

Menominee schools are furnished with ficers of the railway company, and

During the week the young republicans

O. E. Youngquist.

A committee on credentials, as fellows, was appointed: J. T. Wixson, Louis Peterson, Jas. McPherson, Arthur Leighton and Fred Olmsted. Committee on resolutions: T. B

Forbes, Louis Jepson, T. V. Ward, and

White, Emil Glaser and R. E. McLean. At 11:40 the convention adjourned un til 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the committee on credentials not being ready to report, a forther adjournment was taken. Fully two hundred people patiently waited until 3:10 o'clock for the committee to make its appearance. In the meanwhile evidence was taken in the sixth ward, Bark River and Maple Ridge contests.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business recommended that Chas. J. McGee, of Nahma, for chairman and Henry Wilke for clerk, which recommendations were adopted on metion of Mr. Gallup.

Mr. McGee took the chair and after thanking the convention for the honor in the customary manner the committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention:

Escanaba-First ward, Emil Glaser and Archie Wood; Second ward, T. B. White and R. E. Morrell; Third ward, J. T. Wixson, Louis Jepson and Louis Johnson; Fourth ward, Henry Wilke, A. Chabott and O. E. Youngquist; Fifth ward, Jas. McPherson and Louis Follo; Sixth ward, Geo. Gallup and Kaud Knudson; Seventh ward, J. W. King.

Gladstone-First ward, Nels Gormson Second ward, Louis Peterson and Neil McEwen; Third ward, Edward Forbes; Fourth ward, W. Blair .--

Townships-Bark River, A. Derocher: Maple Ridge, Owen Curran; Ford River, T. V. Ward and Robert Barclay; Wells, Richard McLean; Sack Bay, H. B. Hazen; Baldwin, Sven Hall; Bay de Noe, Arthur Leighton; Masonville, Wm. Ackley and Geo. Grandchamp; Nahma, Chas. J. Mc-Gee; Escanaba, Clifford Barron Jr.,; Fairbanks, John Devet.

The committee on resolutions presented the following: "We the republicans of Delta country in convention assembled, believing that the welfare and ward, D. W. Harvey. prosperity of this county depends upon those two paramount principles set forth in the platform adopted by the republican party at their last national convention, protection to American labor and American industries, and that all money issued by the government, gold, silver, and paper, must be maintained upon an equal basis, so that every dollar shall be as good as gold, harvest. He is selling a powder that he and believing that the election of the claims is unequalled for children suffercandidates nominated by the republican ing with worms, for which he charges party, national, state and county, is \$1. It speedily transpires, however,

T. V. Ward nominated Arthur Narracoag for county clerk and register of deeds, and Mr. McPherson placed O. V. Linden's name before the convention. There being no other nominations, an informal ballot was taken resulting as follows: -Linden .....

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Narracong..... On the first formal ballot Mr. Linden was nominated, the vote being: Linden .....

Naifacong..... FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

R. E. McLean placed the name of the present incumbent, Ira C. Jeanings, before the convention for prosecuting attorney, and there being no other nominations the clerk cast the ballot of the convention for Mr. Jennings.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER. T. B. Whitenominated Alpha C. Barras for circuit court commissioner, saying Mr. A. P. Smith, the present commissioner, had refused to accept a renomi-

nation. Mr. Barras was nominated. THE OTHER OFFICERS.

John Craig was nominated for county surveyor, receiving 24 votes, F. J. Merriam 8, and I. C. Jennings 2.

Mr. Ward nominated Harry Hutchins and Mr. Gallup nominated Harry Mo Fall for coraners, and, of course, they were nominated.

Mr. Ward nominated Ole Erickson for chairman of the county committee, say ing it was at the request of F. D. Mead, the present-chairman. Mr. King wanted "opposition" and named Dr. Cotton for the place, but that gentleman declined, saying he had troubles of his own. Mr. King then nominated T. B. White, and his candidate was chosen by a vote of 19 to 13.

The following county committee was

Baldwin, John Fuhriman; Bark River, E. Olson; Bay de Noc, Geo. Bonefeld; asks his bearers to work for the election Escapaba, Jeff Howard; Fairbanks, of McKinley. Of course he explained John Devet; Ford River, O. B. Fuller; that he meant Bryan but he got the Maple Ridge, A. Lathrop; Nahma, Chas. J. McGee; Sack Bay, Andrew J. Olmsted; Wells, R. E. McLean.

Escanaba-First ward, E. Glaser; Second ward, Ole Erickson; Third ward, J. T. Wixson; Fourth ward, A. M. Branshaw; Fifth ward, Jas. McPherson; its meeting place North Star hall. Sixth ward, Peter Holmes; Seventh

Gladstone-First ward, David Narracong; Second ward, H. B. Laing; Third | don't want his dollar cut in two and ward, Jas. Enman; Fourth ward, A. P. Smith.

#### He May Come Here.

The Green Bay Advocate says, "A man claiming to be a college student has been hoaxing a good many mothers in the city and doubtless reaping quite a harvest. He is selling a powder that he necessary to the mainteinance of those 'that the powder is neeless, and is doubt- hibs should have been invited, too. principles, we hereby pledge our united and earnest support to every candidate which costs the fellow next to nothing."

have organized a "McKinley Marching Club" which already numbers 134 members and is ready for escort duty or any other service it can render the cause of protection and sound money. It's of-Thompson secretary and treasurer, Q. D. Mathias captain, and L. O. Kirstine and Louis Jepson lieutenants. The roll is still open and many accessions to its first duty will be the reception and escort of John Q. Adams next Monday evening.

"Silverside" says, of Mr. Gaynor's investment in Mexican lands, that it "must prove conclusively that the Mexican farmer is better situated than his American neighbor, and that under a silver standard." On the contrary it proves that Mexican lands can be acquired very cheaply and that the labor necessary to improve and cultivate them can be employed at a very low wage rate. Mexico is a fine field for the investment of money but a very had one in which to sell "day's works."

The McKinley and Hobart club invites the public to be present at Peterson's hall next Monday evening. Hon. John Q. Adams, of Negaunee, will be present and will speak upon the issues of the campaign now in progress. Mr. Adams is no stranger in Delta county nor, in fact, in any county of the peninsula and he can be depended upon to exbibit the duty of every lover of his country so plainly and forcibly that "the way-faring man though [it shoud be if not] a fool cannot err therein." Let the hall be crowded.

Mr. Sligh, the popocrat candidate for governor did not get "off with the øld love" before taking the stump for the new, and it trips him. At the Soo he grand hurrah, all the same.

A Skandinavian McKinley club was or ganized last Sunday. Its officers are O. V. Linden president, Henry Carlson vice president, John O. Anderson secretary and Martin C. Anderson treasurer and

Ob, no; Alderman King is not a "free silver" man; he was a democrat and he has trained with the populists, but be will vote for sound money. That's why he came into the republican camp.

Out of 73 passengers on a train on the Northwestern last Sunday night 62 said "McKinley" and only 11 "Bryan." The Bryan men were probably attending church; at any rate they were not traveling by that train.

The dems, pops, and f-s men will hold a county convention, to nominate a county ticket, next Wednesday. Pro-There was too much of merely local interest going on Tuesday evening and match 'em he may be identified.

Only upon the arrival of the delegat from Sack Bay to the county convention was The Iron Port informed of the death -which took place, suddenly, upon Wednesday of last week, Sept. 16-of Donald A. Wells, of that township. Mr. ficers are D. C. Oliver president, Harry | Wells was among the oldest of the residents of Sack Bay and had often repr: sented it in the county board, had served it as treasurer and in other capacities and was held in high esteem by ranks are boped for and expected. The his fellow townsmen and by many friends and acquaintauces in this city. He was a bachelor, was something over sixty years of age and he has so far as

we are informed, no relatives in this country.

#### A New Management.

Mr. Charles A. Iggestrom, a gentleman well-known here and well qualified for the work, has assumed the business management and editorial control of the Skandinavian paper,-The Posten, and will-endeavor to make it worthy the support of the Skandinavian population of the city and county. That he will succeed The Iron Port entertains no-doubt and it heartily recommends him to Dane, Norwegian and Swede.

He will do his part; if they do theirs they will have a paper wo. th its cost. A Long Trip Awheel.

Mr. D. C. Herendeen arrived here on Monday having traveled from Butte, Montana, on his wheel, enroute to New York where he will study medicine. He

crossed the lake from here to Elk Rapids. on the Westcott and at that point will resume his wheel and fluish the trip on it. He left Butte August 15, has travelleisurely, and expects to arrive in New York on the 2d or 8d of October.

Season's Work Done.

The following was a dispatch from Chicago lost Saturday: "Four more small cargoes of iron ore are to come to the Illinois steel company, South Chicago, and then its season will close. The larger portion of the boats engaged in bringing ore from Escanaba will at once go into winter quarters." The work is done and the boats laid up.

## Fire at Rapid River.

The office and residence of F. W. Gray, at Rapid River, was burned last Wedneeday. The chemical fire engine, which constitutes the defence against fire of the village, was got out but did not reach the scene in time to be of any service.

Thinks Delta Ungenerous. The Munising Republican thinks Delta county "ungenerous" in the matter of the representative nomination, but says "In the meantime let us again rally to the support of Mr. Fuller and re-elect him by an increased majority."

## Preparing For Winter.

Some unknown sneak thief swiped a box of undershirts from the front of Greenhoot Bro's. store Wednesday. When he comes back for the drawers to

vater from artesian wells; the water from the bay is contaminated with sewagé.

Mrs. C. Groth was the lucky holder of the ticket which drew the ten-dollar prize offered by Rowland's Players. The fire underwriters are "getting off" of wooden towns. Their losses at L'Anse and Ontonagon scare them. The public water supply of Menominee is so bad that it must be boiled before it is used or typhoid follows.

There is said to be a remnant of the Sioux (Dakota) tribe at White Rapids, on the Menominee river.

The Shipman has been upon the Garden route since the withdrawal of the Anabel.

Frank Walters and Ikey Schram are running a chicken factory on Wallace's farm.

Negaunee got a touch of winter-a snow fall-last Saturday.

Bring your photograph to the social Oct. 1st and win the prize. Iron Mountain will spend \$35,000 for schools this, coming, year.

Changes In The Public Schools. It has been found necessary to transfer twenty-five pupils from Miss Barr's school, in the Central building, to Miss. Jacob's school on Charlotte street, and Supt. Fleisher made the change Thursday. Miss Barr had seventy-five primary pupils and Miss Jacobs only year.

twenty-five. The half day sessions of the fich and sixth grades will soon be at an end, arrangements having been perfected to give additional room. Miss Bicks, teacher of the fi'th grade

in the Centre' brilding, was out of school Tuesday on account of illness. Miss Wade taught the fith grade and Miss Cook the sixth g. ade.

#### Horses and Horsemen.

The fall meet of the Agricultural society will take place shortly, the date not having been appounced as yet. There will be trotting and running races. Bent-'Em-All, the Stephenson pacer known in the late races as S. M., bas been bought is Escanaba parties, and will be handled by Fred Stephenson, The horse will arrive here next week. Mort. Hitchcock is ill at Ishpeming. and will not reiarn to Escanaba this fall.

Farmers' Institute and Fair. For the above occasion, the North-Western Line will, on Sept. 30th, to Oct. 2, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Stephenson and reigrn at reduced rates, good recaraing until and including Oct. 3, 1896. For tickets and fall information apply to agents Chicago and North-Western R'y:

#### The University Loses.

The reduction of the taxable valuation of the state by the board of equalization cuts down the income of the U. of M. some four thousand dollars the loss b- that it "knocked out Glaser and Glading in the sum to be raised by the tax of stone with one blow."

treated them in his customary anarchistic style. Outside of the appointment of Peter Holmes as superintendent of the waterworks plant very little business was transacted.

#### The State Equalization.

The state board of equalization dealt thus with the counties of the 12th district: Alger is reduced \$500,000, Baraga the same, Chippewa \$400,000, Delta \$500,000, Dickinson (now equalized for the first time) goes in at \$5,500,000, Gogebic is reduced a million, Houghton is reised \$2,500,000, Iron reduced two. millions, Keweenaw is reduced one and one half millions, Luce reduced \$500,-000, Mackinac unchanged, Marquette comes down five million and a quarter. The valuation of the state is less by \$24,-900,000 that in 1891.

#### Base Ball Record.

The games of Saturday and Sunday last, with the Ocontos, were good ones. both, and should have called to the grounds more people than they did. On Saturday with Stack and Driscoll at the points, the Escanabas won the game by a score of six to three, and on Sunday, Watkins and McGinley repeated the performance by a score of ten to four and sent the Oconto boys home without the coveted "championship" title. S'mother year, perhaps, they may win it, not this

### "The Knights Loyal."

The Uniform renk, Knights of Pythias, will hereafter be k town as the Knights Loyal. This wes decided upon at the supreme lodge convention held at Cleveland recently. The divisions will hereafter be known as companies, and 21 members will constitute a company. The motio of the uniform "rank has also been changed from "Honor and Purity," to "Honor, Justice and and Loyalty." and the supreme council will hereafter be know a as the supreme essembly.

#### Lost His Hand.

James Ferguson came to Tracy hospital Thursday evening. He had been employed at Lord's mill and had got bis hand so mangled in a planing machine that it was found necessary to remove the wreck. The operation-disarilculation at the wrist-was successfully performed yesterday moraing.

## The World's Record Beaten.

On Thursday, at Rigby park. Po. dand, Maine, John R. Genicy paced a mile in two minutes and on half a second-the fastest mile ever done by a horse in harness. He was pered by a running horse and did the first quarter in 29% the second in 30%, the third in 30% and the fourth in 80%.

Killed Two Birds With One Stone. The Gladstone Tribune "yamps on" the Gladstone delegation to the county convention as hard as it can, saying

#### SEWAPAPER LAWE

CONTRACTOR OF A

#### THE SKYLARK.

Full of merriment and mirth. Full of laughter is the earth; Full of blessed labor, too. For the skies are bright and blue. And the land with music rings When the sky-lark soars and sings.

Flowers white and flowers blue Are all dabbled o'er with dew: And the daisy, bonny lass, Blushes in the dewy grass; From her velvet couch she springs When the sky-lark soars and sings.

Blackthorns bursting with delight. Bud and blossom snowy white; Briers shooting up between Mix and toss their tufts of green; And the woodbine-how she clings! When the sky-lark soars and sings.

Boys and men, and men and boys, In the fields are full of noise; Full of healthy vigor, too-Doing nobly all they do They are happier far than kings When the sky-lark soars and sings.

Back and forth across the rows Up and down the harrow goes; The two horses they enjoy The light chirping of the boy; His old jacket off he flings When the sky-lark, soars and sings

Cows and calves and helfers pass Lightly o'er the springing grass; Kids are bleating on the hill, Goats are bleating louder still-Straining hard at twisted strings When the sky-lark soars and sings.

Barefoot boys go roaming round, Glad if one wee nest is found; Little maidens' faces shine With a light that is divine; So much joy the season brings When the sky-lark soars and sings.

Joy below and joy above, All the land is full of love; Heaven's not so far away As some silly people say-For the door wide open swings When the sky-lark soars and sings. -Moses Teggart, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-

IN SUPPORT OF A THEORY.

publican.

The house party at Westwood were dawdling over their coffee on the moonlit piazza.

It was a merry crowd; everybody knew everybody else, and there was much laughter and talk, but suddenly a silence fell. Then it became patent to all that the couple seated on the steps leading to the lawn were engaged in a quiet but bitter altercation.

The girl's listless air was in striking contrast to the man's eagerness. . "Your idea is an absurd one," he exclaimed.

"Oh, fie!" she said, "to speak so rudely to a woman."

"It is not rudeness, but truth." "Then they are apparently synony-

mous." "I can't help it; it exasperates me to hear an intelligent girl like you-"

"Now where," she broke in, "did you pick that up? I am not the least bit intelligent! If I were I would know better than to argue with you; it is so perfectly hopeless"-sighing-"ard you

do get so excited." And who wouldn't?-listening

"Have you noticed those two clouds ?" he said. "It is curious to watch how bey keep floating first toward and then

word I was saying."

"Oh. yes, I was. You were scolding and you said something about my pos-ing. You have told me that often before, and so-"

"And so-apparently there was no need of listening to me .-- I had no idea I was such a bore."

She looked at him, saying: you see, you are angry again! Don't truth about herself. She loved to be trouble some day. Not everybody is as under his delusion. amiable as I!"

"Still wrangling?" asked Carl Ainslie, lounging down the steps. "My dear young friends, it grieves me to the heart to see such a display of un-Christian feeling. 'Let dogs delight to bark and bite."

"Blame Mr. Stewart, and not me." said the girl; "you know, Carl, that I one, especially in this weather."

"Of course not. Miss Doane only says the things that make other people want to row."

"A charming character you have given me; after that, I think I will aban- pain,' but with the distinct intention don the field to you. Come, Carl," with of making you care for me, 'that I prea quick change of manner, "let's go | tended to be indifferent." down to the lake for a row."

Stewart watched them with wrath in his heart-the girl was talking gayly, her soft laugh floating back to him.

itself to Ainslie and he is devoted to her. Indifference, indeed! I'd like to see the woman, who could attract me by that. tle flirt, and I don't intend to fret myself about her," and he climbed the steps and stalked gloomily off to the smoking-room.

"Kate," said young Ainslie, resting on have gained my point-and yet-" his oars, "I'm your cousin and have a right to tell you when I think you are doing wrong; so I say-do leave poor old Stewart alone."

"Leave poor old Stewart alone!" indignantly. "I think you had better suggest his leaving me alone."

"Of course, now, you know very well what I mean. It's all right for you to ty bit of acting to you, and if I was trample on Herbert and Reade and myself; we're used to it-been broken in to blame. There, look up. What will too long to protest-but Stewart's an- your cousin say if he learns I distressed other sort; he cares awfully about you?" things."

"Oh, indeed, so he 'cares awfully,' and the rest of you, I suppose, are only amusing yourselves."

"How you tease a fellow! No-what I mean is that he is so terribly 'all there,' don't you know, that if he lets himself be hard hit it would knock him out completely to have you throw him had been adjusting itself to the changed over."

"So terribly 'all there'-what a graphic expression. Yet undeniably true in this case; but why do you take it for be a chance for some one else." granted that I will throw him over?" Mr. Ainslie's face expressed the ut-

"I heard up at the house that you went ngaged to your cousin, and while the news could not but hart me, it was in away from each other, like people who are playing at cross purposes." why you had avoided and almost ignored "You were evidently not listening to me. You wanted to cave me pain. Experience has taught me that if a man

saw much of you he generally cared for ne, but you generally are, you know. you, and you tried to ward me off. But you cannot keep the moth from the candle, and I loved you in spite of your

coldness. It almost looks as if there was something in your theory, doesn't it?" Miss Doane gathered herself together. Stewart did not know it, but she was "Now, summoning courage to tell him the

you think," leaning toward him confi- well thought of, and it was a genuine dentially, "you ought to do something escrifice to speak, but she could not, in for your temper? It may get you into common honesty, sllow him to remain

"You must not think too well of me." she began.

"I could not," he cried. "One rarcly sees so much youth and beauty and simple goodness united as I find in you." Simple goodness! The words scorehed her.

"You are all wrong!" she cried, with burning cheeks. "I am not the least haven't the energy to quarrel with any- bit like that. Don't you see? Can't you understand? It vexed me to have you laugh at my theory, so I determined to make you an example of its truth. It was from no good motive -not to 'ward you off,' or 'to save you

Stewart got slowly to his feet.

"And so," he said, "in support of a theory, for the sake of proving yourself in the right, you could play with a "There goes a living denial of her man's heart and make havoc of his life! theory," he thought. "She is kindness Fool, fool that I was, not to understand!" and he struck one palm sharply against the other. "Well," with sarcastic courtesy, "the point is gained, As for Miss Doane, she is a heartless lit- the poor dupe at your feet. I hope you are content?"

"Content!" she cried. "I was never so sorry in my life. It seems strange I should care, doesn't it? As you say, I

"Yes," he said, "and yet?"

Instead of replying she turned her head swiftly away, but not before he had seen that her eyes were full of tears. He stood irresolute, overcome by surprise; then he approached her. "Don't cry like that," he said. "You

never meant to hurt me; it was a pretstupid and overdid my part you are not Proper Employment of the Lungs Means

"What is it to me what my cousin thinks?"

Mr. Stewart stafed. "Pardon me, but thought that, being engaged to him-" further from my intention." A silence followed. Then Miss Doane situation, put out a detaining hand. "Kate," he said, "if you are not going to

"Perhaps." He drew nearer. "I know I'm a per GEORGE'S FIRST SWEETHEART. Maa's Duplicity Brings Some Terrible Traths to Light.

"And how did you enjoy the visit George paid you at Sleepydale?" asked the girl in the organdie gown. "Not quite as much as I had expected

to," replied the young woman with the subburned nose. "You see-" "You couldn't get rid of him long

enough to curl your hair properly. I know how it is; I've been engaged myself," said the girl in the organdie gown. "Still, there are compensations a man who is enough in love to spend 16 hours out of 24 in your society is too much in love to know whether you look like a fright or not."

"It wasn't a matter of curls," replied the girl with the sunburned nose; "it WE8-"Not the fact that he had met another

girl in town who-" "No, dear; you see I was not afraid of that, for he had been spending so

much money on my amusements all spring that I knew the weekly allowance of candy he sent wouldn't leave more than enough of his salary to pay for his visit to the country, so-"H'm, very true; I hadn't thought of

that. Besides, the fact that you are his first love is in your favor; it takes longer for a man to get over his first attack, you know, and-" "What a pretty gown you are wear-

ing," broke in the girl with the sunburned nose. "It is-"

"Twelve and a half cents a yard," said the girl in the organdie gown. "Weren't the other girls at the summer hotel envious when you told them, before his arrival, that you were his first love?" "Yes, they were," gloomily replied the girl with the sunburned nose; "all of them except one horrid, red-headed thing, who said she had just the same experience herself last year."

"O, well, perhaps her admirer was not as handsome or as nice as George. What did-" "That was what I thought, and I

wouldn't let her see his photograph, or even tell her his name, because I wanted her to be surprised when she saw him."

"H'm; and was she?" "Not as much as George was. It turned out that he was the man who had been engaged to her last summer.-N.Y.

#### USE OF THE BREATH.

Herald.

Health and Long Life.

From the frequency with which panaceas for so many earthly ills are discovered and adopted, is seems strange that there should still exist sickness and sorrow, sighing and dying. One of the latest discoveries (and one which "I am not engaged to him. Nothing is has a substantial basis "of common sense) relates to a correct and adequate use of the breath. "It is perhaps one rose to depart, but Stewart, whose mind of the signs of the times," says a recent writer, "to those alert for indications, that the art of breathing has become more and more a subject of atmarry your cousin, perhaps there might tention. Oculists as well as physiologists go deeply into its study in a way hardly to be touched upon here. Physicians have cured aggravated cases of breaths, fever-stricken patients have been quieted, stubborn forms of indigestion made to disappear. A tendency to consumption may be entirely overcome, as some authority has within the last few years clearly demonstrated. ness, too, may be surmounted, and the victim of hypnotic influence taught to withstand the force of any energy directed against him. There is a famous physician of Munich who has written

most consternation. "Well, really, I fect fool to rush on my fate, but what's insomnia by long-drawn, regular "And if I marry you, I know I shall by exercises in breathing. Seasick-

## PITH AND POINT.

-She -I wonder what is 'the old, old tory?"" He-"You are the first gir aver loved."-Indianapolis Journal. -He--They say there are microbes in a woman's kiss." She--"I hope not." "Why?" "I don't want to have to stop king Fido,"-Town Topics.

-Bubbles-"My wife and I met by necident. Thrown together by chance, as it were." Wheelwoman (eagerly)-"Did you break the bicycles?"-Buffalo Times.

-Bill-"Have you seen Sam's invention-how to tell a bad egg?" Charlie -"No; but a person who could not tell a bad egg when he had one must be a tool."-Baltimore Life.

-There are three things yet to be discovered-perpetual motion, a flyizg machine which will fly, and a woman who does not face the rear when getting off a street car .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

-Mrs. Weary (reading) -- "The body of a book agent was found on Blank street this morning. He had evidently been murdered." Mr. Weary (meditatively) -"Um-er-really, now, I think that was going most too far."-N. Y. Weekly. -"My part in the amateur theatricals could not have been a complete failure." declared Alice. "They did not hiss me." "Of course," declared her best girl friend. "People cannot yawn and hiss at the same time."-Detroit Free Press. -"I really shall have to leave this hotel," said the weary man to the proprietor. "There is a baby in the next room to mine, and he cries all night." "I don't see why you should complain." said the proprietor. "His father and mother nave him in the same room with

them and they haven't said a word."-Harper's Bazar. -Man's Faithful Friend. - Weary

Watkins-"I don't like dogs ginerally, but one of 'em did save my life once.' Hungry Higgins-"Wot dog ever saved your life?" Weary Watkins .-- "He was one of these here little pugs. I seen 'im trottin' along behind a woman and swiped 'im an' traded 'im for a drink." -Indianapolis Journal.

#### NORTHERN AFRICA.

Life of the Arab, Bedouins of the Plains.

Only on the plains are the Arabs to be found, but here their tents are scattered in every direction. From the Atlantic to the Atlas, from Targier to Mogador, and then away through the fertile province of Soos, one of the chief features of Morocco is the series of wide alluvial treeless plains, often apparently as flat as a table, but here and there cut up by winding rivers and crossed by low ridges. The fertility of these districts is remarkable, but owing to the msigovernment of the country, which renders native property so insecure, only a small portion is cultivated. It is on the untilled slopes which border these plains that the Arab encampments are to be found-circles or ovals of low, goat-hair tents, each covering a large area in proportion to its height. As the traveler approaches them he is greeted by a chorus of barking, which soon brings out some swarthy formin the daytime usually that of a woman. for the men will be away with the flocks of cattle, plowing, sowing or reaping. Unless they are traveling or fighting, here ends the chapter of their occupations. In the evening they stuff themselves to repletion, if they can afford it, with a wholesome dish of prepared barley or wheat meal, seldom accompanied with meat; then, after a gossip round the crackling fire, or, on state occasions, three cups of sirupy green tea apiece, they roll themselves up in their long blankets and sleep on the ground. The first blush of dawn sees them stirring, and soon all is life and excitement. The men all go off to their various labors, as do many of the stronger women, while the remainder attend to their 'scanty household duties, later on backing in the sun. But the moment the stranger arrives the scene changes, and the incessant din of dogs, hags and babies commences, to which the visitor is doomed till late at night, with the addition then of neighs and brays. Outside the circle of tents is a ring of thorny bushes, cut and piled in such a manner that their interwoven branches prove an effective barrier, and at night the only space left free for an entrance is closed in the same manner. The roofs only of the tents are of cloth; the sides, about three feet high, are formed of bundles of thistles stood on end, or of any brushwood the locality affords. Inside, the leaves of the palmetto serve for plush, being supplemented by a mat or two. The furniture consists, perhaps, of a rude hand-loom, a hand-mill and three stones in a hole for a fireplace. Around the sides are tethered donkeys or calves, while fowls and dogs have the run of the establishment. Dirt is the prevailing feature .- Harper's Magazine.

A Tough Pony.

Grounds for Divorce.

life she leads with her husband."

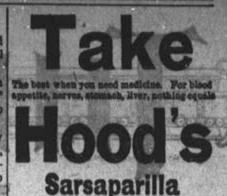
"Does he ill-treat her?"

"Poor Mrs. Sobs! It's horrible the

"Ill-treat her! The brute absolutely

refused to allow her to make the cen-

tury run with us!"-Philadelphia North



The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

ONLY the man who gives hoping for nothing again, who gives freely, without calculation, out of the fullness of his heart-can find his love returned to him. -F. D. Maurice.

#### A Singalar Form of Monor

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly mono-maniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying emeriments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nestrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

KIND words prevent a good deal of that

perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.-

#### All About Texas.

Address D. J. Price, A. G. P. A., I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Texas, sending seven cents postage, for a 200 page handsomely illus-trated book telling all about Texas. Texas is now attracting a great number of settlers by reason of cheap lands and mild climate.

FRIENDERIF is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation .- Washington.

#### McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

Following "In Mizzoura" come E. M. and Joseph Holland in a repertoire, including "A Social Highwayman" and two new plays.

"WHT, Mr. Portly, you are all done up. What's the matter!" "Bicrele." "But you don't ride a wheel-" "No, but the other fellow does."-Fliegende Blaetter.

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Res'orer. Free \$3 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, \$33 Arch st. Phila, Pa.

PARKE-"l don't suppose, old man, you can really appreciate how bright my chil-dren aro." Lane-"No; I have never met your wife."-N. Y. Herald.

SELFISHNESS is self robbery, no matter whether it dwells in a hut or in a palace.-Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.-8. F. HARDT, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

WHEN We are good in the right way we are good for something .-- Chicago Stand-

Success in life is not so much a matter of

talent or opportunity as of concentration and perseverance.--C. W. Wendte.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

In the race of life it isn't the fast men who come out ahead. -Texas Sifter.

ALMOST all old women wear their dresses too short -- Atchison Globe.

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

COMPUTE

to such impossible theories!"

"You don't have to! I never asked you to talk to me. I came out here to be by myself, and you deliberately followed me. Why didn't you stay with the others? They are all pleasanter than I am."

"Humility," he said, "is a cloak that fits badly on your shoulders."

"My sleeves are too large, perhaps! but really you misunderstand-I have be quite agreeable, when I choose, but | tive." am not in the mood to-night."

"Then according to your theory you ought to be most attractive."

"What is your theory, Kate?" called her cousin. "One you have heard me express thou-

sands of times before."

"Shall I tell him, Miss Doane?" "Certainly."

"She says that a man doesn't like to eel too confident of a woman's effection; that it is the element of uncertainty in love affairs that makes them interesting; that he enjoys being puzzled and played with, and that a clever woman has only to appear indifferent to first pique and then attract him."

"Heresy!" exclaimed a chorus of manly voices.

"Mr. Stewart has omitted an important clause," said Miss Doane. "I added that to do this the woman must necessarily be good to look at and not lacking in this world's goods."

"Oh, Kate, Kate," sighed her cousin. "would you insinuate that the masculine fancy is influenced by worldly advantages?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "I have stated my case; you can make it what you choose." The hostess, who had been listening idly, now put in a word:

take things as they come, without worrying over their possible causes? It is so much simpler and healthier."

Miss Doane-turned around. "Isu't when she comes to the country; some thing in the air, probably."

"And you?" said Stewart, when the laughter following her speech had died away: "has it no effect on you?"

