of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in the county of Delta, in Laber "I" of mort, 72es, on page 75 on the 8-21 day o' September A. D. 1853, and whereas the amount vir med to be due on said mortgage at the date of this motice in the sum of one bundred seventy-one dollars and wenty cents (\$177.20) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fitteen dollars (\$15.00) as an attorney fee silpulated for its said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mor gage, or say part thereof; Whereby the power of sale con alord in a id mor gage and become operative;

Now Tunnaram, Notice is beenby given that

er of sale con sized in a id mor page has become operative;

Now, Therefore, No ice is hereby, given, that by wither of the said bill of sale con alaed in said mor gage, 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 hidder at the front door of the cout house in said city of Escanaba and county of D in (that being the place where the circuit court or De'na county is holden) on the seventh day of December A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the foremoon of that day; which and premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

All that piece or parcel o' land lying and being in the cly of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wis: Los ne when nine (e) of block number eighty-three (82) of proprietors' first addition to the villege now city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated at Pacasaba, Mich., Sept. 10, 1896.

HOBACE I. BENTON,

A. R. NONTRUP,

A. R. NONTHUP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. † 53.

COUNTY OF DRIVA

First pub' cauon August '2, : 356.

Notice as hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County o. De 'a, mar' on the 17th day of August A. D., 1850, six months rom that date were allowed for c editors to present treir claims against the estate of 15hm Stonhouse, Ir e of said County, deceased, and ast all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate of count, at the probate of the city of Escanaba, for exr minas on and allowance, on or before the 17th dew of February, A. D., 1897, and that such claims will be heard before said count, on Monday the 5th day of October A. D., 1853, and on Thursday the 5th day of October A. D., 1853, and on Thursday the 18th day of February A. D., 1897, a ten o'clock in the forenoon of each o' those days.

Dated, Escanaba, M'chigan, August 17th, A. D., 1896.



The School Bells

MUST RING.

It's hard to commence again, but think of the New Dresses, New Gloves, New Jackets, Ribbons and Hats we have here for you. We're anxious to fit every Miss in Escanaba out in serviceable, stylish costumes, and we can do it for a great deal less than you think. Good serviceable goods never were so cheap as now.

Just think of buying good all wool suitings 40 inches wide in new mixtures and colorings at only Nice fancy plaids, a bargain, Children's fast black seamless hose -10c Nice sailor hats, just the thing for a school hat would be a bargain at 25c at

Why we could keep ringing bargains in your ears until the school bells stop ringing and not have the story half told. Better come and see. Leader of correct styles and popular prices in reliable wearing apparel for men, women and child-

Ed. Erickson,

Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

Railroads 400 Direct Route to



CANADIAN PROVINCES, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK.

And All Points East.

Solid Vestibuled Tain to Montreal. Only through Sleeper to Boston.

THE ATLANTIC LIMITED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. -AND THE-

Spacific LINE

TRUE SCENIC ROUTE Banff, Great Glacier, Vancouver, Victoria, Oregon and California.

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

THE PACIFIC LIMITED. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

W.R. CALLAWAY,

D. Shevalier,



Graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Office, Main & Wilson's

JAMES S. DOHERTY,

Groceries

Crockery . and . Canned . Goods.

A Specialty. Lowest Market Price on All Goods.

MEWSPAPER LAWS

CAMPING OUT.

that midsummer days are here, Now that midsummer days are here, And hours are long and skies are clear, 'Tis time to leave the crowded street For distant woodlands cool and sweet; There pitch the tent near by a brook Where trout swim hungry for the hook, There loss and hunt and read, and live in manner plain and primitive, njoying nature as a bird injoys her every sign and word nterpreting, until the heart, Of nature's own becomes a part.

Of rugged rocks and oven rudeiffices well to cook your fish And lend a flavor to the dish; Or yet to send the fragrance up Of spicy coffee from the cup.

What joy to waken with the sun And find the fresh grass overspun With webs of gossamer, and see The sunbeams steal from tree to tree, Dropping their gold along the way, To guide the shinig feet of Day!

Then when the breakfast hour is o'er, To lolter down along the shore With rod and line, and tempt the trout From his retreat to venture out!

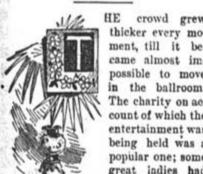
Perchance a book would best beguile-Then lie down where the sun can smile Upon you reading, prose or rhyme, The wood-stream singing all the time, Above you birds, around you flowers— Heedless be now the flying hours!

Or distant mountain heights may urge Your feet to find the dizzy verge Whence, looking forth, the world you know Lies outstretched in God's hand below, And you, the master of it all, A speck infinitesimal!

Ah, it is good just once to see The finite with Infinity— To see and feel and comprehend A little the All-loving Friend!

Now back again, the fires are lit And round the blaze the comrades sit, Exchanging stories, weaving tales, Until invention flags and fails, Then slumber calls them to recline On fragrant pillows of the pine-To sleep and dream and wake to be Grateful to God who made them free! -Frank D. Sherman, in Youth's Compa-

SPOILING A SCHEME.



thicker every moment, till it became almost impossible to move in the ballroom. The charity on account of which the entertainment was being held was a popular one; some great ladies had

taken the thing up and made it a success. And as many of the men and nearly all the girls were iff ancy dress, the scene was striking and brilliant.

Among the Henrietta Marias, the Amy Robsarts, Flora McDonalds and answer for it; but you cannot expect me other characters that filled the rooms, to repeat whatever trifles I may have one girl's face took my heart canting the instant I beheld it. She did not look more than 17, though she may have been a year or two older, fair, slender, with sunny hair and a milk-white complexion. She was dressed to represent the Snow Image of Hawthorne's charming fantasy, and the character suited her style of beauty admirably. She was pale as the snow wreath that crowned her head, and she seemed almost as fragile as the icicles that were her only ornaments.

The girl's beauty was indeed remarkable. People turned and looked at her as she moved here and there; and whenever she stood still she was instantly surrounded by a small crowd of men eager to get their names put down on her programme. I noticed, however, that there was a sad, abstracted look in her eyes. Her heart was not in the ballroom.

In spite of all my efforts I failed to get an introduction to the girl who had fascinated me. I failed even to learn her name. But none the less, I had fallen in love with her-like a fool. I had fallen in love with a stranger-a vision that in all likelihood I should never see again, that would be for me as fleeting and unsubstantial as the Snow Fairy whom she represented.

There was one other person at the ball who attracted my attention. This was a tall, dark man, with a thick, short, black beard, a man considerably over the middle height, and evidently possessing a strong will as well as a powerful body. More than once this



THERE STOOD THE SNOW FAIRY.

man approached the Snow Fairy, and on each occasion she seemed to me to shrink from him as if she in some way had cause to fear him. They were evidently connected, but what the relaonship between them was I could not be sure, for the man seemed too young to be her father. Surely, I said to myself with a jealous pang, surgly he cannot be her lover?