"The country? Oh, yes, it makes me -if that is possible-more indolent than usual," and she leaned her head against the pillar and looked, not at him, but past him to the stretch of rosy

aky. "What an actress you are!" he said: "you are not the least bit indifferent. really, but it has amused you to pose as such so long now it has almost become ond nature."

"To pose as anything involves a cer-

while, if your audience is appreciative, and it usually is, 7 fancy."

don't know, but I thought, I somehow concluded-" "What?"

"Why," a brilliant idea striking him. tender. "I believe you do love me," she "that you didn't care for anybody, and said. wouldn't until you had seen more of the world, for you are very young, Kate, in spite of your many experiences."

"Carl," said Miss Doane, solemnly, "the bar has lost a shining mark in you, an excellent opinion of myself. I can but I am proud to claim you as a rela-

II.

It was a fortnight later; the house party would disperse on the morrow, and Miss Doane, to whom Westwood was dear, was taking a farewell stroll pretending I don't." through the gardens. She was idling down a path when, catching sight of Stewart over the tops of the rose bushes. she ostentatiously put up her parasol this prove?" and turned in the other direction. But he was not to be so easily thrown off; with a curl of the lip (for he had

recognized the maneuver) he hurried toward her. "Miss Doane!" he cried, "will you

spare me a few moments?" She turned her head.

"I am not in a pleasant frame of mind. Uncle forwarded me my dressmaker's bill this morning, with certain pungent comments of his own appended, and my best manuscript has just been returned to me as 'unavailable,' so the atmosphere is not rosy."

"Never mind about that. I will not detain you long," and he pulled up a hench.

For a few moments there was silence for now that he had gained the coveted interview, Stewart did not seem to know what to say, and Miss Doane, "The trouble with you all is that you with the point of her parasol, sketched analyze too much," she said. "Why not triangles and circles and all sorts of impossible devices in the sandy path. While looking the picture of careless inattention, she was in reality carlous to know how long her companion intended Madge charming?" she said, amiably. to continue staring ahead of him. When "To hear her, you would suppose that he finally did speak his remark was so six, seven, eight, nine- this morning she burnt the coffee, left the milk where

"I suppose you know you are very beautiful," he said. "Doubtless your mirror has told you that already, so I need not worry you with repetitions, half the time I have to do the dishes but I feel sure that you do not realize how absolutely charming you are."

She looked at him wonderingly; it was a feavorite method of hers, and usu- fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, ally worked well, but now it failed to produce the effect she intended.

"Don't look like that," he said. "or shall think you are not sincere, and I dent, good-for-nothing dowdy, I told don't want to think that. I want to you the next time you let that happen earry away the kindest thought of you." and tried to lie out of it you'd be sorry.

days ngo you told Mary Fair I was thoroughly heartiess." "Did 1? Well, that only shows I was "Well, doubtless you find it worth stool. J know you better now; and what

is more, I understand you." A slight pause.

worth having is certainly worth asking for. Kate, will you marry me?"

She smiled, but her eyes were very

"Well, a little."

be happy. You are so strong and true. and have my confidence so utterly, but I have been horrid to you-so rude and disagreeable that I don't see how you can stand me."

"Why, you are going back on your theory."

"The girls will certainly laugh, and Carl will never leave me alone about it, but I don't care," lifting her face resolutely. "I love you, and there's no use

A little while later she looked up. "I always said I would never care for anybody," she remarked. "What will

"That you are a woman," he said .- N. O. Times-Democrat.

THE M'SWATS.

Mrs. McSwat Loses Her Temper But Keeps a Promise.

Mr. McSwat heard a noise in the kitchen and went out to investigate. He found Mrs. McSwat in a high state of indignation and freeing her mind with great fluency, the victim of the vocal storm being the kitchen maid, who was vainly trying to explain matters.

"What's this, Lobelia?" he asked. "What is the trouble?"

"The trouble?" echoed Mrs. McSwat. The trouble is that this careless, igcorant-"

"Be careful, Lobelia, You promised me the other day that the next time you lost your temper you would count 25 before you said anything, and here you are-"

"I know I did. I forgot. One, two, three, four-I tell you, though, Bill!ger, I've stood more from that girl than I ever did from any other, and she gets the cat got at it, and broke my best china teapot-twelve, thirteen, tourteen, fifteen, sixteen, sev-I give her two afternoons off every week, too, and over again or find them all greasy and stuck together, and I'm not going to stand it any longer-thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twentytwo, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five-now, then, you brazen, impu-"You have changed," she said. "Ten Here's two weeks wages and you can pack up your traps and get away from

are right now!"-Chicage Tribune. -It would require 12,000 cholera mi-

robes to form a procession an incl

an extensive work upon the subject of breathing. He has, besides, formulated a system by which asthmatic patients are made to walk without losing breath. while sufferers from weaknesses of the heart are cured. At Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, his patients (almost every roval house of Europe is represented) are put through a certain system of breathing and walking. The mountain paths are all marked off with stakes of different colors, each indicating the number of minutes in which a patient must walk the given distance, the breathing and walking being in time together. As the cure progresses, the ascents are made steeper and steeper." A generous, unstinted use of the lungs, employing plenty of fresh, pure air, is certainly a most excellent practice for those who would live long and wellwhich is pretty much equivalent to that

The Position of the Bed. Mr. A. C. Ditton, writing to the London Globe, draws attention to the fact that many persons can only sleep well when lying north and south, and others lying east and west. Mr. Ditton discovered some years ago that he could sleep much better when he lay cast and west, especially with his head to the west. A

well-known French centenarian, on the Mexican ponies are proverbially a other hand, ascribed his longevity to tough lot, but one out in New Mexico sleeping in the north and south direchas established a new record. A hunttion. Recent experiments by Mr. Kening party was making the ascent of a nelley, and others in Edison's laboramountain, and the path was narrow tory and elsewhere, would seem to dis and dangerous. Finally it became neccredit the hypothesis that the earth's essary to dismount and lead the ani magnetism has to do with the unquesmals. Presently they came to a narrow tionable influence of position in sleep. ledge, and the horses had to jump up on Nor is it easy to see how the earth's roit. The pony referred to, miscalculated tation can affect a sleeper. It may be the distance, and went sheer over a that Mr. Ditton is right in regarding it precipice, at least 200 feet deep. He as a result of temperament, and, perrolled over a dozen times and finally haps, also of habit. In any case, perdisappeared in the bushes at the botsons who are troubled with insomnia tom. He had on a good saddle, and a or who cannot sleep in "strange beds," man was sent down for it. Presently would do well to investigate the matter, he yelled up: "He isn't dead! He's and see whether the direction in which standing up drinking water!" Sure they lie is not to blame. Mr. Ditton carenough, the pony was alive, with no ries a pocket compass, which enables him in hotels to choose a bed which lies bones broken, although he was cut in 50 places. He got well and is still livin the right direction, or else to get one ing .-- Golden Days.

shifted.

Allow one-half pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, and one pint of water to three pounds of sugar. When the sirup is boiling, add the apples and cook them until they can be pierced with a broom straw. Fill into jars .-Good Housekeeping.



# Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper ef-forts-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 Cali-

cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-fornia 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 wall-informed everywhere. Syrup of well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Nothing so Clean, so Durable, so Economical so Elegant BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS. You have to pay the same price for the

"just as good." Why not insist on having what you want-S. H. & M.

If your dealer WILL NOT

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



Preserved Crab Apples.

living happily which the story books used to mention .- Good Housekeeping.

Portable Wheel That Can Be Folded Into a Case

The Lady Riders of Australia-Parsons Who Defeated Zimmerman, Says Bloomers Are Not Tolerated in Australia.

[COPTRIONT. 1596.]

The "pocket-bicycle" has come to the rescue of the male and female drum- and weight. mers. You can't exactly put this wheel into your pocket, but you can put it into a specially arranged case, so small that it might just as well be put into the pocket. Any drummer who has this recent invention can laugh at the

most ready for packing into the smallest possible space. Every spring works automatically, and putting the machine together is hardly more trouble than taking it apart. When in sections and folded for transportation each portion of the machine is about of equal length

These machines have been introduced into France and they are soon to be brought to this country.

tion, the pressure of a spring in the handle loosens every spring in the ma-chine, which simply falls to pieces al-

Women bicycle riders of America cannot understand how fortunate they are, until they know something of the trains which always go at the wrong Australian riders and how they are time and sales can be made without restricted. These fair riders are anxwondering whether there is sufficient ious to race in track and road events, time to make the next boat. No matter | but are notallowed to do so. The Aus-

New York's Dames at the Early Autumn Play.

Stuffs for Cooler Days-New Materials for Those Who Mourn-Colffures That Are Modest-Hellotropes, Red and Dull Green the Modest Shades.

New York is like a great animal which sleeps during the drowsy, heated days. Eut as soon as autumn is here, as soon as the first fresh wind tells of cooler days to come, it wakes into life. The shops put new goods upon their shelves, the windows put on holiday attire.

Yet it is at the theater that one most notices the awakening. All summer long the more energetic of those who stayed at home, dragged themselves to the roof garden or to some show which had the temerity to remain open.

Now all the theaters are flourishing. There's a sprightly air, a note of gladness about everything. To make it a joy to be there one hardly need admire feminine attire, and yet it adds much to the pleasure of all. Watch the throng when the play is over. See how some pretty shoulders are enveloped in capes which reach to the hips, others that cover the entire figure.

One charming woman has a cape of orange velvet, covered with jetted net. It is full and short, and about the nevk trimmed with a thick band of white ostrich threads; another has her cape of rose pink brocade, and the neck is en-



A MOURNING GOWN.

circled with a box of white ostrich threads, with numberless tails falling about the shoulders.

Perhaps the handsomest of all was worn by a queenly woman who stepped from the proseenium box. Her cloak

very effective for afternoon or calling gowns, when one has resumed that social duty.

For young girls, crepon is the best material, combined with a meager amount of chiffon for street gowns. Such a gown was plain of skirt, with a bodice that had basque skirts and was cut away from the neck and front. They were filled in with plaited chiffon. Plaited chiffon, gathered into a ruche,



AN ELABORATE COIFFURE. also formed the neck finish. The sleeves of this gown were moderate leg o' mutton, and three folds of crepon formed the belt.

Some of the newest English gowns are entirely of crepe, but that fad is not likely to last. More serviceable are the gowns of soft serge and Henrietta cloth.

Of the latter material a very full skirt was made-so full that it hung in godets all about the sides and back. The lower half was entirely covered with crepe, finished off with three narrow bands at the top.

The bodice had the required basques, and width at the shoulders was acquired by the use of a pointed flounce, which turned back from the crepe yoke. Dress materials for the coming season are even more extravagant than ever before. Heavy, mixed goods are the favorites. The Scotch makes are often selected, but they come in small designs, while others of large pattern find many followers. To combine with plain material, a warp-printed goods, woven of silk and wool, is very fetching. It comes with a ground of the old-fashioned, dull reds and browns, with the figures in brighter shades.

Another novelty is a lightweight crepon, through which a tinsel thread has been run-for a navy blue, a metallic blue tinsel is used; for a black, green tinsel.

A sort of moire, which looks like reps,

# What Promises to Be a Mighty Industry in the Middle West.

Nebraska's Remarkable Progress - The Piatte Valley Alons Could Produce Sugar Enough to Feed Our Entire Nation.

## [COPTRIGHT, 1896.]

Silas V. Holcomb, of Nebraska, but Cal., of the Western Beet Sugar com-8,000,000 or 9,000,000 of the 45,000,000 pany and the Utah Sugar companyacres of land in that state are under cultivation. Even of this smaller area, financial depression of '93 checked the only one-quarter, or 2,000,000 acres, movement, but its friends claim that it the yield of beats to the acre and the and on the eve of great expansion, espewhich experience has led producers to sume in a year.

beet factories of varying sizes in Chino upon sugar produced from beets for and Almedo, Cal., in Utah and in Virginia besides the two pioneer factories in Nebraska, at Grand Island and at upon sugar produced from bects raised Norfolk. A thousand factories like the two latter, each working up the beets from 2,000 acres of land, would feed the entire nation, which at present has to import six-sevenths of all the sugar it eats.

Should 1,000 such factories be built,

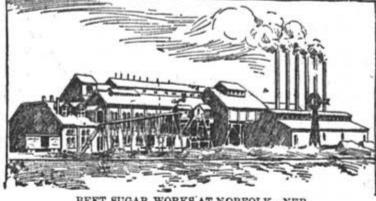
NEW CYCLING NOVELTY. and here again springs hold it in shape when it is desired to use the machine. When it is to be packed for transporta-GOSSIP OF DAME FASHION terial which still continues to be a fa-worite for mourners. Other materials are woren of dull silk and wool, and are state university conducted experim and the first factory was begun, but it was not until 1890 that best sugar was commercially produced in any quantity. A second factory at Norfolk was completed by the Oxnards in the following

year, and the product has increased from 1,400,000 pounds in 1890 to about 8,000,-000 pounds in 1895. Four other large According to the statement of Gov. factories-those of Chino and Almedo, were completed soon after. The severe would suffice in an ordinary year, with is now in a healthier condition than ever, proportion of sugar to the ton of beets cially in Nebraska, under the law of 1895 which provides for the payments expect, to feed all the 70,000,000 people of a bounty of five-eighths of one centof the republic with the more than per pound upon sugar manufactured 4,000,000,000 pounds of sugar they con- in the state from beets, sorghum or oth-

er sugar-yielding plants grown in Ne-There are now in this country sugar brasks, provided no money shall be paid which as much as five dollars per ton has not been paid to the producer nor by a manufacturer.

It may be added that an acre producing 30 tons of beets at even the minimum rate of five dollars a ton yields more money than it is likely to do if sown to wheat at 50 cents a bushel!

It would be a fine thing, no doubt, if it would hardly be practicable that the United States could and would proeach should be worked upon beets duce all its own sugar, transferring



BEET SUGAR WORKS AT NORFOLK, NEB.

grown on a single tract of 2,000 acres. ] some \$60,000,000 of money from the for-On the contrary, the ideal arrange- eign to the home producer, but the ment would be that each factory should question is after all one of finance. The stand in the midst of a region of small state of Nebraska may be willing to farms, on each of which a few acres foster an infant industry by a bounty only should be devoted to the culture whose payment is a trifle, but we can

hardly imagine her paying out \$35,-000,000 to \$40,060,000 a year in boun-Indeed, as Nebraska sugar beets have been raised to the tune of more than ties, if the farmers of the state were to 30 tons to the acre, exhausting the accomplish what is easily possible in land rapidly and involving a great theory, and provide the national sugar amount of heavy labor in their handsupply. Whether the country will ever ling, there are few farmers who would restore the federal sugar bounty of be able or willing to have a very large two cents a pound, or even offer a proportion of their holdings in sugar smaller one, is a political question whose beets. There is no reason why small answer rests with congress. If this beet sugar factories should not be should be done, there can be no doubt erected by farming neighborhoods on of the rapid expansion of the western a cooperative basis, like many of the sugar industry, to the great benefit of cheese and butter factories of states the region. If not, the question must farther east, as the process is not one ultimately be whether the sale of 175 that absolutely requires to be conduct- pounds of sugar at ruling wholesale ed on a large scale. This plan was rates will pay the farmer for raising fully and favorably discussed at the and the manufacturer for working up last meeting of the Nebraska Beet a ton of beets. Without the bounty, Sugar association, reports of which, the price must go considerably lower with much other valuable information, than five dollars per ton, especially as have been kindly placed at my disposal we have as yet discovered no such exby Secretary Nason, of the association, cellent use for the refuse beet fiber as certain continental people who use it, That Nebraska has produced in one dried, to adulterate chicory, which in year only one five-hundredth part of the turn gets into so much of the world's nation's sugar, that all our beet sugar coffee. This chicory industry exists factories can refine only about one hun- on a very small scale in Wisconsin. dredth part, doesn't imply small figures. it is said, but it is not yet domesticated The cane sugar products of the south- in Nebraska, where the refuse beets ern states, enormous industry of a cen- are simply fed to the cattle. In Lehl, tury's growth as it is, only surpasses Utah, last year's contract price was the infant beet sugar crop by some 12 \$4.25 per ton for beets not more than 31/2 pounds weight and not less than 11

handle-bar, brake of latest pattern, ball-bearings, and the thousand and gradu machine. It is full size and can be upscrewed, taken apart and folded

to put a bicycle together, but the "pockonce seeing it done. The fastening springs and tiny bolts are for the most observer. They are, however, made fact strengthening instead of weaken- the world, and as far as cycling for ing the machine. This combination of locks and springs Leguir, who lives in the department of the Loire. The framework of the machine is attached to the handle of the fork by fitting into slots, and being clamped into position by a spring. The axle pins are somewhat longer than in un ordinary machine and fit into a not h in the ends of the fork,

how many hundreds of miles they are tralian champion, J. W. Parsons, who from home, they have their wheel with defeated the American crack, Zimmerthem, for the "pocket-bicycle" is not a man, does not think this is at all right, toy or plaything, but a full-sized ma- and the brief article from his pen chine, with pneumatic tire, regulation which follows will interest all riders: The fair cyclers of Australia are just now greatly excited because men have one things that go to make up a high- barred them from all track races. Just why they are forced to confine

A POCKET BICY CLE AT LAST.

their riding to bicycle academies and asphalt pavements they have not been It looks like a seemingly hopeless able to learn, but they have just made task for anyone but a skilled mechanic a formal demand on the Australian I. A. W. for a full and complete exet-bicycle" is said to be so simple that planation. Several of the most promianyone can master the process after nent promoters of bicycling in Australia have at different times tried to include a ladies' race in their propart so deftly fitted into the frame grammes, but the Australian league work as to be unnoticeable to the casual has persistently refused to allow it. Our women are as enthusiastic about of the finest-tempered steel, and in the wheel as any who can be found in fell full to her feet, with many a godet. is another new material that is favor-

pleasure is concerned. I think they are every bit as fond of it as are the ladies is the invention of a Frenchman, Jules of America, though not nearly so strong in numbers.

We are still a bit old-fashioned out here, and are a long way behind in the matter of proper costumes for our wheelwomen. They cannot go anything near the distance that the French and American women do, for the simple reason that in Australia the skirt is almost universally worn. They all seem shy of using bloomers as they get a most discouraging lot of remarks from the street boys and others.

I have been particularly struck with the beauty and grace of your New York wheelwomen, and have been especially attracted by the charming costumes they wear. Some, I will admit, were rather striking, and if worn in Melbourne or Sydney, would attract as big a crowd as a circus. In time, however, the public would become accustonied to seeing a woman scorch by in small clothes, I suppose, but I would not care to have any young friend of mine try to introduce the fashion.

Since arriving here I have learned that the Canadian league has the same objection to women racing that we have. In fact, it is said that they took up this stand before we did in Australia. I have written this fact home to some of my women friends in order to console them, for they have always thought that theirs was the only country which kept them

in the background in public events. I believe that if a team of lady riders went out there and toured the colonies they would create a great sensation and would make a lot of money. I am sure that our people only need to see a few American women riders in order to have the public take kindly to women's races. Of course the team would not be able to run under league rules, but they could easily get backing and hold race meets themselves. What we want out there is novelty.

### JACK PARSONS. Rews of Ghastly Candidates.

A woman visited, recently, a well-

known pottery in New Jersey. To her

J. W. PARSONS

and at the points of the frame where the rear axle joins it. The seat lifts out of a deep groove which holds it firmly in place while the rider is in the machine, and the handle is held in place by a similar device.

Perhaps the most curious part of the whole machine, however, is its wheels. In no way can they be distinguished from ordinary wheels when in use, it is desired to pack the machine. These wheels are made in four quarter sections, each section being complete in itself. When the tire has been slipped off, a spring concealed in the hub is pressed and the wheel falls into four parts, each of which can be closed like a fan and the wheel becomes apparently four straight sticks.

The frame is jointed in three places, nights at the game.

amusement, after viewing numberless dainty dishes, she was taken into a room where workers were busy constructing busts of the presidential candidates. It was odd enough to see Mr. McKinley's Napoleonic features struck upon a decapitated little coat and neck, or to view Mr. Bryan's features emphatically thrust upon a waiting trunklet as it were. And all about the apartment were the completed statuettesrows and rows of ghastly McKinleys; rows and rows of ghastly Bryans. As but they develop eurious features when it is, after all, a lottery, and one bust or the other must be, in the end, that of a defeated candidate, it seems curious that enough purchasers should be found, at a dollar apiece, to make this gota. wholesale manufacture profitable. But so it is.

> Nero was extravagantly fond of dice, and, it is said, sometimes spent whole



was a pale green silk, over which a | green, bright blue and dull heliotropescroll design in deep green satin had the three colors that are now on top. been embroidered. The lining was a and flush pink. The immense collar and the bottom of the garment were



edged with full borders of white an-

Already are furs beginning to appear in the public places ..

New importations show a great varlety of novelties in mourning goods. They are all heavy, with large designs, or having the lines offcrepon, a ma-

The material used in constructing it | ably looked upon. It comes in soft This material, in dull heliotrope, is ravishing combination of pearl white used very effectively for the skirt and revers of a fall gown. The vest is designed of a bright red material, flecked with heliotrope. The sleeves are of purplish silk, warp printed in shades of red. Dark heliotrope velvet forms the

bodice proper. Both coloring and materials of this gown are very swagger, and up to date in every detail. No longer must the hair be dressed to make the head appear small. Straight, smooth hair drawn tightly from the

forehead is a thing of the past. The hair is now a mass of fluffs and puffs and bewitching little curls. Let no one, however, go to the other extreme. For if the plain girl is no shut down on the sugar imports of

longer in mode, neither will the aesthetic France, threw himself with feverish girl, with hair tumbling down or energy into the production of beet sugar, covering her ears, be tolerated. In hair then not commercially practiced anydressing, perhaps, even more than in where, and spurred on his savans and her gowning, the true lady shows her- scientists until they produced a sugar self. Be the mode what it will, she as good as the colonial product refined never dresses her hair in a manner cal- at Orleans. It was a bit of this precious culated to call special attention to it. stuff that Napoleon proudly put under It is always well groomed, always a glass on a mantel in his imperial paldressed in the prevailing fashion, but ace. Royalist caricatures of the times showed the baby king of Rome making never is it extreme. Just now fashion has ostracised the a wry face over a sugar plum made of part-a fortunate thing, since had we beet sugar, with the sarcastic caption:

pounds in 1860, and 1,900,000,000 pounds,

This country, as will be seen, is al

ready producing as much beet sugar, af-

ter only eight years' effort, as France

was doing 24 years after the baby king

criticised his home-made candy in the

royalist prints and the mighty Napoleon

To be entirely accurate, the Nebraska

pressed its cause.

or nearly her entire supply, in 1895.

used it much longer, we should all "Suck it, little king. Your papa says have been bald. it's sugar." The hair is waved back from the foreproduced 3,000,000 pounds in 1826; 50,head, and held in place by the use of 000,000 pounds in 1834; 200,000,000

combs-as many as necessary, four being a good number. At the back the hair is tied, then Inid in four cross-wise puffs.

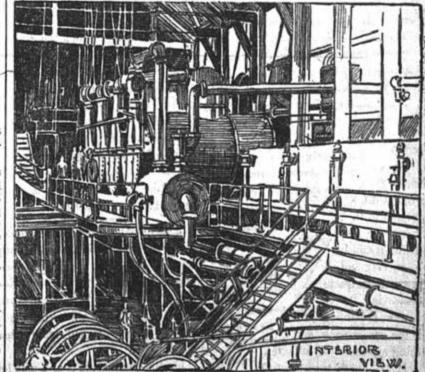
For evening a rather more elaborate coiffure is chosen, the number of puffs being largely increased, that some of them may be arranged on top of the head. At the back, beneath the puffs, tiny curls cling softly to the neck." THE LATEST.

and by Gov. Holcomb.

of beets.

times.

Beet sugar raising Nebraskans need per cent. sugar and 80 per cent. pure. no argument to prove that Napoleon As yet, the seeds of the sugar beet Bonaparte was a great man. It was he, have been imported, because the root



who, when the continental blockade | used is a highly specialized one, differing as much from the ordinary table beet as it does from the course, heavy beets raised for feeding cattle. The extent of the change is thus stated by Prof. Nicholson, of the Nebraska state university: "It has been bred for gencrations with the one purpose in view, that of increasing its sugar content. It has been developed from a beet containing four or five per cent. sugar to a beet containing anywhere from 16 to 23 percent. sugar. These results are by no means easily reached and by no means easily retained, as the tendency here is the same as that in all cases of high development to return to normal condi-And so it was. At any rate, France tions rather than to hold its present position."

> To guard against this deterioration of the seed which by lessening the percentage of sugar in the beet would destroy the profit of the industry, the state university of Nebraska has undertaken the production of seed, and to insure to manufacturers the aid of skilled workers, the university maintains a course of instruction in beet sugar manufacture, inluding chemical analysis.

JOHN LANGDON HEATON

# The Iron Port Protection, Sound Money, Prosperity.

For President .... WILLIAM MCKINLEY. For Vice-Prest. GARRETT A. HOBART. Fur Governor ....... BAZEN S. PINGREE For Lieutenant-Governor. THOMAS B. DUNSTAN For Secretary of State. WASHINGTON GARDNER 

For Auditor General ..... ROSCOE D. DIX For Attorney General. .....FRED, A. MAYNARD

For Commissioner State Land Office. WILLIAM A. FRENCH

For Superintendent of Public Instruc-

For Member State Board of Education JAMES W. SIMMONS

For Member of Congress, 12th District 

For State Senator, 30th District .... RICHARD MASON

For Representative in the Legislature 

The republican county ticket is made up and The Iron Port presents it to its readers to-day with this recommendation-that the republicans of the county see to it that it is elected, as a whole and in every part; the opposition must not be allowed even a coroner. This year, of all years, personal preferences as to candidates and local claims must be subordinated to the one great purpose, the success of the party and the rescue of the country from the danger threatened by the Chicago and Bay City nominations and platforms, from the wreck and ravage that would surely follow the success of the popocrats at the polls.

The Iron Port admits, frankly, that the ticket is not, in all respects, what it desired but it makes no "kick," it is content to have been with the minority in the convention so only that it finds itself with the majority after the close of the polls on the 3d of November; content that the persons who do not regard it with favor shall be chosen to office so, only, that those persons are competent and true to the republican

3,873 who had been previously dropped, were restored. During the 9,323 for ether causes, an aggregate of 44,093. The net gain over the rate of mortality among our pensioners, particularly among those who served during the war of the rebellion, is rapidly increasing, the num-

ber reported deceased during the year far exceeding that of any corresponding period in the history of the bureau,

The editor of The Iron Port was asked last Thursday, to sign a petition asking a personal friend to run for an office in opposition to the regpublican party. It was a grief to him to be compelled to refuse the request; the person in whose favor the movement was inaugurated is (as has been said) a personal friend and was, besides, the choice of the editor for the office, but he took part in the nominating convention and failed of the nomination by only a narrow mar-

gin, and The Iron Port holds him (and the men who supported him in that convention) in honor bound to sustain the ticket he (and they) helped to make, and regards a bolt from or a "flank attack" upon that ticket with no more favor than it did the bolt of those who left the congressional convention--neither can be considered as defensible from the stand-point of one who regards party success as of more importance than personal preferences.

The gentleman in whose (supposed) interest the movement is inaugurated has many friends and could doubtless command their support at the polls, but to what probable end? He can scarcely expect more than to divide the republican vote equally with the regular nominee of the party and to do that, or even to secure three-fifths of the republican vote, is but to tender the office to the candidate of the "free-silver" crowd. The Iron Port can not be a party to a plan with such a probable outcome. If it costs it a friend it is to be regretted but can not be helped; it will stand by the will of its party as expressed by its representatives in convention be abandoned; that the ticket nompopocrats, and that it does not fear. It hardly need be said that in the foregoing the proposed independent candidacy of the present judge of that issue. probate, Judge Emil Glaser, is refer-

mouth and clothes for every back; there never yet was increase of same period the losses were 20,398 work and wages for the wage earner by death, 1,141 by remarriage (wid-ows), 1,884 by legal limitation (min-ors), 2,552 because of failure to claim pension for three years, and there was prosperity throughout the there was prosperity throughout the country. McKinley and protection mean plenty of work, plenty of monprevious year was only, 154. The sy, plenty of food and clothing, and prosperity everywhere.-American

The strength of the silver craze is actually waning in the mining states. In Colorado, for instance, the splendid work of Senator Wolcott is beginning to have its effect. It is announced that in Denyer, the home of free silver, a McKinley club has been organized which has already 1,800 members, and is constantly growing. A club with 1,500 members exists ularly nominated candidate of the re- in Pueblo, and in the mining town of Leadville there is a club of 1,400, while in Colorado Springs it is asserted that there are many more Mc-Kinley men than there are Bryanites. Altogether the indications are not unfavorable to Colorado joining the general landslide for McKinley, which will take place in November.

A Michigan foundryman says that he "is a democrat and will never be republican under any circumstances. No man could ever make me believe in the principles of protection, but at the same time I do not believe that this canvass as made to-day is merely a question with regard to any policy that is to be pursued by the government. It is in reality a question of the life of this country, and I shall vote for McKinley from the fact that I think that his majority should be so overwhelming so as to bury this silver craze for a generation at least." "The woods are full" of such democrats, too

A strike has been going on at Leadville since June 15. Until last week there had been no violence but some of the companies having decided to operate their mines with nonunion labor the unionists attacked the Coronado and Emmet mines last Sunday night and burned buildings and used dynamite. Five of the attacking party were killed and others vounded.

Major McKinley was nominated the republican party, not because at whatever cost to itself. It has of his views on the currency queshowever, an idea that the plan will tion, but because he is the typical representative of the policy of proinated last Tuesday will encounter tection. It was the desire for the reno other opposition than that of the establishment of protection that compelled the Major's unanimous nomination, and the democratic candidate must not be allowed to dodge Pingree is all right; hear him: What this country needs is protection to her industries. Give us protection against 10-cents-a-day labor made foreign products, so that our factories can be set at work and our laboring men employed. They can then buy the products of our factories and farms, and this nation will again prosper as she never prospered before."

Legal Notices.

In the matter of the estate of Marie Killian, de-ceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Margaret Killian, praying for the appointment of an administrator for said esta e. 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 per-sons interested in said estate, are required to ap-pear et a sension of said court, then to be holden 'n the Probate office, in the c ty of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the peti-tioner should not be granted! Market of the granted 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 'lron Port,' a newspaper printed and circu-lated in said county, three successive weeks pre-vious to said day of bearing. (A true court)

ENIL GLASHR, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) [SEAL.]

(SEAL) (First Publication August 8th.) M GRGAGE SALE--Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the seventeenth day of April A. D. 159, executed by Wm. H. Hamm and Hannah Hamm his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Abram Shipman, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 339, on the first day of May A. D. 159, And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shipman to Hor-ace I. Benton, by assignment bearing date the fif-teenth day of July A. D. 156, which and masign-ment of mergrages on page 536, which said mostgage -net of mergrages on page 536, which said assign-ment of mergrages on page 100, which and assign-ment of mergrages on page 100, and said mostgage -now owned by said Horace I. Benton. And where-ful to made in the payment of the interest or taxes of any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or provided in said mortgage, and should the same or provided in said mortgage, and should the same of thirty days then the principal sum with all arrear-ge of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said assign become due and payable immediately there-fire. And whereas default has been made of the said mostgage hereby dechares the whole of the principal sum together with all arrearages of inter-st and taxes due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on asid interest the said mortgage, and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on asid interest (ga, yo6 60) of principal and interest provided in said mortgage, and provided interest provided in said and sexes the samessed interest of taxes the further sum of two hundred dollars (gao.co) taxes assessed against the provided in said mortgage, and provided sixty cents (52,706 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 (\$33.00) as an attribute of the sub-five dollars (\$33.00) as an attribute of the sub-be due and unpaid on said mortgage is the sum of twenty-nine hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents (\$204.60) and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now re-maining secured by said mortgage or any part there.

been instituted at law to recover the debt now re-maining secured by said mortgage or any part there-of, 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 des.rib-ed at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escana-ba in said county of Delta, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the fourth (a) day of November A. D. 1850, at ten o'clock in the foremoon of that day. Which said premises are described in sald mortgage as situate in the city of Escanaba county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: The west half of lot number eight (8) of block number twenty-nine (sp) of the vil-lage, now city, of Escanaba, according to the re-corded plat thereof. Dated August 5th 1850. Dated August 5th 1896.

Autorney for Assignee of Mortgages

(First Publication, July 25th.) M ORTGAGE 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 Vilmur 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 300, or the twentieth day of Oct-



Even that of the man who pays the bills, finds nothing but praise for these chic, elegant and perfectly made Fall wraps of ours. There are coats here well made of every fashionable material-coats to make the short look taller, and coats to make the stout look slender. There is something becoming for every woman in Escanaba. Never mind about the prices-they have nothing to do with you just now. What we want is to get you to look-the buying part will take care of itself. Also received new assortment of dress patterns in all latest weaves,

party and its principles and purpos-

Such it believes the persons placed upon the ticket to be, without exception, and to them it pledges its unwavering support, for them it solicits the support of every one who reads its columns or may be influenced by its opinions. That they will be elected is not to be doubted (though the organ of the opposition declares the ticket "exceptionally weak and doomed to sure defeat" but that they shall "get there" only, or (so to say)""by the skin of their teeth," will not satisfy The Iron Port: it demands from the republicans of Delta county the largest majority ever given for a county ticket, and it believes that its demands will be met. It does not so much matter whether one or another man shall "serve papers," or keep the records, or handle the cash, but it is a great matter whether the county of Delta all declare for protection and sh. nd money, or for free-t ade and '90UL iation; for the restoration to repua. of the party which saved the power L from dismemberment and country o prosperity or again enguided it t. e control of that which trusted to th 'rs ago attempted to thirty-five yes since plunged it individe it and ha. stress and now proto poverty and di. its evil work by poses to complete and wrecking destroying its credit ustries. That its few remaining indu to it every is the great issue and 'inated. thing else must be subora.

t our ac-It will not do to assure tha result tion can not affect the genera. and that we can afford to risk a 'omech thing; the opposition claims Ma igan and, while we reject the clain. we must take no chances; the vote of Delta county may decide the result in the state, that of the state may settle the result in the union; there is no safe, no patriotic course other than a "long pull, a strong pull and apull al ogether" for the republican ucket, from presidential electors to coroners; the cause demands it and every republican should concede the justice of the demand and do his part towards the election of the republican nominees, from Wm. Me-Kinley to Henry McFall.

year 40,374 new pensioners, and that hand but there was food for every of her reign ended last Tuesday.

red to.

"At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412 1-2 grains, worth in gold about 92cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue, an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give the owners of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar."-Blaine.

These words were spoken in 1878. If the owner of silver bullion had "an unfair advantage" when the dollar was worth 92 cents what would he have now that it is worth only 51? A sinch, eh?

This demand for the free coinage of silver is not predicated on a philosophical basis. It is not the calm and deliberate petition of experienced financiers who have given to the study patient and painstaking study. It is not an expression of sound judgement.

On the contrary, it is of a mad impulse. It is in defiance of a controlling opposition. It is the sum and substance of human desperation. It has no substantial defence in reason -no apology in history, and yet em-tional theorists proclaim it to be a

na, 'ural product of experience and the a potheosis of patriotism.

Republican nominations are struggled for, popoerstie nomination "go begging" for takers. The fact is a "straw" to indicate a trend of popular favor. The republican regards nomination as equivalent to election; the popoerat knows that he is "set up to be knocked down."

Open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American working-Pension Commissioner Murphy's men" is the McKinley policy. annual report for the fiscal year end- There never yet was plenty of work ing June 30, 1896, shows that there but there was plenty of money; were added to the rolls during the there never yet was work for every wield the sceptre. The sixtieth year

Certain of our sanguine Bryanites are claiming the vote of New York. D. B. Hill may be supposed to know something of that state, and he says, "I think that Bryan will be beaten in the state of New York by at least 150,000. That is what I got the last time, and I am sure that I am just as good a democrat as he is, and I drew just as big crowds at my meetings."

The Iron Port was asked, a day or two ago, if there was any of the old "greenbacks" in circulation. Yes; they are still in circulation "greenbacks" to the amount of \$347,000,000. Under the operation of "free-silver" every dollar of this (it being as good as gold) would go out of circulation.

"Why does not McKinley take the stump? Why does he not meet William Jennings Bryan in joint debate?" He "dont have to". Bryan has said nothing, can say nothing that demands reply from Major Mc-Kinley. Bourke Cockran is taking care of the "boy orator" and doing it satisfactorily.

The bare possibility of the election of Bryan has the effect to lock up money, put a stop to business and pauperize labor. The success of the populistic ticket, if it should succeed, would make bad worse; the election of McKinley would relieve the condition at once.

Victoria has now reigned longer than any previous occupant of the British throne and, having "broken the record," might take a rest and give Albert Edward a chance to

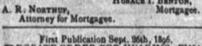
mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta, in liber "N" of mortgages on page 370, on the tweatieth day of Oct-ober A. D. 1804; and whereas the amount claimed to be dae on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and fifty nine dollars and itwenty-three cents (\$490, 23) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars (\$15,00] as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now re-maining by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mort-gage has become operative. Now, TERERFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursusface of the statute in such foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein de-serthed, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the troat: door of the courthouse in the city of Esca-naba 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. 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 county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: The south half of ion number six '6] of block number seven [7] of Selder's addition to the city of Escanaba, form-erly village of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. A. R. Nortsury. Dated July 23, 1896.

Dated July 20, 1896.

First Publication Sept. 18th 1896. MORTGAGE SALE-Whereas, default has been made in the payment of money secured by a mortgage dated the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1893, executed by William J. Martens and Au-guste Martens his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Horace I. Benton of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "I" of motgages, on page 203 on the first day of September A D. 1893, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred seventy-one dollars and twenty cents (\$171.80) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as an at-torney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Whereby the pow-er of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative:

er of sale contained in said mortgage nas oecone 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 eard mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein de-scribed, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in said city of Es-canaba and county of Delta (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the seventh day of December A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon ot that day; which said pre-mises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

Miles are described in the line of land lying and being All that piece or parcel of land lying and state of Michi.an, to wit: Lot number nine (9) of block number eighty-three (8) of proprietors' first addition to the village now city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated at Escanaba, Mich., Sept. 10, 1806. HORAGE I. BENTON, A. R. NORTHUP, Mortgages.



First Publication Sept. 36th, 1866. PROBATE OR DER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT-State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss. Probate court for said county. At a session of the Probate court for the county of Delta, bolden at the Probate court for the city of Es-canaba, on Wednesday the surd day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety

Present, Honorable Fuil Glaser, Judge of Pro-

Present, Honorable E mil Gaaer, Judge of Pro-hats. In the matter of the estite of Benjamin L. Hay-den, deceased. On reading and filing the final re-port and account of Edward Hill, administrator of the estate of suid deceased. Thereupon it is Orderod, that Monday, the roth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the foremon-be assigned for the hearing of said report and ac-count, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in arid estate, are required to appear it a mession of soid court, them to be holder at the Probate office in the city of Esca-maba. Michigan, and show cause, f any there be, why the said report, and account should not be com-firmed:

And it is further Ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in aid conte, of the pendency of said report and account, and the hearing thereof, by ransing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port a sumper printer and circulated in said county of Delta, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hear

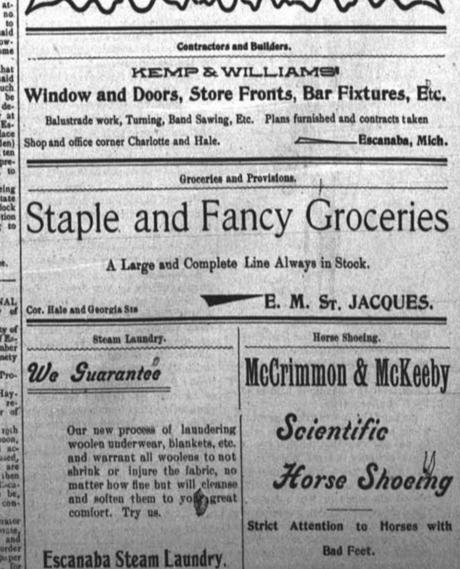
EMIL GLASHE, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

at prices that suit you.

Just think of buying good all wool suitings 40 inches wide in new mixtures and colorings at only 29c Nice fancy plaids, a bargain, 17c v Children's fast black seamless hose -10c Nice sailor hats, just the thing for a school hat would be a bargain at 25c at 19c

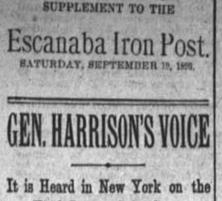
Ed. Erickson,

Leader in Correct Styles and Popular Prices in Reliable Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children.



Telephone 39. 516 Ludington St. GENERAL BLACKSMITH





Vital Issues of the Great Campaign.

## PERILS OF POPOCRAT SUCCESS.

## A Stirring Address in Which All Questions Are Handled in a Masterly Way.

New York, Aug. 28 .- At Carnegie hall, Thursday night, an immense and enthusiastic audience gathered to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presided over the meeting. Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Depew were the recipients of ovations when they entered the hall. Upon calling the gathering to order, Mr. Depew delivered an address on campaign issues. at the close of which he introduced ex-President Harrison, who at once entered into a discussion of the issues. He spoke at considerable length, being very frequently interrupted by applause. Referring to his appearance as a campaign speaker he said it was due to his sense of the duty he owed to the country to combat the fallacies sought to be foisted upon the people by the Democratic party and its allies. He acknowledged his re-spect for the feelings which actuated the gold Democrats in occupying the po-sition they do, but said they must not expect the Republican party to reorgan-ize itself because the Democratic party had disorganized itself. The Demo-cratic party had once more exhibited its capacity to be ruptured and a party that cannot be split was a public menace. When the leaders of a party assembled in convention depart from its traditional principles and advocate doctrines that threaten the integrity of the government, the social order of our communities and the security and soundness of our finance, it ought to be split, and it dignifies itself when it does split, and it digni-fies itself when it does split. A bolt from any party is now and then a most reassuring incident and was never more renssuring and never had better cause than now. The Republican party fronts the destructionists and trumpets its definnce to the enemies of "sound money." It will fight, however, without covering any of the glorious motioes and inscriptions that are upon its banner. Contin-uing, Mr. Harrison said:

"That is a leading issue of a cam-paign which most agitates the people. In my opinion there is no issue present-ed by the Chicago convention more important or vital than the question they have raised of prostituting the power and duty of the national courts and na-tional executive. The defense of the constitution, of the Supreme court of the United States and of the President's power and duty to enforce all of the laws of the United States without awaiting the call or consent of the governor of any state is an important and living issue in this campaign. Tariff and coinage will be of little moment if our constitutional government is overthrown. When we have a President who believes that it is neither his right nor his duty to see that the mail trains are not obstructed and that interstate commerce has its free way, irrespective of state lines and state courts, who fears to use our ancient and familiar power to restrain and punish lawbreakers, free trade and free silver will be appropriate accompaniments of such an administration and cannot add appreciably to the national distress or the national dishonor. (Anolause.) "The atmosphere of the Chicago convention was surcharged with the spirit of revolution. Its platform was carried and its nominations made with accompanying incidents of frenzy that startled the onlookers and amazed the country. The courts and the President were arraigned for enforcing the laws, and government by the mob was given preference over government by law enforced by the court decrees and by executive orders. There was no calm deliberation; there was frenzy. There was no thought-ful searching for the man who from experience was most able to direct public affairs. There was an impulsive response to an impassioned speech that se-lected the nominee. Not amid such surroundings as that, not under such influences, are these calm, discreet things done that will commend themselves to the judgment of the American people. (Applause.) "They denounce in their platform in-terference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. Mr. Tillman in his speech approved this declaration. It speech approved this declaration. It was intended to be in words a direct condemnation of Mr. Cleveland as Presi-dent of the United States for using the power of the executive to brush out of the way every obstacle to the free pass-<text><text><text> age of the mail trains of the United States and the interstate commerce, and,



ber of judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. (Applause.) "My friends, our fathers who framed this government divided its great pow-ers between three great departmentsthe legislative, executive and the judicial. It sought to make these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme court, the most dignified judicial body in the world, was appointed to interpret the laws and the constituto interpret the laws and the constitu-tion, and when that court pronounced a decree as to the powers of Congress or as to any other constitutional ques-tion, there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the constitution-to amend it to conform with our views. That is the position today.

"You are to answer, then, my fellow citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party who propose to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our system of our fathers instituted in our system of government, and whenever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme court and a subservient President is in the white house, that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and re-versed by increasing the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress waits them who will decide as Congress wants them to. (Applause.) I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government.

"I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That the discussion of the tarin question. That debate has been won, and need not be protracted. It might run on eternally upon theoretical lines. We had had some experiences, but they were historical and remote, and not very instructive to this generation. We needed an experience of our own, "and we have had it. It has been a hard lesson, but a very convincing one, and everybody was in the schoolouse when it was given him. A nanic in 1893 of most extraordinary character has been succeeded by a gradual drying up, less and less, until universal business distraction and anxiety prevails over all of our community. I do not believe there has been a time, except, perhaps, in the very heat of some active panic, when universal fear and anxiety and watchfulness, even to the point of desperation, has characterized this great metropolis as it does today. (Applause.) Men have been afraid to go away for a vacation. They have felt that they must every day in this burning heat come to the city and watch their business. That is the situation. "What has brought it about? Gentlemen, who is there to defend the Wilson tariff bill? Who says it is a good tariff measure? (A voice: "Nobody.") I don't believe a candidate can be found to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he could not attach his official signature to it, and it became a law without it. He said it was full of incongruities and inequalities. What has been the result of that measure? It has failed to produce revenue enough, supplemented by our internal taxes, to maintain the government. There has been an annual deficit approaching \$50,000,000 every year, and the national treasury has been continually in a state of embarrassment. Our manufacturers, left without adequate protection, have been successively and gradually closing up and putting out their fires. But not only has this pro-duced such an effect, but it has practically contributed to the financial depression that we are in. The maintenance of the gold reserve up to \$100,000,000 by the government for the redemption of our notes was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the government reserve runs down people begin at once to say: 'We may come to a silver basis if gold is going out.' to a silver basis if gold is going out. The reserve is generally down and this fear is greatly increased, but how can you keep a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 when you have not got \$100,000,000 in the treasury all told? How can you maintain this gold reserve for redemp-tion of notes when you have an annual and continuous deficit and your income not equaling your deficit? So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only con-tributed, by increasing importations, by taking away the needful support for our own manufacturers, but tt has contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails. (Applause.) "But I do not intend to follow that question further. I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingman and working woman as I am to cheapening our dollars. (Apam to cheapening our dollars. (Applause). I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping days' work at home as I am gold dollars. (Applause). "
 "My friends, as a Republican, I am provid of many things, but I can sum up in the party and its career that the prospect of Republican success never did listurb business. (Applause). In connection with this financial maiter, do we are there already. It is in the power of the President of the business of the country to a silver basis? All he has to do is to let the gold reserve for to pay out silver when men ask for gold, and we are there already. It is under the law as his public duty to maintain the gold basis, maintaininger." am to plause). I am quite as strongly in favor

ers given to him by the resumption act to carry out that declaration of public law. I undertake, therefore, to say that if Mr. Bryan, or a man holding his views, were in the presidential chair, without any legislation by Congress, we should be on a silver basis in a week's time. (Applause).

"The silver question-what is it? Do you want silver because you want more money, a larger circulating medium? I have not heard anybody say so. Mr. Bryan is not urging it upon that basis. If anybody were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting free silver he would be very soon confounded by the state-ment that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than mints of the United States could possibly bring in in years of silver, and that instead of having more money we would have less. (Ap-plause.) With our six hundred and odd million of gold driven out of circulation we will reduce our per capita money of this country between eight and nine dollars. So it is not for more money. We have an abundant supply of circulating medium-gold, silver, national bank greenbacks, treasury notes, fractional silver. We have something like \$23 per capita of our population. What is it, then, that creates this demand for silver? It is openly avowed. It is not more dol-lars, but cheaper dollars that are wanted. It is a lower standard of value that they are demanding. They say gold has gone up until it has ceased to be a proper standard of value, and they want silver. But how do they want it.

that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the government, and because he has the courage to execute the pow-the has the courage to execute the pow-It would be a legal dollar; but it would not buy a dollar's worth of anything. What is the effect of that? The merchant would take care of himself.

> "A man keeps a store down here on Broadway, and that law is going into operation tonight. He summons all his clerks and buys 25 cents' worth of pencils, and before he opens his store in the morning he has marked up his goods to the new scale. He can do all that. But there are great numbers of people, numberless people, who enlist our interest, and some of them enkindle our sympa-thies, who cannot use the pencil. 'Take the work of man. He cannot go to the pay roll with a pencil and mark it up. He has got to consult somebody. He has to enter into an argument. He has got to get some other man's consent before he can mark up his wages. Then there is the pensioner, those that are receiving pensions from this government for gallant deeds done in the war, and others for the loss of beloved ones. He cannot take his pension certificates, and when it reads eight dollars make it read sixteen dollars. He must wait for an appeal to Congress, and a Congress that is populistic in character would be unsympathetic. (Applause). Take the men who have life insurance. Can they, where the policy reads \$5000, make it \$10,000? No. Can the managers of these institutions make it right with them? No. This policy coerces integrity. (Applause).

"My friends, the men surely do not contemplate the irretrievable and exten

and the price of go Now, these statistics a solid scientific ingu 117 per cent. Now, these statistics are the result of a solid scientific inquiry made by men of both parties to deter-mine what the truth was, and the truth they found that the enormous disparity between the advance of the cost of liv-ing and the advance in wages falls in ex-actly with what we would conclude in advance. Laborers, men who work, whether with head or hand in salaried positions, would do well to take these facts to heart and settle the question after that broad, deep inquiry to which Mr. Bryan invites you, as to whether you want to enter into another experi-ence such as you had during the war, when wages advanced so slowly and tediously and the cost of your living moved on so swiftly. "I have sketched very hastily some of per cent. es are

"I have sketched very hastily some of the evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar-a contracthe evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar—a contrac-tion of our currency by the exporting of our gold and a readjustment of every-thing. Now, who will get any benefit? Well, the man who owes a debt that he contracted upon a gold basis and is able to pay it with a 50-cent dollar. He and the mine owner who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine are the only two people, or classes of people, that I can see that would have any bene-fit out of it. They make a strong ap-peal to the farmer. They say it will put up prices. Well, in a sense, yes. Nominally, yet. Really, no. If wheat goes from 50 cents to \$1.20 the price has been increased, you. will say, but if the price of everything else has gone up in the same proportion, a bushel of wheat won't buy for the farmer any more sugar or coffee or farming imple-ments, or anything else that he has to purchase. purchase.

"It invokes the idea that this govern-ment of ours shall pay not only its debt of honor but that they pay the interest on its bonds and the circulating notes in a debased currency. My countrymen, this country of ours, during the troublous times of the war may have had severe trials, but these financial questions are scarcely less troublous than those. Does not every instinct of pride, does not every instinct of selfnterest, does not every thoughtful, affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that this government and its people shall become a people of repudiators?" (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

### CAMPAIGN NOTES.

One of the anomalies of this campaign is that the business man whose wisdom and experience is sought for by farmers and laboring men in their private matters, is considered by many of them as an unsafe adviser in political matters. The issues of this national election are business issues. The question is, how can the industries of the nation be revived? It would seem as if the judgment of the men who manage the industries should be consulted.

It is an odd spectacle to see a free silver orator who never did a day's work in his life, who has had no experience in managing business affairs, who has never organized or managed a labor em-ploying industry, who has never paid a laboring man a dollar for work, and who never evolved a practical plan which resulted in giving employment to unem-ployed people, delivering an oration over the "fallen ruins of a dead industry," telling how it can be revived. It took Bryan and the other Democrat-

ic orators two and a quarter years to pass the Wilson bill, although they had been telling the American people for thirty years that they knew the tariff question all by heart, and were agreed

as to what they were going to do. How

bread and meat? The d the West unites with the If the West unites with the Bouth in forcing upon this country a policy which frightens the East, how will Eastern in-bor be employed and how can it buy Western food? "It is because it is," says Bryan. Whoever heard a statesman use such words? That was a very adroit campaign wall Ohairman Jones issued for funds. The silver kings will see to it that Jones has all the money he needs, but he considers

all the money he needs, but he considers it strategy to make "a poor mouth" all

the same. Rer. Dr. McArthur of New York sweetly says that the free silver move-ment consists solely of "lungs, lunacy and larceny."

When Bryan had a chance to help the farmer he did what he could to down him. He voted in Congress for free wool. That alone hit over 2,000,000 of

wool. That alone hit over 2,000,000 of American sheep raisers. It is an insuit to the poor man to say that silver is the poor man's money. A poor man is entitled to as good money as the rich man. The old soldiers will rally once more. It will be on November 3, and McKinley will be the color bearer. Every President of the United States has been either a lawyer or a soldier, or both.

both

The people are swarming to hear Me-Kinley. Bryan travels about the country to find audiences.

The duty of every man is to make his income equal to his expenditures and it is the same with a nation.

And the Democrats are now complain-ing that the Republican plan of campaign educates too much.

#### The Humorous Side.

In storming the citadel it begins to look as if Tom Watson was to be left "outside the breastworks." . . .

Bryan has been fishing too. It beats all what an inborn penchaat Democrats and Popocrats have for fishing. . . .

It is safe to say that what Mrs. Lease and Helen Gougar advocate, the rest of the country better steer clear of.

. . . The managers don't seem to know

where to place Bryan so as to do the most good. He might take a sea voyage. . . .

Bryan is quite a talker. He can wind up his vocal organs and go off and leave them and no stoppage will be noticed. Bourke Cockran is also something of a talker himself.—Dixon Star.

#### The Badge of Free Trade.

Oh, times they are hard, and money is scarce, We're viewing the future askance;

And thousands of workmen, all idle and

wear a patch on the seat of their pants, 

Abandon protection and hard times will

stay. Our troubles will only enhance: And millions of people will wear the new

badge, A patch on the seat of their pants, pants,

A patch on the seat of their pants.

There's many a man who wanted a change; You can spot him the very first glance. There's a look that implies when you gaze

in his eyes Kick the patch on the seat of my pants, Kick the patch on the seat of my pants. Kick the patch on the seat of my pants. Scranton (Pa.) Tribune.

#### A Populist Belief.

A resident of Poughkeepsie a few days ago received a letter from a friend in

friends, there is a great deal of talk about bimetallism and the double standard and a great deal of confusion in the use of those terms. Bi-metallism is the use of the two metals as money where they are both used. By a double standard they mean that we shall have a gold dollar and a silver dollar which will be a unit of value, by which all property and all wages and everything is to be measured. Now, our fathers thought that when they used these two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two, so that a comparison of the markets of the world would show just what relation one ounce of silver bore to one ounce of gold; how many ounces of silver it took to be equal to one ounce of gold in the markets of the world where gold and silver were used, and they carefully went about ascentaining that. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton gave their great powers to the determination of that question, and they collected the market reports and they studied with all their power that question, and when they found what appeared to be the general and average relative value of these two metals they fixed upon a ratio between them. Now, what was the object of all that? Why did they lump it all? Because they fully understood that unless these dollars were of the same intrinsic value that both of them could not be standards of value, and both could not circulate. (Ap plause.)

"As things are now the silver dollars that we have are supported by the government, and the government that sup-ports this silver bullion has issued these dollars on its own account-not for the mine owner-and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these dollars as good as a gold dollar. (Great applause.) And that is a powerful support. Our Populistic friends propose that the man who digs silver out of the mine may bring it to the mint and have it stamped and handed back to him as a dollar, the government having no responsibility about it. These men would reject with contempt the proposition that free coinage was to come with a pledge on behalf of the government to maintain the parity of the two dollars. (Applause.) But this feeling is well adapted to touch the prevailing American bumptiousness and well-adapted to touch that prejudice against England which many have, but can we do this thing ourselves? Is it a question wheth-er we will do it, or ask anybody's consent whether we may, or ask the co-op-eration of somebody? Not at all. eration of somebody? Not at all, i tell you what this government can do alone. . It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good. (Applause.) It is unquestionably fully within the power of this government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver dollars and making them legel tender.

sive character of the disaster and disturbance and disruption which they are proposing for all of us in all our business affairs, great and simple. Take the laboring man; how full of sympathy they are for him. My countrymen, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. (Great applause). I have never sought to reach his vote or influence by appeals to that part of his nature that will pollute the intellect and the conscience. I have believed and I believe today that any system that maintains the prices of labor in this country, that brings hope into the life of the la boring man, that enables him to put by, that gives him a stake in the good order. the prosperity of the country, is the policy that should be our American policy. (Applause.) I have resisted in many campaigns this idea that a debased currency could help the workingman. The first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the workingmen. (Applause.) "My friends, a cold statistical inquiry,

non-partisan in its character, was made by a committee of the Senate in 1890 and some following years. The commit-tee was composed of Democrats and of Republicans, and they set out to study as statisticians the relative prices of commodities and wages at different periods in the history of our country. This inrestigation covered the years of the war. It showed how prices of goods went up and in what proportion labor advanced Goods went up rapidly because the pencil process is a quick process. Wages went up haltingly and slowly, because the employer has to be persuaded and the pencil won't serve.

"Now, I have here a memorandum of some of those facts resulting from that investigation. Labor in ono period ad-vanced 3 per cent.; goods, the things the men had to buy out of their wages for their families and their living, advanced 18 per cent. Through another period the laborers' wages advanced 10½ per cent., and the price of goods ad-vanced 49 per cent. In another period the wages of the laborer went up 25 per cent. and the prices of merchandise ad-vanced 90 per cent. In another peri-

vill it take these same Democratic free silver orators to pass a free coinage bill? And what will happen to the country in the meantime?

The Democratic orators talked tariff reform thirty years before they got the consent of the American people to put their plans into effect. When at last their plans into effect. When at last the people consented to let them try their tariff reform, it took those orators two and a quarter years to agree upon the exact wording of their tariff law. In the meantime, while they held the country in suspense, the industries of the nation became paralyzed from doubt and uncertainty. If it took these tariff reform orators two and one-half years to make a law after thirty years of study. how long will it take these free silver orators to make a law after only five years of study? And if these two and one-half years of dispute and uncertainty on the tariff paralyzed the industries, what will become of these industries if another series of free silver speeches is hurled against them, seeing that these industries are more afraid of free coin-

age than they were of free trade? The crop now in the fields of Nebraska would under ordinary conditions be worth \$100,000,000. If the laboring men of the country were at work there would be a demand in the East for this crop. In every town of Nebraska the process of loading this crop into cars would be going on all over the state. As fast as the cars were loaded sight drafts would be drawn on Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other market centers and by means of these sight drafts the balance of credit would be transferred from the East to the West. Every bank in every Nebraska town would be easy.

money would be plenty and we would call that good times. Good times will come to the Western farmer when the Eastern laborer goes to work, and not till then. What would it avail the Western farmer to see trainloads of silver ballion passing through the country on its way to the Eastern mint to be coined, if the factories in the East were still idle, and the people out of employmere coining of these ment. Would the Western silver dollars make a demand

Nebraska in which it is shown what the mental caliber is of some of the be-lievers in free silver. The Nebraskan who wrote the letter heard a Populist explain the meaning of 16 to 1 to a group of attentive listeners.

He said that if Bryan should be elected he would sell his grain this fall and demand payment in gold. Then he would go to the mint and receive \$1600 in silver for each \$100 in gold, and with that silver he would pay off the mortgage on his farm. He admitted that some of his neighbors did not explain the meaning of 16 to 1 in the same way, but he was quite sure he had the right understanding of it.

Such a story seems almost too absurd to be true, but it may be assumed, log-ically, that a man who thoroughly and honestly believes that the carrying out of the financial policy laid out at Chicago will believe anything else that would reveal itself to normal minds at once as nonsense .- Albany Express.

Not in a Hundred.

Bill Bryan fooled the voters In eighteen-ninety-two; The promises he made us Brought soup to me and you; Again he would enchant us tunes;

#### Another.

The original and picturesque reason given by a flopper to Popocratic silverism, residing in this county, is that "the price of steers went down while John M. Stull was a state senator."-Warren (0.) Chronicle.

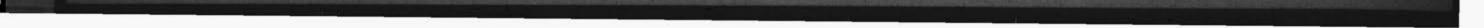
#### Danger in the Other Foot.

Syracuse Standard: Bryan is trusting to the left hind foot of a rabbit. Let him look out for the right fore foot of an elephant.

#### The Real Thing.

If it is true, as reported, that your Uncle Benjamin Harrison is going to make a Pullman tour, the country will soon be treated to an exhibition of rear platform work from a real artist.





Strong Stand on Sound Money, Protection and Reciprocity.

FORMAL NOTE OF ACCEPTANCE.

Mills Should be Opened to Labor-Free Coinage Would Set No Wheels Turning.