The whole evening I pestered my friends in the hope of getting, in some direct way, an introduction to the girl who had fascinated me, but I was quite unsuccessful. Once her eyes met mine. What she read there I do not know, but she suddenly turned saide,

her pale cheeks showing a sudden glow of rose color. Vexed with myself for making her blush, I turned away in the opposite direction, and I took care not to approach so near her again.

The evening worn on, and it was evident that my ambition was not to be gratified. About three o'clock I left awfully good you were about it." the ballroom and, muffled in my thick ulster, was making my way along a side street which led to the main thoroughfare where hansoms were to be found, when I heard a rush of flying feet behind me.

I turned, and there, close to me, stood the Snow Fairy, a white opera cloak wrapping her from head to foot, and her sweet, sad face looking out at me from within a hood of swansdown. I stood and stared, too much sur-

prised to think or to form a conjecture. "Is there a letter box near?" she much from excitement, it seemed to me, as from the exertion of running. "Oh, please, please tell me. Where without giving me time to collect my thoughts.

"I don't know where the nearest letfind out. If you will intrust your letter to me I will see that it is posted." "No, I cannot; I dare not trust it to

anyone. Do try to find out for me-" The words died away on her lips, for she, as well as I, had heard the noise of some one running up to us, and the next moment the man with the short black beard stood over us. Rage knotted the veins on his forehead till they seemed to be near bursting. Rage, for the space of two seconds, kept him speechless. During those two seconds the girl crept perceptibly nearer to me, and something smooth, stiff, thin, like a

piece of pasteboard, was pressed into

my hand. I slipped it at once into the

pocket of my ulster. "What are you doing here?" he said to the girl in a tone of suppressed fury; and before she had time to answer he turned savagely upon me. "How dare you speak to my daughter?" he demanded, advancing upon me in a slow and threatening manner. I had just time to see a look of mute supplication in the girl's eyes. She was entreating me not to betray her.

"Really, sir," I said, with as much coolness as I could command; "really, you must pardon me for saying that you seem a little less than reasonable. One is permitted to speak to a young lady at a ball."

"In the open street? In this clandestine manner?"

"We were not in great privacy, to be sure, but that might be urged in mitigation of the offense," I said, with a smile.

"You shall not hoodwink me. What was it that she was saying to you when I came up?"

"If I have been guilty of an indiscretion, the fault is mine, and I am ready to permitted myself to say to the young opportunity of meeting again. No thing was a fraud, and that I was to be gentleman would be guilty of such a you had been in my place."

I saw by the man's face that I had achieved my object. I had led him to more than a little foolish flirtation between the young lady and myself. He seized the girl's hand, tucked it under his arm, and marched off.

meeting her again I will take precious good care that you don't," he threw at me over his shoulder.

Alas! there could be little doubt of it. And the letter? I had no doubt that it serve her, this should be the particular take refuge with her brother. service required of me.

At the first pillar box I came to I took dainty card, folded bookwise, and secured at the edges by a number of deal at his house. I go there occasionpostage stamps stuck all around it. It ally myself, which is not surprising, as no business to read the address. I Journal. knew that well enough. It was, perhaps, an ungentlemanly thing to do: but then my curiosity was greatly excited. I hoped that the name penciled on the back of the programme might be that of a woman. But I was disappointed. By the light of a gas lamp I rend:

"Immediate. Arthur Bellingham, - Furnival's Inn, Holborn,

Bellingham? Bellingham? I seemed to know the name. For a minute or two I stood trying to remember whom it was I had once met that owned it, but in vain. What did it matter? The affair was at an end. I dropped the queer letter into the letter box and went home to my lodging.

A few months later I was strolling along Oxford street. I heard my name called out, and looking up I saw Arthur Bellingham standing before me. I recognized him at once—a young engineer whom I had met once in a country inn on a wet day in the Lake district. We had been capital friends for a week, and I could not understand how I had forgotten him when I had tried to remember what Bellingham I had known.

. We greeted each other warmly, and he would have me go with him to his chambers in Furnival's inn and smoke

a cigar with him. "Bellingham," I said, as I stood on his hearth rug, "did it ever happen that you received a letter written on a ball programme?"

His eyes and mouth opened in pure "What do you know about that?" he

ejaculated. "I ought not to have known anything

My friend sprang up and wrung my hand as if he would wring it off. "My dear fellow," he cried, "I am in-finitely obliged to you for your tact and kindness on that occasion. If you had not posted that note it would have meant ruin to me. Maud told me how

"Maud? Do you mean-" "Maud, my sister—the girl who slipped the note in your hand."

"Certainly she is. It's rather an unommon story. Shall I tell it to you?" "If you don't mind. I confess I am burning with curiosity."

"Is she your sister?"

"The fact is, then, that some three rears ago my poor mother, who was a widow, did what turned out to be a very foolish thing—she married again, and married without making proper in-quiries. My stepfather, Mr. Maddock, gasped out, for she was breathless, as turned out to be a very bad egg. My mother lost the greater part of her fortune when she married him, and we were for a time practically dependent is the first step in the making of a cavshall I look for one?" she went on, on my mother's uncle, an eccentric old gentleman, rather fond of money, called Hodgkinson.

"Maddock is neither more nor less than ter box is," I replied, "but I can easily an adventurer, and for a long time it was the main business of his life to exploit my great-uncle. At last he nearly succeeded. Maddock and some friends of his got hold of a bit of land in South



WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT

Africa, which they wanted to sell as a gold mine. I don't believe there was an erless to get away. ounce of gold on the premises. But my great-uncle said that he would buy it private telegram advising him that the gold was there in paying quantities.

"Of course, I was ready to go, and I was to have sailed the very morning himself and his horse. Improvement after the night of the ball that you and Maud attended.

"Well, Maud happened to be in the conservatory attached to the ballroom, rather indiscreetly. She was standing behind some flowering shrubs and heard every word they said.

one of his associates, and she heard lady, whom I fear I may not have an enough to make her understand that the made the means of their swindling thing, nor, I am sure, would you, if Uncle Jonas on a large scale. I believe the plan was that they should send a false telegram to the old man in my name days before I could even see the believe that there had been nothing pretended mine. One thing I knew-if the thing had come off, Uncle Jonas would never have forgiven me. He would have believed to his dying day that I had been squared. You may "As for having an opportunity of imagine what a state Maud was in. She-"

The door opened and Maud herself walked into the room.

It seemed that her stepfather had treated her so harshly on account of was a note to her lover. It seemed just her having spoiled his schemes that she a little hard that, anxious as I was to had been forced to leave his house and

For some time the old man refused to believe that the reason Arthur gave for out the missive she had given me. It not going to South Africa was the true was her programme for the evening, a reason, but in time he came round, and both brother and sister are now a good was stamped with a penny stamp, and Maud and I have been engaged for the addressed in pencil. Of course, I had last six weeks .- Cassell's Saturday

HARD QUESTIONS TO ANSWER. Treasury Department Unable to Supply Desired Information.