Canton, O., Aug. 26 .- Following is the formal letter of acceptance written by Maj. McKinley, Republican nominee for lent, and made public to-night:

"The Hon. John M. Thurston and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention-Gentismen: In pursuance of a promise made to your committee when notified of my ination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion, and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity, and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I would not be content to emit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world and our morality. integrity and patriotism as citizens of that of gold. Mexico and China have tried the republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

#### The Danger of Free Coinage.

"If never before there is presented to the Americans this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast ortance in its effect, and upon the right settlement of which rest largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country, it is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the ree and unlimited coinage of silver by inendent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

"The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another

"These dollars in the particulars I have amod are not the same as the dollars which would be the same in form, but dif-ferent in value. The government would have no part in the transaction except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. In would share in no part of the profit. If would take upon itself no obligation. If would take upon itself no childration. It could only get them as any citizen would **TKINLEY LETTER** It could only get them as any citizen we get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who de-posited the silver and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

#### Who Would Maintain Parity.

"Who would then maintain the parity" What would keep them at par wild gold ? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were, It would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a sliver basis—to sliver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. I: the free and unlimited colnage of sliver at a ratio of 16 ounces of sliver to 1 ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assort, make 53 cents in

silver worth 100 cents and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar which is ever changing and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial oss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

#### Gold Driven Out of Mexico.

"Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold when the commercial ratio is more than 20 ounces of silver to 1 ounce experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of 16% ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent. of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with

## other countries was settled on a gold basis.

#### More Silver Than Gold.

"Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878, there has been put in circulation more than \$624,000,000 of silver or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver. if possible, the same bullion and coinage value and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time, there had been less than 9,000,-600 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-day more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893, the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silth or 54 000 000 ottoces a year. ver a m This was one-third the product of the which I feel are singularly appropriate at world, and practically all of this country's this time: 'I admonish the people against product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver product in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a point lower than ever before. Then, upon the recom-mendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. already experiencing the effect of partial We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction. "On the second of August, 1891, in a wedded to the doctrine of protection and public address, I said: "If we could have was never more earnest in its support and an international ratio which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals and all agree upon the quantity that system upon the party and people, it of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its prigileges of coinage as gold is own daily lives what before was to many to-day. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States at the present ratio, we would b still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated. coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law

ofnage at a ratio of 15 to 1. It will oppo ----Debased Money Destroys Values.

Debaased Money Destroys Values. "If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation, it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debaasement of the currency means destruction of val-ues. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its had effects and tho last to recover from them. This has been last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here as elsewhere the poor and not the rich are the greater sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made, upon insurance companies and their policy-holders, upon savings banks and their depositors, upon

building and loan associations and members, upon the savings of thrift, upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

#### Cheap Money Experiments.

"The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis People's party declaration, is that 'Our national money shall be issued by the general goverament only without the intervention of backs of issue, be full legal tendar for the rayment of all debts public and private,' and be distributed 'direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the government.' Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened with all its cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who, by combined action, are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which in-evitably follows the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

#### Dividing the People Into Classes.

"It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the councils of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to the passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, the classes against the masses,' section against section, labor against capital, 'the poor against the rich,' or interest against interest in the United States is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it

37,235. During the first six months of the present calendar year. 135 new factories wore built, of which 40 were cotton mills. 48 knitting mills, 36 woolen mills, 18 stik mills, 4 plush mills, and 2 linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills, twenty-one have been built in the Southern states.' This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

#### Eight Months Later.

"The messages, of President Cleveland The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second admin-istration to the present time abound with descriptions of the depierable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official state-ment is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has provailed during the past three years, I venture to units from President Cleveland's first quote from President Cloveland's first message, Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session. "The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation,' said he, 'involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through the wise and patricic exercise of the legisla-tive duties with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future

may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remun-erative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numer ous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not imme diately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

#### Startling and Sudden Chaage.

"What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August, 1893! What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investiga tion the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot, as a people disregard, and we can only hope to im prove our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892 \$2,372,509,501 in 1893 \$2,323,000,000; in 1894 \$2,323,442,362, and in December, 1895, \$2,194,000,230, The per capita of money has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identicalall kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely sound and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to At no time within the past thirty-six years, people are aroused to the true understand-its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further yex the troubled business situation. Good Money Never Made Times Hard. "It is a mere pretense to attribute the with the control of congress. delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money prevail on him in the name of liberty to never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, "Another issue of supreme importance or been careful students of the events of is that of protection. The peril of free recent years. We never had greater pros-silver is a menace to be feared. We are perity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It the exports of any previous year. In 1893, is not more money we want; what we owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legwant is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed, men are employed and both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff egislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated-the life blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficit in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudlation or practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the treasury or to the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

"We have either been sending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished, and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depres-sion, and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly dis-appeared. Our shops are closed, or run-ning on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle. home are idle, and while they are idle, men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffored, because those who constitute it-the great army of American wage earners-are witharmy of American wage carners—are with-out the work and wages they formerly had." If they cannot earn wages they cannot buy products. They cannot earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer's home market is lessened and impaired and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earn-ing power alone in this country in the past three years is emploient to have a produced three years is sufficient to have produ our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change to increased demandy for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

#### Not Open Mints, but Open Mills.

"It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need for the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open the for the unlimited coinage of minte silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessarios and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses and such employment is cer-tain to follow the recetablishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtues and importance.

#### New Tariff Law Promised.

"The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufactures and ade quate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which the rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our ducles should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American invostments and American enterprises.

#### Our Farmers and the Tariff.

"Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as sevarely as our laborers and manufacturery, badly as they have suffered. The Republican plat form wisely declares in favor of ruch oncouragement to our sugar interests as will lead to the production on American soll of all the sugar which the American people use. It promises to our wool and woolen interests 'the most ample protection,' a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so un- dressed our attention, with what may justly inflicted during the past three years seem great stress and earnestness, to the justly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed and our woolen grave as to demand especial consideration, manufacturers involved in similar disaster. and because we are convinced that if the

rate of \$13,130,000 a month, or \$500,000 for every business day of the year. Losing in Both Directions. "We have either been sending too much our civilisation who do not sympathise with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquist and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

#### Justice to Old Soldiers and Sallors.

"The soldiers and sallors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or conditions harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the weifare of another. Deubtices, there has been abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the Pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and selfsacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

#### Our Merchant Marine and Navy.

"The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the up-building of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the scas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American Davy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strongly endorses, we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and national pride to repossess this immense and prosperous trade.

#### Civil Service Reform.

"The pledge of the Republican National convention that our civil service laws 'shall be sustained and theroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable,' is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry the reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained, after so many years' agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experlence has condemned, and that the people repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes this TOaction and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade the public service.

#### Appeal to Patriotism of the People.

"There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we have lately adnew and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government we have done it because the manace is so and perhaps never during any previous ing and meaning of this silver inflation doing this, we feel that we render the best peal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party, or section, for their earnest support.

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

#### Meaning of the Coinage Plank.

"The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and use it for a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The of nations to reinstate and sustain it." owner of the silver bullion would get the allver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get only by their labor, the products of bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for ats' worth of silver and other people ald be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The goveramect would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coin-ing the allver and the community would er loss by its use.

'We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 ailver dollars which are mainined by the government at parity with ald and a full legal tender for the pay-sent of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different se which would be in use under coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness. They are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer, the silver dollars now in use were d on account of the government and out for private account or gain, and the rovernment has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into liars. Having exclusive control of the mintage it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit repre-senting the difference between the com-mercial value of the silver buillion and the tartie of the silver dollar goes to the sant for the benefit of the people. exampted bought the silver buildon of in the silver dollar at very as than its coinage value. It paid it creditors and put it in circula-ing the people at its face value its, or a full dollar. It required it to fits et the people to accept it as legal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it al a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world. "The government having issued and cirovernment having issued and the silver dollar, it must in h the holder from loss. This obliga-has so far sacredly kept. Not only a moral obligation, but there is a med in public stat-

Party Favors Use of Silver Money.

"The Republican party has not been and is not opposed to the use of sliver money eir land, or something of value. The as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

> Means Defeat of International Agreement.

"We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China-\$500,000,000 more than Great Britaln; \$150,000,000 more than France; \$400.-000,000 more than Germany: \$325,000,000 less than India and \$125,000,000 less than China. The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and, if elected president, it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat international binetallism, and until an international agreement can be had, every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Inus to maintain our present standard. In-dependent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least \$500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have permanently, from the trade of the country, and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the cir-culating medium of the country any of the

and Webster said in the senate words the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such off his passion against his interest and to destroy all the fruits of liberty."

Protection of Supreme Importance.

free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected. The Republican party is advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to 'the American system' or increase the hold of is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

"Washington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796, 100 years ago, said: 'As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.' To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced, he declared : 'It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a construction of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.' **Prompt** Protective Legislation De-

#### manded.

"Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which be set them. "The public exigency' demands prompt protective legislafurther debt by providing adequate reve-nues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected president of the United to duty. If elected president of the United States, it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which above all else is so imperatively de-

sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I

Evil of the Democratic Tariff.

"The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Fifty-third congress was the General Tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the Whatever virtues may be president. claimed for that act, there is confessedly one which it does not possens. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation--the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficlency in the treasury and a steady de pletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national the rebellion. Since its passage, work at home has been diminished; prices of agricultural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand. Tariffs of 1800 and 1804 Contrasted.

"The total receipts under the tariff act.

of 1894, for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were \$557,615,328, and the ex-penditures \$640,418,363, or a deficiency of \$\$2,803,035. The decrease in our exports the Republican party to take from the cir-culating medium of the country any of the allver we now have; on the contray, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money new in circulation on the parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the govern-ment that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the flequolican party since 1878. It has in-sugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now in-cluded in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the futures as it has al-ways done in the part. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis which would inevitably follow independent free ent tariff, as contrasted with the exports 1 of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was \$220,353,320. The excess of ex-ports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was \$213,-973,965, but only \$56,758,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of \$157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$196,953,607 during the first fifteen months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the

period, have so many of our woolen fac- movement they will avert the danger. In tories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct service possible to the country, and we apthese great wrongs, if again entrusted

#### Advantages of Reciprocity.

"Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892, the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of \$1,030,-278,148, a sum greater by \$100,000,000 than islation, the total dropped to \$847,665,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise de-creased \$189,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America, and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was \$3,560,515 over our trade in 1892 and \$16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was announced Sept. 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891, we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, 616,406, and in 1894, 662,248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent., while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895, the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty, fell to 379,856 bar-rels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891-the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty-was \$12,224,888; in 1892, \$17,953,579; in 1893, \$24,157,698; in 1894, \$20,125,321; but in 1895. after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only \$12,887,661. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old law with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

#### Foreign Immigration.

"The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. importance at this time, when our own the South and the East and the West are laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restraining foreign immigration and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has re-ceived great bodies of honest, industrious eitizens, who have added to the wealth, and the South and the East and the West are not separated or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party dif-ferences. The war is long since over: 'we are not enemies but friends' and as friends under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendency among the preserves and power of the asuation of the section and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has re-ceived great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence

#### It Will Maintain Law and Order.

"We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy or who love their country and would preserve unsullied its national honor.

#### Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

"The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of sectional lines, which for many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earneatly desired by Gen. Grant and many other great leaders, North and South, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad, and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions, than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States, I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state, or part of the re-public. After the lapse of a century since its utterance, let us at length and forever hereafter heed the admonition of Washington: 'There should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country.

"It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so es-sential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states, I would be glad to contribute towards bind-ing in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, indeed, now every inducement of sympathy and inter-est' to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demon-strated to the world, that the North and the South and the East and the West are greatest governments on earth. "WILLIAM M'EINLET."

FOUR

## THE ROA TORN FOR A CANALAS, MARTING, STATUTORY ETENING AND COMPLETE THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1896.

# Thursday morning and his purchases folersonal Pointers \*

On Friday evening Oct. 2, the Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church will give a "Peanut Social" at the Baptist hall corner of Ayer and Charlotte St. Cake, doughnuts and coffee will be served. Home-made candy will be on sale. Admission and refreshments only ten cents. A good time is promised every one who comes.

The members of St. Stephen's choir will give a photograph social, at the residence of Rev. F. F. W. Greene, Thursday evening, Oct. 1st. All are cordially invited to come and bring the most youthful photograph you have of yourself. A musical programme will be given and refreshments served.

E. D. Breson, formerly of this city, is president of the McKinley club of Doyle township, Schoolcraft county, and N. L. Neveaux, formerly of Fairbanks township, is its treasurer. These two names are guaranty of energetic work for the "advance agent of protection."

Mr. and Mrs Heminger, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Buckley, Madames Miller and Trudie and others attended the funeral of Geo. Mall, at Negaunee, Tuesday.

Mrs. Rolph has this week attended a district convention of the W. R. C. at Iron Mountain. She is president of the organiza-

Jos. Delorier and Louise Fillion were married, at Ste. Anne's church, Monday morning and have gone for a bridal tour.

Messrs Sligh and Whiting passed through town Tuesday, en route to fill an engagement at Manistique.

C. H. Scott and Arthur Narracong, of Gladstone, attended the county convention Tuesday.

Geo. Grandchamp, of Rapid River, had (and attended to) business here last Tuesday.

The Iron Port acknowledges a welcome visit with H. B. Hazen, of Sack Bay, Tuesday.

Dr. Stalker, who occupied the Presbyterian pulpit Sunday, returned to Calumet Monday.

Alex. LaDuc and Jessie Dupont were married, at Ste. Anne's church Monday morning. James Corcoran, Jr., has gone to spend two

years in study in a European university. W. P. Belanger, late of Marinette, is

charge of the Mirror printing house. Jefferson Howard was in town on Tuesday "to see the fun."

O. H. Curtis, of Nahma, was in town last Tuesday.

On Thursday next, Oct. 1, C. F. Watkins, of Reed City will assume charge of the store of the Sourwine Drug Co., 410 Ludington street, relieving F. H. Hardison. Mr. Watkins is already favorably known to those who attend baseball games.

The Iron Port is glad to hear that its Garden friend, T. J. Streeter, has recovered from the injury received a couple of weeks since by a fall from his buggy. It could not spare

wed his The Ladies' Aid society, of the M. E. hurch, will serve their usual hunch in the ecture room of the church, Friday, Sept. ad, from 8 o'clock p. m. A good lunch and a social time for the sum of 15 cents. All are

invited. Mary Lane, of Shaffer, and Fred Bringston of Ishpeming, were married at Barkville last Wednesday. A wedding reception and dance was given at Shaffer the same evening. Mrs. Lew A. Cates and daughter, Miss Ina leave tomorrow night for Sioux-City, Iowa, to visit relatives.

to Manistique on professional business this week.

Mrs. Mersereau, of Manistique, who had visited Mrs. L. J. Perrin, went home Wednesdav.

Hugh Burke and Maggie Boyle were married, at St. Joseph's Wednesday morning. Miss Johnson and Mr. Smily departed for the copper country Wednesday morning. A marriage license is issued to Rev 'T. Teske and Nina Sveberg of this city. Mrs. A. B. Standish and son, of St. Ignace,

re guests of Mr. and Mrs. Follis. John Fuhriman, of Baldwin, attended the

county convention last Tuesday. Peter McRae has gone to Detroit, where

Mrs. McRae is under treatment. Miss Minnie Goodwin has been quite ill,

but is slowly recovering.

Rev. Carl Edblom preached at Gladstone Wednesday evening.

C. M. Thatcher spent a portion of the week at Rapid River.

Miss Maude Wheeler takes charge of Burns' millinery parlors.

Mr. James McKillican is ill with typhoid

fever. Mrs. H. M. Noble is visiting at Elk Ra-

pids. "Hity" Barr is at home, from Chicago, for a visit,

Marc Pepin went to Chicago last Wednesday.

Mrs. J. G. Walters is happily convalescent,

Literary Notices.

As usual, the Atlantic for October is to a dramatic conclusion, and the sec- by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist. ond instalment of "Marm Lisa," by Kate Douglas Wiggins, reveals, more strikingly even than the earlier instalment, the pathos and humor of this remarkable story. More is seen of Mrs. S. Cora Grubb, whom Mrs. Wiggins describes as a woman whose philanthropy is hysteria, and whose good works are so many spasms." She, and the twins Atlantic and Pacific, furnish in a large measure the humor of the story. In this instalment a delightfully humorous

chapter is devoted to the twins participations in a celebration in the Chinese being \$1.100. quarter, and their being lost, and their ultimate arrival at a police station. In this issue, also, Mary Hartwell fit as at the old dry-goods house of Catherwood's' "Spirit of an Illinois Greenhoot Brothers, just now newly Town" is concluded, and Batterman stocked with timely goods.

tray the "American girl" as he saw her

and his picture will be reproduced in the

study of Ian Maclaren, the author of

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,"-by the

Rev. D. M. Ross. Mr. Ross was asso-

ciated with Ian Maclaren in a circle of

students who lived in special intimacy

at Edinburgh University, and has lived

in intimate relations with him ever since.

new barrack ballad-"Cholera camp"-

"We've got the cholerer in camp-it's

We're dyin' in the wilderness the same as

Harry Morris yesterday received the

medal of the "Century Road Club of

America" for a "century run" made by

him on the 27th of August last-the first

made in this peninsula. The run was

from here to Menominee and back to

Powers, a distance of 125 miles, and

the first hundred miles was made in just

ten hours. The machine used was a 19-

It need not be said that Harry is

proud of having earned the beautiful de-

coration and pleased to have received it;

The Iron Port tenders its congratula-

A Lively Affair.

rivalry, has long existed between the

proprietors of the "Fair" and the "Enter-

prise," which concerus adjoin each other

on west Ludingion street. Yesterday

morning it colminated in an affray be-

an employe of the "Fair" named Malone,

the outcome of which was a broken head

for Mr. Kratze, from blows with an axe-

handle, and the arrest of Malone. The

The Muskegon a Wreck.

The Goodrich steamer Muskegon lies a

wreck in a dry dock at Milwaukee. She

Bad blood, growing out of business

A Beautiful Medal,

which is equal to his best in that line-

worse than forty fights;

Isrulites."

pound "Keating."

tions.

October number of that magazine.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Municipal Gossip. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Walker's matrimonial troubles are over; the court last week gave him a decree of divorce and the lady \$150 in full of alimony. The case was conducted, for the doctor, by C. D. McEwen and was tried at North Crandon, Wis.

Musical instruments of every description at lowest prices at Sourwine & Attorneys Carey and Clancy were called Hartnett's. Buy belore election as the entire stock will be coined into 100-cent dollars immediately thereafter. Two stores.

> It is announced that the Cleveland-Cliffs company will continue to operate its mines but will cut wages to the scale paid in 1895, before the strike of that year.

For winter goods, in any line, call on Greenhoot Brothers.

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, Iowa, 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 strong in fiction. Henry James, power- great worth and merit, and unequalled ful serial, "The Old Things," is brought by any other. They are for sale here

It's too late for soda water, but you will find everything else at Sourwine & Hartnett's. Two stores.

Two "contestants"-those from Maple Ridge and Bark River-were seated; those from the sixth ward were shut out by the convention of Tuesday.

Winter Underwear, just received and now offering, at the old house of Greenhoot Brothers.

The Equitable Aid Union last Wednesday paid the claim arising out of the death of the late John Schmidt, the sum fast.

At no other place will your money go so far, in the purchase of a winter out-

September 21 to 26, sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at half rates, one fare for the round trip, good for return passage until September 28, 1896, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

VICTIMS OF CHEAP MONEY.

Sacaulay's Description of Those Who Suf fered by Clipped Coins In. the Seven teenth Century.

Free coinage at 16 to 1 is equivalent to clipping from 45 to 50 cents from the present dollar. It would give us a debased dollar of varying value. The world has had experience with clipped coins. Poorly minted coins during Queen Elizabeth's time made it easy to clip them. Coin clipping was carried on extensively during the rest of the sixteenth and during all of the seventeenth century. By 1695, Macaulay tells us, "it could hardly be said that the country possessed, for practical purposes, any measure of the value of commodities."

Speaking of the effects upon the people at large of this debased coin of uncertain value, this great historian says that "it may well be doubted whether all the misery which had been inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century by bad kings, bad ministers, bad parliaments and bad judges was equal to the misery caused in a couple of years by had crowns and had shillings." He describes the workings and effects in the following language:

But when the great instrument of exchange became thoroughly deranged, all trade, all industry, were smitten as with a palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and by almost every class, in the dairy and on the thrashing floor, by the anvil and by the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came round. On a fair day or a market day the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses, were incessant, and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without making some stipulation about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and the careless were pillaged without mercy by extortioners, whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessaries of life, of shoes, of ale, of oatmeal, rose

The laborer found that the bit of metal which, when he received it, was called a shilling would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a pot of beer or a loaf of rye bread, go as far as sixpence. Where artisans of more than usual intelligence were collected in

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 always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

For Sale Cheap, One good bull, would make good trader, will sell cheap; one fifty horsepower boiler, new, and one fifty horse power engine as good as new. Iuquire of I. L. Lanford, Masonville, Mich.

The Port Arthur Route

NEW EMPIRE

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 Important Trade Territory.

The Kansas City, Pitteburg & 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 will open up one of the newest and best portions of Southwestern 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 screes of the very finest kind of government land for homestead entry, and mil-lions more of magnificent fruit growing, farming, mineral and heavily timbered lands can be pur-chased at from §2 to §10 per acre. This is a high, rolling, well watered, heavily timbered, healthy country, with an excellent summer and winter elimate. climate

The seasons are regular, rainfall abundant and free from hot winds, cyclones, blizzards, drouths and is a never failing 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 200 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 ploneer -the homeseeker, merchant, mechanic, manu-facturer and investor. The new town of MEXA, 582 miles south of Kan-

sas 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 Ar-kansas. It offers rare inducements to all kinds of business ventures and is destined to become a large and flourishing city in a few months. SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS. All railroads will sell half-rate stop-over home-seekers' tickets to any point on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad on the following dates: August 4 and 18, September 1 and 15, October 6 and 20. Be sure to buy your ticket to Mena, 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 Wyan-dotte sts., Kaneas City, Mo. dotte sts., Kansas City, Mo.



Millinery.

**BURNS'** 



Friday & Saturday

Sept. 25th and 26th.

**SMART COODS** UP TO DATE.

Don't Miss Our Opening.

"Tom" at any price.

A note from Col. Hill advises us of his safe arrival at St. Louis and of an improvement in his condition, already, from the use of the waters there. .

Mrs. J. E. Lyon and Mrs. R. T. Roberts are visiting Mrs. Lyon's mother and other relatives in Minneapolis.

"Dick" Mertz was down from Gladstone Thursday. He is spoken of as candidate for county treasurer.

Geo. Beath and wife and Miss Nannie Blake went to Chicago, to visit, last Satur-

Misses Glory Rogers and Ray and Gertrude Pillsbury went to Ishpeming on Friday last.

Peter Halgren and wife have gone for a fortnight's visit at Milwaukee and Chicago. John A. Aspinall has this week attended a

convention of master mechanics at Chicago. Mrs. Yorty and Mrs. Wheeler, of Brandon Wis., are visiting Mrs. F. T. Randall.

John B. Kleiber, supervisor of Maple Ridge township, was in town Thursday.

Geo. T. Burns was called to Milwaukee, on business, Wednesday.

Henry Cole, of Rapid River, was in town Thursday talking horse.

Ralph Bird, postoffice inspector, was in town Thursday.

James Moran spent the week in Chicago, . . .

Madames Mead, McKeever, Warn and Schmidt, were delegates to the W. R. C. convention at Iron Mountain Thursday.

Dr. C. H. Long has returned to Escanaba While at Montreal he took a special course of study of the eye and ear.

Mrs. and Miss Gurler, who had been guests of A. H. Rolph, have returned to their home in Illinois.

Mrs. Henry Abenstein, of De Kalb, Ills., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buck boltz.

Counsellor McEwen was called to North Crandon, Wis., by professional business this week.

Wm. N. Van Duzer and wife departed for a trip through and a winter in the south.

Dr. and Mrs. Long returned from their

visit in Canada at the close of last week. T. J. Bonner, of St. James, attended the

Barke-Boyle wedding last Wednesday. Oliver Terrio has gone, for a fortnight's

vacation, to Wisconsin and Chicago, Ole Rood and John B. Frechette, of Bark-

ville, were in town on Tuesday. Duncan McRae and wife returned Tuesday from a visit at Niagara Falls.

Mr. C. E. Baxter, of Detroit, visited here last Saturday and Sunday.

John Berry, of Chicago, has this week vis-

ited his sister, Mrs. Pool. Miss Edwina Peck, of Minneapolis, has vis-

ited in the city this week. Stanley Mathews visited Prof. Hardy, at

Ishpeming, hast Sunday. Mr. Ernest Clemo, of Ishpeming, was in

injuries confining him to his bed and Mathe city last week.

J. H. Elliott has Teturned from his visit in lower Michigan.

Mrs. R. Bruhns has visited at Ishpeming this week.

M. E. Main and wife have returned to Munislno

J. M. Millar was at Marquette last Mon-

Julius Greenhoot arrived, from Chicago, work. Damage about \$35,000.

Lindsay contributes a striking short Grand opening of fine French millinery story of the plains entitled "Abadoned." at Burns' to-day. Albert, Lynch, the famous French art-

Board and room for a gentleman and ist, is said to have given us a new and wife or two single gentlemen can be prodistinctive type of "American girl" in a cured by application at 226 Michigan picture completed after his return from a avenue.

recent extended visit to this country. John Torrent's sawmill, at the Soo, His characterization of young American was wrecked by a bursting fly wheel womanhood is exceedingly interesting last Tuesday. and attractive-the conception of a criti-

Blankets, and all other winter goods, cal student, and the creation of a skilled just received and now on sale at Greenpainter. Mr. Finch was commissioned hoot - Brothers' dry-goods Emporium. by The Ladies' Home Journal to por-708 Ludington street.

A bolt of flannel was stolen from Burns' sidewalk display Wednesday. The thief is evidently outfitting for win-McClure's magazine for October will ter.

contain a biographical and personal Drugs, drugs; pure drugs and plenty of them at Sourwine & Harinett's. Mrs. Jas. Tolan losta keepsake, a pendant with a monogram on one side and "1890" on the other-at the opera house or between there and her home Thurs day evening. The finder will be properly rewarded upon its return.

A little money, only, will outfit you The paper will be illustrated with portraits of Ian Maclaren, views of his varifor the coming winter in underwear or hosiery at Greenhoot Brothers' old ous homes and scenes in and around "Drumtochty." Kipling contributes a stand.

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.

Smart up-to-date dry goods at Burns'. Miss'Eva Pool offers her services to the ladies of Escanaba as Dressmaker, Call at or send orders to 118 Wells Avenue.

Pattern hats and bonnets at Burns'. The latest French creations.

Certain residents of Maple Ridge township want to "flock by themselves" and will ask the supervisors to erect the township of Murrey.

You will get what the doctor orders at Sourwine & Hartuett's two stores. Don't miss Burns' opening to-day. John Semer's name is upon the democratic electoral ticket.

The largest and finest line of perfumes in the city, at Sourwine & Hartnett's two stores.

#### Another Improvement.

The fast through trains of the North-Western Line between northern Michigan points and Milwankee and Chicago tween I. Kratze, of the "Enterprise," and are now vestibuled throughout and equipped with modern gas-lighted buffet sleeping cars and standard day coaches of the latest pattern, affording patrons of this route the highest degree of comaffair is now at a standstill, Mr. Kratze's fort and luxury. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y, and connecting lines.

> Katie Putnam Coming. The central incident in "The Old Lime Kiln" which will be at The Peterson on

was docked last Tuesday for some slight Tuesday evening is the attempted murder at the mouth of the old lime kiln, Half Rates to Mitwaukee.

On account of the Wisconsin State | wages. The Penn company has also cut Fair, the North-Western Line will, from wages ten per cent.

great numbers, as in the dockyards at Chatham, they were able to make their complaints heard and to obtain some redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasant was cruelly ground between one class which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weitht -"'Macanlay's History of England."

#### Teachers' Examination. A regular public examination for the

purpose of examining all persons who may offer themselves as teachers for the public school's of Delta county, will be held in the city council rooms at Gladstone on Thursday the 15th day of October 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock 8. m.

The examination is open for applicants for second and third grade certifcates.

Examination papers will be furnished applicants. A. P. SMITH, School Commissioner.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that all persons who subscribed money to a fund designed for the construction of a railroad to connect this city with the Soo line, will have the sum returned to them at once upon application at the office of the Metropolitan Lumber Co. as the project cannot be undertaken at the present time for reasons not necessary to mention.

Sept. 23, 96. J. K. STACK, Treas.

An Eminent Bimetallist's Opinion.

Professor Edouard Suess, the leading bimetallist of Austria, states briefly but with great force the objections to free coinage by this country alone. The result would be, he says, "the loss of all your (our) gold, and the obligation to buy in England the gold necessary to meet your (our) obligations in foreign countries." He declares that "one nation alone is too weak to take such a step, which must lead to a financial and perhaps an economical orisis."

Cheap Excursions to the West and North west.

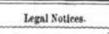
On August 4, 18, September 1, 12, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y). will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For tickets and full information apply

to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. Amusement Mention. "The Old Lime Kiln" will be the attraction at "the Peterson opera house next Tuesday evening with Katie Putman in the leading role. Don't miss it.

Five Hundred Men Let Out. The Lake Angeline company suspends work at its mine to-day, throwing 500 men out of employment, and the Cleveland-CliffsCo. will do so soon.

A Mine Resumes Work.

The Aragon mine is at work again. The men accepted a ten per cent cut



First Publication Sept. 12, 1896.

First Publication Sept. 12, 1886. 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 wit:-

River and add the same to the township of Bark River, to wit:--Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, all in township thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, all in township thirty-nine north of Range twenty-four west. Dated this fitteenth day of August, A. D. 1896. Freeholders of Ford River township: Issac Pepin, Elloise Richard, Charles Boda, Peter Baker Jr., John Nontelle, Filix Perra, Wilfred Derouin, Joe Heroux, Joseph Derouin Jr., Henry Blake, Ell Olson, William Blake, Peter Baker, Nels Olson, and others. Freeholders of Bark River township: Erick Ol-son, H. Gasman, Louis Loport, Gust A. Carlson,

son, H. Gasman, Louis Loport, Gust A. Carlson, Richard Roberts, Rugene Gagnon, Alfonse De-rocher, Louis Leveille, Issac Bodin, John Harris, Ole Peterson, J. D. Cholste, H. W. Coburn, George Fancher and others.







- Office 110 South Georgia Street. OFF''s Houns: 9 to 19 s. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.
- JOHN POWER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
- Office in Masonicblock, Ludington St. Il practice in all courts, state or federal. Col-lections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.
- DR. J. C. BROOKS, Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist.
- RAPID RIVER, DELTA CO., MICH. FRED. R. HARRIS.

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

ESCANARA,



repairs but slipped from the blocks and fell forward oreaking her arches and tearing great holes in her deck and frame

lone having given bail to answer.



## THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER who had hovered around had disap-

BY GEORGES OHNET.

Scarcely was the girl scated when a

never seemed to think of marriage.

the ladics.

graceful.

tones.

peared with the pleasures and gayety. The new colonel also had a wife and daughter; these new rulers received all the attention, while for the old ones was reserved the distant bow in the streets, S she entered the then the sudden passing on. room at the gen-The widow and her daughter ex-

eral's soirces, smilchanged a bitter smile on these occaing, fresh, her sions as they continued their walk. lovely shoulders. They went into the park to enjoy the are, a murmur of sunshine of a fine autumn which gilded admiration went the marble statues and the turning up from the group leaves of the great horse chestnuts. of officers crowded into the doorways.

One day she saw a new face among She was followed by her mother, a little the officers who promenaded past, smokoverdressed, as is usual with women ing, chatting and laughing. In a mowho have always lived in the provinces, ment she was transported to the genwho shook her white curis with pride, as if to say: "This is my daughter." | eral's ballroom, and she saw again her timid lover motionless in a corner, de-Next came the colonel of the One Hunvouring her with his eyes. dred and Twenty-third, pleasant, mod-

"Mamma, there is the lieutenant!" est, intent on keeping off the trains of He saw her, too, for he grew pale, and with kepi in hand came up to her. The widow hastily folded her paper, and platoon of lieutenants and captains in pointing to a vacant chair, said, with their dress uniforms, with mustaches a kindly smile:

brown and blond, eyes modest or bold, A "Ah! is that you, lieutenant? What made an assault upon her list of dances. a long time since we have met. We There in the dazzling light, to the sound of sweet music, she danced light and are truly glad to see you. But pardon me, I called you lieutenant, but I see you have a third stripe on your sleeve."

All were eager to please her. Her de-Then, blushing, he related how at the sires were commands; her caprices laws. end of a six months' campaign he had A colonel's daughter! Well, they knew been promoted to a captaincy, after the that when the lists for promotion were affair of Nam-Dimh. After that he had made out a careless enlogy from her, as been shut up in Tuyon-Quan with his \$100. "Ah! Lieut, So and So; such a charming commander. This terrible siege lasted officer and delightful waitzer!" might decide a career. So she maneuvered five weeks, and they had to constantly beat back the furious Chinese, whose there as at the drill with her soft living waves dashed against the walls of the ruined fortress. He had been She was just 22, and her life had been all gala days traveling over France with wounded the last day in a supreme efthe garrison, with banners flying and fort; then from afar, above the clamor bugles sounding. Her mother began to of the yellow hordes, he had heard the grow impatient; she wanted her daugh- bugles of the French sounding a deter to marry. But between the girl liverance. O, the joy of that moment! and her admirers a formidable barrier He saw the enemy flee, the tri-color aparose upon which was written the in- pear, then he sank down without re-

exorable words: "Portiouless." And gret. His condition appeared so serious that the officers flirted, laughed, danced, but he was sent back decorated with the To please the colonel's daughter for cross. During the voyage he had rapidthe sake of present enjoyment was well ly recovered, and on his arrival he enough. To carry matters as far as found that he had been recommended marriage was another song whose air for promotion to the rank of major. not one of them seemed disposed to The ladies listened in silence. The learn, at least not one who was received mother, with her knowledge of the prowith favor. For about a year the girl fession, knew that he was ten years had had a timid, shrinking admirer in advance of his former comrades. The



## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The English trade journals disredit the quality of American hope for brewing, but in spite of that fact this mportant accessory to the beer manufacture went from America to the breweries of Great Britain last year to the amount of 17,523,388 pounds, valued at \$1,872,597.

-Another of Goethe's flames has been discovered. In his "Italian Journey" he speaks of giving a lesson in English in 1787 to an amiable Milanese girl at filled with bright, intelligent women, Castelgandolfo. An inquisitive Italian has found out that her name was Maddalena Ricci and that she later married a Venetian named Volpato.

-A Russian stcamship captain undertook to test a collision buffer he had invented recently by running his steamer full speed into an iron barge at anchor one night as he was entering the harbor of Kertch. He sank the barge, and his tumble out of bed and into boats before the steamer sank, too.

-Balloons in France cost from \$400 to \$600 for those holding 500 cubic meters of gas, and from \$1,000 to \$1,200 for those containing 1,500 cuble meters, the largest size usually made. They are let at the rate of \$20 or \$40 a day in ada balloon excursion costs from \$80 to

-An act of official vandalism has been perpetrated at Spalato in Dalmatia, the great palace of Diocletian. The beauti ful Romanesque tower on Roman foundations at the entrance of the emperor's mausoleum has been torn down, and a new tower is rising in its stead, into which capitals and sculptured stones of all dates from the third century to the twelfth are being built.

--Menelek, the emperor of Ethiopia and negus of Abyssinia, has promulgated several sumptuary laws. Among them is one forbidding any woman to wear jewels of gold. This privilege is reserved expressly to Empress Taitu. Another law probibits tobacco smoking. This is explained by the fact that Menelek noticed one day that a tobacco plant had grown over the grave of one of his ancestors.

#### FUNNY CLERGYMEN.

## Some of the Queer Habits Many of Them

Get Into. "The Lord is in His holy temple; will

the sexton please shut the door?" There is an Episcopal minister in town who entertains his congregation with such running comments on what passes before him while he reads the service. As he rarely changes his tone his people are constantly pursuing him with perplexed glances through the prayer book. Occasionally the connection between things mundane and spir-) itual are so closely made that they occasion embarrassment, as when in the midst of a peroration about the scarlet woman he called to a well-known pewholder to move over and give the lady a seat.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

#### A Miner's Adventure with Frontier Day A Btory Full of Thought and Suggestion

for Young Women A popular lecturer recently related an incident in his experience which the girl readers may find amusing and possibly suggestive.

LIFE PARTNERS.

He was invited by a woman's club to address them upon the business careers now open to their sex. When the evening arrived, he found the large hall in which he was expected to speak | curing the wealth which others had acmost of whom were young. He delivered his lecture to attentive listeners, and as he sat down one of the managers, a pretty, earnest-looking girl, whispered:

"One thing more. Tell us how these new careers affect a woman's chances of marriage."

He laughed, but she was grave. He fumbled his papers, to give himself time passengers and crew had just time to for a little thought. "After all," he said to himself, "this question is no joke." him that while these hundreds of young women might or might not be fitted for a trade or profession, God had planned each one of them to be a wife, with children committed to her care. The question whether they were shutting themdition to the cost of the gas, which is selves out from that natural work of life about four cents a cubic meter, so that was surely of as much import to them and to society as their probable success as clerks, or in any of the numerous occupations and professions into which

> women are now entering. The choice in marriage still rested with men. Would they be as likely to choose what is called the emancipated voman as her domestic sister?

It was a really serious question, yet he miled as he repeated it aloud.

"I have been asked to answer this query," he said. "It is too large and grave a question for me to decide. But i will tell you a story which may throw some light upon one feature of it.

"In the town where I live there is an old negro named Jacob, who is known as professor. He whitewashes walls and fences, cuts grass and saws wood. A year ago Jacob took a young fellow named Tom as partner. Tom was quick, handy and obliging, and the business of the new firm increased. The professor's hovel and cart bore the sign Jacob & Co. in large charcoal lettering.

"In a comparatively brief time, however, Tom disappeared, and the 'Co.' as blotted from the signs. the

"'Where's Tom?' I asked old man "'I know nuffin 'bout Tom,' he an-

swered. 'Don' want no sich pardner as dat.' "'What was wrong, Jacob? He seemed industrious and clever.'

"'Clever enough! Kin saw an' mow an' handle de brush's well as 1 kin. But he took to wearin' my clo'es, 'n' smokin' my pipe, 'n' callin' himself de actin' pardner in the firm. Don' know he's place. He jes' t'ought he war me-me. Den, sah, I broke de partnership.'

"Men," said the lecturer, "are not vholly unlike Jacob. As I see them, I

At Kendrick, Idaho, lives an old man named William Dodge. He is a surviv-or of the days of prosperous placer mining in Montana and Nevada, 35 years ago, and, though a man of peace himself, he had many desperate adventures with the criminals who ranged the mining regions in those days, intent on secumulated by industry. Mr. Dodge lately told a reporter of the Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review some stories of his adventures, one of which, with some adaptation of its language

and incidents, we may relate. One winter he heard of rich diggings over on the Hell Gate, and went there alone on snowshoes. He did extremely well for a time, sometimes taking as much as \$75 out of a single pan. Afterwards, returning to Bannock City, he fell in with several desperadoes, among Glancing over the hall, it occurred to whom were the notorious Buck Stinson and Charley Reeves.

These men knew that Dodge had money, and were bent on robbing and possibly murdering him, though the operations of the vigilance committees had made them somewhat less bold in their movements than they had once been.

Dodge started one day for Virginia City on his horse, and stopped for the night at the cabin of an innkeeper named Prickett, paying a dollar for the privilege of sleeping on the floor. After he had curled up under his blankets in a corner, a man, unknown to him, came in and asked for the privilege of rolling in with him, as he, the stranger, had no blanket. Such a request Dodge could not refuse, as the season was winter and the weather cold.

Dodge was next the wall. His companion soon gave every sign of being fast asleep, and so did Ddoge; but he was wide-awake. There was no light in the room, but the night was starry without, and the cabin was not "chinked," so that a little of the light filtered through.

Not long after Dodge had apparently fallen asleep a horseman rode up to the door, and presently Dodge heard him ask Prickett in a whisper if he, Dodge, were there. The questioner, as Dodge soon discovered, was · Buck Stinson. Prickett, without a word, indicated the place where Dodge was lying, tucked in behind the other man.

Two or three times Dodge saw the dim form of Stinson passing up and down beside him. Evidently the other man was not a confederate, for no communication seemed to pass between him and Stinson. The man was, moreever, to all appearances, sound asleep.

By and by a second horseman appeared. There was whispered talk between him and Stinson, and Dodge knew that the newcomer was Charley Reeves.

BICYCLING FOR WOMEN.

What It Has Done to Improve Their Physical Coudition.

After a close study of the question for five years, I am ready to express my belief that the use of the bicycle will do more to, improve the physical condition of American women, and therefore of the American people, than any other agency yet devised. Argument on this point has given way to demonstration. Women are riding the wheel in all parts of the country, and their increasing numbers testify to its benefits and its popularity. The average woman loves to be out of doors; she enjoys the change of scene, the gentle exercise, the delightful companionship of congenial friends, and the exhilarating benefits of contact with the pure air and bright sunlight, which the knowledge of cycling brings within her reach. To the woman, as to the man, these features, possessed by no.other form of sport, comprise the foundation on which the popularity of the bicycle will rest.

The only possible danger in cycling for women lies in the fascination which sometimes tempts her to undue effort. In common with every other form of exercise, bicycle riding may of course be overdone, and as well by women as by men; but under proper advice from the family physician, supplemented by such practical suggestions as may be had from an intelligent instructor or from en experienced rider, any woman in a fair condition of health may undertake bicycle-riding with a feeling of certainty that the result will be delightful and helpful in a measure that was never anticipated.

A mistake commonly made by women riders, and indeed by new riders of both sexes; is that of undertaking too much at first. Overexertion induces discouragement, and recollection of a tiresome ride has been known to deter new riders from repeating the attempt. The real pleasure of bicycle riding can be had only by keeping in mind this little truth. No new rider should continue the first trip to such a point as to feel weariness. A half-hour is in most cases ample for the first soad ride, and it should not be continued beyond that time, except by the strongest and most capable rider. The tyro exerts more power than the expert, and in consequence becomes more rapidly tired. He pushes the pedals with undue force, fails to sit erect, fails to sit still, and tends to follow what seems to him to be an erratic motion of the wheel by a swinging and wobbling of the body which not only tends to increase and make real what was only an imaginary difficulty, but insures also the quick coming of fatigue, that might otherwise have been avoided.

The new rider should learn to sit erect and to sit still, and in the early stages of his road practice avoid long rides, re-He, too, walked past the seeming sleep- membering that the exertion which he ers, but did nothing; if the pair wished | puts forth in his first efforts will be to kill Dodge, they evidently did not more than sufficient, as soon as a little care to kill the other man, too. By and skill has been acquired, to propel his wheel many miles farther than wa covered by his first trip. If the first peated on the next following day, but rather upon alternate days, until such skill is acquired as will enable the new rider to enjoy his outing without suffering too much fatigue. Bicycling for women has received the indorsement of our leading women and wide chink where a crooked log had our best physicians. The bleyele-dealbeen put in-a sort of curve that might | ers of most of our large towns state that the number of bicycles sold to women. is daily increasing, and that the established popularity of bicycling among the gentle sex is assured. The tendency of the bicycle market to lower prices, slowness and stealth; he had worked even of wheels of the reliable grade, will doubtless increase the use of the wheel among women, and enhance its aggregate benefit to the sex. When the time comes that the delightful country roads and shaded lanes can be so kept as to make more general the practice of touring during the vacation senson of the year, the wheel will have gained its true measure of value as a health restorer, and will attract thousands of riders from among the women Phil Skeridan. He reached Virginia of the land who do not yet know the joys of a hearty appetite and of refreshment induced by sound sleep .- Isaac B. Potter, in Century.



#### THE ONE SO LONG EXPECTED ENTERED THE ROOM.

whom she openly ridiculed after the | daughter looked closely at the young offashion of coquettes.

This lover was a large boyish fellow with a red mustache and blue eyes, a tinguished air. Was it possible they had native of Lorraine and educated at the ever disdained this brave soldier, who, Saint Moxent school. He had joined paying for his honors with his blood, the army at the age of 18, had been wounded at the battle of Coulmiers, and wore a medal. The other officers looked upon him as an inferior because he had been trained at Saint Cyr. Of peasant parentage, he was robust and sturdy. little inclined to talk, though well informed. Brilliant on the field, he felt out of his element in a drawing-room. He scarcely knew how to dance. The fear of being impolite had once induced him to ask the young lady for a dance. But he had so mixed up the figures of and the officer accompanied them to the cotillon by his lack of skill that he never attempted it a second time. He would more willingly have faced a battery in action than all chese mocking daily growing more tender. Still at smiles.

Songer. His life became unendurable. his usual self-control, he pressed the He went to the major, who had always taken an interest in him, and begged his, and the expression of his eyes him to sound the colonel on the subject | made her believe that he was about to of a marriage with his daughter without making a formal proposal. He passed that day on the borders of the Swiss lake in the gurden of Versailles, watching the carp jump in the sun, trips to Paris and neglected the ladies, and the future looked very dark before They feared they had been deceived as him.

That evening the major took him aside | for his behavior. Wand said, briefly:

ter has no dowry: it would be to unite claimed: hunger and thirst.' He was right; forget the young lady. If you feel disappointed, console yourself with studying military tactics."

The lieutenant thanked him, but he did not try to console himself. As officers were needed to go to Tonquin, he flushed with pleasure. He paused be offered his services. The following fore the two women. The widow said, week he embarked at Brest. And while extending her hand: with a bursting heart he was borne away from France on the heaving waves of a stormy sea, the young girl, happy and thoughtless, danced in the bright light, careless of all but her joy.

Two years had passed away. The general still gave brilliant fetes at his | wife ?" elegant home, but the young girl who She grew pale at the remembrance of had formerly turned all the heads was her first refusal; then, thinking of all died suddenly just as he was about to reand daughter. All the brilliant officers | St. Louis Republic.

ficer, and found him scarcely recognizable; his palor gave him a decidedly dishad returned to an assured future!

He, too, looked critically at the girl. Could the serious, reflective woman before him be the frivolous, capricious girl he had once known? She was a thousand times more attractive to him in her new guise. She was all he had ever dreamed of, and he was filled with a wild delight. Their eyes met, and his were filled with such adoration that the girl's lids dropped in embarrassment. When evening came the women arose, their home. They met regularly in the park on the days that followed.

December passed in an intimacy times the captain seemed to be more At last he could contain himself no nervous and worried. One day, losing girl's arm, which was passed through declare his love. He was silent, however, and fell into a gloomy meditation. His agitation increased as the new year approached. He made frequent to his intentions, and could not account

At six o'clock on the evening of the "I have seen the colonel; he was sist the widow sat reading the papers, courtesy itself, and here is his answer: which contained a list of the promo-Your protege has not a cent; my daugh- tions in the army. Suddenly she ex-"Here is his name. He has been

promoted."

At the same moment hurried footsteps were heard in the hall. The door was thrown open, and the one so long expected entered the room. He smiled. "My dear boy, so this is whatworried

you?" In reply he turned toward the girl,

and said, with loving pride: "Mademoiselle, I have a future now to

offer you. I love you. Will you be my

this brave boy had done to deserve hap-one Hundred and Twenty-third had piness, she went close to him, fuid her head on his shoulder, and, with her lips erive his stars. A monotonous life had pressed against the rough galloon so succeeded the gay one led by his wife valiantly earned, she wept for joy-

When preaching, this minister keeps cne hand or the other jingling coins and keys in his pocket, so as to be plainly heard throughout the church. These apparently he provides for the purpose, for one Sunday, by some mischance, one pocket being empty, he stopped deliberately, emptied his pockets like a boy, and divided the contents between the two, after which he proceeded smoothly and cheerfully through his sermon. It was another clergyman, who, feeling the moral necessity of having, Uses of Bivalve Shells-Fishermen of money in his pockets, borrowed five dollars of a member of the congrega-

tion in the vestibule, which immediately after the service he paid back. An empty purse, he confessed, took away all his self-confidence.

These idiosyncrasics endear clergymen to their congregations, who relate them as do parents the antics of spoiled children.

There is another New York clergyman who is always late at church. He comes up the aisle swinging his hat; then tossing it on the pulpit sofa, says: "Let us pray," before the hat has landed. When he has pronounced the benediction, by the time the "Amen" has reached the back sents he is off.

This same man preaches from little scraps of paper, which, as he uses them, he drops on the floor. By the time he is through his sermon he is standing shoe deep in manuscript. While the congregation is singing he is scurrying around on the floor gathering up the scraps. When he prays he keeps his eyes open, tracing out the cornice of the church.

Those familiar with Dr. Richard Etorrs will recall how he always preached to the top right hand corner of his church, mourning over its sins and urging it to repent. While his wonderful descriptive powers would send his congregation from the church as if under a spell, he would himself hasten to get hold of some member by the arm, and tell funny stories by the yard. -N. Y. Journal.

#### Sait from Fir Bark.

In Lapland they have no salt, and the bark of the fir tree is used as a substitute. The Laps peel the bark from the trunk of the tree, carefully remove the epidermis and then divide the inner bark into quite a number of very thin layers.

During the brief but extremely hot Lapland summer the layers are exposed to the sun until thoroughly dried; then they are torn into narrow strips and placed in boxes made of fresh bark taken from other trees. Deep holes are then dug in the sand and the bark boxes are buried in them, where they are allowed to remain for about three days.

The second day fires are made over places where the boxes are buried, and kept burning briskly for several hours: the heat penetrates deep into the sand, turns the fir bark a deep red color, and gives to it a pleasing taste and odor. Finally, the boxes are uncarthed, the fir serips are pounded or ground into a coarse powder, and the Laps use it just as we do salt-only much more sparingly, because it is so troublesome to pre-pare.-Philadelphia Times.

think they are willing women shouldmetaphorically speaking-saw, or mow or handle any of their tools, so long as they remain women, gentle, modest ond pure. But when they usurp the place of men in their habits and manners and assumptions, they will find it hard to form partnerships for life with them."-Youth's Companion.

## SCALLOPS.

New Suffolk. The delicate shell has commended

itself to makers of toilet and other articles for ladies' use, such as pincushions, made either in one valve or between both shells; needlebooks and many other things are made from them, but they are too frail for some uses that shells have been put to, such as scrapers, scoops, and dishes, yet from their employment by cooks to serve a peculiar patty of oysters in, they have given the name of "scalloped oysters" to the dish, whether served in the shells or otherwise.

The only portion of this handsome bivalve that is edible is the adductor muscle, which closes the shells and corresponds to the "hard part" in the oyster, often miscalled the "eye;" the rest of the animal, being very soft, is called the rim by the fishermen. The little village of New Suffolk, on Great Peconic bay, which divides the eastern end of Long Island into two long peninsulas, lives mainly from the scallop fisheries, which begin in September and end about the first of May, and are only interfered with by the freezing of the bay or by floating ice, for the hardy fishermen seldom mind the weather unless a gale should interfere with the management of the boats, which are small sloops of five to fifteen tons bur den and are managed by two men-one at the tiller and the other at the dredges. They use from one to six dredges, according to the size of the boat. Tho scallop fleet of New Suffolk comprises 26 boats, and some few others of a smaller class occasionally join in the work. About 70 men do the catching and crating, while 20 men, 30 women and 80 children open and prepare the catch for market; and as the population of the place is only 275, it may be truly said that all-grocer, postmaster, and stage driver-live from the catching of scallops. Children stop on the way home from school and open a few quarts, and mothers often rock the cradle with one foot while standing on the other at work in the shops .- Fred Mather, in Appletons Popular Science Monthly.

#### Court Item.

Judge Force-What is your business? Prisoner-I am an architect.

"An architect? You look like a tramp."

"Well, ain't every man the architect of his own fortune?"-Texas Sifter. sage:

Shower bouquets of roses, sweet peas prchids and carmations are in vogue. and lately a southern belle started the fashion of jasmine flowers.

by Stinson and Reeves lay down together on the other side of the room, and Dodge soon felt sure they were ride is wearisome, it should not be reasleep.

Dodge had no doubt they had come for him, and that they would presently take steps to get him. He had his revolver cocked, and was resolved to fight for his life. But as he lay against the wall, he noticed that there was a very afford passage for a man's body. He tried to see if he could not work his way out through it, and presently found

himself on the outside. This had been done with extreme his way out of the blankets and through the hole so carefully as not to disturb even his fellow-sleeper.

Once on the outside, Dodge went to the rude stable and got his horse, making no noise. It is only the old frontiersman who can manage a horse silently.

Virginia City was the nearest place of safety, and that was 60 miles away. Dodge rode hard for it, outdoing, he is sure, either the ride of Paul Revere or City in safety, but his horse fell dead as he entered the town. He had, like many another man in a dangerous position, sacrificed the animal to save himself.

At Virginia City, he had hardly gathered some friends around him befcre Stinson and Reeves made their appearance in a very desperate frame of mind. With Dodge, as the desperadoes came up, was Sheriff Dillingham.

"What was your hurry, Dodge ?" Stinson called out. "Why didn't you wait for company?"

All day the fury of the desperadoes incransed, and in the afternoon, excited by liquor, Stinson shot Sheriff Dillingham throught the heart. Reeves and Stinson were both convicted of the murder, and were sentenced to death, but were helped by a mob of their own friends to escape on the day set for their execution.

"The wonder is I am now living," said Dodge, in telling the story, "for I was a marked man to the whole gang."-Youth's Companion.

#### A Remarkable Reason

There is an uptown lady, the owner of a number of dwellings, who feels that in one instance at least the bicycle craze is going too far. She has a tenant, a rather shiftless person, who is always behind in his rent. The landlady has dealt mildly with the family, and they have professed to feel grateful. They owed her three months' rent and when she wrote them a rather sharp notefeeling that her good nature was imposed upon-they made profuse promises that they would certainly give her something on account the very next rent day. The day came, round and bright and early the daughter of the tenant came around to the landlady's house. But she didn't bring the expected cash. No, she only brought this mes-

"Please, ma'am, we can't pay no rent to-day, 'cause ma's bought a bicycle an' ahe's got to make a payment on it to morrer."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### ON SWIMMING RACES.

#### The Manner of Making a Start Needs Much Practice.

A start in a swimming race is very much like the action of a standing broad jump; it is a spring from a mark. The proper attitude to assume at the starting-line is to have the legs bent, the arms held back, the body leaning forward just as far as equilibrium will allow. As soon as the pistol is fired, or the word to start is given, swing the arms forward, and spring with all the strength of your legs as far out into the water as possible. Pay no attention to the other competitors, and do not, look forward into the course, but give all your thoughts to making a long leap. This start should be a low divo (what swimmers call a "skip-jack"), and the head should be brought to the surface as quickly as possible by taking a stroke under water.

An important thing to remember is to have the arms in position to take a strong, steady stroke as soon as the head comes above the surface. It will require a great deal of practice to master all these details of the start, and therefore it is advisable to practice these things on the inte: mediate days of swimming. For instance, swim half your distance one day, practice starting the next, and then swim half your distance the next day, and so on.

After coming out of the water tha swimmer should be well rubbed down with a coarse towel, and he should, if possible, have somebody to knead his muscles, for this sort of massage helps greatly to limber the tissues,-Harper's Round Table.

-In all the cities of Arabia, even at the present day, dried locusts, strung on threads, as dried apples used formerly to be treated in this country, are exoued for sale as an article of food.



# BUILDING AND SCIENCE.

### PROFITABLE HEATING. The Subject Discussed from an Architect's

## Point of View. [COPYRIGHT, 1896.] It is only within the last century

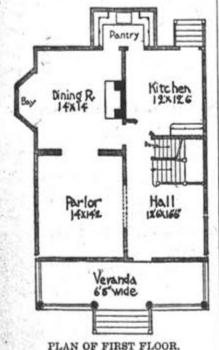
that the attention of scientific men has been turned to the subject of producing and maintaining a proper degree of warmth in human dwellings on an economical and effective plan. One of the most important problems that confronts the builder of a home in this latitude is that of heating-to thoroughly inaugurate a healthy system of warming; and at the same time, the saving of fuel must engage his serious attention. It bothers him even if he means to be shut in by four brick walls, with houses on either side, and with





narrow dirty streets to break the rude force of the wind. Even here he must calculate closely and receive expert advice. But if he proposes to build a suburban house, a frame structure, in a more or less exposed situation, the problem becomes one of overmastering importance. If he fails of perfect success (and this is too frequently the than unforeseen expense for fuel. It may render his home weil-nigh uninhabitable in the severest weather.

Those who are more likely to experience such troubles as this are, of course, those who dispense with the services of experienced architects, who prefer to build "out cf their own heads." They hit it right the hot air from the furnace to the rooms.



Among the controllable causes of ill ealth is the excessively variable or foul indoor atmosphere due to the defects in the mode of warming without considering that of ventilation. The different modes of warming may be divided into three classes-open fireplaces, stoves (including furnaces) and steam or hot water. A comparison of

these various methods must include the cost of aparatus, the cost of attendance, of fuel, and of incidental advantages and disadvantages belonging to each. All buildings being designed to fit the necessities of the situation differ in plan from each other, and in order to introduce a proper system of heating of the party. and ventilation, each should be studied by one who is familiar with all kinds. The design accompanying this is heated by hot air furnace, being the best adapted and most economical for

this style of house. This house is 34 feet 6 inches wide and 42 feet in depth. The cellar is 7 feet high; first story, 9 feet; second story 8 feet. Its foundation is brick; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roofs are shingles.

There is a cemented cellar under the whole house containing the furnace (which is to be placed as near the north as possible), fuel hins, vegetable and store rooms. The first floor contains parlor, dining-room, reception hall and kitchen, the sizes of which are shown by the floor plans. All of the above rooms are supplied with hot air heat from the furnace, with the exception of the kitchen. The registers for these rooms on first story are placed in the floor, being made of black japanned iron, bordered with dark slate, so that iron, bordered with dark slate, so that no walking on them would mar their in the Parisian waist. "Let us notice

appearance. On the second floor there are three bedrooms, bathroom and hall. The two fornt bedrooms are heated by a combination flue from the cellar; the other room and hall being heated by sepafate of the builder) it may mean more rate flues. The registers of second floor terly. are placed in the wall about 16 inches from the floor and are white enameled iron, making a handsome appearance.

This design can be built facing any point of the compass as long as the furnace is placed as near north as possible; then the cold winds from the north during the winter will not choke up the It is a common belief with the inexperienced builder that a house should face the south in order to insure warmth. While this is preferable, yet it is not ac-

tually needful as long as the winds do not interfere with the draughts. Including the heating apparatus, the range in the kitchen and mantels," a eareful estimate based on New York prices for materials and labor shows this house will cost \$2,690. In many sections of the country, where lumber is lower or where the price of labor is cheaper, the cost should be much less.

## PROGRESS IN SURGERY.

## SHE WAITED FOR HIM.

ft Was Convincing Proof That They Were Man and Wife. They were coming away from the theater and they fell to discussing the

young couple who sat in front of them. "They are evidently married," said the girl in the Parisian waist. "I not ticed that they didn't exchange s word while the curtain was down."

"Nonsense! They are merely engaged," said the girl in the black gown. 'I heard him tell her that he did not consider the leading lady even pretty." "Perhaps they are merely brother

and sister," suggested the young man "No, they weren't," said the girl in

the Parisian waist. "He'd have gone out between the acts if he was only her brother, while an engaged man wouldn't want to leave her, and-"

"A newly married man wouldn't dare to," broke in the girl in the black gown. "She took off her hat as soon as she came in," remarked the young man. "That looks as if she were married and in the habit of consulting the feelings of some one else."

"Or that they were not really engaged yet and she wanted to show him how considerate she could be," said the girl in the black gown.

having pretty hair," said the girl in the and lusterless at night, was as brooding Parisian waist. "Will you wager a box and just as kind. of chocolates that they are not married?"

"I-1'd rather you ladies would settle it between you," said the young man, of hair. He looked tortured and everhastily. "You have so much more insight in such matters, you know."

what they do, and perhaps we can decide. If they are merely friends they will stop for cream and soda and-"

"If they are engaged she will tell him how hungry she is, and they will stop for supper," said the young man, bit-

"While, if they are married," went on the girl in the Parisian waist, "hethere, what did I tell you?" The couple paused before a cigar shop

and he went in while she waited at the door.

"You are right," said the girl in the black gown, "they are married."-Pitts bugh Chronicle-Telegraph.

#### GYMNASTIC TRAINING.

The Past and the Future of Physical Education.

By unanimous consent Adolph Spiess was the inventor of the method and exercise on which the programmes of symnastics are based to-day. Few schoolmasters have left such deep traces in education; few, perhaps, have done so much work as Spiess. taught, in the public schools at Burgcorf, history, geography, drawing and hours' walk every week to the Munhcen-

## A KENTUCKY SENATOR.

Bottom Falls Out of a Boom-Ills Last Trade A drove of lean cattle were swinging easily over Black mountain, and be hind them came a big man with wild black hair and a bushy beard. Now and then he would gnaw at his mustache with his long yellow teeth, or would sit down to let his lean horse rest, and would flip meaninglessly at the bushes

with a switch. Sometimes his bushy head would droop over on his breast, and he would snap it up sharply and start painfully on. Robber, cattle thief, outlaw he might have been in another century; for he filled the figure of any robber hero in life or romance,

and yet he was only the senator from Bell, as he was known in the little Kentucky capital; or, as he was known in his mountain home, just the senator, who had toiled and schemed and grown rich and poor; who had suffered long and was kind.