When officials of the treasury department prepared circular 123 they were of the opinion that every conceivable question concerning the finance and coinage of the United States had been answered. They find they are mistaken. Hardly a day passes but that questions are asked that circular 123 does not even refer to. Those concerning the ownership of gold and silver mines in the United States is the most numerous. Director of the Mint Preston says it is almost impossible to give the satisfactory reply to these inquiries. The gold and silver mines of the United States, he says, are largely stock affairs and it is very difficult to trace out the ownership of stock, Great blocks of European capital, he says, are always in the United States awaiting paying investments and when gold and silver mines present themselves they are readily taken up. It is well known, he says, that the Rothschilds and other foreign capitalists are large owners of stock in dividend-paying gold and silver mines of the United States, What percentage of such stock foreign capitalists own cannot be determined. No official statisties on this subject have ever been gathered by the United States governthe present calendar year.

Heavenly.

Hungry Higgins-I'd like to be an In-

Weary Watkins-For why? "'Cause an Injun kin eat dog meat, about it, but I plead guilty to having lean over the farmer's fence an married the address. I posted the programme to you one night on my way gramme to you one night on my way dianapolis Journal.

THE COSSACK DRILL. Net Compulsory, But Beneficial to United

The Cossack drill, as it is known, is not a compulsory drill in the United States army in any sense of the word. It is offered to the men, and they may learn it or not, as they please, Troop I's men (Seventh United States cavalry) have learned it perfectly, and they displayed it last spring in the field in a state of absolute perfection. Speaking of the drill at Fort Riley, Capt.

Garlington said: "What the public has named the Cossack drill, as far as it applies to my troop, is the introduction of aerobatic feats into the cavalry drill, and has for its object variety and relief from the tedium of formal drill, cultivation of self-confidence in the rider and the thorough training of the horse. It he the means of creating interest on the part of the soldier in his horse, which alryman. It also brings about a healthy spirit of rivalry in feats of horsemanship, as well as in the care and training of the horses.

"The animals are taught to lie down, rider up, primarily to discipline them, and, secondarily, the principle can be successfully applied in the secreting of small detachments of cavalrymen, such as patrols or scouts. With a troop of trained horses such small bodies of troops can be almost instantly concealed in ravines, washes, tall grass or slight underbrush, and an enemy pass very close to such a concealed force without being aware of its existence. The soldier, if occasion requires, may fire over their horses on the ground, using them as breastworks. This is a valuable feature, and not only protects the man, but if the horse escapes injury as well the soldier has a good mount under him upon which to get away if he is too close pressed. You know, in war it has ofttimes become necessary for soldiers to kill their horses to use their carcasses as breastworks. In such a case, even if the enemy be driven off, the cavalryman finds himself in a very undesirable position, afoot in an enemy's country. Again, this feature serves a valuable purpose in accustoming the horse to the reports of firearms, for when he is down and his head held down he is perfectly pow-

"The degree of self-confidence which the men acquire from this drill is also at the high figure they asked for it if I to be considered. When a man finds would go out and see it, and send him a that he can stand on his head on his horse, while at a gallop, he has a better opinion of himself and will make extra efforts to further improve both in horsemanship, skill in the use of arms when mounted, nerve, confidence and good judgment have been most marked since I began this drill in my troop when she overheard two men talking about 21/2 years ago."-Portland Oregonian.

A WOMAN AT THE THROTTLE. "The two men were Mr. Maddock and Progress of Emancipation in the Wilds

of Pennsylvania. Two lumber buyers of this city have returned from a recent trip, bearing enthusiastic reports of the progress of the new woman in the wilds of Pennsyl-

At Du Bois the lumber buyers were directed to Miller's sawmill, several miles away, in a neck of the woods. They found it to be a small portable steam mill, which had shut down, while a man and a boy carried out into the yard a pile of freshly sawed boards. But just as the visitors came within hearing distance they heard the boy call out:

"Let 'er go, mother."

"Here she goes," answered a feminine voice, and, with a few preliminary snorts and hisses, the engine got down to business and the circular saw resumed its musical buzzing.

The lumber buyers looked at each other and then proceeded to investigate. The engine was housed in a rough shanty by itself. Looking through its open door the visitors saw a woman oiling up the mechanism. She had a heavy ducking apron over her calico dress and the perspiration ran in streams from her face, which was enveloped in a calico sunbonnet.

Noticing with a critical eye that the engine was running smoothly and that the water in the boiler was at its proper level the woman filled up the furnace with slabs and sawdust and then, picking up an ax, proceeded to chop more slabs into suitable lengths.

Presently the saw got stuck on a enot and the driving belt slipped off. "Hey, there! Stop 'er! Stop 'er!" shouted boy and man together.

Whereupon the woman made a grab for the throttle and brought things to standstill again.

The visitors learned that the engineer n petticoats was Mrs. Miller and that the community contained no male member of that craft who was considered her equal.-N. Y. Journal.

Luxury in Central India. We learn from a London interviewer that Zomba, the capital of British Central Africa, where Sir H. Johnston is stationed, is quite a civilized place, in which the visitor may require a dress ccat: "If the commissioner asks you to dine you will find that he lives in a luxurious mansion, built high upon the shoulder of a lofty mountain. Your dinner will be cooked by a Hindoo chef of exquisite cunning; you will be waited upon by deft servants as black as night; the table will be decorated with flowers such as no British duchess could buy; the view from the window will ment. Mr. Preston says he will make an | delight your eye. After dinner you will effort to gather such information for step out into the veranda, perhaps, and smoke your cigar with the roar of the cascading river in your cars, or fall into a luxurious chair and read your last novel from Mudie's, or the last batch of papers which the postman has just delivered. Then early to bed. And early to rise; your bath; your cop of coffee, and a little fruit, perhaps; a stroll in the delightful garden, full of fruits and flowers; a peep at the com-missioner's private menagerie; then dejeuner."—London Star.

LILY AND JIMSON WEED. The Flowers a Baltimore Florist Has

Halaed from Two Black Seeds. From two hig black seeds planted two onths ago in the garden of Mr. E. B. Du Val have sprung plants which ere blossoming into curious flowers that puzzle those familiar with horticulture, The flower will probably be named "Du Val lily," as it is a new one in Mary-

Mr. Du Val's garden is in the rear of his bome, Whitmore Heights, on Second street, Walbrook, across the way from the handsome residence of Mr. Julian Le Roy White. It has become a curiosity shop for flowers from the use of seeds and cuttings which are sent to Mr. Du Val by horticulturists all over the country in order that he may try them in Maryland soil.

When the two black seeds arrived in May from a New York seed house Mr. Du Val had them planted in a choice place in the garden. He became interested in the two shoots which soon sprang up from the seeds. The tender stalks were tightly curled in a knob, like that on a growing lima bean stalk, until the stems were nearly a foot high. Then the curl straightened and a bushy plant developed, from which soon rose a flower stalk.

Another thing which aroused Mr. Du Val's curiosity about the new plants was the information he had received with the seeds that they came from a cross of a "Jimson" weed with the common yellow or white lily, which abounds in old-fashioned gurdens and about old country places. The "Jimson" weed, or Jamestown weed, as it is more properly known, receives its name from Jamestown, Va., where it was first known in this country from its growth about refuse heaps. It is of Asiatic origin, is a variety of stramonium'and has a disagreeable odor from the leaves. Its flower is a deep purple in color.