Only that Christmas he had gutted every store in town. "Give me everything you have, brother," he said, across each counter, and next day every man, woman and child in the mountain town had a present from the senator's hand. He looked like a brigand that day, as he looked now, but he called every man "Or that she was merely conscious of his brother; and his eye, while black

When the boom went down, with it, and with everybody else, went the senator. Slowly he got dusty, ragged, long

restless. You never saw him still. Always he swept by you, flapping his legs on his lean horse or his arms in his rickety buggy here, there, everywhere -turning, twisting, fighting his way back to freedom-and not a murmur. Still was every man his brother, and if some forgot his once open hand, he forgot it no more completely than did the senator. He went very far to pay his debts. He felt honor bound, indeed, to ask his sister to give back the farm that he had given her, which, very properly, people said, she declined to do. Nothing could kill hope in the senator's breast; he would hand back the farm in another year, he said; but the sister was firm, and without a word still the senator went other ways and schemed through the nights, and worked and rode and walked and traded through the days, until now, when the light was beginning to glimmer, his end was come.

This was the senator's last trade, and in sight, down in a Kentucky valley, was home. Strangely erough, the senator did not care at all, and he had just enough sanity left to wonder why, and to be worried. It was the "walking typhoid" that had caught up with him, He and he was listless, and he made strange gesture and did foolish things as he gymnastics-all at the same session. stumbled down the mountain. He was Poor as he was, he would make a three- going over a little knoll now, and he could see the creek that ran around the house, but he was not touched. He would just as soon have lain down right where he was, or have turned around contented. Burgdorf is a little town in and gone back, except that it was hot the canton of Bern. Its castle crowns and he wanted to get to the water. He remembered that it was nigh Christmas: he saw the snow about him and rassing through it to the terrace, sat the cakes of ico in the creek. He knew that he ought not to be hot, and yet he was-so hot that he refused to reason with himself oven a minute, and hurried on. It was odd that it should be so, but just about that time, over in Virginia, a cattle dealer, nearing home, stopped to tell a neighbor how he had tricked some black-whiskered fool up in the mountains. It may have been just when he was laughing aloud over there, that the senator, over here, tore his woolen shirt from his great hairy chest and rushed into the icy stream. clapping his arms to his burning sides and shouting in his frenzy. "If he had lived a little longer," said a constituent, "he would have lost the next election. He hadn't the money, you know." "If he had lived a little longer," said the mountain preacher high up on Yellow creek, "I'd have got that trade I had on hand with him through. Not that I wanted him to die, but if he had to-why-" "If he had lived a little longer," said the senator's lawyer, "he might have cleaned off the score against him." "If he had lived a little longer," raid the senator's sister, not meaning to be unkind, "he would have got all I have." That was what life held for the senator. Death was more kind.-John Fox, Jr., in Harper's Weekly.

8400 Truck Farms in Virginia

8400 Truck Farms in Virginia. Beptember 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Those who have in-vestigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union to-day for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for \$10 per acre and up-ward according to location and Improve-Tarms may be had for elo per acto and prove-ments. For descriptive pamphlet of Vir-ginis, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. TAUTT, N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

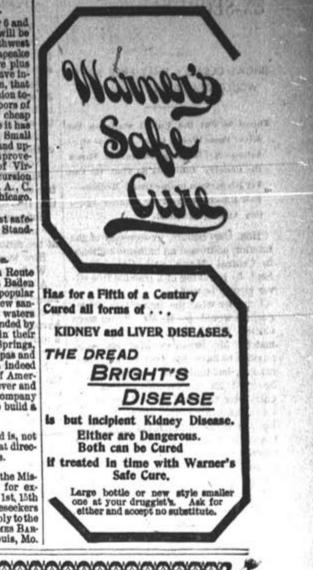
PRODENCE and industry are the best safe-guards against hard luck.-Chicago Stand-ard.

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 san-itarium to take the overflow. The waters of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and 'bads'' of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fitly called "the Carlsbad of Amer-ica." Cedar Lake is prettler than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station. new station.

I FIND the great thing in this word is, not so much where we stand, as in what direc-tion we are moving.-O. W. Holmes.

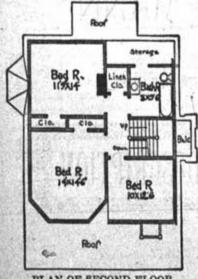
VERY low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for ex-cursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address James Ban-RER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.





time, but in this case they first are the beneficiaries of a lucky accident. Heating is a branch of practical science that needs as careful a study as plumbing, as ventilation heating, whether by hot air, hot water The location of the furnaces, the size and number of pipes, the matter of draughts and cold air supply, the placing of registers or radiators to secure the best results, the guarding against loss of heat by radiators-these are all important matters to be taken up-and how often does it happen that when the builder has settled them all, satisfactorily as he believes, there proves to be some weak point that gives endless trouble and expense.

It is, of course, impossible to say what proportion of houses that have been



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

standing a few years have only the heatcost of apparatus, the cost of attendance. But if the exact facts could be known the results would doubtless be astonishing. Hardly one house in ten but has, some added fireplace, grate or stove, or else supplements the regular heater by uppliances for burning gas or oil. The reason for this is that the builder will not give the architect his own way or good-natured. else attempts an economy in a line where he thinks it will not show. If plans are carefully prepared by those who have had wide experience and who | ture."-Washington Star. always avail themselves of expert advice in every branch of construction, and if they are scrupulously forowed by the contractor, there is little chance for failure in the heating line. On the other hand, if a plan for a house in onelocality is copied or modified for a different location, or if an inexperienced dark. person draws up a "pretty design" that ulta his individual taste and gives it to he builder to work out, there an certain to be many expensive experiments before the house is At to live in during our severe winters

Dressings Used as a for Amputation.

Dr. Reclus is said to have obtained remarkable results from a new and simple mode of treatment, which he has introduce: in France, whereby, it is claimed, a large proportion of injured limbs now usually amputated can be saved. That there is great need for some such method is proved by the fact that almost everyone knows of some case in his own experience where a stubborn or strong-willed patient has refused to have a limb amputated when the doctor has insisted that amputation was the only way of saving the life of or sanitation; in fact, it is rather more the sufferer. In not a few of such cases intricate and important than any of the patient has lived and recovered the these. The choosing of the method of use of the injured limb. Dr Reclus, no matter how grave the extent of the or steam, is not all that is to be done. lesions may be, never, under any cir-

cumstances, amputates the injured limb, but merely wraps it in antiseptic substances, by what is really an embalming process, leaving nature to separate the dead from the living tissues. This method is not only much less liable to be fatal than the ordinary treatment, but preserves for the use of the patient, if not the entire limb, at any rate a much larger part of it than would be left after amputation. He uses hot water freely. After the skin has been shaved and cleansed from all

fatty substances by ether, etc., in the usual way, a jet of hot water, 140 to 144 degrees Fahrenheit, but not higher, is made to irrigate all the injured surfaces, and to penetrate the hollows, and under all the detached parts of the wound without exception. This removes all clots and micro-organisms. The hot water is antiseptic, stanches the flow of blood, and helps to compensate for the loss of heat from bleeding, and especially from the traumatic shock. After the embalming process, and the dead tissue has been separated from the living, the surgeon has simply to divide the bone at a suitable spot.

#### Effect of High Attitudes.

Some German savants have shown recently that there is a notable increase in the proportion of the number of corpuscles in the blood in persons who go from a low to a high altitude. This increase takes place in from 24 to 36 hours. It is possible that this fact may be one of the reasons for the beneficial effects of high altitudes in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

#### A Plot.

"I guess I've found a way to take the conceit out of that amateur actress," remarked the girl who is not always

"How did you do it?"

"Introduced her to an amateur photographer who wanted to take her pic-

## Claims to Photograph Thought.

A Freuch professor claims to Le able to photograph thought. He declares that by the aid of his hand on his forehead he can project his thoughts or his ideas on a photographic plate in the

#### Water and Sensitive Skins.

Those who suffer from a sensitive akin subject to frequent irritation and roughness should never wash in hard water. Boiled water will often prove of banefit to delicate complexions.

buchsee gymnasium, and, after two hours of hard exercise, he would return, always on foot, tired but not disthe summit of a hill. One day I visited the town, went up to the castle, and, cown under an old linden to admire the landscape and gaze on the snowcapped Alps whitening in the distance. An instructor in the high school of Burgdorf who had gone with me on this walk pointed ont to me the windows of a room in the castle where Spiess' first school had been. In that 100m boys and girls had first gone through those exercises which are now part of the training in all public schools. All there is just as it was in 1833, when Spiess came from Germany, full of hope, happy in being called there as Pestalozzi's successor. Pestalozzi had written in that very castle his book "How Gertrude Teaches Her Children," as well as the "Mother Book," no less celebrated in the history of popular pedagogy. Spiess tells us how the gymnastic exercises were carried on in the castle only in winter and when it rained, but at other times how he would lead his boys out into the open air to exercise in the playground which is down in the valley, a grassy meadow protected from the sun on the south by a high cliff.

Spiess' best years were passed in that meadow. The four volumes of this work on gymnastics were thought out and put into practice on that playground. An old horizontal beam on two rusty supports, which is still there, is probably the oldest piece of gymnastic apparatus in Europe .- A. Mosso, in Chautauquan.

#### Effect of Good Housing.

Lord Shaftsbury, who practically interested himself for more than 60 years in improving the homes of the masses, said time and again that many of the people who were in a filthy and deplorable condition had been made so by their surroundings, and that where their homes had been improved they had been rescued from such conditions. Human nature is imitative; the force of good example is catching. Lack of opportunity to lead a more civilized existence, not the inclination to remain as they are, largely explains the situation of the poorer elements amongst city dwellers. Sir Sidney Waterlow cites the punctuality with which the rents are paid to his corporation as evidence that people having good rooms are anxious to keep them. He believes that there is a growing desire for comfortable homes .-- Century.

#### **Proof Against Anything.**

"Are you sure that nothing can destroy his love for you?"

"I'm positive." "But how can you tell what may happen?"

"Nothing worse can happen. He saw me in bloomers last night."-Washington Star.

#### Prepared for the Best.

Guest-Am I the unlucky thirteener? Host-No; you're the unlucky fourteener. We invited you to fill the gap. Guest-All right. Fve brought jt with me .- Detroit Free Press.

## A Thin Man's Complaint.

One of these days some philanthropist will take a long time off and try to discover why it is that neckties are always made for the man with the thickest conceivable neck, while the rest of normal masculinity has to go about with a couple of inches of necktie pinned up at the back or have a liberal segment cut out in order to make the cravat tie properly. Despite the complaint of purchasers no relief comes from the haberdashers. This necessity has created the demand for ties made to order, but the best styles are usually those already made up when they are offered for sale, and the same patterns are not likely to be available.

"Apparently there is no limit under the size of the supposititious neck for which all ties are made," complained a thin man. "A necktie in order to be tied properly should fit the neck as a collar does. In onesstore up town I found ties made for boys which fitted me better than the others and I learned in this particular place that most of the men customers had for several years bought the neckties intended for boys. But even this fact had not suggested to the proprietor that it might be a good thing for him and his customers to have the ties graded in size to something under the phenomenal length in which they are all made at present."-N. Y. Sun.

Never Natisfied. "Well," said a weary husband to his nagging spouse, "do just as you like." "I shan't do anything of the kind, so "bere!"-Washington Star.

exceedingly fine quality.

Because of the economy there is in buying it. Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich men chew because of its high grade, and the kind the poor men can afford to chew because of its great size.

A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade brands.

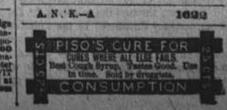
Ome was and the One Cup One Cent Less than a cent in fact — and all Cocoa — pure Cocoa — no chemicals. — That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, flass.

AGENTS



THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO., EFFECTS OF A SMILE: YUGATAN KILLS IT 8 Elest 10th Street, Bet, 5th Are. and Broadway, NEW YORK. \$30.00 per week and expenses to Canvasting





Flour and Feed.

DEALER IN

Flour,

Feed,

Hay,

# EX-SECRETARY

SCHURZ.

HOWS CLEARLY THAT FREE SILVER WOULD MEAN RUIN TO INDUSTRY.

Threat to Put the United States on the Silver Basis Would Cause Business Stag-nation—Mr. Beynn's Scheme to Throw the Country Into Fits So That He Can Try His Sixteen to One Quack Medicine-Evil Effects of the Free Coinage Agitation Alrendy Manifest.

Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-secretary of the Hon. Carl Sonars, ex-scoretary of the interior, addressed an immense audience in Central Music hall, Chicago, on Sept. 5. Speaking of a possible free sil-ver victory he said: Consider what the immediate conse-quences would be if Mr. Bryan were

elected president, with a congress to match. Mr. Bryan would of course be anxious to have his free coinage law enacted, but that could not be, even if he called an extra session of congress, until some time in April or May, five or six months after the day of election. But as soon as on the 4th of November the result of the election was announced everybody would know that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained

It having been made certain by Mr. Bryan's election that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained, there would be a rush upon the treasmry for the gold in it by persons holding greenbacks entitled to redemption, and the gold reserve would be exhausted in a twinkling. Gold will instantly disappear from circulation, to be hoarded or exported. Why will it disappear? Because every sensible person when making a payment will prefer to make it in the less valuable dollar and hold the more valuable gold dollar back for more profitable use. Gold will therefore quickly rise to a premium, and we shall be on the silver basis long before a free coinage law can be enacted. Our daily transactions in buying and sell-ing, in paying and receiving wages, will no longer be carried on ppon the basis of the gold dollar worth 100 cents, but of the silver dollar worth 50 cents or thereabout, for the government will no longer hold up the silver dollar to the value of the gold dollar.

The quantity of gold vanishing from circulation will amount to about \$600,-000,000, the disappearance of which will make a tremendous hole in the volume of our currency. But, says the silver man, there will be free silver coinage to fill the gap promptly with coined silver or silver certificates. Oh, no, my fellow sufferers. The disappear-ance of gold will happen promptly after the election of Mr. Bryan, and there will not possibly be any free coinage of silver for at least six months, and it will require a great many more months to fill a gap of \$600,000,000.

What will happen meanwhile? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. Bryan to have said some time ago: "I A PLAIN TALK TO WORKINGMEN.

The A B C of the Silver Question. Let us not get mixed up with complex matters in connection with the free ilver idea.

Let us not befog our brain with arnents about the crime of 1878 or bother with the many theories which the advocates of free silver are giving us. But let us take a common sense view

of the situation. Now, to start with:

Suppose Bryan was elected and the free coinage act had been passed and that free coinage was an actual fact. Suppose that silver could be taken to the mint and coined into silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1.

How would that affect us?

We haven't got any silver bullion.

A whole lot of people who own silver mines have it, and so they could have it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, but not having any ourselves we could not have a solitary, single dollar coined under the free silver act.

Now, suppose, however, that all the silver mine owners and others who had silver took it all to Washington or Philadelphia or to some other United States mint and had it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, and

Suppose so much had been coined that all the silver in the world was made into 16 to 1 dollars, and

Suppose that every one of these dollars was piled in one heap right on the

next block, and Suppose every single one of them was worth 100 cents here and everywhere.

What good would they do us unless we had something we could trade by which we could get one?

Well, we have something to trade: everybody has.

Some have labor, so much for a dollar. Some have lumber, so much for a dollar.

Some have sugar or potatoes or hams or coal or something else, all so much for a dollar.

We have advertising and subscriptions, so much for a dollar.

When we want one of those silver dollars, we cannot go and take it. They don't belong to us. They belong to the men who took the silver to the mint to be coined.

If we took one, it would be stealing. If we asked for one for nothing, it

would be begging. If the owners gave us one for nothing,

it would be a gift. If we borrowed one, it would cost us interest, and so

Most of us, to get one, must trade la-

bor, lumber, sugar, coal, advertising or something to get it. This is absolutely and honestly so,

isn't it?

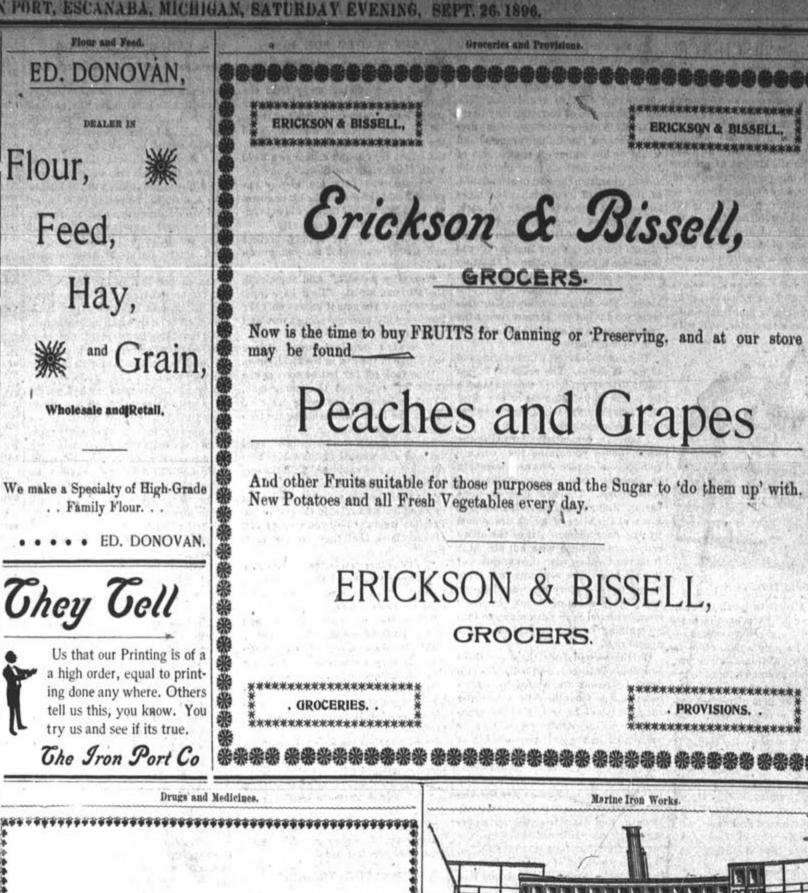
Well, being so, why do we take any chances on the dollar?

We can get gold now. It is worth 100 cents on a dollar

everywhere. So we have supposed the silver to be,

but Suppose it isn't.

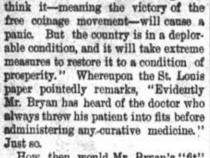
What then? What is the use of taking a chance unless we can do better? A silver dollar won't be worth more than 100 cents, will it? We are getting that now. Let well enough alone. Some say duty compels a Democrat to back up and vote for a Democrat. You have Bryan's word that he is no Democrat. Let him deny that he said it,



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

To Boat Builders and Marine Engineer IN PARTICULAR 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.



How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe money and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by every means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to land out any money except upon extraordinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep themselves strong, and therefore to call in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the utmost caution. Business establishments, manufactories, mercantile houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hundreds succumb to their embarrassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. Others will cautiously restrict their operations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned into the street.

How can I foretell these things with so much assurance? Because they have already cast their shadows before. Do you remember the crisis of 1893, when the silver basis was in sight? And now again the mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and of the consequent slipping of our country upon the silver basis has al-ready caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market in Europe as well as here. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already turing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed, many works of public utility by industrial or railroad com-panies have already been ordered off, thousands of workingmen are already thrown out of employment, gold is al-ready being hoarded, capital is already being sent out of the country to be in-vested in Europe for safety.

vested in Europe for safety. And why all this? Not, as the silver men foolishly pretend, because the ex-isting gold standard has made money scarce, for capital is lying idle in heaps scores upon scores of millions, fairly

urning for safe emple rt No. Ask those concerned why all this hap-Ask those concerned why art this hap-pens, and with one voice they will tell you it is because they apprehend serious danger to every dollar ventured out through the change of our standard of value in prospect, through the debase-ment of our currency threatened by the the silver coinsge movement. And if see are the effects of a mere appro-sistion of a possibility, what would be a effect of the event itself?

Some say it is pretty bad now. We might as well take a chance. It can't be worse

What kind of tomfoolery is this? Are things bad in a business way? Let us tell you something to try.

Vote down this crowd of repudiators. Tell the world in trumpet tones in November that we want the best money, that we will take no other, and business will revive.

Let the capital out that Bryan and his followers have scared under cover, and prosperity will come.-Lumber Trade Journal.



The thought of sleeping with such bed fellows disgusts Uncle Sam.

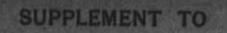
Sound Argument From Eminent Bimet-

Gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure that must be used. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested. . . . The wealth of the United States is tested by the same rule. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement, and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize you get into confusion.—Sen-ator William M. Stewart.

Silver, Copper and Then Paper.

The owners of copper mines need not be elated with the idea that the argument for cheap silver dollars is a still better argument for cheaper copper dol-lars. We shall not drop to a copper basis. The ultimate resting place for the Popocrats is foredetermined in their platform assertion of the right of the overnment to issue legal tender paper otes. That is the cheap money paradise uto which all the advocates of repudiaon are logically drawn





# HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

Augustane

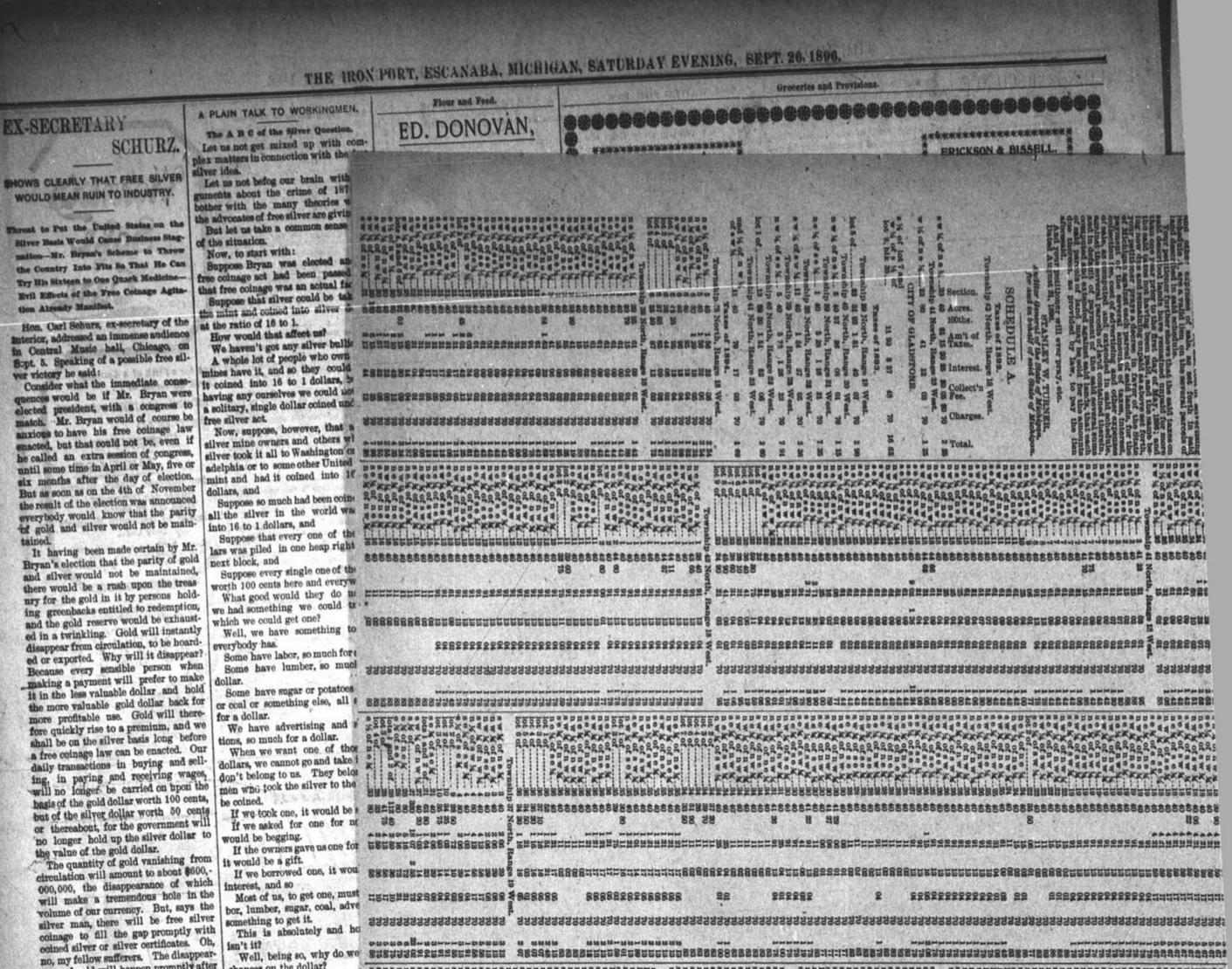
0.0

Service Servic

17.0

	<text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text>	000100001         000100001         000100001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           00010001         00010001         00010001         00010001           000000000000000000000000000000000000	Township W North, Hange 19 West           Interview of the second of	ddddddd Charges 1323ddd Charges 1323glidd Thal 1323glidd Thal 1323glidd A 1323glidd A 1323
	In the name of the State.       Witness the Hon. John W. Stone. Circuit         Judge, and the seal of said circuit court of       swk of sek	TO         TT         swid of swid1         40         91         13         04           TO         TT         lot 1 of	70       1 78       1 of	100       101       20
	The petition of Stanley W. Turner, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State of Michigan, for and in behalf of the list of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A." contains a description of all lands in said county of Delta, upon which taxes were as- seesed for the years mentioned therein, and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and which taxes have not been paid; together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and col- lection fee as provided by law, and the cost of adver- tizing and other expenses of sale of each of said par- oles of land. Your petitioner further shows to the court that said hands were returned to the Auditor General under that will of a $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 41 06 the set of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 27 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 28 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 28 40 163 23 sw k of s $\pm 4$ 28 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 28 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 28 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 28 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 28 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23 sw k of n $\pm 4$ 29 40 163 23	70       83       8 w M of s w M 7       70       964       631       88       255         70       83       8 e M of s w M 7       70       6 51       88       255         70       83       8 e M of s w M 7       70       6 51       88       255         70       83       8 e M of s w M 7       70       6 51       88       255         70       83       8 e M of n e M 7       80       91       13       04         70       83       8 e M of n w M 7       8 40       91       13       04         70       83       10t 1 of	10       8 14       m w x cf s w x 34       00       000       30       24         70       173       s w X cf s w x 34       00       311       -44       12         70       173       s w X cf s w x 34       00       311       -44       12         70       173       s w X cf s w X 35       40       138       19       08         70       173       s w X cf s w X 35       40       157       22       06         70       178       s e X cf s e X 35       40       157       22       06         70       178       s e X cf s e X 35       40       157       22       06         70       178       s M x cf s e X 35       40       157       22       06         70       178       s M x cf s e X 35       80       133       19       05         70       58       lot f of	70       22       12       n w % of n w % 18       39       87       7 36       1 03       29       70       9 38       s e % of         70       7 84       s w % of n w % 18       39       87       7 36       1 03       29       70       9 38       s e % of         70       7 84       s e % of n w % 18       39       87       7 36       1 03       29       70       9 38       s e % of         70       4 37       1 of \$ 9 of18       83 70       1 74       24       07       70       2 75       s w % of         70       2 85       1 n w % of n w % 19       40       1 74       24       07       70       2 75       s w % of         70       2 55       1 of19       40       1 74       24       07       70       2 75       s w % o         70       5 70       3 45       40       1 74       24       07       70       2 75       s w % o         70       5 70       3 45       40       1 74       24       07       70       2 75       s w % o         70       5 75       1 of19       44 80       1 74       24       07       70
i w k of a w k 10       14       17       08       18       08       07       11       08 <th< td=""><td>Dated August 34, 1896       STANLEY W. TURNER, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of soil of Michigan, SOHEDULE A.       swid of seik 140       60       91         SUBSCHEDULE A.       Taxes of 1802.       Taxes of 1802.       swid of a sig 140       60       60         SUBSCHEDULE A.       Taxes of 1802.       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60         Township 42 North, Range 18 West.       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       sig 140       swid of a sig 140       50       50       50       50       50       50       50       50       50</td><td>04 70 1 44 8 w % of n w % 22 40 15 02 01 04 70 1 43 8 6 % of n w % 22 40 15 02 01 04 70 1 78 8 w % of s w % 22 40 11 02 04 70 1 78 8 w % of s w % 22 40 11 02</td><td>176         n w % of s w %. 5         60         184         25         67           175         s w % of s w %. 5         40         184         25         67           175         s w % of s e %. 5         40         184         25         67           170         88         n e % of s e %. 5         40         98         14         04           170         88         n w % of s e %. 5         40         98         14         04           170         88         n w % of s e %. 5         40         112         16         04           170         88         n e % of n e %. 9         40         35         06         05           170         88         n e % of n e %. 10         40         140         30         06           170         88         n e % of n e %. 10         40         140         30         06           170         88         s e % of n e %. 10         40         140         30         06           170         88         s e % of n e %. 10         40         60         10         03           183         s e % of n e %. 10         40         98         10         03</td><td>10       2 67       n w % of se %19       40       35       05       01       70       111       sw % d         10       2 67       se % of se %19       40       35       05       01       70       111       sw % d         10       2 67       se % of se %19       40       106       15       04       70       105       n % % d         10       1 86       n w % of n w % .20       40       106       15       04       70       195       n w % d         10       2 02       n e % of se %20       40       106       15       04       70       195       n w % d       107       115       n % % d       107       195       n % % d       107       105       n % % d       107       107       105       n % % d       107       107       108<!--</td--></td></th<>	Dated August 34, 1896       STANLEY W. TURNER, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of soil of Michigan, SOHEDULE A.       swid of seik 140       60       91         SUBSCHEDULE A.       Taxes of 1802.       Taxes of 1802.       swid of a sig 140       60       60         SUBSCHEDULE A.       Taxes of 1802.       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60         Township 42 North, Range 18 West.       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       sig 140       swid of a sig 140       60       60       60         State of a sig 140       sig 140       swid of a sig 140       50       50       50       50       50       50       50       50       50	04 70 1 44 8 w % of n w % 22 40 15 02 01 04 70 1 43 8 6 % of n w % 22 40 15 02 01 04 70 1 78 8 w % of s w % 22 40 11 02 04 70 1 78 8 w % of s w % 22 40 11 02	176         n w % of s w %. 5         60         184         25         67           175         s w % of s w %. 5         40         184         25         67           175         s w % of s e %. 5         40         184         25         67           170         88         n e % of s e %. 5         40         98         14         04           170         88         n w % of s e %. 5         40         98         14         04           170         88         n w % of s e %. 5         40         112         16         04           170         88         n e % of n e %. 9         40         35         06         05           170         88         n e % of n e %. 10         40         140         30         06           170         88         n e % of n e %. 10         40         140         30         06           170         88         s e % of n e %. 10         40         140         30         06           170         88         s e % of n e %. 10         40         60         10         03           183         s e % of n e %. 10         40         98         10         03	10       2 67       n w % of se %19       40       35       05       01       70       111       sw % d         10       2 67       se % of se %19       40       35       05       01       70       111       sw % d         10       2 67       se % of se %19       40       106       15       04       70       105       n % % d         10       1 86       n w % of n w % .20       40       106       15       04       70       195       n w % d         10       2 02       n e % of se %20       40       106       15       04       70       195       n w % d       107       115       n % % d       107       195       n % % d       107       105       n % % d       107       107       105       n % % d       107       107       108 </td
a w a draw k. 13       di       di<	Township 38 North, Range 23 West.       n e ½ of s e ½31 40 2 11 38         s w ½ of s w ½11 40 1 24 27 05 70 2 35       n e ½ of s e ½31 40 2 11 38         Township 39 North, Range 29 West.       n e ½ of s e ½31 40 2 11 38         n w ½ of s e ½5 40 5 72 1 26 23 70 7 91       n e ½ of s e ½31 40 21 13         Township 50 North, Range 29 West.       s w ½ of n w ½25 40 91 13         n w ½ of s e ½5 40 5 72 1 26 23 70 7 91       n e ½ of s w ½25 40 91 13         Township 50 North, Range 29 West.       n e ½ of s w ½25 40 91 13         hot 1 of	11         70         8 90         n e % of n w % 30         40         11         01           11         70         8 90         s w % of s w % 30         40         11         02           94         70         1 78         s e % of s w % 30         40         41         06         02           94         70         1 78         s e % of s w % 30         40         91         13         04           91         10         1 78         s e % of s e % 30         40         91         13         04           91         10         n w % of s e % 30         40         91         13         04           91         101         n w % of s e % 30         40         91         13         04           91         101         n w % of n w % 34         40         11         02         04         91         13         04           91         105         s w % of n w % 34         40         11         02         11         02         04         11         02         01         10         11         02         01         11         02         01         11         02         01         11         02         01<	100       n w M of s w M. 8       40       176       35       67         10       176       s w M of n e M. 10       40       140       20       06         10       85       s w M of n e M. 10       40       145       16       05         10       85       s w M of s e M       80       1       15       16       05         10       85       s e M of s e M       80       1       15       16       05         10       85       s e M of n w M       84       35       05       01         10       85       n e M of n w M       84       35       05       01         10       85       n e M of n w M       84       35       06       01         10       100       n w M of n w M       84       35       06       01         10       100       n w M of n e M       36       01       165       15       04         10       100       n w M of n e M       30       00       106       15       04         10       100       s w M of n e M       00       35       06       01         10	70       195         70       111         8 e M for a w M 6 40       174       94       67       70       275       a w sod         70       111       8 e M for a w M 6 40       174       94       66       70       275       a w sod         70       111       8 e M for a w M 7 40       117       62       01       70       244       8 w May, se May,