From this strange admixture of plant life Mr. Du Val has brought to the Sun office the first bloom. The flower is about eight inches long and measures six inches across the bell-shaped corolla, which is indented like both the parent flowers, the points ending in tendrillike twists, as do the "Jimson" weed flowers. The corolla is purple outside, while the inside is of cream color. Three layers of fleshy petals make up the blossom, the petals being joined with what tailors would call a "lap scam." A green calyx supports the flower, which grows on a stout stem.

The deep purple color is combined in he stamens and pistil, which form a group deep down in the lily cup. The caves of the plant are like magnified oak leaves and when pressed emit the true "Jimson" weed odor.

Mr. Du Val will report on his strange lily to the seedsmen and will retain some of the seeds for future experiments in his garden .- Baltimore Sun.

HARD TO HIDE.

Criminals Find Difficulty in Avoiding the "When one remembers," said a wellknown Scotland yard detective to the writer recently, "that in these days

there is hardly a place in the world but that somebody comes from it or goes to it from elsewhere, the question where am I to hide becomes to the criminal a problem fraught with the most absorbing interest. Of course I am referring to the educated criminal, forgers, embezziers and the like-cool, crafty customers who think out their plans thoroughly, and, when the proper moment arrives, suddenly disappear as if the earth had swallowed them up.

"Still, for all the foresight they display, the law has been fairly successful with these folk. Before the days of railways it was comparatively easy, since it was impossible to guard all the roads day and night, to steal into a continental town, but now the moment a man is wanted the trains are watched, and even if this fails there are hotels the waiters of which are in the pay of the police, and are quick to note that Monsieur Anglais is pale in the morning, a sure sign of a bad night's rest, that he eats no breakfast, gets no letters, receives no visitors and has a knack of looking furtively at the door when it opens. As a gentleman I was escorting back to London a few years ago said: 'One might as well attempt to hide in a glass house as on the Continent.' "-Spare Moments.

Royal Isolation in China.

There can certainly be no pleasure in occupying the position of emperor of China. He cannot appear in public, and to be seen by any subject is out of the question. When he goes abroad it is usually in a sedan chair, with guards along each side of the road to prevent intruders from gazing at his sacred person. He lives in a great palace, surrounded by a wall through which nobody but the court officers ever penetrate without special permission. He was kept in the strictest seclusion throughout his youth, the downger empress acting as regent. He had in his palace yard miniature models of menof-war, a train of cars which was an exact model of the first railroad train run in Chins, and every toy that science could invent or money procure. But he has never seen one of his own men-ofwar or ridden in a real steam car. He learns as much that goes on in the world as his viceroy sees fit to tell him. The youthful emperor is of frail physique and in very delicate health .-- Chicago Inter Ocean.

Among the poorer classes in England there are some strange notions regarding the law of husband and wife. A woman sciemnly appealed to one of the London magistrates the other day to advise her whether she was compelled to wash her husband's brother's shirts, and seemed surprised to learn that she was not.-Detroit Free Press.

-"Mosquitoes are hateful, aren't they?" "Yes; I don't mind their eating me if they didn't keep up such an everlaating complaint about the way I

Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S, Hood's Pills are the favorite family esthartie

Good News from South Dakota. The glorious results of this season's

harvest of golden grain will pour a stream of sound money into the pockets of every Davota farmer. South Dakota has thousands of scres of choice farming and ranch land lying east of the Missouri river, and within one day's ride from Chicago or Milwaukee, which can

now be bought reasonably cheap, but which before the end of another year may be advanced in price.

The stock raising industry in South Dakota is profitable, and eastern capital is now being invested in cattle and sheep growing in that state.

Diversified farming, the growing of live stock, and the products of the dairy, are placing South Dakota foremost in the ranks

of the successful western states.

Those desiring full information on the subject, and particularly those who wish to seek a new home or purchase land, are requested to correspond with W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., or H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 246 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

OUTCLASSED.—She—"I fear your love is growing cold." He—"Not a bit. It only seems cold in contrast with this weather." -Indiauapolis Journal.

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

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

Ir people love you, be happy; don't de mand the impossible by asking that the same people love you longer than a week.— Atchison Globe.

For the past half dozen years Warner's Bafe Cure has not been advertised in the weekly press, the city papers having been exclusively used. The Company manufac-turing the old and reliable kidney and liver medicine have, however, come to the con-clusion that the country paper is read more thoroughly than the city daily and better results can be obtained by returning to the weekly. In this they are correct, and we hope our readers will prove it to them by reading the new advertisement of the War-ner's Safe Cure Co. which will be found in another column of this paper, and acting on the advice there found.

On the Roof.—Jawkins—"Why do you applaud that rot?" Hogg—"Hang it, if you would do the same it would help you not to hear it."—Truth.

Too Late to Mend.

There is a point beyond which medication persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited or acquired, should use that beniguant de-fense against the further progress of the supertenacious malady-rheumatism. name of this proven rescuer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, it should also be recollected, cures dyspepsia, liver com-plaint, fever and ague, debility and nervous-

A Good Reason.—Nora—"Is Moike going 't'th' funeral?" Bridget—"Indate he isn't."
Nora—"An' phoy?" Bridget—"Shure he wuz at th' wake lasht noight."—Truth.

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

"WHO was best man at the wedding?" "The bride's father, if cheerfulness counts for anything."—Puck



Gladness Comes

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

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

For

Work not Wishes

Elects Presidents



BIZARE NOVELTY CO.

is Wanted. Be Adams St , CHICAGO.

MAY LIQUOR SELLERS JOIN?

Sovereign Grand Lodge Will Be Asked to Decide This Question.

Grand Sire Stebbins Talks-Order with fore Than a Million Members—Some Knotty Questions-Odd Fellows to Meet in Dallas.

New York, Sept. 5 .- Six feet two and full of the energy of a well-spent and have appealed in succession to the life, the old man eloquent of odd fel- grand and sovereign grand lodges. lowdom, John W. Stebbins, of Rochestion anywhere.

more than a million in number.

The 72d annual session of the sovcalled upon Mr. Stebbins at his hotel of last year in Atlantic City. during one of his frequent fleeting business visits to this city. Mr. Stebbins' tures of the meeting will undoubtedly night, for the address which he made will be referred to the sovereign grand at the session of the grand lodge of the lodge for settlement. It is becoming a

sovereign grand lodge," said Mr. constitutions in the different grand Stebbins, "will be, of course, this year lodges and a greater homogenity of acas it always has been, largely of a rou- tion throughout the order, such mistine nature, the reception of reports understandings will become fewer as and settling of minor matters. But their causes are removed." some topics will come up for discussion which are of vital importance to the of the growth and of the present profuture of the order. The question of re- portions of the order of odd fellows vising and improving the constitution sounds more like a fairy story than so that it will be adequate to the needs sober truth. I shall not try to use techof an order so gigantic as ours has nical expressions, but put the facts

"Do you anticipate that this rule will

be repealed?" I asked.
"It is impossible to say," was Mr. Stebbins' reply. "What the sovereign grand lodge may decide upon the matter of course I don't know, but there are many who feel with me that there is no particular objection to the change.

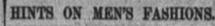
"Other questions which will arise are the question as to the authority of subordinate lodges to levy local assessments upon members, the relations of inches in height and straight as an ar- the inmates of Odd Fellows' homes to row, despite the 70 years and more the local lodges, and the many appeals which have bleached his hair and mus- for reinstatement of members of subortache; clear-eyed, decisive in utterance dinate lodges who have been expelled,

"The membership of the order of Reter, is a man who would attract atten- tekah will be considered. At present only the relatives of members are eligi-Mr. Stebbins is the grand sire of the ble, but there are many who favor and sovereign grand lodge of the I.O.O.F., will advocate the admission of reputawhich has branches in all parts of the ble women whether so related or not. civilized world and whose members are These matters are some of the most important likely to receive attention.

"As to the reception of the lodge in ereign grand lodge is to assemble in Dallas, the people are making preparathe opera house in Dallas, Tex., on the tions to meet us with hearty southern 10th of September, and it was with the hospitality, and it is already certain that purpose of gaining some idea of the the session will be as pleasantly cirbusiness there to be transacted that I cumstanced and surrounded as was that

"One of the most disagreeable feaname has been often in the mouths of be that a great many disputes and con-Gotham odd fellows for the last fort- tentions rising in the different lodges state of New York in Scottish Rite hall | necessity of the highest importance that last month was, by reason of its real some measures should be taken to reeloquence and force of feeling, notable lieve the governing body of odd felin a city even so used to oratory as New lowdom from the strain of adjudicating these petty difficulties, but it is the hope "The business of the session of the of all concerned that with more uniform

The tale which Mr. Stabbins told me



What to Wear If One Would Be hunting stock. Properly Attired.

Straight Tips on Fall Modes,-Guidance in Full and Formal Dress, in Bicycle Wear and for Business-The Latest Noveltles in Neckwear.

[COPYRIGHT, 1895.]

When a writer is to furnish an authoritative account of something that he knows nothing about and for whose study there exists no books of reference, his only course is to take a beeline to the lair of some man who does know all about it.

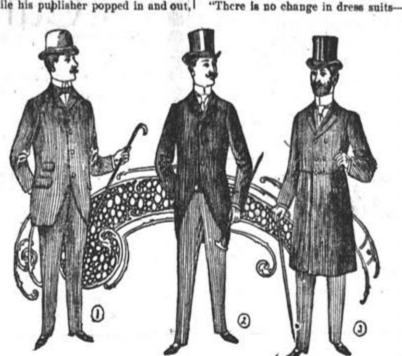
I found Mr. C. M. Connolly, the editor of the Haberdasher, in his beautiful while his assistant asked questions, vor, and reds and browns in mixture. while his publisher popped in and out,

the ends. Wheelmen will wear the

"A radical departure this season will be a new stock, much like the ones Beau Brummel used to wear, with bishop points of linen falling over it. You know; the kind some of the women have been wearing this summer. Practically it consists of two bands, one higher than the other. It may be too radical to succeed, but it has been taken up by one of the best houses in the

"The selection of suit fabrics is doubtless of importance," I suggested.

"The good old rough-faced clothes will be in the lead," said Mr. Connolly. "Scotch and English goods in heather mixtures with plenty of life in themlittle office on Broadway, his coat off, you take the colors in any of the Scotch going through letters and business clan tartans and crumble them up fine memoranda like a sunburned steam all through a web in differing proporengine in a blue and white lined shirt | tions and you have an infinite variety While a bootblack labored at his shoes, of good weaves. Greens will be in fa-



MEN'S FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1896.

the information that follows:

"The season thus far," he began, "has been radically different from those effects have been liberally copied by down. the Cheap Johns, and the natural result will be that conservative tones will be these will become of secondary impor- vicuna is a good fabric, with trousers of tance in the general motive, not predom- fancy cassimere or worsted. Patent inating, as they have done. It's just the leather shoes, always, go with full or same as it is with women's clothes. Any- formal dress. Coats will fit better than thing distinctive is at once taken up they ever old before, and by that I and copied by a class of cheap imi | mean that they will follow the lines of tators, and then the well-dressed man of the figure. The proper overcoat for wealth must try some new means of demi-dress is the long straight, closelifting himself out of the mass.

right through the winter. The great motive, in rough faced goods. success of the soft neglige shirt with tion to Mr. Belmont. No one man can reason that a woven fabric will hold its | ble for general use." color better than a printed one. This Madras shirt with attached cuffs and white collar is the kind the readymade man copies in shirts with white bodies. Madras bosoms and detachable cuffs and white detachable collars, to sell for about nine dollars a dozen.

"The proper shirt has cuffs and collar

in the hurry of preparation, Mr. Con | never is. Oh, maybe some trifling alnolly kept on with his work even as teration in the lapel, seam, collar or he rapped off in sharp, incisive words other trifles that even a tailor woulder notice, but nothing radical. The silk lined sleeveless Inverness cape is the correct outer wear with full dress. Prince that have preceded it in the free use of Alberts will be the coats for formal octhe chromatic modes, in artistic combi- casions-black or dark blue with fancy nation of strong colors, not only in neck- cassimere trousers. Trousers, by the wear, but in fancy shirts and in fab- way, will be pretty nearly pegtops; loose rics for suits. Of course, all these tone from the knee up, tight from the knee

"The three-button cutaway will be worn; always is. But the Prince Albert strong favorites among gentlemen this is the more formal and the favorite fall. They won't sacrifice colors, but with really well-clad men. Rough faced fitting Chesterfield, long enough to cover "The colored shirt will go right along; the Prince Albert, and made in the same

"The business man's overcoat is a stiff white collar has given the colored double or single breasted box. The sinshirt a permanent stand. No. I gle breasted is better, because the lapels wouldn't give the credit of its introduc. and collar, which is velvet, of the double breasted coat have to be very large. originate a mode. It's distinctively The covert coat is useful for informal American. We use colored shirts much wear, strap seams, loose front, tight more than they do abroad. Madras and back, big patch pockets. Quite a horsey percale will be used a great deal in garment, in fact. Then there is another making them. Madras is a woven fab. extreme covert, even shorter and squarer, ric, while percale is print. It stands to almost like a pea jacket, hardly availa-

> "Is it true," I asked, "that it's fashionable to have patches on the seats of bicycle breeches, of the same material as the cuffs?"