1 5



ance of gold will happen promptly after hances on the dollar? New Kold new K. Jane K the election of Mr. Bryan, and there We can get gold now. will not possibly be any free coinage of It is worth 100 cents of silver for at least six months, and it everywhere. will require a great many more months So we have supposed the st to fill a gap of \$600,000,000. bnt. . What will happen meanwhile? The Suppose it isn't. St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. What then? Bryan to have said some time ago: "I What is the use of taking 8 288 think it-meaning the victory of the unless we can do better? A 28283 8 8888 free coinage movement-will cause a lar won't be worth more than ----panic. But the country is in a deplorwill it? We are getting that now. able condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of Let well enough alone. prosperity." Whereupon the St. Louis Some say duty compels a I paper pointedly remarks, "Evidently Mr. Bryan has heard of the doctor who back up and vote for a Dems have Bryan's word that he always threw his patient into fits before crat. Let him deny that he administering any curative medicine." Some say it is pretty bad might as well take a chan Just so. How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" be worse. work? The sudden disappearance of our which are highlight and highli how Kof new Kall new Kall new Kof new Ka What kind of tomfoolery Are things bad in a busin gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the Let us tell you something currency on record. Business men who Vote down this crowd of owe money and at the same time have Tell the world in trumy money due them will be forced to col-November that we want the lect that money by every means at their that we will take no other, disposal. Nobody will be inclined to will revive. lend out any money except upon extraor-dinary security. The banks will nathis followers have scared z 888 숺 8 5 85 38 8 urally consider it their duty to keep and prosperity will cor themselves strong, and therefore to call Trade Journal. in loans and to restrict their discounts 1 and advances to business men with the Strange Bed Fell utmost caution. Business establishmanufactories, mercantile ments, houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hun-dreds succumb to their embarrassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. 10 10 10 ----Others will cautiously restrict their op-erations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned into the street. How can I foretell these things with so much assurance? Because they have already cast their shadows before. Do you remember the crisis of 1893, when the silver basis was in sight? And now again the mere apprehension of 88 58 8 x 22 25 a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election 10 20 10 20 20 20 20 20 and of the consequent slipping of our country upon the silver basis has al-ready caused untold millions of our The thought of sle securities to be thrown upon the bed fellows disgusts Un market in Europe as well as here. Boores of business orders are already Sound Argument From recalled, a large number of manufac-allist turing establishments have already Gold is recognized stopped or restricted their operations, ---- -- --standard of value. It 10 4. 10 10 enterprise is already discouraged and that must be used. It nearly paralyzed, many works of public utility by industrial or railroad comwhich your wealth me The wealth of the panies have already been ordered off, usands of workingmen are already tested by the same brown out of employment, gold is al-ready being hoarded, capital is already being sent out of the country to be inand always will be measurement, and from that and try to eing sent out of the county ested in Europe for safety. And why all this? Not, as the silver nen foolishly pretend, because the ex-sting gold standard has made money measure which the worrerecognize you get into confusion.-Senator William M. Stewart. Flour and Feed soarce, for capital is lying idle in heaps, soarce, for capital is lying idle in heaps, soores upon scores of millions, fairly yearning for safe employment. No. Ask those concerned why all this hap-Silver, Copper and Then Paper The owners of copper mines need not be elated with the idea that the argu-Crockery . and . Canned . Goods. \* IIN1,1 A Specialty. Lowest Market Price on All Goods. 600 Ludington St.

and those opported why all this hap-sens, and with one voice they will tell ou it is because they apprehend serions inger to every dollar ventured out brough the change of our standard of alus in prospect, through the debase-neut of our currency threatened by the me silver coinage movement. And if

all ver coinnye movement. And if so are the effects of a more appro-ation of a possibility, what would be effect of the event itself?

be elated with the idea that the argu-ment for cheap silver dollars is a still better argument for cheaper copper dol-lars. We shall not drop to a copper basis. The ultimate resting place for the Popocrats is foredstarmined in their platform assertion of the right of the government to issue legal tender paper notes. That is the cheap money paradise into which all the alvocates of repudia-tion are lorically drawn.

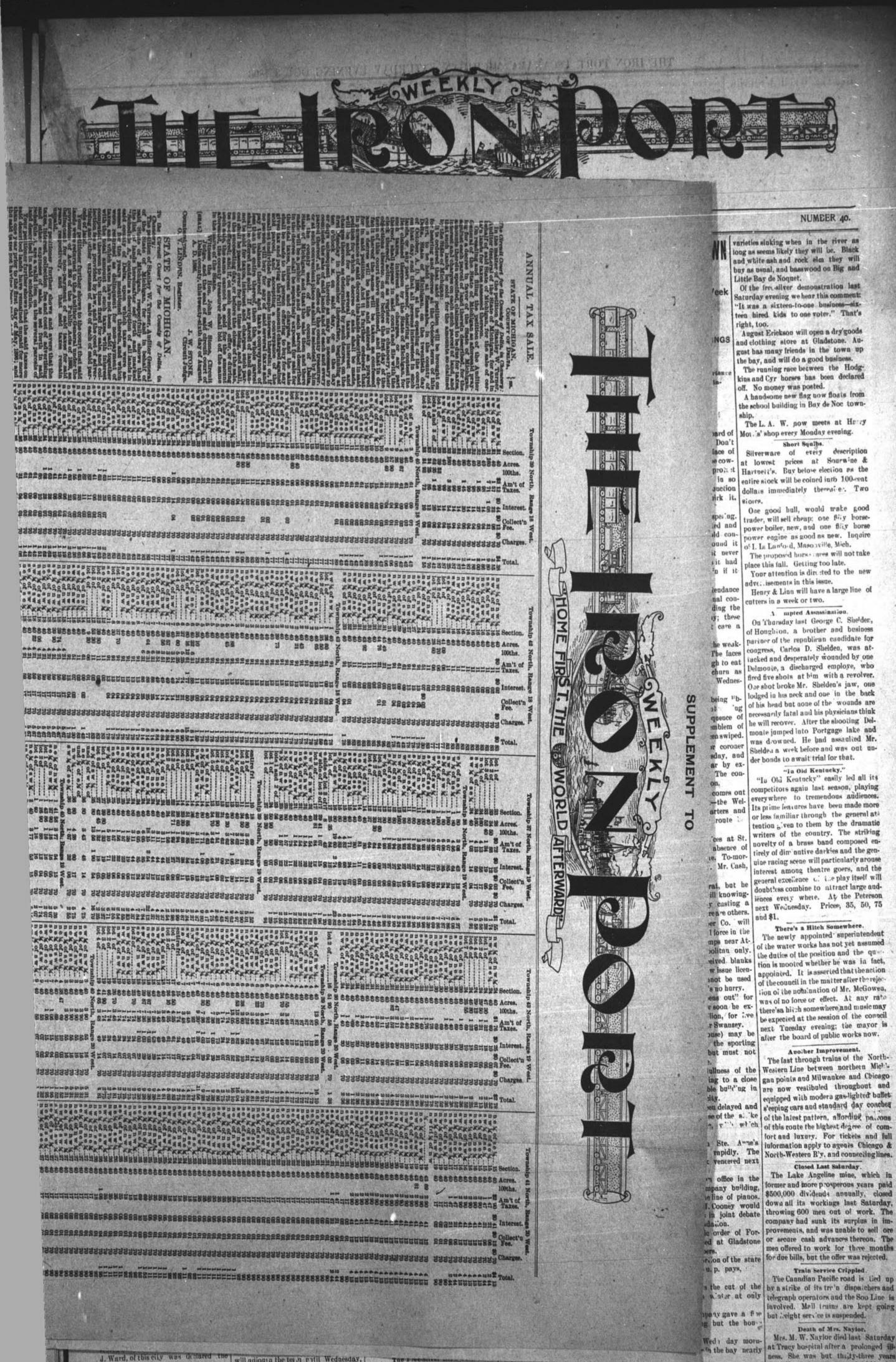
Office, Main & Wilson's, 264 Fannie St., ion are logically drawn.



Graduate Ontario Veterinary College.

Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

Escanaba . .....



nomince. For county clerk and recorder, also, Nov. 4. there was no contest, Hess presenting the name of I. G. Champion, of Gladstoce, and the same action as in the pr prosecuting attorage the case were the shrewdest legislators that ever sat in shrewdest legislators that ever sat in shrewdest legislators that ever sat in their organ could say of the meeting busband and four children st alve her. A was that the opera house was "comfort- busband and four children st alve her."

will adjourn the tern with Wednesday, I A surewd Legislator.

The Diamond Drill says, of the reporti- jammers present, the popocrats at- kaona.

Following their conventions last Sat- is the property or the p urday, and because they had some wind- bolders in the Badger Paper Co., of Kau-

vation of Hon. O. B. Fuller, "The Delta tempted a demonstration at the Peter-

Death of Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Andrew Nelson died on Wednes-

woods. The birds are so'd to be scarce, at the M. E. church, Marinette will bave a \$300,000 1un-

nery. It will employ 300 hands. vious bonimation using taken. For will seed, for the third time, one of the last Saturday evening. The best that day. Foreral services were beld at the

competitors again last season, playing everywhere to tremendous audiences. Its prime features have been made more or less familiar through the general at tention , ven to them by the dramatic writers of the country. The striking novelty of a brass band composed entirely of dim nutive darkies and the genuine racing scene will particularly arouse interest among theatre goers, and the general excellence ul ille play itself will doubt'ess combine to attract large andiences every where. At the Peterson

The newly appointed superintendent of the water works has not yet assumed the duties of the position and the quetion is mooted whether he was in fact, appointed. It is asserted that the action of the council in the matter after the rejection of the nomination of Mr. McGowen, was of no force or effect. At any rate there'sa hitch somewhere and music may be expected at the session of the conncil next Tuesday evening; the mayor is

Wesiern Line between northern Michlgan points and Milwankee and Chicago equipped with modera gas-lighted ballet fort and luxury. For tickets and full

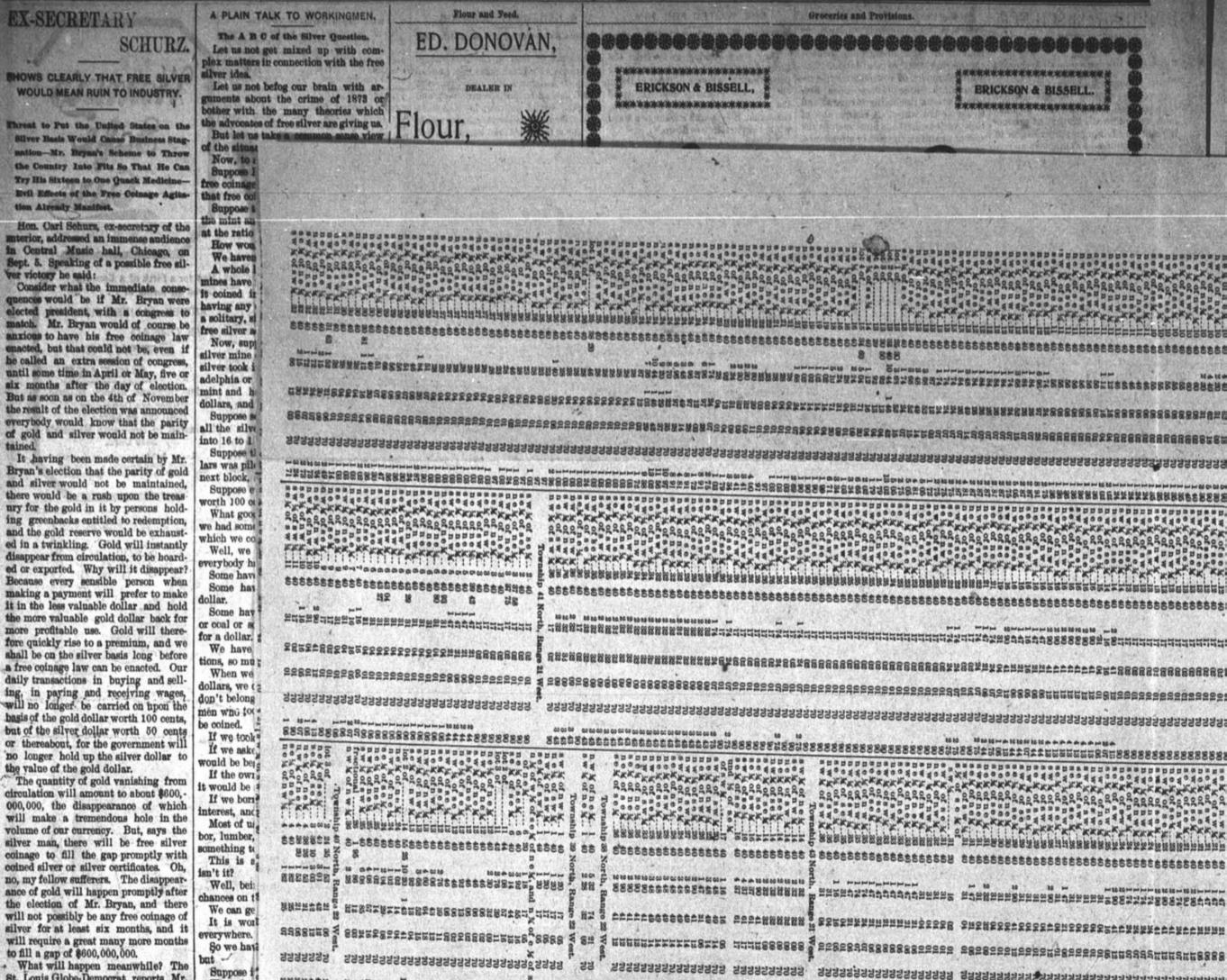
The Canadian Pacific road is tied up involved. Mail trains are kept going

Mrs. M. W. Naylor died last Saturday ness. She was but thrity-three years Parti dge hunters, are now in the old, Funeral services were held Monday

For Sale.

A fell outfit for housekeeping-every-





St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. Bryan to have said some time ago: "I think it-meaning the victory of the free coinage movement-will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity." Whereupon the St. Louis paper pointedly remarks, "Evidently Mr. Bryan has heard of the doctor who always threw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine." Just so.

will it?

be worse.

10.000

And in the local division of the local divis

The tho

Gold is

recognize

ator Willi

The ow be elated

Silver

How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe money and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by every means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to lend out any money except upon extraordinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep hemselves strong, and therefore to call in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the utmost caution. Business establishments, manufactories, mercantile houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hundreds succamb to their embarrassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. Others will cantiously restrict their operations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned Into the street.

France. How can I foretell these things with so much assurance? Because they have already cast their shadows before. Do you remember the crisis of 1893, when the silver basis was in sight? And now again the mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and of the consequent slipping of our country upon the silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market in Europe as well as here. bed fellow Scores of business orders are already Sound Arg recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, erprise is already discouraged and standard o nearly paralyzed, many works of public utility by industrial or railroad comthat must which you panies have already been ordered off, The weal ousands of workingmen are already tested by f thrown ont of employment, gold is al-ready being hoarded, capital is already and alway measurem from that measure

heady being hoarded, capital is already being sent out of the country to be in-vested in Europe for safety. And why all this? Not, as the silver men foolishly pretend, because the ex-isting gold standard has made money ree, for capital is lying idle in heaps, cores upon scores of millions, fairly yearning for safe employment. No. Ask those concerned why all this hapons, and with one voice they will tell ou it is because they apprehend serions anger to every dollar ventured out brough the change of our standard of through the change of our standard of value in prospect, through the debase-ment of our currency threatened by the free silver coinage movement. And if these are the effects of a more appre-hension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself?

What the ALLE DE CALLENER CALL What is the unless we ch new Koltnew Kasa new Kasa new Koltnew Kasa new Koltnew Kasa new Koltnew Ka lar won't be: We are g Let well a Some say back up and have Bryan crat. Let h Some say 2555555555555555555 H. 8 宫 might as we ------Resinesseric and the sease seese seese seese seese and the seese seeses seese sees 05 05 00 to 00 00 00 What kin Are thing Let us tel Vote dow Tell the v November t 2222222 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 that we will 2 2 232322 2 2 2 2 2223232323232322222 will revive. Let the c his follower and prospe Trade Journ 湖 18 884822888488 -- - --1 01 ----8558 8 8 38875 55555 5 5 333355 8=2888211888 A way of a w 8 Sasaa 8 85 ment for cheap sover comments is a a better argument for cheaper copper dol-HAY, FLOUR PFEEL lars. We shall not drop to a copper basis. The ultimate resting place for the Popocrats is foredetermined in their platform assertion of the right of the government to issue legal tender paper notes. That is the obtap money paradise into which all the advocates of repudia-tion are logically drawn. Lowest Market 600 Ludington St. Graduate Ontario Veterinary College.

Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

Office, Main & Wilson's, 264 Fannie St.,

THE REAL OF WORLD ATTERWARDERS	
	NUMEER 40.
	<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>
	when asked regarding the d "D -n gloomy: these A mpter Assassination.
Township ti see k of a e k as a e k of a e k as	ound here don't care a silver." acknowledge the weak- county ticket. The faces is were long enough to eat a old-fashioned churn as partner of the republican candidate for congress, Carlos D. Shelden, was at- iacked and desperately wounded by one Delmoste, a discharged employe, who fired five shots at him with a revolver.
8월 18일 100ths. · 것	Oue shot broke Mr. Shelden's jaw, one
	e attended a rulent 'ng of his head but none of the wounds are
	now minus the emblem of ne will recover. After the shooting be-
	badge h. og been swiped. monte jumped iuto Portgage lake and was drowned. He had assaulted Mr.

	*
	SSESSETSSETSSESSES Fee.
***************************************	ප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප්ෂප
	85222222222222222222222222222222222222
ww K of n w	Township 40 No n w 1 of n w 1
	An't of Fassassassassassassassassassassassassass
	EXFERENCE A States Interest.
	SSSSSSSSSSS
395555555555555555555555555555555555555	성경경경경경경경경경경 《 경경경경경 Charges.
	anananananan ananananananananananananan
	Township 41 North, Kange 21 West. Township 41 North, Kange 21 West. Township 41 North, Kange 21 West. Township 51 North, Kange 21 West. Township 50 North, Kange 21 West. North, Kange 21 North, Kange 21 West. North, Kange 21 North, Kange 21 North, North, Kange 21 North, North, Kange 21 North, North, Kange 21 North, No
	55555555555555555555555555555555555555
	22888888888888888888888
1292957999999555999999999999999999999999	SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS
	8588895585=818568556-18 Total.

stose, and the same action as in the pr vious nomination being taken. For republicans have again acted wisely and son opera house and upon the side prosecuting attoiney the case was the same, C. D. McEwen's being the only name presented. A. W. Wolfe was

the name of I. G. Champion, of Glad- The Diamond Drill says, of the revor i- jammers present, the popocrats at- kauna.

Death of Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Anurew Nelson died on Wednes-

Sheldea a week before and was out unrats on Wednesday, and der bonds to a wait trial for that. ntion is as uproar by ex-, mein Gott." The con-

ted the deslination. the Fannie Hart comes out p. a to the daily route 1. id Green Bay.

Il officiate. an is a democrat, but he we silver, and will knowing-

ay his vote by casting a Imer. And there are others. politan Lember Co. will and \$1,

an half its usual force in the winter-two camps near Atme near Metropolitan only. wclerk has 1 wived blanks use and can now issue licenar but they cannot be used ber 1, so there's uo hurry. in Millar "opens out" for at rik him how soon he exave silver hr'lion, for the m bis mine near Swanzey. (rolled grouse) may be led now, and the sporting mady doing it, but must not

xposed for sale. tanding the dullness of the rapidly drawing to a close patis of the city. trains have been delayed and 4 142.

pros essing rapidly. The will be blick vencered next

erson has en office in the Express company building, a haudsome line of pianos. that Jos. J. Cooney would Mr. Burrows in joint debate thout foundation. en instituted at Gladstone -five members. aty's proportion of the state 51.84. The u. p. pays, 68,538.62.

rd estimat s the cut of the Iman's company gave a file lay evening but the hou-

wind of Wedr day moruthe water 'n the bay nearly

roods. The birds are sc'd to be scarce. Marinette will have a \$300,000 fac-

nery. It will employ 300 hands.

"In Old Kentucky." "In Old Kentucky" easily led all its competitors again last season, playing bly next week-the Wel. everywhere to tremendous audiences. into winter quarters and Its prime features have been made more or less familiar-through the general attention biven to them by the dramatic be the usual s. 'ces at St. writers of the country. The striking Irch d. ing the absence of novelty of a brass band composed enlev. Mr. Greene. To-mor- tirely of dim nutive darkies and the gen-Oct. 4, the Rev. Mr. Cash, uine racing scene will particularly arouse interest among theatre goers, and the general excellence c. the play itself will

doubtless combine to attract large andiedces every where. At the Peterson next Wednesday. Prices, 35, 50, 75

There's a Hitch Somewhere.

The newly appointed superintendent of the water works has not yet assumed the dutics of the position and the quetion is mooted whether he was in fact, appointed. It is asserted that the action of the council in the matter after the rejection of the nomination of Mr. McGowen, was of no force or effect. At any rate there'sa hitch somewhere and music may be expected at the session of the conneil next Tuesday evening; the mayor is after the board of public works now.

Another Improvement.

The fast through trains of the North-Western Line between northern Michtgan points and Milwankee and Chicago the considerable building in are now vestibuled throughout and equipped with modera gas-lighted baffet s'eeping cars and standard day conches is week because of the s. ke of the latest pattern, affording pa...ous adian P. . '9, v ... which of this route the highest degree of comfort and luxury. For tickets and full pyements on Ste. Anne's information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. and connecting lines.

Closed Last Saturday.

The Lake Angeline mine, which in former and more prosperous years paid \$500,000 dividends annually, closed dowa all its workings last Saturday, throwing 600 men out of work. The company had sunk its surplus in imthe Catholic order of For- provements, and was unable to sell ore or secure cash advances thereon. The mea offered to work for three months for due bills, but the offer was rejected.

Train Service Crippled.

The Canadian Pacific road is tied up by a strike of its tre's dispatchers and " Co., ti's winter at only telegraph operators and the Soo Line is involved. Meil trains are kept going but deight service is suspended.

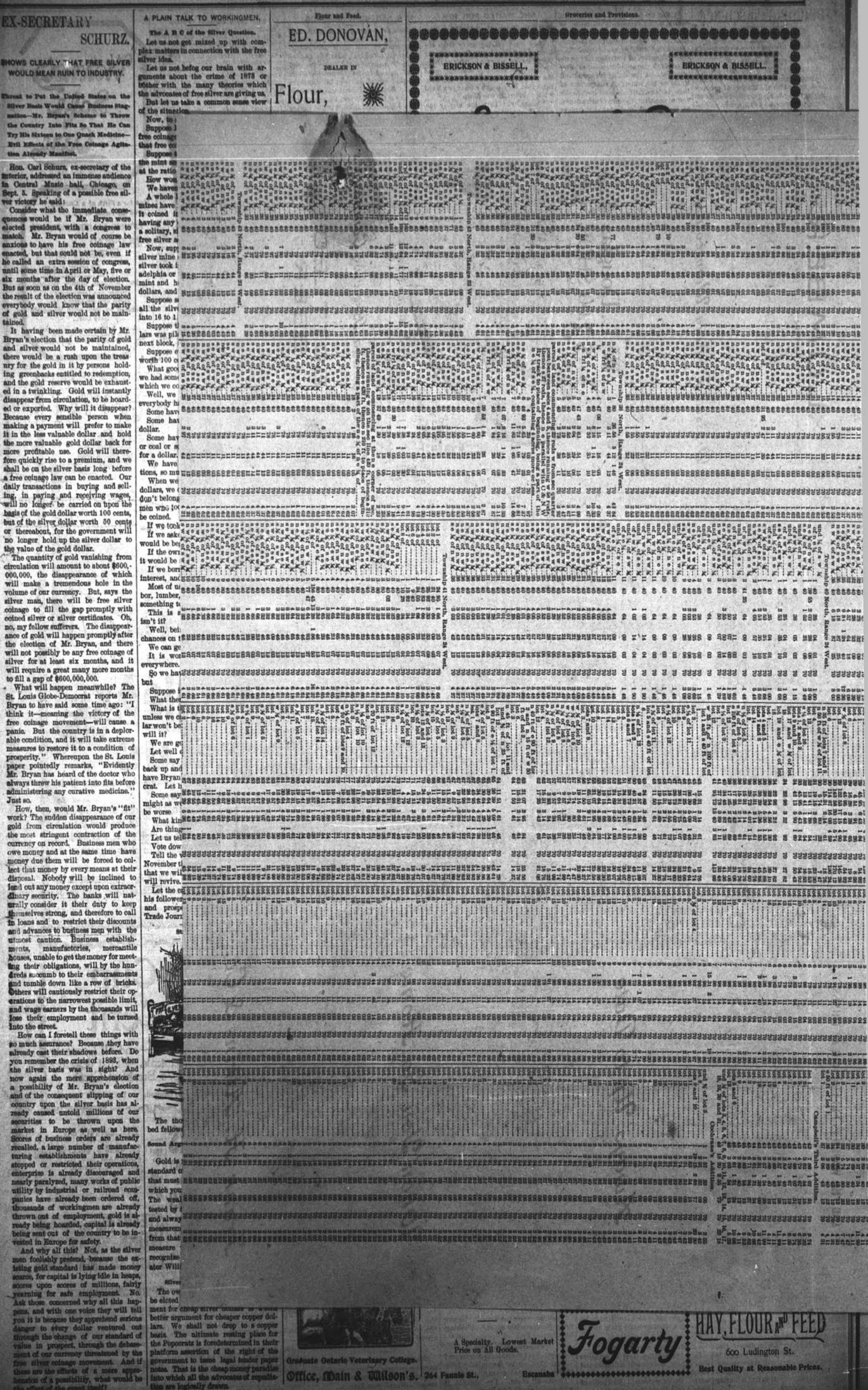
Death of Mrs. Naylor.

Mrs. M. W. Navlor died last Saturday at Tracy bospital after a prolonged ill ness. She was but thuity-three years hunters are now in the old. Funeral services were held Monday a. the M. E. church.

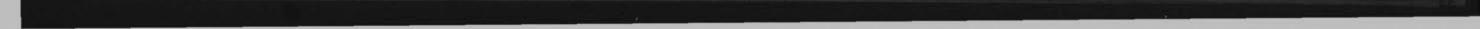
For Sale.

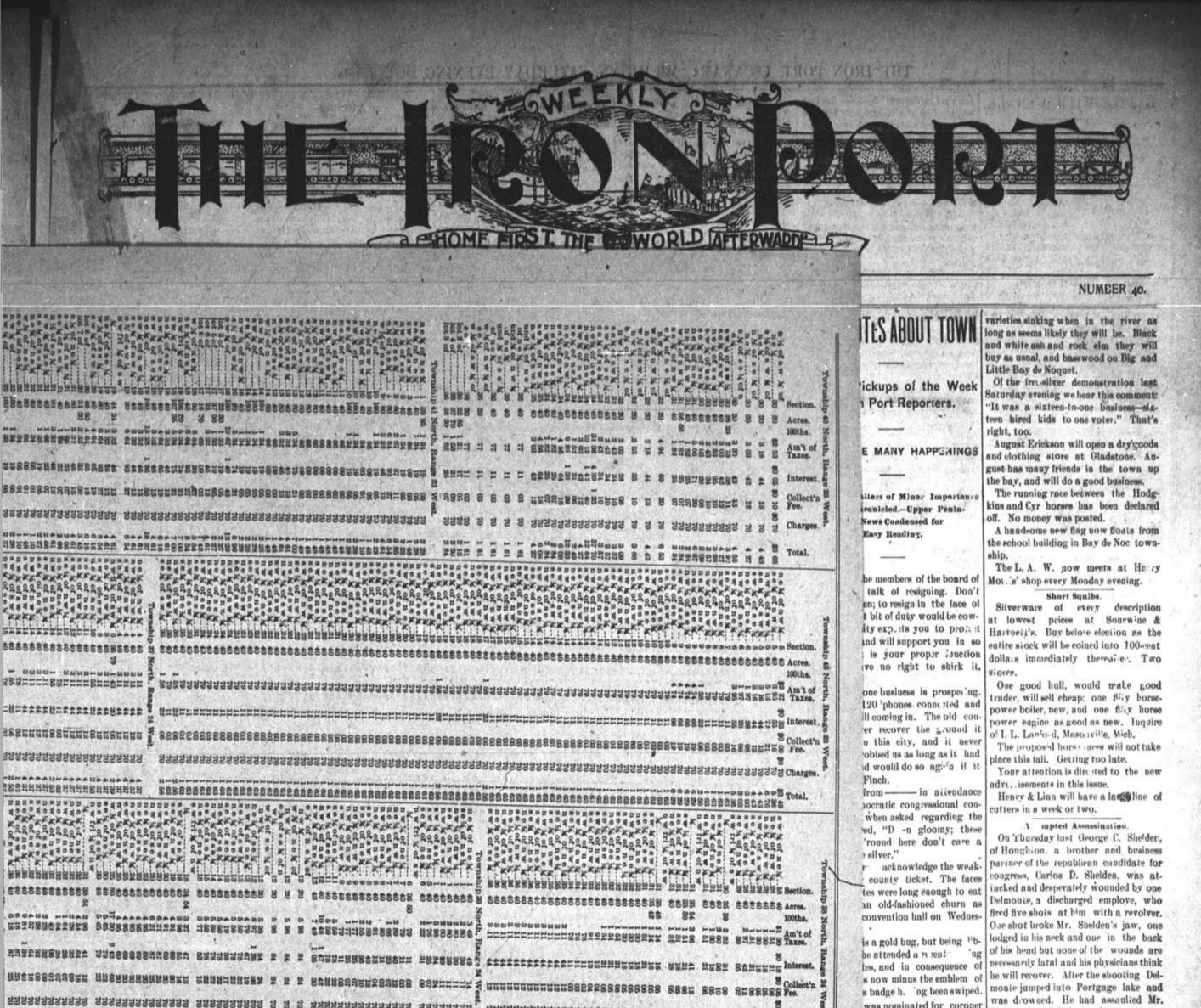
A fell outfit for housekeeping-every-





rearning for sate employment. No has those concerned why all this hap-pans, and with one voice they will tell ron it is because they apprehend serious larger to every dollar ventured out through the change of our standard of value in prospect, through the debase-ment of our currency threatened by the free filver coinage movement. And if these are the effects of a mere appre-benetion of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself?





23222222222222222222222222222222222222
Trownship 41 Township 41 Towns
CITY OF BEOLVARD, STATE
CUTY OF BOAMAN New Parameter New Parameter N

the name of 1. G. Champion, or Claus ame presented. A. W. Wolfe was the House."

The Diamond Drill says, of the report- jammers present, the poporats at kauna. stone, and the same action as in the pr pation of Hon. O. B. Faller, "The Delta tempted a demonstration at the Petervious nomination being taken. For republicans have again acted wisely and son opera house and upon the sire -

prosecuting attorney the case was the will send, for the third time, one of the last Saturday evening. The best that day. Freeral services were held at the same, C. D. McEwen's being the only surewdest legislators that ever sat in their organ could say of the meeting Swedish Lutheran church yesterday. A grey elm nor basswood logs on the Es- and will go cheap for cash. Apply at was that the opera house was "comfort- bushend and four children ar vive her.

Death of Mrs. Nelson Mrs. Anurew Nelson died on Wednes-

was nominated for coronel crats on Wednesday, and ention in an uproar by exsh. mein Gott." The con-

pted the deslination. the Fannie Hart comes out ably uext week-the Wel-Au. s to the daily route : nd Green Bay.

be the usual s. 'ces at St. urch d. . ing the absence of Rev. Mr. Greene. To-mor-7 Oct. 4, the Rev. Mr. Cash, vill officiate. rau is a democrat, but he ree silver, and will knowingmy his vote by casting a almer. And thereare others. and \$1. opolitan Lumber Co. will

ian half its usual force in the winter-two camps near Atone near Metropolitan only. y clerk has 1 wived blanks iose and can now issue licenor but they cannot be used iber 1, so there's no hurry. by Millar "opens out" for istrak him how soon he exave silve he lion, for i.ve m his mine year Swanzey. i (roffed grouse) may be led now, and the sporting ady doing it, but must not xposed for sale.

tanding the dullness of the rapidly drawing to a close 'n considerable bunding in pairs of the city.

trains have been delayed and is week because of the sl. ke iadian Profin, with which 44.

ovements on Ste. Anne's pros essing rapidly. The will be blick veneered next

erson has an office in the Express company building, a handsome line of pianos. t that Jos. J. Cooney would Mr. Burrows in joint debate ithout foundation. the Catholic order of Foreen instituted at Gladstone 3-five members. inty's proportion of the state 51.84. The u. p. pays, : )68,538.62.

rd estimat s the cut of the r Co., ti's winter at only eillions. tman's company gave a fire day evening but the hov-

wind of Wedn day moruthe water in the bay nearly

hunters are now in the The birds are sc'd to be scarce. Marinette will have a \$300,000 tun-

nery. It will employ 300 hands. Mana Bros, will not buy swamp or thing necessary-must be sold at once canaba next winter on account of these No. 1212 Ludington St., up steirs.

Sheldea a week before and was out under bonds to await trial for that.

"In Old Kentucky." "In Old Kentucky" easily led all its competitors again last season, playing everywhere to tremendous audiences. juto winter quarters and Its prime features have been made more or less familiar through the general attention ; ven to them by the dramatic writers of the country. The striking novelty of a brass band composed entirely of dim nutive darkies and the genuine racing scene will particularly arouse interest among theatre goers, and the general excellence of the play itself will doubtless combine to attract large audiences every where. At the Peterson next Wednesday. Prices, 35, 50, 75

There's a Hitch Somewhere.

The newly appointed superintendent of the water works has not yet assumed the dutics of the position and the qualtion is mooted whether he was in fact. appointed. It is asserted that the action of the council in the matter after the rejection of the nomination of Mr. McGowea, was of no force or effect. At any rate there'sa hitch somewhere and music may be expected at the session of the conneil next Taesday evening; the mayor is after the board of public works now.

#### Apother Improvement.

The jast through trains of the North-Western Line between northern Michla gan points and Milwankee and Chicago are now vestibuled throughout and equipped with modera gas-lighted baffet. s'eeping cars and standard day conches of the latest pattern, affording pa, cons of this route the highest degree of comfort and luxury. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y, and connecting lines,

## Closed Last Salarday.

The Lake Angeline mine, which in former and more prosperous years paid \$500,000 dividends annually, closed down all its workings last Saturday, throwing 600 men out of work. The company had sunk its surplus in improvements, and was unable to sell ore or secure cash advances thereon. The men offered to work for three months for due bills, but the offer was rejected.

#### Train Service Crippled.

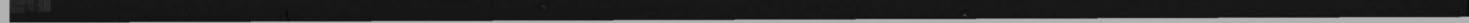
The Canadian Pacific road is tied up by a strike of its trr'n dispatchers and telegraph operators and the Soo Line is involved. Meil trains are kept going but deight service is suspended.

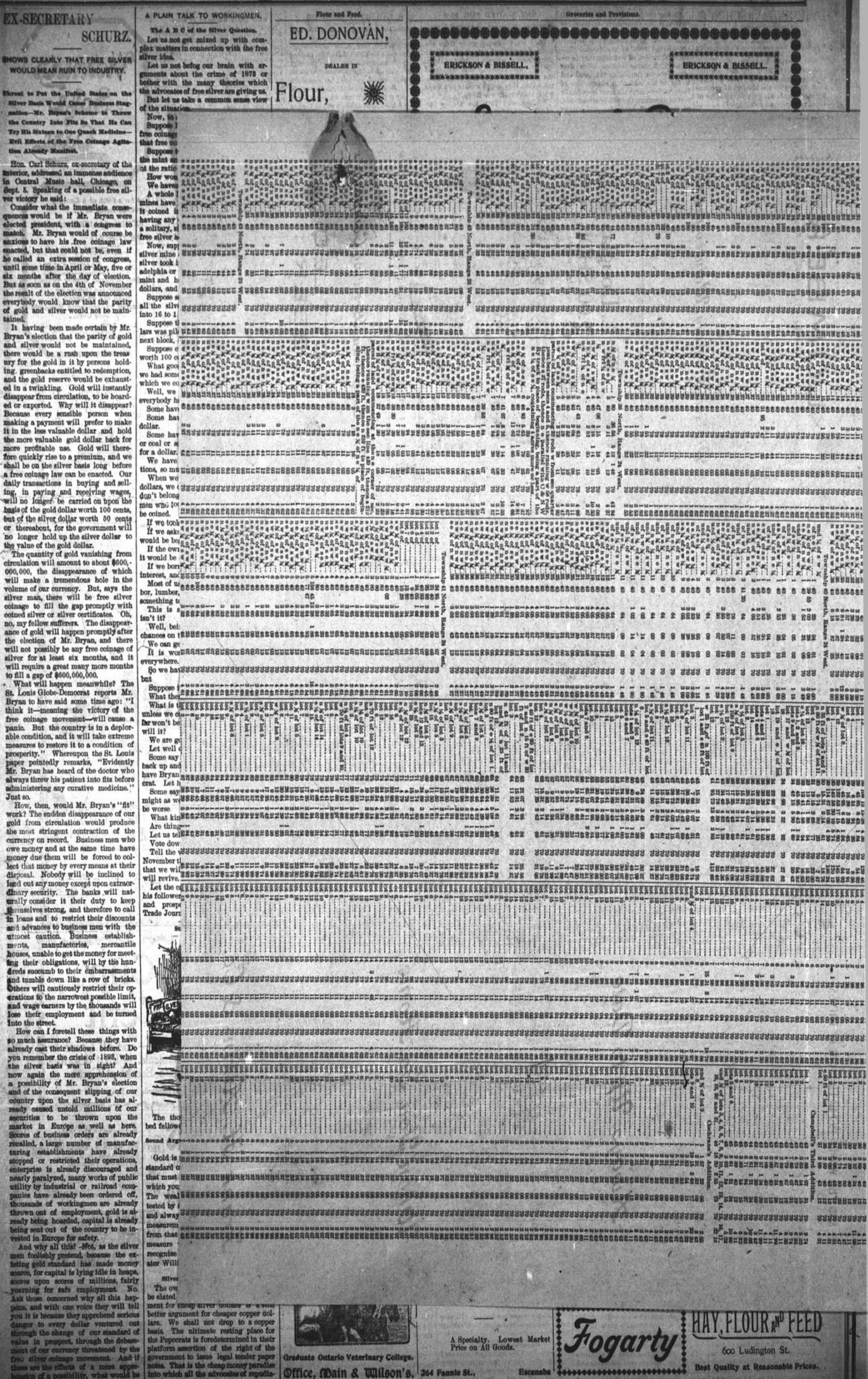
## Death of Mrs. Naylor.

Mrs. M. W. Naylor died last Saturday. at Tracy hospital after a prolonged illness. She was but thity-three years old. Funeral services were held Monday a, the M. E. church.

For Sale.

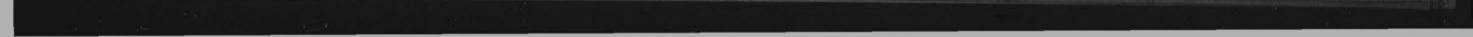
A fell outfit for housekeeping-every-





value in prospect, through the debase-ment of our currency threatened by the free silver coinage movement. And if these are the effects of a mere appro-bension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself?

on are logically drawn.



Tuilgon's, 264 Fannie St.,

THE REAL OF WORLD ATTERNADE OF		
	NUMBER 40.	122
	<ul> <li>robbed us as long as it had d would do so age in if it Finch.</li> <li>from — in attendance occratic congressional conwhen asked regarding the ed, "D -n gloomy; these iround here don't care as silver."</li> <li>r acknowledge the weak county ticket. The faces tas old-fashioned churn as convention hall on Wedness.</li> <li>is a gold bug, but being "bhe attended a regent" in gloom, a discharged employe, who fired five shots at bim with a revolver. One shot broke Mr. Shelden's jaw, one lodged in his neck and one in the back of his head but none of the wounds are necessarily fatal and his physicians think he will recover. After the shooting Del-</li> </ul>	A .

22222222222222222222222222222222222222
New K off new K is and new K off new K is a section. New K off new K is and new K is a section. New K off new K is a secti
8 Fee. 8 2222222222222222222222222222222222
Andress         Block.

erats on Wednesday, and ention is an aproar by exsh. mein Gott." The con-

pted the deslination. the Fannie Hart comes out ably next week-the Welinto winter quarters and au. a to the daily route nd Green Bay.

be the usual ... 'ces at St. urch da.ing the absence of Rev. Mr. Greene. To-mor-7 Oct. 4, the Rev. Mr. Cash, till officiate.

tay his vote by casting a almer. And there are others. opolitan Lember Co. will ian half its usual force in the winter-two camps near Atone near Metropolitan only. y clerk has 1 wived blanks lose and can now issue licenor but they cannot be used ther 1, so there's no hurry. by Millar "opens out" for ist r sk him how soon he exave silve- br'lion, for five m bis mine near Swanzey. v (ruffed g.ouse) may be led now, and the sporting sady doing it, but must not xposed for sale. pat is of the city.

14.

ovements on Ste. Anne's prop essing rapidly. The will be b. ck vencered next

erson has an office in the Express company building, a haudsome line of pianos. t that Jos. J. Cooney would sithout foundation. I the Catholic order of For-3-five members.

51.84. The u. p. pays, )68,538,62. ird estimat s the cut of the r Co., this winter at only pillions. tman's company gave a fi day evening but the hou-

wind of Wedn day moruthe water 'n the bay nearly

oogs, "The birds are sr'd to be scarce. Marinette will have a \$300,000 1an-

Sheldes a week before and der bonds to await trial for that.

"In Old Kentucky."

"In Old Kentucky" easily led all its competitors again last season, playing everywhere to tremendous andiences. Its prime leasures have been made more or less familiar through the general attention ; ven to them by the dramatic writers of the country. The striking novelty of a brass band composed entirely of dim nutive darkies and the genuine racing scene will particularly arouse interest among theatre goers, and the general excellence c.' Le play itself will ree silver, and will knowing- doubtless combine to attract large audiences every where. At the Peterson next Wednesday. Prices, 35, 50, 75 aud \$1.

There's a Hitch Somewhere.

The newly appointed superintendent of the water works has not yet assumed the dutics of the position and the quetion is mooted whether he was in fact, appointed. It is asserted that the action of the council in the matter after the rejection of the nomination of Mr. McGowen, was of no force or effect. At any rate there'sa hitch somewhere and music may be expected at the session of the conncil next Tuesday evening; the mayor is after the board of public works now.

Apo;her Improvement.

The fast through trains of the Northtanding the dullness of the Western Line between northern Michirapidly drawing to a close gau points and Milwankee and Chicago in considerable building in are now vestibuled throughout and equipped with modera gas-lighted ballet: trains have been delayed and s'eeping cars and standard day conches is week because of the si. ke of the latest pattern, affording pa.cons adian P. . 12, F ... wich of this route the highest degree of comfort and luxury. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y, and connecting lines.

Closed Last Saturday.

The Lake Angeline mine, which in former and more prosperous years paid \$500,000 dividends annually, closed dowa all its workings last Saturday. Wr. Barrows in joint debate throwing 600 men out of work. The company had sunk its surplus in improvements, and was upable to sell ore seen instituted at Gladstone or secure cash advances thereon. The men offered to work for three months inty's proportion of the state for due bills, but the offer was rejected.

Train Service Crippled.

The Canadian Pacific road is tied up by a strike of its trr'n dispatchers and telegraph operators and the Sou Line is involved. Mell trains are kept going but leight service is suspended.

Death of Mrs. Naylor. Mrs. M. W. Naylor died last Saturday

at Tracy hospital after a prolonged illness. She was but thity-three years bunters are now in the old. Funeral services were held Monday at the M. E. church.

For Sale.

rous domination being takes. For republicates dave again acted wisely and prosecuting altoracy the case was the shrewdest legislators that ever sat in shrewdest legislators that ever sat in their organ could say of the meeting was that the opera house was "comfori- husbend and four children ar vive her."

the name of 1. G. Champion, of Glad- The Diamond Drill says, of the renord- jammers present, the popoerate at- known store, and the same action as in the pr vious nomination being taken. For republicans have again acted wisely and son opera house and upon the sice.

Denth of Mrs. Nelson.



## EX-SECRETARY SCHURZ.

IOWS CLEARLY THAT FREE SILVER WOULD MEAN RUIN TO INDUSTRY.

Encent to Put the United States on the Silver Basis Would Cause Business Stag-mation-Mr. Bryan's Scheme to Throw the Country Into Fits So That He Can Try His Sixteen to One Quack Medicine-Evil Effects of the Free Coinage Agitation Alroady Manifest.

Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-secretary of the sociations estimate and income in Central Music hall, Chicago on Sept. 5. Speaking of a possible free sil-ver victory he said:

ver victory he said: Consider what the immediate conse-quences would be if Mr. Bryan were elected president, with a congress to match. Mr. Bryan would of course be to have his free coinage law anxious nacted, but that could not be, even if called an extra session of congress, until some time in April or May, five or six months after the day of election. But as soon as on the 4th of November the result of the election was announced everybody would know that the parity of gold and silver would not be main-

It having been made certain by Mr. Bryan's election that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained, there would be a rush upon the treasnry for the gold in it by persons holding greenbacks entitled to redemption, and the gold reserve would be exhausted in a twinkling. Gold will instantly disappear from circulation, to be hoarded or exported. Why will it disappear? Because every sensible person, when making a payment will prefer to make it in the less valuable dollar and hold the more valuable gold dollar back for more profitable use. Gold will therefore quickly rise to a premium, and we shall be on the silver basis long before a free coinage law can be enacted. Our daily transactions in buying and selling, in paying and receiving wages, will no longer be carried on upon the basis of the gold dollar worth 100 cents, but of the silver dollar worth 50 cents or thereabout, for the government will no longer hold up the silver dollar to the value of the gold dollar.

The quantity of gold vanishing from circulation will amount to about \$600,-000,000, the disappearance of which will make a tremendous hole in the volume of our currency. But, says the silver man, there will be free silver coinage to fill the gap promptly with coined silver or silver certificates. Oh, no, my fellow sufferers. The disappearance of gold will happen promptly after the election of Mr. Bryan, and there will not possibly be any free coinage of silver for at least six months, and it will require a great many more months to fill a gap of \$600,000,000.

What will happen meanwhile? The

A PLAIN TALK TO WORKINGMEN.

The A B C of the Silver Question. Let us not get mixed up with com-plex matters in connection with the free silver idea.

Let us not befog our brain with ar-guments about the crime of 1872 or bother with the many theories which the advocates of free silver are giving us But let us take a common sense view of the situation.

Now, to start with:

Suppose Bryan was elected and the free coinage act had been passed and that free coinage was an actual fact. Suppose that silver could be taken to mint and coined into silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1.

How would that affect us?

We haven't got any silver bullion. A whole lot of people who own silver mines have it, and so they could have it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, but not having any ourselves we could not have a solitary, single dollar coined under the free silver act.

Now, suppose, however, that all the silver mine owners and others who had silver took it all to Washington or Philadelphia or to some other United States mint and had it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, and

Suppose so much had been coined that all the silver in the world was made into 16 to 1 dollars, and

Suppose that every one of these dollars was piled in one heap right on the next block, and

Suppose every single one of them was worth 100 cents here and everywhere.

What good would they do us unless we had something we could trade by which we could get one?

Well, we have something to trade; verybody has.

Some have labor, so much for a dollar. Some have lumber, so much for a dollar.

Some have sugar or potatoes or hams or coal or something else, all so much for a dollar.

We have advertising and subscriptions, so much for a dollar.

When we want one of those silver dollars, we cannot go and take it. They don't belong to us. They belong to the men who took the silver to the mint to be coined.

If we took one, it would be stealing. If we asked for one for nothing, it

would be begging. If the owners gave us one for nothing, it would be a gift.

If we borrowed one, it would cost us interest, and so

Most of us, to get one, must trade labor, lumber, sugar, coal, advertising or something to get it.

This is absolutely and honestly so, isn't it?

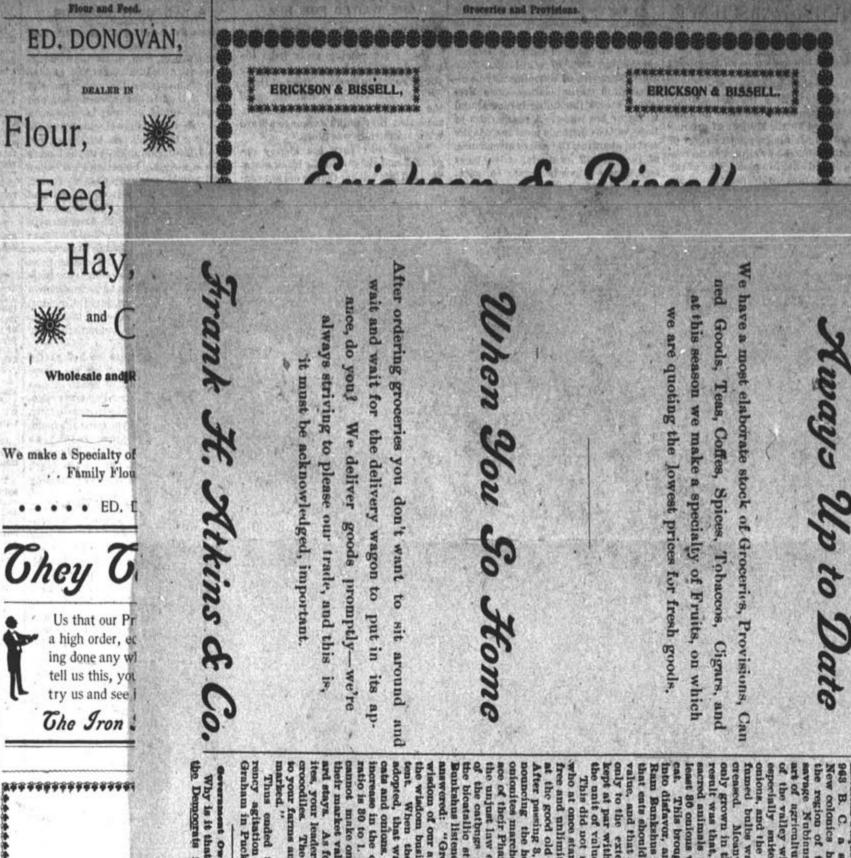
Well, being so, why do we take any chances on the dollar?

We can get gold now. It is worth 100 cents on a dollar

everywhere.

So we have supposed the silver to be,

but Suppose it isn't. What then? What is the use of taking a chance unless we can do better? A silver dollar won't be worth more than 100 cents, will it?



Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

-Whidden

failed to put To Those U

In

ever

of a

for 1

cura

thing tha and the s

Teas,

Luxur

Your

entire

Veternary St

VETERINARY S

Sh

PURE

509 Ludington St.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports Mr. Bryan to have said some time ago: "L think it-meaning the victory of the free coinage movement-will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity." Whereupon the St. Louis paper pointedly remarks, "Evidently Mr. Bryan has heard of the doctor who always threw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine." Just so.

How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe money and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by every means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to land out any money except upon extraordinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep hemselves strong, and therefore to call in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the ut:nost caution. Business establishmanufactories, mercantile ments, houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hundreds succumb to their embarrassments and tamble down like a row of bricks. Others will cautiously restrict their operations to the narrowest possible limit, and wage earners by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned into the street.

How can I foretell these things with so much assurance? Because they have already cast their shadows before. Do you remember the crisis of 1893, when the silver basis was in sight? And now again the mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and of the consequent slipping of our country upon the silver basis has al-ready caused untold millions of our arities to be thrown upon the market in Europe as well as here. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed, many works of public utility by industrial or railroad companies have already been ordered off, panies have already been ordered off, thousands of workingmen are already thrown out of employment, gold is al-ready being hoarded, capital is already being sent out of the country to be in-vested in Enrope for safety. And why all this? Not, as the silver men foolishly presend, because the ex-isting gold standard has made money

aree, for capital is lying idle in heaps, scores upon scores of millions, fairly yearning for safe employment. No. Ask those concerned why all this hap-Ask those concerned why all this hap-pens, and with one voice they will tell you it is because they apprehend serious danger to every dollar ventured out shrough the change of our standard of value in prospect, through the debase-ment of our currency threatened by the free silver coinage movement. And if so are the effects of a more appr ation of a possibility, what would i effect of the event itself?

We are getting that now.

Let well enough alone.

Some say duty compels a Democrat to back up and vote for a Democrat. You have Bryan's word that he is no Democrat. Let him deny that he said it.

Some say it is pretty had now. We might as well take a chance. It can't be worse.

What kind of tomfoolery is this? Are things bad in a business way? Let us tell you something to try.

Vote down this crowd of repudiators. Tell the world in trumpet tones in November that we want the best money, that we will take no other, and business will revive.

Let the capital out that Bryan and his followers have scared under cover, and prosperity will come.-Lumber Trade Journal.



The thought of sleeping with such bed fellows disgusts Uncle Sam.

Sound Argument From Eminent Bimet

Gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure that must be used. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested. \*\*\* The wealth of the United States is tested by the same rule. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement, and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize you get into confusion.-Senator William M. Stewart.

Silver, Copper and Then Paper.

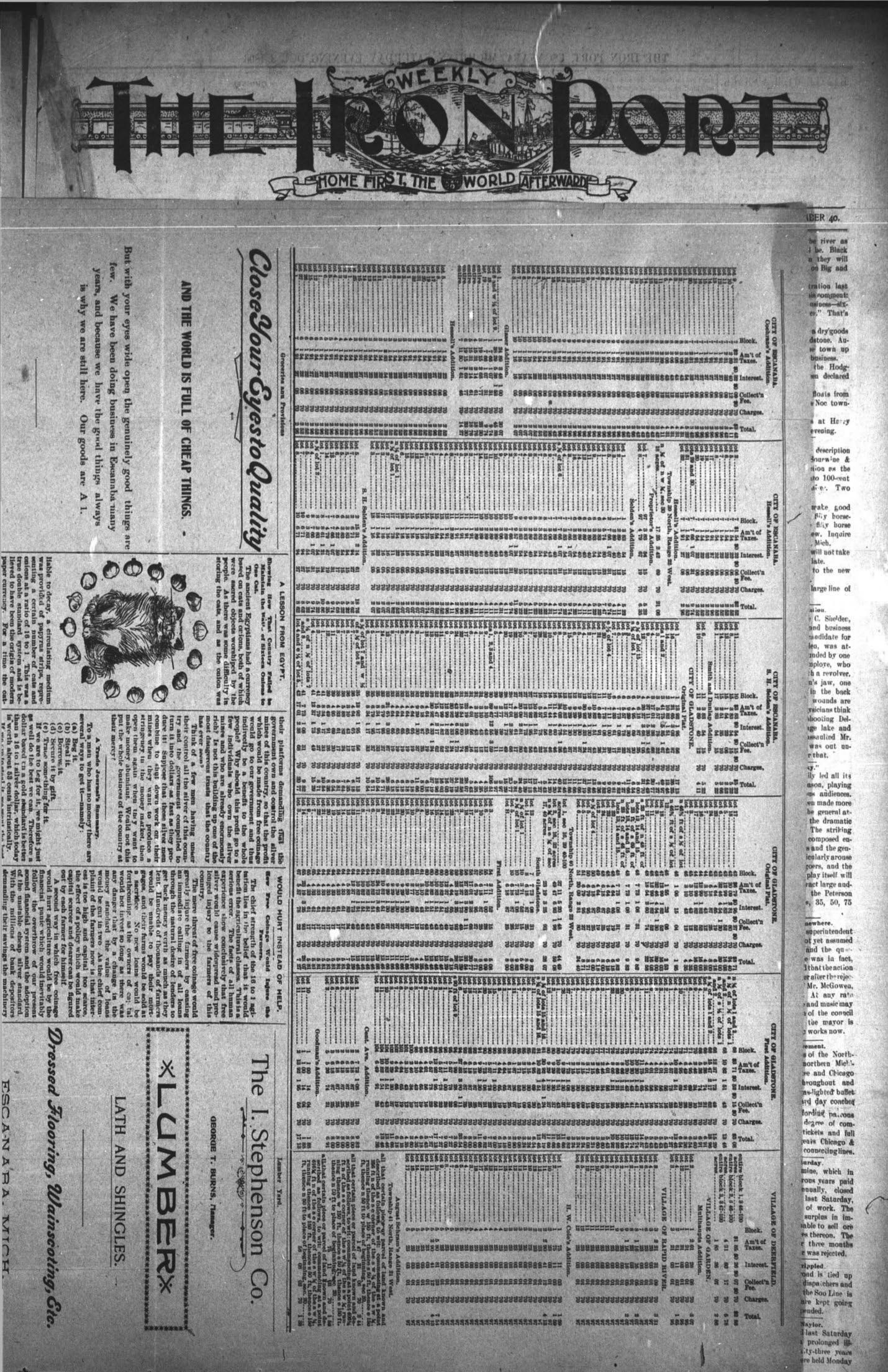
The owners of copper mines need not be elated with the idea that the argument for cheap silver dollars is a still better argument for cheaper copper dollars. We shall not drop to a copper basis. The ultimate resting place for the Popocrats is foredetermined in their platform assertion of the right of the overnment to issue legal tender paper otes. That is the cheap money paradise not which all the advocates of repudiain are logically drawn.





\*

Office, Main & Willson's, 264 Faunie St.,



stose, and the same action as in the pr | variou of Hon. O. B. Futter, "The Delta | templed a demonstration at the Peter-

stose, and the same schou as in the province of the benefit of the