"Yes, that's correct." "It looks very funny from behind," I

ventured. "Can't help it. They have to have the built on it, always. Some are wearing patch. By the way, the cuffs of really



SOME SAMPLES OF CORRECT HABERDASHERY.

supreme in power over odd fellows "Of quite as vital importance is the throughout the world. In spite of the adverse opinions of the all-powerful necessity of so modifying the constitutions of the different grand lodges that Vatican, it has recently been introduced they shall not, as now, present so many into Italy. There are district deputy points of difference. As it is, each grand sires in Alberta and Assiniboia, state lodge has its own rules, which danada; in Cuba, in Chili, in Japan, in often conflict with those of other states, | Mexico, in the Netherlands, in Peru and and this is a constant source of vexa- in Sweden. In Australia odd fellowdom is especially strong. The prohibition tion and annoyance. The value of a uniform code of procedure is apparent formerly existing in Austria has been removed and the order will soon do missionary work there. There are several lodges and encampments in the Indian cerns the rights of traveling members Territory, some of which have many Indian members. There are independent grand lodges in the German empire, in Australasia, in Denmark and in Switzprivileges of the order in the towns

JOHN W. STEBBINS.

grown to be will undoubtedly be fully which were given to me in the plainest

discussed and may be referred to a com- form. The sovereign grand lodge is

erland.

mittee to submit a subsequent report.

"Another matter of considerable im-

portance which must be discussed con-

of the order who may be debarred by

local rules or for any reason, from the

affecting this matter and enabling trav-

cling members to be more pleasantly

"I shall have to urge upon the mem-

"How about the attempt which is to

liquor sellers or bar tenders from mem-

peal this law. For my own part I don't

stitution now. I go into a saloon my-

places of business, and while it is con-

ceivable that many saloon keepers may

upobjectionable as men in other call-

ings. I don't see why, if proper care

criminating against any calling."

bership in the order?" I asked,

received is felt by all to be desired.

every year that passes.

at a glance.

where they may happen to be stopping, There are 54 subordinate grand enfar away from home. Some legislation campments and 66 subordinate grand lodges. According to last year's report, which is certain to be exceeded by that made at the coming meeting, there were 135,443 encampment members, 815,947 bers of the sovereign grand lodge in my report, also, the necessity in the valodge members and 205,400 brothers and rious lodges of the use of far more care sisters in the Rebekah lodges in 1895. in the admission of new members. Com- Yet the entire order as it stands is a ments have come from many sources growth of the present century altoabout this question, and it is obvious gether, and most of its present magnithat in an organization so large as ours tude has come to it since 1850. has now become, care in this regard be-

The charitable features of the order comes increasingly necessary with distinguish it almost beyond all its other phases. It has homes in 20 of the states of the union. In New York there be made to repeal the rule prohibiting are four of these places, with an aggregate value of \$138,366. Massachusetts has an Odd Fellows' home in Worcester "Undoubtedly," said Mr. Stebbins, valued at nearly \$100,000; Ohio has two, "there will be an attempt made to re- Pennsylvania has four, Kansas has one which is the finest in the United States see the necessity for its original enact- and is valued at \$125,000, with over mert, nor for its retention in our con- 3,000 acres of good prairie land. This is situated at De Bossiere, and besides self occasionally, and I go into other this there is at Great Bend another site, upon which in the future a home of the order will be erected. The total value not be desirable members of the order, of these homes in the union is someit is certain that others are quite as where in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

Besides this there is in Philadelphia a home for the wives of members, and be taken under the general rules of the the home near Greiz, in Germany, for Independent Order of Odd Fellows gov- odd fellows and their families in case erning the admission of members, we of disease or shattered health, is the first may not determine each case as it arises of the kind established on the continent upon its individual merits, without dis- of Europe.

DAVID WECHSLER.

for dress purposes a white shirt with expensive wheeling breeches now buta dress shirt made right. It's poor econof saving three cents on his laundry bills."

formal dress only, the high band turn- seven or eight dollars a pair." over collar will be worn. Square-corshow the links.

"With full dress no watch is worn. The tie for a dress suit is a plain lawn from seven-eighths of an inch to an inch and a quarter wide. The gentleman ties his own tie and the "gent" don't. For formal day wear the Ascot or fourin-hand is correct, in pearls or whites in house tie will be a favorite. A slight Town Topics.

plaited bosom, but the plain bosom will ton exactly in front, not on the side. be quiefer and more usual. A dress Bloomers are no longer worn. The corshirt, especially, much have the cuffs at- rect cut is loose but not long and not at tached. Even if a fellow is only earn- at all baggy. Mixed cloth with plenty of ing five dollars a week he ought to have color is used in the breeshes, but the coat is of different color, say solid blue omy if he's going to wear an expensive or black. Yes, as soon as he bargainsuit at all to spoil the effect for the sake | counter man began selling complete bicycle suits for three dollars upward, the suit to match was donned. The gentle-I furtively punched my cuffs up my man now wears a blue or black coat, a coatsleeves out of sight, while Mr. Con- Hamburg hat, not a cap, and breeches nolly continued: "The proper wear for with plenty of color, that may cost him full or formal dress is a high, straight from \$16 to \$24 a pair. His stockings collar, completely lapping in front and have very bright tops on bodies of with no break. Three inches high or heather mixture, and they turn over less. For less formal wear a collar with enough to show two buttons on the cuff. a slight bend is admissable. With in- They cost from three dollars up to six,

Eternal vigilance is the price of being nered link cuffs are the best shape. They well dressed to men as to women, but should be quite deep-say 41/2 to 5 perhaps these observations will enable inches, the link buttonholes set back many a good fellow, wat has neither about 1% inches, so as not easily to time nor fortune to keep abreast of the van, to stumble along somewhere within hailing distance of the leaders.

JOHN LANGDON HEATON.

Visitor-Do you find your confinement very irksome?

Autumn's Here and Coats and Millinery Begin to Show Change.

Circling Hills of Fair Lenox - Outdoo Gowns for the Autumn Return to Sturdy Closhs and Somber Trimmings.

[COPTRIGHT, 1898.]

Beautiful old Lenox was never in such glorious mood as now, when all the roads of the observer. Here it is the pleasure are in their splendor of perfect condition, when the gardens of the cottages are preening their autumn colors and the streets are waking to their life with the opening of the season.

I ought not to say "streets." Lenox has only roads. There are here no traces of the urban. There isn't a big shop in the place. There isn't even a "place." The post office is such a one as might be found in any other rural crossroads settlement like this. There are a few little curio and knick-knack shops, stowed away in private houses often enough. There is a railway station, but it is a ramshackle affair and three miles away. I will tell you a secret. None of the cottagers wants it nearer. In their carriages they can cover the distance quickly enough, and it keeps away a crowd. Many of the cottagers use the new and fine station at Stockbridge. They drive to the shops in Pittsfield or send to New York. Thus the place retains its rural charm in spite of what is the most extraordinary collection of country houses in America. The cottages at Newport have rather the suburban character, but here each princely dwelling is inclosed by its own broad acres -300 of them, 500 or 1,000-with barns and grazing cattle.

Lenox is one of the few places in the world where 500 acres of land three miles from the post office will sell for more than 500 times as much as one acre on the main street. The bigger the plot of ground the more it is worth per acre. The splendid estate bought for young Harry Payne Whitney by an indulgent papa, caps the climax. Here is a fine scenery, here are pretty woodland lakes, Really, for a glimpse at more formal here are hundreds of laborers working garb one is indebted to the younger malike beavers to produce such a quick trons, or to peeps at things not yet transformation as would have defied worn. As to hats, which are always in-Aladdin. There are 7,000 acres of mounteresting, there is evidence that the uptain land in the estate. Of course, no ward growth of the crown has stopped commanding mansion is yet reared on at just the right point. The piquant these Whitney acres, and it will have to and picturesque modes of the moment

HINTS ON MEN'S FASHIONS. modification of this is a graduated club tie, narrow at the knot and widening at and the headgear is generally either a tan or Glengarry bonnet, though Alpines shapes in colors to match the suit and trimmed with bright quills, and even shade hats of moderate brim, are worn, The shade hat is, however, considered rather too much of a compromise. What a harvest of coin the complexion specialists will reap next November!

It is the charm of Lenox, as it is of Newport on week days only, that one is free to do as she pleases without fear of half the girls to saunter about in



their golfing suits much of the time. he a palace indeed to exceed the wonders | are far more beautiful than the flat disc



of the Stokes place, or the Lanier place (of a year or so ago. The paradise or half a dozen others. In the meantime plumes are very expensive and hardly young Whitney and his bride will love usual. Cock's plumage, aigrettes and in a cottage.

season, but these breezy knolls stand and hitherto worthless head of the table 1,200 feet above the sea and there is chicken may have its uses. Flower trimchill in the air. As if by magic the apmings pass away with the summer. pearance of the women has changed They will still be worn, of course, but and to the fluttering finery of the silly less than now, and there is a perfectly season succeed good stout and even fur amazing lease of life in the black and cloth. There are new things in cloaks white combination. White cock's and capes every hour. The English and | feathers with dyed black ostrich plumes unlovely box driving coat, with its enor- make a very much admired effect. mous cape sleeves, still disfigures the fairest forms and finds excuse for its summer over the faney patterns and ugliness in its smartness. It is marked plaids, plain felts, velvets, cut velvets by heavy seams well away from the and silks will form the basis of the auedges, by wide collars, by big buttons tumnal hats. There are, however, fancy no more than two on a side.

New bicycle coats have made their appearance which are very simple yet are combinations of chenille cord, either neat, with their wide collars and quite black silk chenille with heavy folds of full skirts falling over the hips. They are meant to button up saugly in chill | braided with velvet and adorned with

weather and have a natty look. A noticeable feature of many of the fall wraps is their use of white straps and tabs by way of decoration. A subrown or of other substantial color, with triple-stitched white collar and high. Whatever the trimming it will long lines of the garment except for a ling straight up well above the crown. white strip peeping out for three or four inches at the waist. Only a woman with a fine figure can stand such a garment. It is all golf. Carriage driving and

the guiding of dashing four-in-hands has always been the particular fad in things with outlandish names and shapes are in every fair hand nowadays. Rough tweeds appear most often on the the current on and off in entering and putting-green. The cut is a shade shorter in some cases than in the spring, but not so short as the extreme bicycle skirt, though the two costumes have much in common. Plaid is still common but by no means obligatory. Indeed, mixed woven goods are quite as popular and there is considerable use me Convicted Pickpocket - No. I am brown cloth with tan or drab. Natty

even the head of the bird are used upon. It is the very beginning of the Lenox fancy hats, so that even the chopped-off.

> As plain straw conquered during the braidings in plenty. Some are folded bias strips of taffeta silk or velvet; some white raw silk wadding, or chenille crystal, jet and cut beads, or horsehair lace embroidered with chenille cord and strips of satin.

The most popular hat shape of the perbly fitting traveling cloak will, for early autumn will be without any quesinstance, fasten or appear to fasten tion a medium-sized brim, flat or nearly, with a simple big button at the right so in front, but flared on the left and shoulder. It will be dark gray or rough | behind, with a full wide cap crown of moderate height, not over three inches cuffs and no break below them in the include one jutting plume or bow stand-

ELLEN OSBORN.

Novel Tunnel Illumination.

A novel way of illuminating a tunnel has been devised in Paris. Reflectors throw light from many electric lamps Lenox, but the "bit maulies" of bent 16 feet above the rails to the sides of the wood, the Craigenputtocks and other tunnel, where it is again reflected by burnished tin, a soft and agreeable light. The trains automatically turn leaving the tunnel.

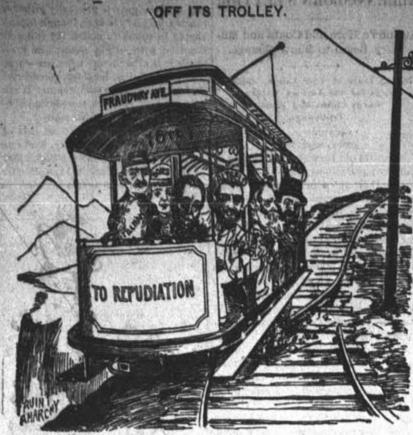
Undertaking Too Much.

He-I am going to try and improve my mind.

She-You are always attempting too

much.-Town Topics. It is claimed that the sun's rays put in-hand is correct, in pearls or whites in the afternoon. The less formal club-used to taking things as I find them.— little capes that can be thrown over the player's shoulders—until it gets warm, article.

Convicted Pickpocket — No. I am brown cloth with tan or drab. Natty out fire by rarefying the air, causing it is flow more slowly toward the burning player's shoulders—until it gets warm,



Where Our Trade Interests Are.

In declaring for the free coinage of silver independently of all other countries the Chicago convention in effect declared for a different and lower money standard than that used by the great commercial nations with which we trade. Trade and commerce follow the lines of least monetary resistance, and out of total merchandise imports and exports last year of \$1,589,508,180 only \$168,898,827 was from single silver standard countries—less than 11 per

Even in our South American trade, about which so much has been said, out of a total of \$145,698,055 only 6 per cent, \$8,991,853, was with silver standard countries, while 72 per cent, \$105,-217,864, was with single gold standard countries, and \$31,483,338 was with bimetallic countries.

Practically speaking, all bimetallic countries are on a gold basis, their legal tender silver being exchangeable for gold, but the bimetallic trade is small. Let Europe serve as the example. While much less than half of its population has the single gold standard, the following table shows our trade:

SINGLE GOLD.		BIMETALLIC.	
England \$	546, 208, 701	France	106,729,646
Germany	178,067,818	Netherlands	46, 194, 856
Austria	8,696,091	Italy	87,214,896
Portugal			
Sweden and		Switzerland	15,006,582
Norway	7,183,928	Spain	14,501,195
Denmark		Greece	
Turkey		All other	
Boumania.	19,330		
Total	745 517 590	Total	256,822,741

Russia, single silver standard, \$9,533,244. To classify by standards, the total foreign commerce of the United States

Mill surbus	e many:		
	Gold.	Bimetallic.	Silver.
Europe	745,717,530	\$256,322,741	\$9,533,244
S. America	105,217,884	81,488,838	8,991,853
N. America	******	92,630,728	48,851,824
West Indies	17,541,623	82,882,360	584,742
Asia			94,951,421
Africa	9,896,424	1,289,844	980,743
Oceanica	13,634,096	16,926,061	,,,,,,

Totals......\$891,947,598 \$481,515,072 \$163,868,827 Unclassified, \$2,151,705.

Our trade and commerce are not only on "a gold basis," but are on "a single sold standard." To adopt silver monometallism, which independent free coinage would surely produce here as it has everywhere else, would be to permit Europe to fix the price of our surplus products on a gold basis, while it could pay us in our own legal tender silver dollars coined freely out of 58 cents worth of bullion. Is this business?

Why This Favoritism?

Silver can be profitably produced in this country at 60 cents an ounce. It 's now selling here for a fraction over 69

The mine owners ask, and the Chieago convention is ready to agree, that the government shall make their prodnet worth \$1.29 for coinage purposes.

Why this favoritism? If the government-which means the taxpayers-is to double the value of silver bullion, why may it not logically be asked to double the value of wheat, corn, cotton and potatoes by making an "unlimited" market for them at a fictitious price?

The silver product of this country is relatively of minor importance. Its real value in 1895 was about \$32,000,000. The copper product was worth \$38,000,-000, pig iron \$105,000,000 and soft coal \$115,000,000. Why should these products be sold at commercial rates and silver be doubled in money value by act of congress?

The silver craze is, at bottom, the most unjust paternalism and the worst bunko game ever attempted in this country.-New York World.

Why Not Ten Cent Dollars?

We all know that this country can sustain a limited amount of silver curzency at a ratio of 16 to 1 because it is already doing it. But if it can sustain an unlimited amount coined at the same ratio, why can it not as well sustain it at a ratio of 8 to 1? In other words, why can it not strike from our 10 cent piece the inscription "one dime" and make it "one dollar?" If this be prac--and it seems to me that the one is as practicable as the other—is not the proposition of unlimited 16 to 1 an extravagant and useless waste of the most valuable commodify which the world has ever known? It appears that there are greater possibilities open to the ad-vocates of the white metal than even they have as yet conceived.

Vote With Your Eyes Open.

Have you a bank account of \$200 or \$800? Vote for free coinage and you wote to withdraw only half the value of your deposits. This conclusion is as certain as is the fact that 50 cent dollars will boy only half as much as 100 cent dollars.

Fishing Tackle. Baseball Soods Hammocks. Co.

Why He Leaves His Party.

Mr. Samuel Dickson of Philadelphia,

a lifelong Democrat and an influential

citizen, has resigned as a presidential

elector on the Democratic ticket. Among

other reasons for his action he gave the

to pretend to acquiesce in the experi-ment of trying to make the product of

a day's labor in a silver mine worth

two or five times as much as the product

of a day's labor in a gold or an iron mine. At the present time the results

of a day's work in one occupation are

worth approximately and in the long run as much as in any other. To affix

an artificial value upon silver ore is a

dishonest and unjust discrimination

against every other form of industry,

and when it is done by calling it a legal

tender it is done at the expense of every

class in the community except the money

With currencies of different value in

circulation, the money lenders always

thrive at the expense of the people, and

the debtor must suffer more than the

wage earner. It was a favorite saying

of Lord Palmerston that a high rate of

interest meant a bad security, and the owner of money must charge for the risk if there is a chance that when he

lends a bar of gold he may be forced to take payment in a bar of silver, just as the owner of a horse will hesitate to

lend it with a chance of being given in return a sheep or a pig. That is all there is in bimetallism as a practical question as between the lender and the

borrower, and, so stated, it ought to be

easy to understand why, until it is stated, hundreds of millions of capital

are lying idle which would be at the service of the south and west if they were willing to give back what they got.

The Port Arthur Route.

In Southwestern Arkansas Just

Opened to Settlement

By the Building of the New Road-The

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf

-The Port Arthur Route.

MENA, THE NEW CITY IN POLK

COUNTY.

To Become the Center of a Large and Im-

portant Trade Territory.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad—the Port Arthur Route—will complete its line to Polk county, Arkansas, about August 15. This will open up one of the newest and best portions of Southwestera Arkansas to settlement. This country has been without railroads and is very sparsely settled, there being in this section of the state nearly 3,000,000 acres of the very finest kind of government land for homestead entry, and millions more of magnificent fruit growing, farming, mineral and heavily timbered lands can be purchased at from \$2 to \$10 per acre. This is a high, rolling, well watered, heavily timbered, healthy country, with an excellent summer and winter

country, with an excellent summer and winter

The seasons are regular, rainfall abundant and free frem hot winds, cyclones, blizzards, drouths and is a never falling fruit and grain country. It is a land of mountains and valleys, forests and streams, being sufficiently elevated to insure pure.

cool breezes in summer, and walled on the north by 300 miles of mountain forests which protect it from the cold blasts of winter. Game is plentiful and it is now open for the first time to the pioneer— the homeseeker, merchant, mechanic, manu-facturer and investor.

facturer and investor.

The new town of MENA, 582 miles south of Kansas City will be the railroad division, and the commercial, manufacturing and distributing center for a country 50 to 75 miles in either direction. The town is charmingly located, and surrounded by the richest and most beautiful country in Arkansas. It offers rare inducements to all kinds of business rentures and is destined to become a large and flourishing city in a few months.*

SPECIAL LOW BATE EXCLUSIONS.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.

All railroads will sell half-rate stop-over homeseekers' tickets to any point on the Kansas City,
Pittsburg & Guif railroad on the following dates:
August 4 and 18, September 1 and 15, October 6
and 20. Be sure to buy your ticket to Mens, and
see all of southwest Missouri, the Ozark apple
country and western Arkansas. This will afford
homeseekers an unparalleled opportunity to visit
this country and secure homes in this new land.
Papers and pamphlets giving a full description of
the country will be mailed free by addressing F.
H. Hornbeck, Land Commissioner, 7th and Wyandotte sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Eric Medical Company.

"Complete

How to Attain It."

lenders and the money changers.

It is merely paltering with the truth

following:

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

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

Sporting Goods?

If not you should do so at

once. We have ::::::

CITY DRUG STORE

They Tell

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

The Iron Port Co

ERICKSON & BISSELL,

ERICKSON & BISSELL 本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本

Erickson & Bissell,

GOCERS

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

Currants, Cherries,

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

ERICKSON & BISSELL. GROCERS.

The I. Stephenson Co.

GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager.

LUMBER

LATH AND SHINGLES.

NEW EMPIRE Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.

ESCANABA, MICH.



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 The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents. We make also \$2.50 and \$2.25 shoes for men and \$2.50,

e use only the best Calf, Russis Calf all colors, French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to corre-spond with prices of the shoes. If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE \$2.00 and \$1.75 for boys. The full line for sale by

E. HOFMANN, 708 Ludington Street.

Buggies and Carriages

CARRIES THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE OF

IN THE CITY, OR DELTA OUNTY.

Carriages, Phatons, Buggies, Road Wagons . . . Carts, Sulkies, Stc. . .

HORSE FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

Close Your Eyesto 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.

Aways Up to Date

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

When You So Home

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

Frank H. Atkins & Co.

The Escanaba Brewing Company's



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

ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT