

THE IRONPORT WEEKLY

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL. XXVII.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1896.

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POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

Mr. Bryan Will Be Here at 4 p. m. Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS COMING

The Republican National Committee issues a caution—The Hon. John Power is invited to address the People of Escanaba.

The following is the time schedule for Mr. Bryan's trip through this peninsula: Leave Duluth, Minn., midnight, Monday Oct. 12, via D. S. & A. Arrive Sevon 5 a. m. Leave Sevon 5:05 a. m. via C. & N. W. railroad. Arrive Ironwood 6:00 a. m. Leave Ironwood 7:00 a. m. Arrive Bessemer 7:15 a. m. Leave Bessemer 8:00 a. m. Arrive Watersmeet 10:00 a. m. Leave Watersmeet 10:10 a. m. Arrive Florence, Wis., 12 noon. Leave Florence 12:10 p. m. Arrive Iron Mountain 1:30 p. m. Leave Iron Mountain 1:30 p. m. Arrive Norway 1:50 p. m. Leave Norway 2:00 p. m. Arrive Escanaba 4:00 p. m. Leave Escanaba 4:40 p. m. Arrive Ishpeming 6:50 p. m. Leave Ishpeming 7:30 p. m. via D. S. & A. Arrive Negaunee 7:40 p. m. Leave Negaunee 8:10 p. m. Arrive Marquette 8:40 p. m. Leave Marquette 11 p. m. Arrive at St. Ignace 5:30 a. m. Wednesday, Oct. 14.

In our editorial columns will be found a caution issued by the republican national committee which we commend to the attention of all republicans. There is but one safe course for the republican voter, and that is to vote the republican ticket without a "scratch." Especially as to legislators, state or national, is that course imperative; Sheldon, and Mason, and Fisher should have the undivided support of the republicans of Delta county; presidents and governors are not law-makers, they are neither; McKinley nor Piore is in danger of defeat, the opposition has no hope in either case; what they do hope is to shut out the republican ticket, to get their noses over the top, and then to vote against.

The fire have occupied the Petersons' place this week. The principal was on Thursday evening, on which occasion Hon. H. W. Seymour, Hon. D. S. Glidden, of Detroit, and Hon. Pe Witt, of Cleveland, were present and addressed the meeting. That they convinced everyone of the propriety or benefit of the coinage of silver is very doubtful—those present and applauding were already convinced (or prejudiced) in its favor. Nevertheless they are sparing no effort in working as earnestly as though they had hope of success at the polls—and no effort must be spared by the republicans; they must not make the "common error" of underrating the strength of their enemy; an aggressive fight for protection and honest money is necessary and will be made.

On Tuesday next the issues of the campaign will be discussed by Fred A. Maynard, the attorney-general of the state, at the Peterson opera house and all are invited to be present. Three days later republican candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor and member of congress from this district—H. S. Pingree, T. B. Dunstan and C. D. Sheldon—will be with us, and on the following Monday, the 19th, Hon. James O'Donnell.

It is not necessary to urge attendance, the difficulty will be to find room for the crowd. Each of these speakers is a good one and O'Donnell and Pingree are especially powerful ones. It may be that Chase Osborn will also be here on the 19th. The campaign, from now on, will be hot.

A people's party convention held last Saturday at Ishpeming endorsed the nomination of Henry W. Seymour for congress, the quid pro quo being the support of the popocrats for Robert Blenhabner for senator for the 31st district. The convention adopted the following resolution, which is hardly a line with the party it was supposed to represent:

"Whereas, the members of the People's party in this district believe in a protective tariff, and do pledge the efforts of the party to induce our member of congress to do all in his power to bring about a duty of at least \$1.50 per ton on iron ore."

sponsored with frequent applause. The glee-club was on hand and aided in "whooping it up" for McKinley. Nobody was dissatisfied except the few incorrigible popocrats who came to carp.

Menominee people want Mr. Bryan to tarry twenty minutes at Powers next Tuesday so they can see and hear him. As his train is scheduled to arrive there at 2:30 and is not due here until 4:00 it would seem that he might do it. Forty minutes is enough time for the run of twenty-two miles between Powers and Escanaba it has been done in thirty.

Go and listen to Mr. Bryan next Tuesday but bear in mind, all the time, that he "don't mean it," is only talking "for Buncombe." He knows that he is beaten, but he has an eye to the future. The presidency is out of his reach but a senatorship may not be.

The Minor is unnecessarily alarmed. It has been proposed to honor Mr. Bryan by a turn-out of the McKinley club, but no one thought of interrupting his speech.

The sound money people of the city, without distinction of party, have invited Hon. John Power to address them and he has the matter under consideration.

The schedule allows Mr. Bryan only forty minutes in this city but that is time enough for all to see him, and that is the real purpose of his visit.

Council Proceedings.
The meeting of the city council Tuesday evening was attended by ten aldermen (all except Hodges, Holmes, Gallagher and Winegar) and presided over by the mayor. After the reading and approval of the record the resignation of Alderman Hodges, who had vacated his office by removal from the first to the second ward, was presented and accepted. The report of the board of public works regarding the lighting plant was received and accepted and payment of salaries due ordered, and a contract with the Escanaba Iron Works for machinery was approved. Bills amounting to \$428.13 (of which \$160.89 was for support of the poor) were audited and ordered paid. P. Coffey's claim for \$25 for labor on the wreck of the Duncan City was tabled. The street commissioner's report was read and accepted. The services of the postmaster were dispensed with.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alderman Hodges, Alderman King nominated H. B. Reynolds, but the council refused that name and the matter went over until the next meeting. The city attorney was instructed to make collection of the notes of John Groos, ex-treasurer, held by the city and past due and unpaid.

Then the water works matter came up and was disposed of by a resolution to pay no bills until a superintendent confirmed by the council was in possession, and the council adjourned.

The Prospect a Little Brighter.
Through a little better feeling throughout Gogebic range this week. The condition has been so bad that it takes little to make the people good natured and hopeful. Fifty-five men were put to work at the Pabst mine, and thirty-five given place at No. 3 shaft of the E. A. Norrie. Adding the crew at No. 7 Norrie, and the others about the mines, the Metropolitan Co. now has about 140 men at work. While the number employed, in comparison with the 1,000 usually employed is small, still it helps out in these times of general depression.

The Tilden, at Bessemer, has shipped all its ore and the election should be favorable to business, will mine ore all winter.—Tribune.

A "Cook and Bull" Story.
Three tally-men who had been at work at Ford River got safely back to Menominee Tuesday evening and tell this story of their wonderful escape: "On the way to Escanaba in a rig during the early darkness of the evening, and when about half way between the two places, a man came out of the woods and approached the rig evidently with the intention of holding up the same, but he slipped and fell into the ditch. The driver 'wipped up' his horses at their retreat and the occupants do not know whether the fellow was one or was only one of an organized band of highway men." Three men and a driver, and one man probably a accomp who wanted a good ride evidently intended to rob the lot. They'd have done better had they kept still about it; Ford River folks will laugh at them now.

Excursion Rates next Tuesday.
The Ladies will make a round trip fare of fifty cents on all points up the bay next Tuesday in order that the crowd may have an opportunity to see and hear Mr. Bryan. Special excursion on her regular route will be made up the bay after Mr. Bryan's visit and departure.

DARE NOT OPPOSE HIM

The Mayor's Ribald Tongue Terrifies His Councilmen.

GALLUP HOLDS THE MAGIC WAN

The Council Resolves Not to Pay Water Works Orders Until the Board of Public Works is "Ripped Up" Completely.

Mayor Gallup and his subservient council gave an exhibition of childishness last Tuesday evening simply ludicrous. The appointment of a superintendent of the water works being hung up by a dead-lock between the mayor and council and the board of public works, and the old superintendent holding over meanwhile, the mayor assumes the position that the works are not in the possession of the city under the lease recently executed and is supported by the council, and an attempt to censure the board of public works was made by a refusal to pay bills audited and recommended for payment by that board and the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the mayor and city clerk be instructed not to draw any orders for any account for expenses in connection with the water works until some one is placed in charge of the water works who has been confirmed by the council."

Mayor Gallup evidently intends to be "the whole thing" in the city government, remarking, upon the passage of the resolution, "Mr. McGowan may remain there as long as he pleases, now." The public may leave Mr. McGowan and Mr. Holmes out of consideration in the matter; the question for the consideration of citizens of Escanaba is whether the board of public works, constituted and organized for that purpose, shall manage the public works of the city or the mayor shall usurp its functions and make of it (as he has succeeded in making the council) a mere echo of his decrees.

To the Iron Port it seems incredible that the public will authorize or consent to such usurpation of power by the mayor or approve of the tactics by which he attempts to bring it about. That the city is not in possession of the water works is nonsense; the board of public works is the representative of the city in such matters and it is in possession and directing their management. That board consists of the following named gentlemen—J. K. Stack, W. W. Olive, S. Greenough, F. D. Mead and P. Fogarty—of whom it is not necessary to say that they are competent and are largely interested in the prosperity of the city as the mayor or aldermen; to assume that they are not is an insult to the common sense of the people of Escanaba, and of that insult Mayor Gallup is guilty.

It comes to just this; that the city must choose between a dictatorship, exercised by George Gallup, or government in the manner prescribed by the charter; which will it have? The mayor's ribald tongue so terrifies the members of the council that they dare not oppose him in anything, are content to save themselves from it by according to any demand he may make, with one exception, to his passive tools, so nothing is to be hoped from the council. As to the mayor, he is so puffed up with vanity and so confident of his power that anything may be feared from him.

Presbyterian Church Services.
The usual service will be held at the Presbyterian church on Sunday. The morning subject will be "The Mystery of Truth and some of its Causes." Evening subject: "That Blind Man." There will be special music and all are invited, and made cordially welcome.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian church have arranged with Rev. Walker Johnson to give an illustrated lecture on Egypt and Palestine in the church on Friday next the 16th inst. The Rev. gentleman has recently traveled in those interesting lands, and his reports can never be first class.

This will be an interesting entertainment for all people who have never seen the country. Prices of admission: adults 15 cents; children 10 cents.

Work in the Woods.
The cedar men are organizing their forces for winter work; T. Farrell is putting in two camps, near Carlsend, and Madson one in the same vicinity. James Blak is also fitting up one or two camps. Cedar seems to be in better demand than pine.

An Elopement.
Samuel Eby, a printer employed at the Journal office, and Miss Helen Powers, having a desire to assume the relation of husband and wife and meeting deter-

mined opposition from Miss Powers' family, eloped last Saturday night, drove to Marinette, were married at that place Sunday morning, and returned hither the same day. A previous attempt, to go by rail, had been defeated by the vigilance of the parents and relatives, but "love laughs at locksmiths" and the twain are now one. The Iron Port tenders its congratulations.

Literary Notices.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed contributes the opening article entitled "The Safe Pathway of Experience" to the October number of the North American Review. A charming essay on the "Contentiousness of Modern Novel Writers" is furnished by Miss Agnes Repler, while the Rev. Bishop S. M. Merrill writes thoughtfully of "Our Electoral System." The Hon. Albion W. Tourgee in "The Best Currency" advocates the adoption of a system of coinage destined to cure our financial ills, and an authoritative view of the "Prospects of Education in England" is given by the Right Hon. Sir John E. Gorat, Vice-President of the Privy Council. Thomas R. Jerriani, United States Consul-General to China, treats unreservedly of "A Hindrance to our Foreign Trade," and a strikingly original paper on "Educational Uses of Hypnotism," is presented by Dr. R. Osgood Mason. Under the caption of "If Silver Wins" Louis Windmuller discusses "The Shrinkage in Wages," and the Hon. Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the "Inevitable Constitutional Changes." Alexander R. Smith, Secretary of the American Merchant Marine Association, considers practically "Our Neglected Shipping," while "France's Task in Madagascar" is most graphically described by Frederick Taylor, F. B. G. S. Public attention will be widely directed to the utterances of the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, who succinctly tells "Why American Industry Languishes," and Mr. Andrew Carnegie's second article, under the title of "The Ship of State Adrift," will be read with avidity. Other topics most interestingly dealt with are: "Purpose in Art," by Harriet Monroe; "The Supreme Court," by George A. Benham, and "An Electric Farm," by George E. Walsh.

John Welch Dies.

Last Sunday night, at about nine o'clock John Welch, for many years a resident of Escanaba, well known and highly esteemed, passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. He had suffered for some time, but he had made a brave fight for his life without avail, and he died as he lived. He was fifty-three years of age, nearly having been born in the city of Luxembourg, Germany, Dec. 18, 1843. Coming to this city at an early day he had resided here constantly ever since, had been an energetic, prudent and successful business man and had borne his full share in the development of the place, winning and keeping friends and enjoying their confidence and respect. Funeral services were held at St. Joseph's church Wednesday morning and the body of Mr. Welch is at rest in the family vault in St. Joseph's cemetery. The remains were escorted by a large concourse of friends. Bicycles banded the procession from the residence to the church playing funeral marches, Germania Aid and the tent of Maecenas to which Mr. Welch belonged followed, with mourning regalia and banners furled with crape, and every carriage in the city and hundreds of sorrowing friends on foot followed the hearse, testifying by their presence their respect for the departed and their sympathy with the bereaved family.

Fire at St. Jacques.

The store and ware house belonging to John P. McColl & Co., at St. Jacques, was destroyed by fire on the night of Monday last and Arthur King and Drake Remo, who were sleeping in the second story of the store, were compelled to jump from the window, retreat by the stairway being cut off by the flames before they were awakened. Journalism is interfered from the fact that there had been no fire in the building. A portion of the goods in the store were saved, but only a portion, the fire having too much start. The loss on the buildings is \$900 and on the merchandise and gain about \$400, and in total, there being no insurance on either. Hard luck for John P. and his associate, Win. Rowe.

Bryan is Coming.

The Iron Port is assured by the chairman of the democrat county committee that Mr. Bryan will make a stop of an hour here on Tuesday next, October 13, and address the people from a stand in the old circus ground opposite the Tilden house grounds. If the weather should be unpropitious Peterson's opera house will be secured and his address delivered there. He is expected to arrive here at 2:00 p. m. Later: He will arrive at 4:00, will stop but forty minutes and will speak from his car in the railway yard.

NEWS NOTES ABOUT TOWN

General Pickups of the Week by Iron Port Reporters.

FEW OF THE MANY HAPPENINGS

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

Dr. O. E. Youngquist, who has attended to the work at Tracy hospital during the absence of Dr. Phillips and is thoroughly acquainted with and entirely competent to the discharge of the duties of the position, will be a candidate before the board of supervisors for the appointment as county physician. Not disparaging others who may apply, The Iron Port has no hesitation in saying that the supervisors will do well to appoint him.

Mr. Bryan will have to hustle to meet his engagements in this peninsula. He spoke at Burlington and Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 8th and has engagements at other points in Iowa and Minnesota. One delayed train will disappoint his friends.

When the water of the Michigan mine was turned into its new channel last week a body of fine ore was discovered in its old bed. With it and the Mansfield, the DeSoto company has a very fine property.

The Baptists at present have no preaching service, but the other meetings will be as usual. Sunday School at 12:00. B. Y. P. U. on Sunday evening at 6:30. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30.

All the boats of the I. O. T. fleet except the Maryland and Manchester have been laid up for the winter. The two named have contract ore enough to keep them going to Lake Erie until the close of the season.

Persons of foreign birth who desire (and are qualified) to become citizens by naturalization will have an opportunity to do so at the court house on Tuesday, Oct. 20. The fee, for papers, is only one dollar.

The firemen were called out Wednesday morning by an alarm from the corner of Thomas and Sarah streets but had the run for nothing—the blaze was out when they got there. No damage.

The Maruba, Marina, Magan and Martha, of the Pickands-Mather fleet, have gone into winter quarters and the others of the fleet will follow as soon as contract ore is delivered.

Sunday, Oct. 25, will be "prison Sunday" and the board of corrections and charities asks clergy to visit some of the reformatories plan or subject in their pulpits.

The Ford River and I. Stephenson companies have started up their shingle mills, being satisfied that the season will "go right" and a revival of business follow.

For highway robbery, with violence, committed near Vulcan last Sunday, Fabian Lachapelle is in arrest and serves for a long "stretch" at the Marquette prison.

A lodge of the order of "Elks" has just been organized in this city. It entertained its friends at the A. O. U. hall Wednesday evening.

J. Maurice Finn, formerly of Ishpeming and now of Cripple Creek, has lost his wife (to whom he had been married but three months) by death.

Forest fires threatened damage along the line of the South Shore road last Monday but they were checked and the danger is past.

Barns show windows are always worth looking at; just now they are finer than usual. Glance at the display as you pass.

Martin Gallay died last Tuesday morning at about sixty years of age. Funeral at St. Joseph's church Thursday.

Mrs. Clapp has purchased of her sister, Mrs. Webster, lot 5 in block 2 of Glaser's addition. Consideration \$1,800.

Gladstone's expenses during the coming year will be \$22,825, of which the big item is \$8,125 for schools.

Arthur Murree, of Ford River, died at Tracy hospital last Tuesday. Funeral and interment at Ford River.

heavier than this year's, the added weight being in the tires.

John Anderson tumbled into a forty-foot pit at the Millie mine and escaped alive though with a dislocated hip joint and some cuts and bruises.

At Menominee the lumber-shovers demand fifty cents per hour; the vessel captains refuse to pay it and fighting has resulted.

The chief and another member of the Iron Mountain police force were bounced last Monday for loafing in saloons.

The McKinley clubs, both English and Scandinavian, are increasing their membership and their enthusiasm.

Fred Braanstad estimates the majority for McKinley and Pingree in the 12th district at 18,000.

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

Damonther, the murderer of Geo. Sheldon did drown himself—his body has been found.

The Wisconsin and Michigan railway is to be extended into the iron region next spring.

Don't leave your washing out over night, there are clothes-line thieves about.

The Excelsior Lumber has been blown out—no sale for its product.

The Florence mine, long idle, has begun shipping again.

Lodge of "Elks" Instituted.
On Wednesday last there was instituted in this city Escanaba Lodge, No. 354, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the first to be established in this peninsula. The organizing officers and visiting Elks were Robert Lake, of Jackson, district deputy; George A. Reynolds, of Saginaw, grand secretary; J. H. Boardman and E. S. Tracy, of Jackson; R. E. Long, of Waterloo, Iowa; N. H. Slade, of Saginaw; and J. N. Piester, of Saint Ste. Marie.

Thirty-two Escanabans were initiated and the following named officers were elected and installed: John M. Hartnett, exalted ruler; James P. Cleary, esteemed leading knight; John A. McNaughtan, esteemed loyal knight; Alvin R. Moore, esteemed lecturing knight; Wm. R. Struckmeyer, secretary; M. J. Lyons, treasurer; Philip D. Kelly, tyler; Fred Hodges, Jos. P. Symons and John O'Meara, trustees.

After the business was disposed of the newly-born Elks and their guests sat down to a banquet prepared and served by the Oliver house, the discussion of which, with the accompanying "feast of reason and flow of soul" lasted into the small hours of Thursday.

The order, though it has been in existence some thirty years, may be considered a new one, as, during twenty years after its foundation, its membership was confined to members of the theatrical profession. Since others have been admitted it has grown rapidly and has now a membership of fifty thousand, in 354 lodges, of which twelve are in Michigan. The motto of the order is "Charity, Justice and Fidelity," and its purpose, besides the promotion of good fellowship, is charity without ostentation. It dispensed in charity, last year \$68,000. That Escanaba Lodge will increase in membership and take a high rank among the benevolent organizations of the city The Iron Port regards as beyond question.

The Bridge Burned.

The bridge on the team road crossing the stream of the Escanaba river leading to the Swaney location was destroyed by fire one day this week. This practically shut off teams from going between the station and the location. The bridge is now being rebuilt so that the residents of Swaney will not be put to any great inconvenience by the mishap. The fire did not do any damage at the location but for a time it seemed as though the blaze would reach the houses.—Mining Journal.

Three to One Is the Figure.

During the fair of the Agricultural Society last month one of the exhibitors, Mr. J. P. Danforth, undertook for his own satisfaction a poll of the persons attending the fair with whom he came in contact upon the presidential issue. The result showed three for McKinley and seven against him, and that is about what the count will reveal on the night of Nov. 3.

The Plan Not Abandoned.

The statement that the plan for the establishment of a marble industry at Foster City had been abandoned was not true. Difficulties have arisen and work has been suspended but there is reason to believe that the difficulties will be surmounted and (after the election of McKinley) work resumed. It is earnestly to be hoped that such may be the case, at all events.

Just's About the Proportion.

The third day of the Chicago Record's post-office election in 20 wards of Chicago resulted as follows: McKinley, 11,529; Bryan, 3,893; Peimer, 306; Lovelace, 89; Scatterig, 14.

THE SONG OF THE CAMP.

Camping out; what rarest pleasure of the sportsman's golden years.
When he bids adieu to worldly care,
And is lost amid the glory of creation's primal story
In the woodland, miles away from anywhere.

When the morning sunlight gleaming o'er the hills with all the seeming
Of the light that warms Arcadia's verdant shores,
Marks a vision to inspire in the heart the native fire
Of the free-born race that ruled these realms of yore.

Here, in perfect peace and quiet, nurtured on the frugal diet
All dependent upon skill with rod and gun,
Flow the richest fountains of reason, where no hint of mortal treason
Ever dawns between the courses of the sun.

Draw the fire and turn the spittle, stir the coffee (just a little),
Sink the oven in this bed of mossy loam;
While the bonfire, brightly burning, starts, perchance, an instant's yearning
For the scenes that light the glowing hearth at home.

Reminiscence songs and stories, oft rehearsed with added glories,
Greet the ears of night with melody and zest;
Till the final, crowning number, yields to nature's touch of slumber,
And the forest sings its lullaby of rest.
—Frank C. Riehl, in Outing.

A WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT.

The sun shone delightfully on the wedding day of Miriam Brooks. The friends who offered congratulations on the auspicious occasion had less need than usual to reconcile truth and good manners; for that she was pretty and as good as she was beautiful was a fact generally conceded, even on days when she was not necessarily the objective point of all compliments; and that the character of Tom, her husband, both financially and morally, was such as is supposed to form a firm basis for the construction of a prosperous life, was equally evident.

As if this were not enough, the happy pair had been fitted out for their new career by the bride's parents with every reasonable material contrivance for comfort and pleasure which a good, but not extravagant architect could devise and a first-class furnishing warehouse could furnish.

The first suggestion of the imperfection which characterizes every mortal state and puts its mark on every human endeavor, came into this new joint life when Aunt Cecilia—Tom's aunt, or his fairy godmother, as he called her—made her first morning visit to the bride and tour of inspection of the house.

"Look at my beautiful new piano, Mrs.—I mean Aunt Cecilia," said Miriam, as she led the way into a pleasant room with wide outlook towards the south, supposed to be devoted more intimately to family purposes than the general reception-room. "I'm afraid it was extravagant to buy it just now, but you know I want to do all I can to make home attractive to Tom—and a little music now and then adds so much." And Miriam looked to the older woman for the approval which perhaps her own conscience did not wholly give. She was a little disappointed.

"Yes," said Aunt Cecilia, quietly; "a home without music is worse than a flower without fragrance; but I have not been accustomed to look upon a piano as an essential to that end. In my old home there was another instrument which was thought much more important to a well-ordered house, and each little girl was carefully taught the use of it, so that when she carried it with her into her husband's home it was a very important part of her outfit. The spell its music exercised was a powerful one, little understood here, but quite as useful in driving away the blues and other family pests as was the famous pipe which freed the town of Hamlin from rats."

Miriam was not yet sufficiently posted in her husband's family history to know where the "old home" was which Aunt Cecilia referred to, though it was evident, from the inflection and quality of her voice, if from nothing else, that she was a native-born American. But before the bride could satisfy her curiosity on this point, or as to the strangely seductive fiddle or horn which was in vogue there, other callers interrupted the conversation which was not destined to be taken up again for many a long day.

And some of the days which followed were all too long for the mistress of Crow's Nest, as the pretty home was called. Not that things went wrong; a tragedy would not have been so dully tiresome. Tom did not take to drink; he came home punctiliously to dinner every day, and showed his wife that deference and courtesy which a self-respecting man never omits except because he does not understand its significance.

It was after dinner that the rub came—at the hour when her youthful imagination had depicted the cheerful glow of lamp and firelight falling upon a sheet of music they two should be scanning together, or on the book which she should read aloud to her weary but contented lord. These pictures had remained fancy sketches for the most part through the accumulating years of married life.

Tom grew more and more inclined to excuse himself for a quiet hour in his den. The children seemed to find nurse's crooning voice a better preparation for the bed-time lull than anything mamma could say or sing to them, and the young men from the neighboring institution of learning, who were always dropping into Mrs. Heard's parlor for a bit of advice or encouragement, seemed never to find out that Mrs. Brooks would be glad to serve her day and generation as gracefully as that plain little woman in the next house evidently had a knack of doing.

Miriam being, as I have hinted, a sensible woman, began to look the situation in the face, hoping by dint of self-criticism to find out what she lacked

which Mrs. Heard had and gave to everyone who came within her reach. The looking-glass told her that the pink and white prettiness which had been praised in the bride had vanished with her youth. But she was always nicely, even stylishly, dressed, and could not make herself believe that her personal appearance was a negative factor in the attractive influence she would like to exercise. She tried to get some enlightenment from her husband and other men she met as to Mrs. Heard's power to fascinate, for the town being a small one social lines had to be very strictly drawn, or not at all, and they happened to separate the two good ladies of this tale, so that were it not for the greater freedom from convention allowed to men, they might never have known of each other's existence. All that Miriam could learn, however, was that there was "a touch," "an atmosphere" about that other house which she was left to infer was absent from her own. A touch of brightness, she reasoned, must be supplied by household decorations which should be striking enough to attract attention, yet tasteful enough to disarm criticism. She gave herself up to the embroidery craze—that mare of those who think they cannot afford to buy works of art, therefore prefer not to know how much they are spending—and often pined her needle until her muscles were stiff, her eyes dull, and her voice sharp with the tension of worn nerves. And yet her beautiful centerpieces did not supply the charm which she had felt to be lacking to her dinner table; her artistic sofa pillows did not invite to that repose of mind and body for which she had hoped.

That wonderful instrument, hinted at years ago by Aunt Cecilia, sometimes recurred to the dissatisfied wife, and at last, one day, she put on her hat, resolved to see that dear old lady, expressly to find out more about the subject which had never again come uppermost in the general conversation between these two good friends and relatives.

Aunt Cecilia was about starting for church when her caller arrived at her door, it being the season of Lent, and therefore of extra week-day privileges for worshippers. She invited Miriam to accompany her, promising, "when she heard the object of the visit, to tell what she could about the instrument on the way thither."

What she said would perhaps not have struck Miriam forcibly but for an accidental circumstance which brought back and emphasized her discourse during the church service. They went into a pew occupied by a little woman in black, in no way specially noticeable, who moved up to make room for them without turning her face. But when the congregation began to take its part in the repetition of prayers and psalms Miriam became aware that the phrases which she had known and loved all her life were sounding on her ears with a fresh beauty and meaning. Could it be the voice of the inconspicuous little woman which was so full of tears and yet so full of joy, whose unaffected earnestness did not raise its pitch or strain its quality, and yet compelled listeners as no oratorical display of lung power could have done? Miriam could not avoid the rudeness of staring at her neighbor, whom she found she had often seen before, but only at a distance.

"I see you realize at last Mrs. Heard's power to charm," said Aunt Cecilia, on rejoining her companion at the church gate after a greeting to the little woman in black.

"Do you mean to tell me," Miriam answered, "that such a voice can be acquired, is anything but a gift of God?"

"It is that, of course, my dear child; but her mother, whom I knew well in the old country, understood the importance of learning to use God's gifts. She taught her children by precept and example that tones marred by muscular contraction or by slovenly enunciation constitute not only a remediable physical defect, but a danger to the moral character upon which the harsh sounds react to produce irritant or sullen thoughts and feelings. It is largely due to her training that the good thoughts of the sweet little woman whom we have just seen have free course through her throat and lips. It is the unimpeded beauty of her spirit which you admire."

"Thank you so much, Aunt Cecilia,"—Miriam was holding the old lady's hand at parting—"you have made me see without resorting to blunt speech that my uncontrolled voice has often slashed my husband's peace of mind to bits, gashed my children's good temper and nipped some of my own best impulses in the bud. I'm afraid it's too late, now, to get the best music out of my much-abused organ, and you admit that there is not so much danger that boys will convert their voices into instruments of torture; but my best efforts shall go to the training of Baby Miriam, so that her father may praise her some day in the words which express all of King Lear's passionate but too tardy appreciation of Cordelia: "Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman."—Good Housekeeping.

A Confused Conductor.
Popular belief is that millionaires go around with at least a thousand dollars of loose change in their pockets, but they do not. Baron Rothschild was once caught in a Paris bus without a sou in his pocket. The driver was very angry, and threatened to put him out. "I am Baron Rothschild," explained the capitalist, "and there is my card." The driver scornfully tossed away the card. "Cards don't go here," said he. "I want your fare." "Very well," said the Baron. "Here is an order for a million francs. Give me the change." The driver stared and the passengers laughed. Just then a friend of the baron entered the bus and paid the fare. Then the driver realized his mistake, and, feeling remorseful, said to the baron: "If you want ten francs, I don't mind lending them to you on my own account."—Golden Days.

English Suicides.
A heavy increase shows in England and Ireland. To moralists, and, indeed, to all students of human nature, there is a profoundly melancholy interest in a return recently published. The return enumerates the persons who from 1892 to 1895 committed suicide, who were not at the time inmates of any asylum, but who were found by a coroner's jury to have been insane. As might have been expected, the return shows a steady increase—from 2,472 to 2,764 in 1895. In England the increase was more than 11 per cent, in Ireland about 15 per cent. It is well known that in almost every European country, and particularly among northern nations, suicides have increased.

Whether it is owing to the impairment of the force of old moral restraints, the increasing strain of civilization on the weak and self-indulgent, the fostering of self-consciousness, the multiplied temptations to give rein to egotism and vanity, or the growing reluctance to endure a life of healthy obscurity, the number of persons who seek in self-destruction escape from their troubles steadily increases. The novelty of the recent return is that it specifies persons who were found by the coroner's juries to be insane at the time of their deaths. For the most part such verdicts are viewed as pious fictions, originally invented by good nature to prevent the legal consequences following from suicide, and continued out of good nature when the necessity for it has passed away. It is notorious that in the great majority of cases in which such verdicts are returned there would be no pretext for a doctor certifying that the deceased was insane.

It is easy to criticize the verdicts of juries who do what they think it is kindness to do in painful circumstances. The framers of a brand-new criminal law would sweep away this compassionate fiction and insist upon coroners' juries returning verdicts in accordance with the facts, however offensive to the friends of the deceased. Often in recent years have individual jurymen protested against being parties to this expression of sympathy. But more difficult than such criticism and protests is a correct appreciation of the facts which come daily before coroners' juries. In a large number of the ghastly stories told every day in the back parlors of the taverns and other places where such juries meet there is disclosed an element of real, though perhaps momentary, insanity. The miserable creature was not himself at the moment when he took his life. It was not an instance of permanent or durable mental perversion. The act was done in a paroxysm of grief or despair, a passing mood of depression, or of defiance and anger against the world that has been, as he thought, harsh and cruel to him. While this state of mind lasted, the victim was powerless to resist the fatal impulse.

The coroner's jury is not very far wrong when, apparently in defiance of facts, it announces its opinion that the act was done in a state of temporary insanity. For the present knowledge respecting the natural history of this obscure subject is in the hands of a few experts. The physicians of our great asylums have studied the physical causes and premonitory symptoms of this malady of despair. They know when there is real danger and when their patient, even if he talks of self-destruction, will not go beyond threats; and the chief secret of their treatment is kindness, sympathy and enforcement of healthy habits. Often they find that Werther is Werther no more—his deadly resolution is shaken when he has had a hot bath or an hour of restful sleep. Perhaps sooner or later some of this knowledge will be common property. Perhaps the family doctor will be able to diagnose suicidal tendencies as he now diagnoses gouty tendencies. The figures which we have cited are large; and there is reason to believe that a considerable proportion of these deaths are as much preventable as if they had occurred in ill-ventilated mines or over-laden ships. If, as probably will be the case, the kindly theory which coroners' juries now sturdily support is abolished, it will be unfortunate if there does not grow up a feeling of responsibility, a strong sense of the fact that a very large number of such deaths might be averted by the good sense and sympathy of those who stand nearest to the victim—that suicides are probably to a large extent the outcome to society's indifference to people who at a particular crisis need a little sympathy and sensible advice.—London Times.

ENGLISH SUICIDES.

No Pure Gold in Use.
"Gold, when refined from all impurities," said a well-known jeweler, "and alloys of inferior metals, is denominated pure. This means gold of 24 carats, and this is the standard recognized by the mint master and dealers in gold. As a matter of fact, however, there is no gold so pure. Gold of 23 carats is about as pure as it can be got. It has two parts of silver or one part of silver and one part of copper. The copper darkens the color of gold, while silver, lightens it in color. Twenty-three carat gold is occasionally seen, which means a half carat each of silver and of copper. Ordinarily 19-carat gold is the best gold that can be had. Certainly it is the best for jewelry, for pure gold, as it is called, is too soft, and will wear away much faster than the owners of it desire."—Washington Star.

An Inconsiderate Chap.
Hotel Clerk (excitedly, to proprietor)—The guest in No. 151 has committed suicide.
Proprietor—Cut his throat, I suppose, and ruined the carpet?
"No; he turned on the gas and suffocated himself."
"Great heavens! Doesn't he know that gas costs money?"—Bay City Chat.

A Great Per Cent.
A great per cent. of the meals a man eats away from home, taste as if they were "plucked up."

Modern Dianas Go Hunting.
The Materials and the tut of Their shooting Costumes.
Not many years ago a huntress was a thing unheard of. A picture of the hunt showed never a feminine, and no one would dream of associating a maid with that unwomanly (?) sport. But the up-to-date maid has gone in for all sports, and hunting is not to be excluded. Each year sees a greater number of modern Dianas flock to the Adirondacks, and now a maid who is bound for that section of the country would consider herself badly equipped if she did not have a shooting rig.

Her gown is made of waterproof homespun, of some shade of green, that the game may be deceived by its resemblance to the foliage. She also wears stout brown leggings, which save the limbs from brambles.

Among the pretty costumes which were laid by a New York belle in a trunk, bound for the Adirondacks, was a hunting costume of mixed green and brown material. The knickerbockers were very full and were made of brown cloth. The short skirt was scant, being almost plain in front. The jacket would have been a bona fide man's saque coat but for the leg-of-mutton sleeves. With it were laid a double-peaked outing cap of the same material, a pair of heavy gantlet gloves and stout brown leather leggings. The maid will wear square-heel shoes.

Another costume had a skirt of plain dark green material and a jacket which reached half way to the knees, of striped material. A vest of scarlet cloth and a starched shirt beneath gave a manly effect.

Of course, the maid must wear a pouch strapped across her shoulder and must carry her gun in the proper fashion. These are little essentials which prevent the masculine from poking fun at the would-be Dianas who find it such hard work to shoot anything. And I strongly suspect many of them go in for the thing simply because the girls who do not are obliged to be content with the society of other girls.—Chicago News.

A Giant Among Swings.
Texas, the giant state of the union, possesses the biggest swing in the world. It was built recently by a man who was giving a party and wanted one attraction that should be entirely new. The two uprights are two pine logs 73 feet long. These are driven into the ground eight feet, so they are very firm and stand straight in the air for 70 feet. When you think that a tall man is only six feet in height you can estimate how tall the posts are. A heavy piece of timber is put across the top, and from this hangs the swing. When the swinger is strapped in he or she takes hold of one end of a rope, whose other end goes over a pulley fixed on a pole 40 feet high, that is set a little distance away from the swing. After the rope is over the pulley it is attached to a team of horses, which starts away with it, pulling the swinger up to the height of the pole. There he lets go and swings off into space, describing a wide sweep to the other side of the frame. One turn at the swing generally is enough to satisfy one for an evening.—Chicago Record.

Valuable Foxskins.
The most expensive and beautiful of all fox fur, is that of the American silver fox. The color is usually almost entirely black, except the tip of the tail and certain gray-white markings on the back, thighs and head. Occasionally a completely black specimen is found, and there are also some which are completely gray. The animal was once comparatively abundant but is now scarce, and about a year ago a single skin was sold in London for the surprising sum of \$575. In 1894 many skins were sold for more than \$500 apiece. The cheapest skins are the pale-colored ones, some of which do not command more than \$25.—Knowledge.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Viennese society women have taken to swimming in public in the Danube to the great delight of the populace, which watches them from the quays.

—Eaton Hall park, the residence of the duke of Westminster, will henceforth be closed to the public on Sundays, owing to the continued misbehavior of rowdies.

—Mombasa Island, on the African east coast, has just been connected with the mainland by a railroad bridge 1,700 feet long, built in three months and a half.

—Ferdinand von Herder, late librarian of the St. Petersburg botanical garden and the last male descendant of the poet Herder, died recently in Bavaria.

—A French anti-tobacco society has petitioned the chamber of deputies to enact a law forbidding school boys and post office clerks to smoke cigarettes, and punishing tobaccoconists who sell smoking materials to children.

—Boy housemaids have been lately proposed in England as substitutes for the incompetent British servant girls. It is argued that what Chinamen and Hindoos can do Englishmen can do equally well.

—A box containing ten pounds' worth of coppers fell off a dray in Northumberland avenue, in London, the other day, when the street was crowded, scattering the coins in every direction. There was a rush made for the coins, but when a policeman asked for the money to be delivered up, there was a general compliance, and, on counting it, the whole ten pounds was found without a copper missing.

—Lord Roseberry has petitioned the court of session to cut off the entail on his estates in Midlothian and Linlithgow, including Dalmeny park. As his sons are minors, a guardian "ad litem" has been appointed for them. The duke of Sutherland is also trying to disentail his estates in Ross and Cromarty, and wants leave to build and to grant leases on his entailed estates in Sutherlandshire.

MODERN DIANAS GO HUNTING.

orders, lists of dead and wounded, and all that the great public waiting for "news from the front" would like to know.

This invention is not an apocryphal thing. It has already been tried in military manoeuvres in England, and the war experts there pronounce it a total success.

When, in the course of a day's marching or fighting, the energetic correspondent thinks it is time for him to write a few pages, so as to "get his impressions on the paper while they are fresh," or "to bring his story up to date," he doesn't need to dismount and lean his machine up against a tree.

The typewriter bike is equipped with an appliance which obviates all such necessity. There are four steel props fastened to the framework with pins. Two of them are forward and two back of the rider. They are sharp at the ends, and can be released in a second.

Thus, braced upright, with two strong steel stakes driven into the ground on either side of him, the correspondent sits at ease and hammers out his report or writes his letters.

All about him may be the havoc and whirlwind of war, but he is as comfortably fixed for turning out good copy as if he had an office in the top of a New York sky scraper, with a Brussels carpet and a cushioned wheel chair.

This typewriter-bicycle arrangement is not an acceptable innovation to the correspondent alone. The general in command of his army in motion may, by mounting his secretary on one of the typewriter wheels, decrease enormously the labor of his records and letter writing.—N. Y. Sunday Journal.

HIGH-GEAR PROBLEM.

An Iowa Inventor Claims to Have Solved It Successfully.
An inventor from Fairfield, Ia., A. M. Snyder, thinks he has solved the problem of overcoming the disadvantages of the high gear. His method, however, is not primarily to do away with the well-known lack of power from which a high gear suffers in a high wind or up a steep grade, but it is to change the gear itself.

The inventor's scheme for changing the gear without removing the wheel is to provide a detachable sprocket on the rear hub. This he provides for by making his rear sprocket in two pieces, which fit into each other and are fastened securely in place by a narrow screw collar on the hub.

Small "ugs on the parts of the toothed wheel and corresponding depressions in the flange of the hub prevent the danger of the sprocket turning without the hub. By using this device, the inventor claims, the gear may be changed in less than five minutes without taking off the wheel or loosening the bearings. By carrying an extra weight of a sprocket wheel the hardy road rider may feel independent at all times of high winds and steep hills.

American Wheels in Europe.
The competition of the American bicycle manufacturers is beginning to be felt in England and on the continent, and it is understood that an American firm is to commence immediately the construction of a large factory at Coventry, capable of turning out 5,000 bicycles yearly. In addition, according to the report, the American firm has planned the prompt erection of a similar factory at Puteaux, France. A firm of Toledo (O.) has been awarded the highest honors, a gold medal, for Austria, at the Innsbruck international exhibition.

India for Wheelmen.
India, on account of the splendid condition of the roads, is a paradise for cyclists. The "men on wheels" may ride from Calcutta to the Khyber Pass, 3,000 miles, or from Bombay to Calcutta, the distance of London to Naples, almost without a break or a serious jaundice.

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IN CYCLEDOM.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.
Great Battles Will Hereafter Be Reported by Bicycle Journalists.
The war correspondent who expects to be a success has a new trick or two to learn before the next war comes on. He isn't to get astride a horse—any more and ride around at a safe distance, protected by the staff, body guard, pickets and sharpshooters of a commanding general. His function will not hereafter be to snuff the battle afar off and then go at night to the shelter of a friendly camp and write what he thinks ought to have happened.

The bicycle and the progress it has brought have cut out a new task for him. Field operations are to be facilitated, and the war correspondent is going to be thoroughly up to date.

A bicycle has been built for him and his typewriter—that is to say, his typewriting machine. The wheel is to be a stout one, which will stand all sorts of wear and tear across rough country.

And upon the handlebar is to be attached a typewriter, on which the operator can transcribe all his impressions of the real war that is going on around him, make copies of letters and

orders, lists of dead and wounded, and all that the great public waiting for "news from the front" would like to know.

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THE FUTURE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

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Designed with Rollers to Utilize Power at Dead Centers.
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with a roller at its connection, the rollers being of unequal size.

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The problem of utilizing power at dead centers is so old that machinists as well as bicycle riders regard this invention with interest as a possible solution.

Bicycling Is Very Beneficial.
E. B. Turner, F. R. C. S., says that in functional derangement of the liver, in whatever form it shows itself, bicycle exercise surpasses even calomel as a remedy, and acts like a charm in those ailments which arise from too much "acid" in the system. In nervous breakdown, also, it is very valuable; in fact, many brain workers now consider a daily ride indispensable if their work is to remain at concert pitch, and in the anaemia of young girls steel in the form of the wheel is even more effectual than steel in "drops." Many sufferers from sick headache, neuralgia and hysteria have reaped much benefit from regulated cycle riding, and many cases of so-called palpitation have been cured.

Keep an Eye on the Hubs.
Every bicycle rider would do well to keep one eye and occasionally both on the hubs. It is supposed, of course, that they are oiled sufficiently and regularly and that the bearings are properly adjusted. By proper adjustment is meant that the bearings are kept together so that there will be no play. The bearings should be cleaned often and with care.

How the Finger Nails Grow.
The growth of the nails on the left hand requires eight or ten days more than those on the right. The growth is more rapid in children than in adults, and goes on faster in summer than in winter. It requires an average of 132 days for the renewal of the nails in cold weather, and but 116 days in warm weather.

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NEXT YEAR'S BICYCLES.

Manufacturers Are Entitled About Fixing Their Prices.
A vexatious question just now among cyclists and prospective cyclists is the price that a first-class wheel will bring next year. Whether one may be had then for the same price or less than it fetches now, or whether the price will be advanced, no one seems able to tell absolutely. The oldest makers of \$100 wheels say that it would be disastrous to their business to sell machines at the low figure which several younger manufacturers have named, and at the same time furnish each customer with a guarantee. On the other hand, it is said in some quarters that enough money is made by many of the concerns which have cut their prices to warrant their continuing the experiment next year. It is understood also that certain of them have promised to offer even better wheels at a cheaper price next year than now.

Experienced wheelmen seem slow to believe that the difference in quality of the component parts of high-grade bicycles is so marked as some of the makers of those machines would have the public believe it is. These riders say that skillful workmanship is required in the construction of all durable wheels, and if it is true that some of the high-grade wheel-makers employ more skillful workmen than others, the fact is often indiscernible both in their wheels' appearance and use.

Whether the wooden bicycles which are promised for next year will materially affect the wheel trade remains to be seen. Their advocates say that the wheels will have many advantages over those with metal frames.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

HINTS FOR WHEELWOMEN.

Their Education Should Not End with Learning to Mount and Ride. When the average young woman learns to dismount without bruising herself, and to mount without the assistance of a large body guard, she fondly imagines that her work is at an end. She does not foresee the repair shop her prophetic soul gives her no warning of the punctured tire; the mantle of the seer does not fall upon her, and she has no hint of mornings spent in the basement area cleaning her machine. She does not guess that a course in practical mechanics should be taught at the cycling academy. Every woman who intends to ride should learn to adjust her saddle and the handle bars. Before she goes for a ride she should test the saddle to see if it is perfectly firm. If it is not she should be able to tighten it. If she rides at night she should see that her lamp is filled and trimmed, that its glass is clear, and that it is firmly fastened in its place, so that no jolts or jars will disturb it. Of course, if she rides at night, she must be provided either with matches or an escort. She must also learn the use of the various tools found in the tool box. She may spend many a pleasant hour in cleaning and oiling her wheel. All the parts which are the centers of revolution should be kept scrupulously clean. The dust of the road enters the crevices and combines with the oil in a way that is fatal to speed and ease in propelling the machine. Cheesecloth rags which are free from lint should be used to clean these parts. They should be oiled once for about every 100 miles if the cyclist is a fairly frequent patron of the road, and about once a fortnight if she does not ride often or far at a time. When the chain begins to look clogged it should be removed and soaked in kerosene to clean it. Then it should be thoroughly dried, rubbed with some good lubricant, and restored to its position.—Chicago Tribune.

VENTILATED GLOVES.

Women Who Ride the Wheel Say They Are a Splendid Thing.

Women abroad who ride the wheel are patronizing a glove made especially for the purpose and sold under the name of "cycling gloves," although equally suitable for riding and driving.



VENTILATED CYCLING GLOVES

Two leathers are employed in the manufacture of this glove—namely, tan doeskin on thumb and back and tan cape on palm and under wrists, with ventilation holes between the fingers. It is claimed that this glove "has the greatest advantages for cycling purposes, admitting of perfect freedom to the hand, a firm grip of the machine, thorough ventilation and everlasting wear."—Chicago Chronicle.

FAMILY SCRAP BASKET.

Use milk pudding and stewed fruit for bilious dyspepsia. After washing never writing worsted dress goods. Shake them. Spirits of turpentine is the thing with which to cleanse and brighten patent leather. Moderately strong salt and water taken by the teaspoonful at intervals is a cure for catarrhal cold. Soak black calico in salt and water before washing, and so prevent its fading. Toilet vinegar, cologne water, alcohol and red wine are good for oily and moist hands. An exchange says: Apply castor oil once a day to warts from two to six weeks, and they will disappear. No receptacle for soiled clothing, even if handsomely decorated, should be kept in a sleeping apartment. The dirtiest frying pan will become clean if soaked five minutes in ammonia and water. Old feather beds, if left on a grass plot during a summer shower, and allowed to get thoroughly wet, will, when dry and beaten, seem fresh and new again. Whiten yellow linen by boiling half an hour in one pound of fine soap melted in one gallon of milk. Then wash in suds, then in two cold waters with a little bluing. A skewer will be found to be of great assistance in sweeping a room. Nothing else can so thoroughly dig out deposits of rust from dusky corners. For still smaller recesses a bit of twisted wire that started life as a hairpin will be found equally effective.

MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL.

The Charming Wife of the Democratic Nominee for Vice President. Mrs. Arthur Sewall, the charming wife of the democratic nominee for the vice presidency, shrinks from publicity and is one of the most sensitive ladies in the land. That is the reason she persistently refuses to give her pictures to the newspapers. Soon, however, she found she was not wise in this reticency, for portraits that in no wise flattered her began to appear, and at last she succumbed with the best grace possible and sat for her photograph for publication. This picture was taken since Mr.



MRS. ARTHUR SEWALL.

Sewall's nomination, and is her latest photograph. The wife of the Maine candidate was Miss Emily Duncan Crocker and the daughter of one of Bath's most respected citizens. She was educated abroad and has spent much time on the continent. She is a wide reader and of more than ordinary culture. Mrs. Sewall's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Brunswick, Me., and she loves to visit the scene of her ancient home. She is a clever amateur photographer, loves flowers, delights in good literature, and is not averse to music. Mrs. Sewall agrees with her husband in politics. Their son, Harold M., who was consul to Samoa, is a staunch republican.

FREEZING ICE CREAM.

Follow These Instructions and You'll Be Sure to Succeed. Do not draw any water from the ice while freezing unless water raises to top of can. The can should be only two-thirds full of milk, as it will raise one-third while freezing. After the milk has been placed in the can, put the freezer together ready for operation, freeze the ice and sprinkle coarse salt on until it stops cracking. (The ice may be previously prepared.) Then put the ice around the can and add more salt. When the freezing is completed remove the beaters and cover the freezer with carpet or woolen cloth and let the ice cream harden one-half hour before serving. After frozen, beating the cream with a large spoon or wooden paddle will improve it. After standing several hours it should be beaten before serving. Dipping a spoon in lukewarm water before serving each plate of cream and turn once around, will cut a very nice form.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Use of Fingers at Table.

Do not be appalled if olives are proffered you on a dish unaccompanied by an olive fork. The use of the fingers in this case is allowable. Saratoga chips may be also thus handled. In France the various green salads for which that country is famous are prepared at the table by the dainty hands of the hostess, and the practice of tearing the leaves of lettuce apart with the fingers instead of cutting with a fork is gaining ground among Americans.

Broke.

Noddy—Your wife says you didn't reply to all her letters while she was away.

Tom—I couldn't. Business wasn't good enough.—Truth.

Martin Luther's Wedding Ring.

Luther's wedding ring was a most elaborate affair, containing representations of all the articles used at the crucifixion; the ladder, the cross, the rope, the nails, the hammer, the spear, the thorns, were all shown in the circumference of this peculiar piece of jewelry.

Broke.

—Pride is the greatest danger because the greatest lie.

FALSE EXCUSES.

We Employ Them Every Day Without Deceiving Anybody.

Those stereotyped excuses, how well we all know them, and how unblushingly we all employ them—like those hired pinesapples which grace the center dish of certain suburban dinners, whereof each hostess knows the exact shade and minutest marking, and no one is deceived by the fragrant pretense. Too late for dinner—the cabman is in fault, and we excuse our own tardiness by the false blame laid on his, for even hansomers crawl at times, and as for the well-abused growler—one horsed with a second Maud S. has to bear the blame of having but three legs to go on, with a fourth as a drag, not a help. We say nothing about the last rubber at the club which would prolong itself so unmercifully or that endless gossip on the stairs. The truth is never told, for if told it would be no excuse at all, but rather an aggravation of the offense. So we generally "fall back on the favorite whipping-boy of the habitual offender in the matter of dinner punctuality, and the coachman and the horse are loaded with the burden of the sin we ourselves have committed—poor pasteboard scapegoat, which all the world understands. All the same, transparent subterfuge or not, we have made our excuse according to rule and regulation, and little we reckon that it is as a masonic word, understood of all and carrying no real secret with it save to the innocent uninitiated.

No ground is more fertile in these false excuses than that of unpunctuality, and never by any chance is the real reason told out straight and square. Sometimes it is the clock. Our clocks are all wrong—with the chimes of the parish church as punctual as the sun. Anon it is our watch—which follows its huge companions as exactly as their shadow. Sometimes friends from the country—that delightfully vague and boundless territory, whence issue countless hordes of nameless excursionists—have interposed their honest faces between us and our devoirs, and you know, don't you, that friends from the country expect so much consideration, and never understand time or the possibility of your having engagements on hand. And sometimes it is an unnamed bore who would stick and could not be got rid of, and sometimes it is a sudden headache, when the engagement has been clean forgotten and only remembered at the eleventh hour. And sometimes it is a humiliating confession of lapse of memory—a confession that must needs be made over you have engaged yourself twice over on the same day, and only remember the one pledge as you are fulfilling the other. For this, too, has happened before now to folk with short memories, unmethodical habits, and many invitations. And when it does happen, it is hard to say who is the most disturbed of all those concerned. Less than this necessary confession, however, but still in the region of false excuses, we trump up all sorts of fanciful and hypothetical reasons why such and such a lapse has happened.—Philadelphia Times.

BACTERIA ON THE FARM.

Science to Aid Agriculture Along a New Line.

The resources of bacteriology are simply inexhaustible, and its beneficent complications are as varied as they are comprehensive, while investigations of theoretical interest are daily assuming a practical importance hardly dreamed of by their original discoverers. Little did Heilriegel, Willarth and Beyerlinch imagine that when they announced that certain leguminous crops, such as peas, beans, lentils, etc., are able by means of root nodules to absorb the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, and that this was accomplished by the aid of a particular bacteria contained in certain nodules, little did they anticipate that a few years later the great firm of color manufacturers, Messrs. Meisk, Lucius & Bruning, at Hochstam-Main, would undertake to deliver as an article of commerce cultivations of such bacteria under the name of "nitragin," wherewith to inoculate and so supply the maintenance of various leguminous crops. This is, however, what Dr. Nobbe, a distinguished follower in the footsteps of Heilriegel, has rendered by his brilliant researches an accomplished fact. Pure cultivations of nodule organisms suitable to the growth of no less than 17 different varieties of leguminous field crops may now be purchased from this enterprising firm. Each bottle bears a different colored label, according to the crop for which it is destined, while the German, as well as the botanical name of the plant, is also affixed. About one-half an acre of land may be inoculated for half a crown, which represents the price for a single culture bottle. The cultivations are prepared at the Horchat works, under the direction of the former assistant of Dr. Nobbe, and the result of this latest development of practical bacteriology will be awaited with interest.—Nature.

To Brighten Cut Glass.

Wash the articles in warm (not hot) soft water until thoroughly cleaned. Have at hand a large box of sawdust. Rinse the different pieces again in warm water and bury (while wet) in the sawdust, leaving them a few hours, or until perfectly dry. Then with a soft brush remove the sawdust.

Cut glass carafes, or water bottles, are particularly hard to keep clean. Wash well, inside and out, with warm water, adding a few drops of ammonia and a few shot to remove any sediment at the bottom. Tie a paper over the top to prevent the sawdust getting inside, as described above. Rub well with a chamolis to remove finger prints; turn the bottle upside down and place over the register to dry.

If these suggestions are followed the cut glass will glisten with the same brilliancy it did when it first left the manufacturer's magic fingers.—Good Housekeeping.

THE DEVIL'S TOWER.

This Freak of Nature Is the Marvel of Black Hills Tourists.

A geological freak called the "Devil's Tower," is one of the greatest curiosities in the northwest. It is rarely visited by tourists on account of its distance from any railroad. The towering mass of rock is situated on the Belle Fourche river in the northwestern extremity of the Black hills. It resembles an enormous caulk constructed of gigantic planks, the sides being furrowed with trachyte crystals. The walls are almost perpendicular, and rise to a height of 1,000 feet above the Belle Fourche river. From summit to base of the tower is over 800 feet.

Dr. Wortmann, of the department of paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History, who returned some time ago from the Black hills, says that the great tower was thrown up from the bowels of the earth in some gigantic eruption. There is nothing like it elsewhere in the world and it stands alone in a sort of mysterious majesty.

On account of the smooth, perpendicular sides it has been generally supposed that no one has ever been successful in climbing it. This is, however, not true, because two people have succeeded in reaching the summit. A man named Rogers, living in Deadwood, S. D., climbed it on July 4, two years ago, and later his wife accomplished the same feat.

It was only possible to ascend the tower by driving iron spikes into the perpendicular sides. As Rogers came down he pulled out the spikes so that no one else could be tempted to risk his life in performing the same feat.

When some Sioux Indians living at a distance were shown a photograph of the mountain they became strangely excited and wanted to know if an underground passage had been found at the base of the tower. They say that many years ago while some warriors of the Sioux tribe were hunting in the vicinity they discovered an underground passage leading under the tower. They lighted torches to explore it. It led along under the tower to a distance of 800 yards or more and terminated in a big lake of water. There were a great many bones and skeletons piled up inside and among them a great quantity of gold. While examining their find the torches went out, and becoming frightened, they ran along the passage to the entrance.

Once safely out they carefully blocked the entrance so that it would not be discovered. Several searches have been made both by Indians and white men for the entrance, but it has never been found.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

BICYCLE PATHS.

As Ordinarily Made They Do Not Cost Much Money.

As commonly made, cycle paths are not expensive, and, the cost being generally contributed by the wheelmen themselves, no tax for this purpose is placed upon the public at large. Whether this should be so is a question that will stand some discussion; but thus far the cyclists have sought only to impose a small assessment upon actual users of the wheel when money has been needed to construct cycle paths. Two years ago Mr. Charles T. Raymond, of Lockport, N. Y., one of the pioneers in cycle-path construction, declared that "what is used by all, and needed by all, should be paid by all," and this rule has commanded approval among wheelmen who have taken up the work of cycle-path making.

Under favorable conditions, cycle paths cost from \$75 to \$150 per mile. The surface width of the path should not be less than four feet, and need not be more than seven feet, except in rare cases. The paths are generally laid out on the grass-grown roadside, parallel with the wagonway. The grass is first cut close to the ground, after which the material (soft coal, cinders, or screened gravel) is put on in a thin layer, and so shaped and packed as to slope downward from the center to each side.

The grade in most cases follows closely the original surface of the ground. Material may generally be had at lower cost, and hauled at less expense, during the winter months; and this is an important point to bear in mind, since the item of haulage alone is likely to constitute more than half the expense of construction.—Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul, League of American Wheelmen, in Century.

A Commercial Calculation.

"I called to see you about this note of mine," said the man who walked briskly up to the counter.

"Do you wish to take it up?" inquired the clerk.

"No. I want you to extend it. I've just made a discovery."

"It's a perfectly regular note, isn't it?"

"It may be regular, but it isn't fair. This note reads '30 days,' and you've charged me just as much interest for 30 days of September as you did for 30 days of June, notwithstanding the fact that the days are hours shorter now than they were then."

"I don't see that that makes any difference."

"Of course you don't, you don't want to see it. But the principles of eternal justice and the calendar are both against you. If the note had read 30 days and nights you might have had some argument, but in its present form I don't see how you are going to escape the censure of a fair-minded public unless you help me out a little."—Washington Star.

A Grim Corporation.

The African Lakes company has become so careful that it compels its agents to pay their own funeral expenses. So many agents died that an order was actually issued compelling the agents to die at their own expense. For a long while the company has enjoyed a monopoly of trade.—Century.

—Great Britain's trade in tea is being rapidly transferred from China to India and Ceylon.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

Via "Big Four" and "C. & O." Routes—Perfect Fall Climate—5,500 Feet Elevation—Magnificent Mountain Surroundings—Most Curative Baths Known.

From Chicago, St. Louis, Florida and all points tributary, Indianapolis, Boston Harbor, Detroit, Toledo, Cincinnati, Springfield, Dayton and intermediate points, the "Big Four Route" have through vestibuled trains daily to Cincinnati, magnificently equipped with Buffet Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Wagner Sleeping Cars. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with the beautiful trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, without transfer across the city. Write any agent "Big Four" for full particulars, or address D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, or E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager "Big Four Route," Cincinnati, O.

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 starved a new sanitarium to take the overflow. The waters of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and "baths" of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fittingly called "the Carlsbad of America." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station.

"Cincinnati Flyer."

The Monon has put on a fast flyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:30 A. M. reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run Chicago to Indianapolis, in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and "baths" of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fittingly called "the Carlsbad of America." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

"My boy, it is high time a check was placed on your performances." "Thank you, father. Please make it payable on sight."

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. Co. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Advice is seldom welcome. Those who need it most take it least.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 30 years.—LESTER FERRILL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

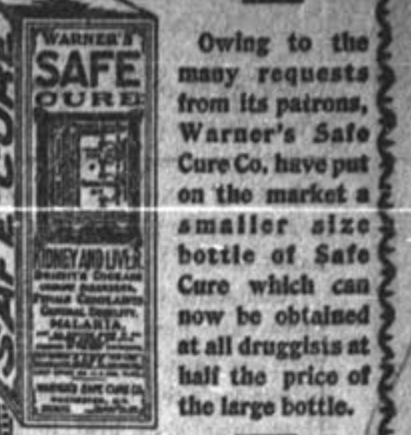
Which goes the quickest—a full minute or a spare moment!

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Warner's Safe Cure

IN LARGE BOTTLES OR SMALL

Owing to the many requests from its patrons, Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a smaller size bottle of Safe Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle.



Warner's Safe Cure is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.

Featherbone

Edge S. H. & M. REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Ask for it the next time that you buy a BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDING.

The featherbone flares and stiffens—the bias velveteen wears as only an S. H. & M. can wear. Especially suited for silk or wool petticoats.

If your dealer WILL NOT supply you we will.

Send for the new book "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 669, N. Y. City.

STEADY WORK WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to sell STEADY STARK TREES millionaires' money. STEADY STARK TREES, 1000 N. W. 10th St., STARK BROTHERS, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Prof. Babcock, the well-known Chemist, says:—

"I find that Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure. It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa; the flavor is natural, and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance, which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Advertisement for Battle Ax Plug featuring an illustration of a man carrying a large block of Battle Ax Plug and text describing its popularity and quality. The text includes: 'The Popular Candidate for All Parties', 'Battle Ax Plug', and 'Battle Ax is popular with all parties because of its remarkably fine flavor, its high quality and the low price at which it is sold.' It also mentions 'The people of the United States know a good thing when they see it, and they won't pay 10 cents for other high grade tobaccos while they can get Battle Ax for 5 cents.'

The Iron Port

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

Thomas B. Reed in his introduction to "Protection and Prosperity," puts in his comprehensive, philosophic form of statement, some of the truths that need enalming in the record of the past few years.

"Somehow or other, times like these are great educators. How very fine used to be the sneer about lifting one's self by the boot straps! How clear used also to seem the demonstrations that taxes could create nothing! What a fine large mouth the consumer had those days, and how puny and unworthy seemed the hand of the producer!

When idle furnaces are ready to start again there may be a renewal of buying on a small scale and stocks will be found on the docks to supply such needs. With the exception of the few producers of low phosphorus ores the mines in the Bessemer agreement have come considerably short of marketing the amount provided for originally.—Iron Trade Review.

Last year Germany bought \$90,615,000 worth of American merchandise and paid for it in money or exchanges worth 100 cents on the dollar in gold. Under free-silver here she could exchange her gold for silver and buy the same quantity of goods for little more than \$45,000,000.

Our years of signal disaster and depression have been those in which our ports were more easily flooded with foreign goods—those which intervened between the recognition of our independence and the enactment of the tariff of 1789; those which followed the close of our last war with Great Britain and were signalized by immense importations of her fabrics—those of 1827-42, when the compromise of 1833 began to be seriously felt in the reduction of duties on imports, and those of 1854-57 when the Polk-Walker tariff of 1846 had had time to take full effect.

"The Free Coinage of Silver," by C. F. Randolph, is an exhaustive treatise upon the subject written, as says the author, "not for past masters of the science of money, if there are any such, but for citizens who deem it their duty to study the questions upon which they are called to vote." It is, it seems to The Iron Port, a complete refutation of the fallacies of the free silver orators and writers and should be extensively circulated and read.

Don M. Dickinson is no more a republican now than when he was a member of Cleveland's cabinet but he can not support "Bryanism, repudiation, dishonor, clap-trap and humbuggery," preferring the success of the republican party, which he knows will never "pass a law that will reduce the value of a dollar or the purchasing power of the dollar in which the workingman is paid."

March. Six of them have been elected already; three are conceded to be democrats, and of the remaining 20 the republicans will elect more than a dozen sure, and have excellent chances for half of the remainder. The democrats, however, think it worth more for the cause of silver to fight for these 20 senators than to continue the already lost battle for Bryan.

Sales of non-Bessemer ores in September have amounted to a respectable total. The change in the price basis may be judged from the fact that a Menominee ore that sold for \$2.65 in the early part of the season was lately brought \$2.40. Buyers have made offers on Mesabi non-Bessemer ores, and some transactions have resulted, with prices in the neighborhood of \$2 a ton. So far as Bessemer ore is concerned nothing is to be expected for some time. When idle furnaces are ready to start again there may be a renewal of buying on a small scale and stocks will be found on the docks to supply such needs.

The tin-plate industry of the U. S., built up by protection, is now on a paying basis and the price of tin-plate is lower than ever before. Forty thousand men are employed in it, at good wages. Mark the contrast; Bryan wears himself out in a futile hunt for votes while McKinley stops quietly at home and the voters flock to Canton to hail the next president.

Protection, Sound Money, Prosperity. For President... WILLIAM MCKINLEY. For Vice-Prest... GARRETT A. HOBART. For Governor... HAZEN S. PINGREE. For Lieutenant-Governor... THOMAS B. DUNSTAN. For Secretary of State... WASHINGTON GARDNER. For Treasurer... GEO. A. STEEL. For Auditor General... ROSCOE D. DIX. For Attorney General... FRED. A. MAYNARD. For Commissioner State Land Office... WILLIAM A. FRENCH. For Superintendent of Public Instruction... JASON E. HAMMOND. For Member State Board of Education... JAMES W. SIMMONS. For Member of Congress, 12th District... CARLOS D. SHELDON. For State Senator, 30th District... RICHARD MASON. For Representative in the Legislature... ORAMEL B. FULLER.

COUNTY TICKET. Probate Judge... THOMAS B. WHITE. Sheriff... FREDERICK M. OLMSTED. County Clerk... OSCAR V. LINDEN. County Treasurer... EMANUEL M. ST. JACQUES. Prosecuting Attorney... IIA. C. JENNINGS. Circuit Court Commissioner... ALPHA C. BARRAS. County Surveyor... JOHN S. CRAIG. Coroners... HARRY L. HUTCHINS. HENRY MCALL.

Legal Notices. First Publication Sept. 12, 1896. To whom it may concern.—Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders 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 hundred ninety-six, to detach the following described territory from the township of Ford River, to wit:

Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, all in township thirty-nine north of Range twenty-four west of Meridian. Dated this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1896. Freshholders of Ford River township: Isaac Papp, Elsie Richard, Charles Boda, Peter Baker, John Nostelle, Elie Papp, Wilfred Derouin, Joe Heroux, Joseph Derouin, Henry Blake, Eli Olson, William Blake, Peter Baker, Neil Olson, and others. Freshholders of Bark River township: Erick Olson, H. Gauman, Louis Loport, Gust A. Carlson, Richard Roberts, Eugene Gamson, Alfonso Derouin, Louis Lerville, Isaac Boda, John Harris, Ole Peterson, and others. D. Chollette, H. W. Coburn, George Faucher and others.

PROBATE ORDER 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, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Wednesday the 27th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Benjamin L. Hayden, deceased. On reading and filing the final report and account of Edward Hill, administrator of the estate of said deceased.

be hired cheaply that enterprise is stimulated and opportunities opened to labor. It is reasonable to suppose that persons who join McKinley clubs, take part in McKinley demonstrations and wear McKinley badges are McKinley men, but the Mirror claims half of them for populists. It is nonsense, sheer nonsense, as the result at the polls will show. The Mirror is but "whistling to keep its courage up."

France tried the cheap money experiment a hundred years ago and nothing could tempt a Frenchman to repeat it. We had cheap, (and nasty) money in the days before 1890 but our people seem to have forgotten the experience—some of them.

Tom Watson withdrawn? Not much! He says "I'd lay my head on the block first." If there's any withdrawing done the Maine man will have to do it and there's not much chance of that; he's just as stubborn as the Georgian if not as noisy.

The free coinage of silver is but a pretext; if the populists could succeed in that the next step would be "fiat money"—an irredeemable paper currency—and following that all the other populist measures. Are you ready for that, you democrat?

The tin-plate industry of the U. S., built up by protection, is now on a paying basis and the price of tin-plate is lower than ever before. Forty thousand men are employed in it, at good wages.

Mark the contrast; Bryan wears himself out in a futile hunt for votes while McKinley stops quietly at home and the voters flock to Canton to hail the next president.

Legal Notices. First Publication August 25, 1896. MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1894, executed by Wm. H. Hamm and Hannah Hamm his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Abram Shippen, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "L" of mortgages, on page 225, as the first day of May, A. D. 1896, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shippen to Horace I. Denton, by certificate, bearing date the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1896, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "L" of assignments of mortgages, on page 190, and said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Denton, and whereas said mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or taxes or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal and all arrears of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part, his legal representative and assigns, become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of a part of the said interest and taxes, therefore, the assignee of said mortgage hereby declares the whole of the principal and interest together with all arrears of interest and taxes due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand seven hundred and six dollars and sixty cents (\$2,766.60) of principal and interest, and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage is the sum of three thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty cents (\$3,191.60) and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Escanaba in said county of Delta, state of Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the fourth (4) day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage, as 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 (29) of the village now city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated August 25th 1896. HORACE I. DENTON, Assignee of Mortgage, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

Legal Notices. First Publication Oct. 10, 1896. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF DELTA. As a executor of the Probate court for said county, I, Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate, do hereby certify that the will of the late John Schmidt, deceased, in the matter of the estate of John Schmidt, deceased, on reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ellis Schmidt praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be granted to Ellis Schmidt, the executor in said will named.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be set apart for the hearing of said petition, and that the petition and the will of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice of the pendency of this petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

Legal Notices. First Publication Sept. 26th, 1896. PROBATE ORDER 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, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Wednesday the 27th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Benjamin L. Hayden, deceased. On reading and filing the final report and account of Edward Hill, administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be set apart for the hearing of said report and account, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why the said report and account should not be confirmed. And it is further Ordered, that said administrator give notice of the pendency of said report and account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Delta, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

Legal Notices. First Publication Sept. 12th 1896. MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1894, executed by William J. Harney and Angeline Harney his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Horace I. Denton of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "L" of mortgages, on page 77 on the first day of September, A. D. 1896, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents (\$135.20) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as an attorney 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 power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in said city of Escanaba in the county of Delta, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: Lot number nine (9) of block number eighty-two (82) of premises known as the village now city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated at Escanaba, Mich., Sept. 10, 1896. A. R. NORTHROP, Horace I. Denton, Mortgagee, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Legal Notices. First Publication August 25, 1896. MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1894, executed by Wm. H. Hamm and Hannah Hamm his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Abram Shippen, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "L" of mortgages, on page 225, as the first day of May, A. D. 1896, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shippen to Horace I. Denton, by certificate, bearing date the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1896, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "L" of assignments of mortgages, on page 190, and said mortgage is now owned by said Horace I. Denton, and whereas said mortgage expressly provides that should default be made in the payment of the interest or taxes or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal and all arrears of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part, his legal representative and assigns, become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of a part of the said interest and taxes, therefore, the assignee of said mortgage hereby declares the whole of the principal and interest together with all arrears of interest and taxes due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand seven hundred and six dollars and sixty cents (\$2,766.60) of principal and interest, and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in said mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage is the sum of three thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty cents (\$3,191.60) and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Escanaba in said county of Delta, state of Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the fourth (4) day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage, as 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 (29) of the village now city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated August 25th 1896. HORACE I. DENTON, Assignee of Mortgage, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

Legal Notices. First Publication July 25th. MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1894, executed by Ferdinand Viator 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 "L" of mortgages on page 270, on the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1894; and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and fifty nine dollars and twenty-three cents (\$459.23) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Escanaba in said county of Delta state of Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden), on the nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage as situate in the city of Escanaba county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: The south half of lot number six (6) of block number seven (7) of Seldin's addition to the city of Escanaba, formerly village of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. A. R. NORTHROP, Attorney for Mortgagee, MARY A. SYMONS, Mortgagee. Dated July 25, 1896.

Legal Notices. First Publication Oct. 10, 1896. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF DELTA. As a executor of the Probate court for said county, I, Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate, do hereby certify that the will of the late John Schmidt, deceased, in the matter of the estate of John Schmidt, deceased, on reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ellis Schmidt praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be granted to Ellis Schmidt, the executor in said will named.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be set apart for the hearing of said petition, and that the petition and the will of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice of the pendency of this petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

Legal Notices. First Publication Oct. 10, 1896. ORDER FOR PROBATE OF WILL.—State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss. At a session of the Probate court for said county hold at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 6th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Walsh, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Catherine Walsh praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be granted to Catherine Walsh, the executrix in said will named.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be set apart for the hearing of said petition, and that the petition and the will of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice of the pendency of this petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

Legal Notices. First Publication Sept. 12th 1896. MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1894, executed by William J. Harney and Angeline Harney his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Horace I. Denton of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "L" of mortgages, on page 77 on the first day of September, A. D. 1896, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents (\$135.20) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as an attorney 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 power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in said city of Escanaba in the county of Delta, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: Lot number nine (9) of block number eighty-two (82) of premises known as the village now city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. Dated at Escanaba, Mich., Sept. 10, 1896. A. R. NORTHROP, Horace I. Denton, Mortgagee, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WE DIVIDE THE PROFIT With Our Patrons. Ask to see this beautiful garment, Block Boucle, very latest style, regular \$10 garment, at \$7.50. Ladies' Fine Cashmere Seamless, full fashion hose, regular 50c kind. A genuine bargain. Every article we quote prices on is absolutely first-class, there being no cheap, shoddy goods in our store to catch the unwary. Ed. Erickson, Escanaba and Gladstone. "SUGAR AND SPICE" and all things nice.—everything that a well-mannered grocery store should keep—delivered at your house almost as soon as ordered. Prices way down—quality way up. That's the kind of a store this is. The quality of the spices we sell is just as good as the quality of the butter—and that's saying a great deal. We are very proud of our butter. Frank H. Atkins & Co., 402-404 Ludington St.



Ask to see this beautiful garment, Block Boucle, very latest style, regular \$10 garment, at \$7.50.

- Lonsdale Muslin in 10-yard lengths, one piece to each person per yard 6c
Best Indigo Prints, per yard 4c
Gingham in all checks and colors, per yard 3c
Children's Heavy Weight Underwear in Gray, size 16 at a raise of 2c per size 8c
Children's all-wool ribbed hose, all sizes. This is a great bargain. Fast black and the very best value for the money per pair 10c
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Seamless, full fashion hose, regular 50c kind. A genuine bargain 25c



This Plush Cape, edged with Thibet and trimmed with Black Jet, is a beauty. We invite you to see it.

Every article we quote prices on is absolutely first-class, there being no cheap, shoddy goods in our store to catch the unwary.

Ed. Erickson, Escanaba and Gladstone

Groceries.



"SUGAR AND SPICE"

and all things nice.—everything that a well-mannered grocery store should keep—delivered at your house almost as soon as ordered. Prices way down—quality way up. That's the kind of a store this is. The quality of the spices we sell is just as good as the quality of the butter—and that's saying a great deal. We are very proud of our butter.

Frank H. Atkins & Co., 402-404 Ludington St.

Personal and Social.

The University Club and Christian Mothers Reading Circle held a meeting at the home of Mrs. J. M. Rooney, last Thursday evening, for the purpose of outlining work for the coming season. There will be another meeting at the same place next Thursday evening, at which the officers will be elected.

Clarence Edgely, of Joliet, Ill., and Mrs. Ella Van Valkenburg were married, at the residence of the father of the bride, Wm. J. Hatton, last Wednesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the M. E. church, officiating, and departed on the following morning to take up their residence at Joliet.

Wells M. Ruzic, who once taught school in this county, and for a time resided in this city is now preaching free silver in Wisconsin. He was always a "flat money" man.

Mrs. A. A. Kirkpatrick, formerly of this city, has undergone a severe surgical operation at St. Vincent's hospital, Green Bay, and is recovering.

Rev. Mr. Johnson will deliver a lecture at the Presbyterian church next Friday evening, Oct. 16. Subject, "Palatine and the Holy Land."

Hon. H. W. Seymour, here to talk for free-silver last Thursday, paid The Iron Port a welcome visit, "for old time's sake."

F. W. Oberg and Ella M. Stevenson were married Thursday, Rev. C. P. Edholm officiating. They will reside in Chicago.

C. A. Carlson, of the Medborgaren, has been in town a day or two, to remove the outfit of the defunct "Potter."

Gus. Baerisch and Maquire Sherbinow went up to Bill Shay's place yesterday morning after partridges.

John Boyle, of Marinette, who lately visited here, has gone to Green Bay to undergo a surgical operation.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church are preparing to give a Halloween and Pumpkin pie social.

Harry Colony, of Nahma, has taken out license to marry Lottie Marquis, of that village.

James Russe, editor of the Mining Journal, spent some hours in this city on Thursday.

J. J. McDonald, of Chicago, an insurance inspector, was in town Tuesday.

W. J. Anthony visited at Iron Mountain Tuesday.

Parson Clemo, of whom Escanaba had some knowledge a couple of years ago, is making himself obnoxious at Ishpeming by his attacks upon the McKinley club of that city. He liches for a fight until he gets hit; then he squeals.

Mrs. Schmidt received, last Saturday, the amount for which her late husband was insured in the Maccaless. She will soon depart to spend the winter at Lexington, Saucier county.

August Jader and Augusta Nelson, of Bay de Noe, and A. Norde and Alice Dickzack, of this city, were married last Saturday, Rev. C. Edholm officiating.

W. L. Bacon, who had undergone a severe surgical operation at St. Vincent's hospital, Green Bay, is at home again.

Mr. Tucker, who spoke for McKinley and protection Monday evening, paid The Iron Port a welcome visit on Tuesday.

T. B. White went to Rapid River Tuesday afternoon to attend a republican rally there in the evening.

H. F. Lucas, of Racine, is in town for a visit. He is interested in the wooden ware factory.

Mrs. Wilson has visited at Iron Mountain this week.

Mr. Jennings, of Charlotte, Eaton county, has this week visited his son, I. C. Jennings.

E. C. Anderson, of Chicago, has been the guest, this week, of J. W. Clark.

Miss Bella Schram departed, to spend the winter at Chicago, last Sunday.

J. H. Karkeet, of Iron Mountain, was here, on business, last Tuesday.

Oliver Terrio has returned and resumed his labors on the Mirror.

Mrs. Rooney returned from her visit at Chicago last Monday.

Counselor Carey was called to Munising early this week.

John McKenna, of Quinnesec, visited here on Tuesday.

Dr. Clute, V. S., of Marinette, was in town Tuesday.

James McEvan, of Pembine, visited here Tuesday.

Messrs. Hall, Mitchell and Maitland, directors of the First National bank, checked up Cashier Lyman's work last Monday and pronounced it correct.

Geo. Tucker, who had spoken for the right here and at all points near here, went home yesterday, calling on The Iron Port en route.

Alderman Hodges "cashed in and jumped the game" last Tuesday evening, there was nothing to it for him.

Messrs. Huggitt, Whitman, and Sabin, of the Northwestern management, were in town Tuesday night.

Rev. C. P. Edholm has received a call to the pastorate of the Swedish Lutheran church at Marinette.

F. H. Peters, of Manistique, talked free-silver at Nahma last night.

Dr. Yousguier was called to Gladstone yesterday.

John H. M. Kane is making a tour around the lakes.

John Hewitt and wife are visiting at Chicago.

Ed Arnold is in from the woods to-day.

As soon as the McKinley club vacates the rooms in the second story of the Semer building, Mort. Hitchcock will occupy them for a restaurant and oyster parlors. Mort. is a caterer and the enterprise will win.

Silverware of every description at lowest prices at Sourwine & Hartnett's. Buy before election as the entire stock will be coined into 100-cent dollars immediately thereafter. Two stores.

On account of the absence of Mr. Greene, there will be no services in St. Stephen's Episcopal church to-morrow.

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

Chairman White, of the republican county committee, will conduct his campaign in his own way, unassisted by Chairman McKenna, of the popocrats.

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

The silverites will hold a meeting, at which Witt, the Cleveland anarchist, will speak, to-morrow, Sunday, night.

Proot, the "Cornish Cyclone," talked for free silver to a small audience last Saturday evening.

Board and room for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be procured by application at 226 Michigan avenue.

Drugs, drags, pure drugs and plenty of them at Sourwine & Hartnett's.

An excursion to Canton, to see the next president, leaves Marquette to-day.

Tim Nestler has flopped again. The fact is mentioned as a matter of news, not as having any political significance—he may flop again any day.

You will get what the doc or orders at Sourwine & Hartnett's two stores.

Three weeks and three days more of argument and solicitation and then the vote.

The Dartington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house."

This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

Ivan G. English has patented an improvement in envelopes and has received the "Wedde burn prize" therefor—a silver medal.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevailed by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

Snow fell on the height of land between here and Lake Superior last Wednesday, the storm prevailing as far east as Mackinac.

The list of premiums awarded at the late county fair will be found on the fourth page of the supplement, following the tax list.

Send to His Mother in Germany. Mr. Jacob Ebbesen, 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 bottles with the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

To the Ladies. I wish to announce that having moved my Dress Making Parlors to the Masonic Block over J. N. Mead's drugstore, I am now ready to receive my customers and kindly solicit their patronage.

Mrs. T. V. GREENLAW.

Lumber is Moving. Lumber concerns at Marinette and Meonice have made sales amounting to twenty million feet within the last twenty days and feel somewhat encouraged. Prices have not advanced but that may come later on.

For Sale. A full outfit for housekeeping—everything necessary—must be sold at once and will go cheap for cash. Apply at No. 1219 Ludington St., up stairs.

THE COUNTRY SAFE.

Mr. McKinley Declares He Has No Fear for His Future.

TALKS TO BIG CROWDS AT CANTON.

Patriotic Utterances to a Delegation of First Voters from Cleveland, O.—Points Out the Significance of the Ballot.

Canton, O., Oct. 9.—Maj. McKinley made four speeches from his porch Thursday to four delegations numbering in the aggregate 2,400 voters. The day was fine and the visitors were generous in their manifestations of interest and enthusiasm. With the delegations which came from Indians and Jefferson county, Pa., there were a number of ladies. There are few delegations visiting Canton now that are unaccompanied by women. The first delegation to call on the candidate was composed of 300 Italian-Americans from Pittsburgh. They gave Mr. McKinley a stirring welcome on his appearance to address them. His talk was brief.

A delegation of 200 republicans from left Logansport, Ind., at five o'clock Thursday morning arrived here about two o'clock. With the delegation were W. T. Wilson, the spokesman, Dr. J. Z. Powell, candidate on the republican presidential electoral ticket, and S. D. Brand. In addressing this delegation Maj. McKinley dwelt upon the inability of the government to create value or money. He said if, by mere fiat, the government could raise 50 cents to 100 cents in value, then the work of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson in constructing a financial system was folly and the people have been robbed of all that has been taken from them in taxes. "But," declared Maj. McKinley, "the government cannot create something out of nothing and the man or party which teaches that it can teach a false doctrine."

Pennsylvanians Call. The Jefferson county (Pa.) delegation, 1,000 strong, which was the next to arrive, was a representative one, composed of miners, lumbermen, farmers and workmen. J. W. Reed, the spokesman, set forth in his address the versatile character of the delegation. Maj. McKinley, in response to his remarks, spoke as follows:

No Fear for the Future. "I congratulate you upon the bright outlook for a return of that business confidence which will give to this country increased industrial activity and greater prosperity. I have no sympathy with the sentiment sometimes expressed and the good people of doubt about the future of the United States. Nobody need be troubled about that. The United States will take care of itself, and in its own good time and proper way through constitutional forms, restore the variety of the war of the effect of the steady state. The United States, with its wealth of resources and the skill, energy and enterprise of its people, cannot be long checked in its onward march. There are some citizens in all the states who seem to be seriously concerned, but I, for one, do not share in their apprehensions. The great body of the people is safe; they are steady. They are not moved by wild impulses. Dismal forebodings of what might happen will not be realized. Demagogues there are in the country who attempt to inculcate the doctrines of distrust and disloyalty among the unemployed and in great part the men who are inculcating that doctrine are the men who advocated a policy that first created idleness in the United States. Extraneous there are who talk to the masses, heedless of the social and political outcome of their false and pernicious position, their degrading and dangerous doctrines. Foolish men there are who innocently disseminate every sort and kind of misinformation and thus do the bidding of a better poster but more deadly than any other. There need be no excitement; there need be no abuse or exaggeration, for all those false doctrines and unworthy influences will not prevail with the free, the independent, and the intelligent citizens of the United States. The great majority of our people are religiously devoted to law and order, the public peace and public tranquility. They love their homes and their wives and their families too well to stand by any policy that will lead to public disorder and disregard of law. They are in favor of respecting the rights of property; the right of contract; the inviolability of the public faith and the sanctity of the courts of justice. They are seeking to the utmost of their power, not from one party alone, but from all parties, with an earnestness and unanimity creditable to our patriotism and a splendid testimonial to the strength and glory of our free institutions.

Faith in the People. "My fellow-citizens, I have always believed in the people, but I am stronger today in my faith in the American people than I have ever been before. They have been true in every crisis of the past; they have uniformly been on the right side in every emergency, and never failed to sustain the country and those public policies which insured its peace and highest welfare. The great heart of the American people is moved by the simple consideration of what is best, wisest and most beneficial to the nation. They are in charge of every public trust to which I have been called—whether as a representative in congress, or governor of Ohio. I have always found that an honest and open, frank and just appeal to the people never failed to result in a wise and true response. It is a mistake to imagine that the great body of our people are not the conservative force of the country. They are not caught with the suggestion of dishonor in either public or private transactions. They believe in the old maxim that honesty is always the best policy in government, as well as in individual life, and those who think otherwise underestimate both the intelligence and the patriotism of the American people. There is to-day as ardent and abiding a patriotism as ever mustered men under the glorious stars and stripes, whether they be native born or were born under another flag and have pitched their tents with us to become a part of our splendid citizenship. The average man of all these nationalities is interested in what will do most good for himself and wife and family, and exalt the honor and name of his adopted country. The detriment, the damage, the distress which has been felt by the people, and which was visited upon the country by both the conservative and the radical and the policy now the already executed and the policy now the already executed, has injured not only the men who toil, but has injured the men who employ labor. We have discovered that we cannot strike down the owner of the factory, or the owner of the mine, without striking down the labor that is employed with him."

Free Voters of Cleveland, O. More than 2,000 first voters of Cleveland, in uniform and accompanied by excellent bands, marched up while Maj.

McKinley was addressing his Pennsylvania visitors. When he had finished the Cleveland men passed in review before him and were loudly cheered by the other visitors to Canton, who remained to see them. The Cleveland delegation filed into Maj. McKinley's yard and packed it densely. The major's appearance on the porch drew forth a tornado of applause which in volume, intensity and duration has not been equaled here. The president of the First Voters' McKinley club of Cleveland, Otho Snyder, introduced the callers to Maj. McKinley, who spoke to them as follows:

"You approach the exercise of your sovereignty under the most advantageous circumstances, free from any past predilections and prepared in calm judgment to consider without bias the issues upon which parties are divided. You come to your majority in a time when the people are engaged in a great and important contest that will settle some of the most important questions, which have ever confronted us, and settle them for long years to come. You are given the ballot at a time when its use for good or evil to country was never greater. You assume this responsibility at a period fraught with as grave problems as were ever presented to the American people, except in the time of war. It is little moment, young men, that the union was saved by the dread ordeal of war if it cannot be continued in peace with honor. No nation can hold its standing before mankind that will depreciate its own currency, any more than a national government will before the world that will not defend its flag and honor. No nation can hold its position that will violate pledged faith, or repudiate any part of its indebtedness, under any guise whatever. No nation can command respect at home, or abroad, if it does not at all times uphold the supremacy of law and inviolability of its own sacred obligations. It will not be denied that free coinage under the conditions proposed by our allied opponents will result in debasing our currency, deprive us of the use of gold and all paper money based on gold, thus contracting our currency and leaving us upon a silver basis alone. Its result would be to give us poorer money than we now have and less volume of circulation than we now have. Free silver would depreciate investments, shake public confidence, destroy values, cheat labor, impair the savings of the poor and produce a commercial revolution the like of which this country has never known. Our first voters will not want to use their ballots to bring about such a result. Surely every young voter who has his spurs yet to win, his career yet to make and his fortune yet to build, will hesitate before he will give his ballot to a party which seeks to create hostility between the masses and sections, labor, or between the manufacturer and banker or capitalist. A party with caste and classes! Such a doctrine is un-American and unworthy to be taught to a free people. He who would inculcate that spirit among our free people is not the friend, but the enemy of the poor, but honest young men, whose soul is fired with a worthy ambition for himself. How would Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Logan have stood if, in their time, they had accepted the doctrine which some now teach, that because they were poor and of humble surroundings, they must get off by themselves and shut the door of opportunity to the best impulses of their souls and the noblest aspirations of their minds."

Significance of the Ballot. "The ballot of the young man, as well as that of the old man, the ballot of the first voter, as well as that of all voters should always express the voice of truth and conscience. It should represent the calm and unbiased judgment of the voter. It should embody the highest welfare of himself, his home, his community, and his country. It should never be false to his conviction or opposed to justice and honor, either in public or private concerns. It should express on its face his best hopes and highest aspirations as an individual citizen, and always represent the greatest good to his fellow countrymen. May your votes, young gentlemen, be always given to preserve our unity, our honor, our flag, our currency and our country, and to save your blessed inheritance always from lawlessness, dishonesty and violence. May your votes always be given for a policy that shall give to us the widest development in our unmatched resources, the widest incentive to the invention, skill and genius of our citizens; the largest rewards to American labor and the highest welfare of the people, and promote the best ideals in American citizenship."

Killed One of His Tormentors. Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 9.—Thursday evening a crowd of young men on "Irish Hill" were indulging in horse play with William Brooks, a negro boy 16 years old, as the victim. Brooks finally became exasperated and shot one of his tormentors, Frank Matthews, through the eye, killing him instantly. Matthews was a white man 27 years old. The murderer was at once caught and turned over to the police.

Robbed in a Depot. New York, Oct. 9.—The Erie railroad authorities have been notified by Julius Cosol, a prominent merchant of Youngstown, O., that he was robbed of \$2,250 in the Erie station at Jersey City Tuesday night. Mr. Cosol is the senior member of the clothing firm of Julius Cosol & Co., one of the oldest concerns in Youngstown.

Many Lives Were Lost. Lima, Oct. 9.—The great fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Some arrests have been made. Many people lost their lives during the conflagration and the losses are now estimated at \$54,400,000. The populace is furious and is demanding the prompt punishment of the guilty.

Suspects Arrested. Estherville, Ia., Oct. 9.—Two men suspected of having committed the murders at Sherburne, Minn., Wednesday afternoon were arrested at Sves City, near here, Thursday morning. They gave the names of Armstrong and Griefling, and tally with the descriptions sent out. Both are bicyclists.

Two Lives Lost. Corning, Ark., Oct. 9.—Freight Train No. 74 was derailed at Mosk Thursday morning. Seventeen cars were wrecked. Two tramps, Charles Gibson, of Bunker Hill, Ill., and an unknown negro, were killed. It is believed that there are other victims.

Bookkeepers Meet. Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 9.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the North American Bee Keepers' association is in session at the state university. Out-of-state delegates are chiefly from Ontario, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Old Soldier and Political Speaker Dead. Washington, Oct. 9.—Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, once a famous political speaker, died at the National soldiers' home in Hampton, Va., Thursday.

If Troubled with Rheumatism Read This. ANNAPOLES, Md., Apr. 10, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. J. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS. MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Bert Ellsworth, Druggist.

Teachers' Examination. A regular public examination for the purpose of examining all persons who may offer themselves as teachers for the public schools 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 a. m. The examination is open for applicants for second and third grade certificates. Examination papers will be furnished applicants. A. P. SMITH, School Commissioner.

The Port Arthur Route. A VAST 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, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad—the Port Arthur Route—will complete its line to Polk county, Arkansas, about August 15. This will open up one of the newest and best portions of 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 acres of the very finest kind of agricultural land for homestead entry, and millions more of magnificent fruit growing, farming, mineral and heavily timbered lands can be purchased at from \$2 to \$10 per acre. This is a high, rolling, well watered, heavily timbered, healthy country, with an excellent summer and winter 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 plentiful and it is now open for the first time to the pioneer—the homeseeker, merchant, mechanic, manufacturer and investor.

The new town of MENA, 262 miles south of Kansas City will be the railroad division, and the commercial, manufacturing and distributing center for a country 50 to 75 miles in either direction. The town is charmingly located, and surrounded by the richest and most beautiful country in Arkansas. It offers rare inducements to all kinds of business ventures and is destined to become a large and flourishing city in a few months.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS. All railroads will sell half-rate stop-over homeseekers' 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 E. H. Hornbeck, Land Commissioner, 7th and Wyandotte sts., Kansas City, Mo.

(First Publication Oct., 10th, 1895.) STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Delta. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the 5th day of October A. D., 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Maria Killian, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 5th day of April, A. D., 1897, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 6th day of January A. D., 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, October 5th, A. D., 1896. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

Steam Laundry. We Guarantee

Our new process of laundering woolen underwear, blankets, etc. and warrant all woollens to not shrink or injure the fabric, no matter how low but will cleanse and soften them to your great comfort. Try us.

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Erie Medical Company.

"Complete Manhood" and How to Attain It. A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free, sealed, in plain envelope, on application.

ERIC MEDICAL CO., 66 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MILLINERY. BURNS

OUR Cloak and Fur Stock leads them all.

We sell a well made Jacket from \$4.50 up.

Capes from \$4.00 up.

For Goods of all kinds and of all prices.

M. A. BURNS Escanaba, Michigan.

THE LEADING DRY GOODS and MILLINERY HOUSE.

Cash Talks

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

CASH - MARKET

West Ludington Street.

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

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper irregularly from the publisher, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

OUR LATE INQUISITIVE VISITOR.

He's amazed at each invention That he sees, or that we mention, And with very best intention, In a trice, He asks if the inventor Is a churchman, or dissenter, A sinner, or repentor, And his price—

When our colonels stand before him They are not inclined to bore him, For he straight proceeds to floor 'em In this way: "How'd you come by your commission— To your colonel's condition, When you've not smelt am-munition In the fray?"

When he writes his book of travel O'er the asphalt and the gravel, 'Twill take scholars to unravel All his notes: For he'll tell how statesmen shocked him When their secrets they unlocked him: How from off his feet they knocked him Asking votes—

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OLD PETER'S WATERMELONS.

BY J. B. GALBRAITH.

IT WAS commonly supposed, in the neighborhood, that old Peter Green was not so honest as he might have been. Whenever any of the neighbors missed a roll of butter, a chicken or a little corn, it was not unusual to hear some one remark: "I suspect old Peter Green knows something about it."

If old Peter was asked his opinion as to who the thief could be, he would reply: "I don't no, I'm shore. Hit ain't fo' me ter say; but I s'pect it was some nigger, en I want you ter understand dat nigger don't allus mean black folks, neider, es yo'll fine out ef you look in yo' dishonary."

Old Peter attended a watermelon patch one season, and was indefatigable in his attention to it. Day and night found him at his post, under a shelter that he had built of brush, to keep off the sun and rain, armed with an old gun, with which he was so dexterous, as to be able to shoot a blackbird on the wing.

This feat always greatly astonished one of his boy friends, who used to borrow the old gun and practice with it at a mark on the barn door; but he was never able to hit the mark, and often missed the door.

It was old Peter's dexterity with this gun and the known fierceness of his dog Ring that preserved his watermelons and permitted them to grow and ripen unmolested.

OLD PETER AND HIS DOG ON DUTY.

Peter of having something to do with the disappearance of some of the finest melons, and after the season was over had come into knowledge of facts that convicted him beyond a doubt.

would be wrong ter take 'nuff ter say you an me back fo' what he took las' year."

"Dis yere chile 'low dat he ain't gwine ter bodder none er ole Peter's milyens, kaze he don't want no bullet a-whia'leu pas' his year, en no dog toof in his leg; you know dat."

"Mout watch till ole Peter go ter sleep," suggested Will.

"Pears like es ef he doan nebbor go ter sleep; en ef he do, ole Ring he'd be dar, en you ain't gwine ter fool ole Ring much, lemme tell you."

"Mout gib ole Ring a dog button," said Will.

"Mebbe some folks is mean 'nuff ter pizen yuther folks dogs. Dis chile ain't, en he wouldn't hab no 'sossahnu wid no puzson dat wur."

"Hi, hi, wh-o-o-py!" "Whot's de matter wid you now?"

"I's done thought er siffin' dat's a mos' too good," cried Will, clapping his hands.

"Old Peter sat under his brush shelter; dark clouds were looming up on the horizon and night was approaching."

"I 'low dat we's gwine to hab a bwj night, Ring," said old Peter, addressing his dog.

"De signs am all mistakable fo' fallin' wedder, en, ef I ain't mistooked, we's gwine ter git rain en dat fo' long; but I'll low we won't git much wet unless it come down pow'ful hard."

"Howdy, Uncle Peter! Gwine ter rain dis ebenin'? It's a sprinklin' now."

"Well, now, I war a-lookin' out ober de patch, en you come up from behin', I notice dat Ring war a makin' a fuss; but I thought it war bekaze it war a-gittin' close enter de time dat I turn him loose."

It began to rain and Will and Matthew took advantage of old Peter's brush roof.

"I reckon we'll jes' wait here till it slacks up a little," said Will as they settled themselves in one corner.

"I think hit will stop soon. Hain't you gwine ter set up the milyens, Uncle Peter?"

"Dat I would, honey, but I's been out en thump 'em dis afternoon, en dere ain't none er 'em ripe. I sent 'em all ober ter town yistiday, dem whot war ripe."

"I hab eat 'em when dey wasn't jes' dezaactly ripe."

"Moughty on healthy," said old Peter. "Dey tell me dat de colry is gitten er-bout, en a green watermilyen am on common bad fo' de colry."

reckon we'll hab to feel fo' 'em. Here's one," he said, laying hold of a large one. "Hain't we better git ober de fence ter eat it?"

"No," objected old Peter, "eat it right beah, in de center ob de patch, whar ole Dan Tanner kin see the rin's in de mornin', so he won't think hit took legs en walk off hitsef—kaze dat mout skeer him. We'll jes' eat de heart outen it, an den git another—kase, you know, we want keep jes' es menny er Ma. Tanner's milyens from spillin' es we kin."

"Here's another," cried Will; "en here's three er fo' canterlopes."

"I see 'em, chille. Let yo' Uncle Peter carve 'em. Yo' Uncle Peter am a ole han' at de work. He knows how to git at de heart er de watermilyen, en how ter slice de canterlope in de bes' fashion."

After they had eaten all they could, Will proposed to go.

"Wait till we squash de green ones," "Oh, no," said Will; "let's not do dat."

"Oh, yes," insisted old Peter, as he groped about in the dark, hunting for the melons, and mashing them with his feet; "it ain't no fun ef we don't squash de green ones. Won't ole Dan be mad in de mornin'? He'll jes' want ter de place down."

Then they heard a dog howling and barking.

"We'd better be a-gittin' erway from beah, I s'pect, chille," said old Peter, leaving off mashing the melons; "ef ole Dan war ter let dat dog loose, hit moutn't be healthy in dese parts."

"I year somebody comin'. Run!" exclaimed Will.

Uncle Peter and Will took to their heels.

Bang! went a gun right close behind them.

"Oh!" cried Peter; "oh! does yer-think—he'll—hit us?"

"He's a pow'ful han' wid a gun," said Will. "He kin shoot a squiral in de eye ever' pop."

"Oh, my po' ole legs! my po' ole legs! Dey's mos' g'n' out."

Bang went the gun again.

Old Peter's foot caught in a wild grape vine, and he fell heels-over-head into a little ravine.

"Chille," he said, as he lay upon his back in the mud and water, "does you think he'll git us?"

"He will ef he hears us talkin'," said Will, who was so full of laughter at old Peter's tumble that he could hardly hold in. "Keep still, en I don't reckon he'll fin' us."

NOT ALL HE HAD TO DO.

After He Had Aimed the Camera and Pressed the Button the Trouble Began.

"All you have to do," said Mr. Trapp, as he showed his wife the camera he had purchased, "is to press this little knob and there you have a picture."

"I'm sure dat doesn't seem hard," "It isn't hard. It's as easy as sayin' thing you ever heard of. There!" he exclaimed, as he held the camera up in front of her face, "I have a picture of you."

"Do you mean to say that my likeness is in that box?" "Yes, indeed," he answered, proudly.

"How nice! Let's take it right out and look at it."

"No. You mustn't do that." And he entered into an elaborate but unappreciated explanation of the effects of sunlight on the sensitive film.

She was very eager to see the portrait, and he promised to develop the contents of the camera that night and print the picture the next day.

She was not very highly pleased with the arrangement, but accepted it because there was no alternative.

When he got home he had with him the chemicals for developing a negative.

"Here they are," he said, cheerily, as he waved the package over his head.

"I've got the whole business in this bundle. You have the kitchen table cleared off and I'll get the lantern ready and we'll send the hired girl out of the house and make all the mess we want to."

The only response to his greeting was an icy stare.

"What's the matter? Have you lost your interest in the camera?" "No. On the contrary, my interest has been enormously increased.

I have read of unexpected discoveries in story books, but I never expected to find out myself how true it is that a perfidious plotter is almost sure to be discovered in his iniquities.

To think of you flaunting that camera in my face and me trusting you all the time!" "When you say 'perfidious plotter' do you allude to me?"

"I certainly do. You yourself placed in my hands the proof of your treachery. You probably chuckled as you thought of how you were leaving the evidence of your guilt with me for safe-keeping.

But I have found you out. There is only one thing that I want to know now," she said, in a louder tone, as she tragically held a photograph before his face, "and that is, who is the woman?"

"Where did you get that?" he asked, in surprise.

PITH AND POINT.

"Tubbs says he's been making a number of improvements about his home recently." "Yes, I noticed he's sold the piano."—Tit-Bits.

"Miss Bloomfield—'Isn't Mr. Point Breeze an easy-going chap?' Miss Bloomer—'When he calls on me he finds it very difficult to go.'—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"My son-in-law hadn't a cent of debts when he married my daughter." "Then he must have married out of pure bravado."—Filigende Blatter.

"What kind of service do you get in the dining-room?" asked the new-comer. "I really don't know," replied Miss Smart. "I understand, though, that the head waiter is an Episcopalian."—Harper's Bazar.

"Bogg's Old Friend—'Great heaven's man! Do I find you reduced to playing a cornet at the street corner to make a living?' Bogg—'I ain't doing this to make a living. My wife won't let me practice in the house.'—Tit-Bits.

"Mrs. Goode—'My poor man, do you know that if you would not take the first drink of whisky, the rest of them would not harm you?' Dismal Dawson—'I don't exactly see what you're gittin' at, lady, but anyway I've done took it already.'—Indianapolis Journal.

"A young couple on their honeymoon are dallying languidly with the grapes at dessert. She (archly)—'And you don't find it tiresome all alone with me? You are quite sure you don't want to go back to your bachelor life again?' He (earnestly)—'Quite, my darling. Do you know, if you were to die to-night, I'd get married again to-morrow morning.'—Tit-Bits.

THOUGHT HURTS THE TEETH.

Brain Workers Have More Trouble with Molars Than Do Laborers.

A prominent New York dentist made the statement the other day, which he said was backed by the highest scientific authority, that intellectual pursuits play havoc with the teeth, and that the more a man toils with his brain the more likely are his teeth to disappear or become diseased before he reaches middle life.

The reason why people in this country have poorer teeth than those of any other country in the world is because they live at the highest possible pitch of nervous pressure.

Savage races generally have teeth superior to those of civilized races.

There are many unusual occupations, too, that have a bad effect on teeth. Quicksilver miners, bleachers who use chloride of lime, people employed in soda factories are some of those who suffer.

But the most harmful trade of all, not only in its effect upon the general health, but also upon the teeth, is that of making matches.

The phosphorus used in their manufacture affects in some way the health of the teeth of those who handle it.

Artificial teeth are made of all sorts of strange substances nowadays, but probably the most curious of all materials used for this purpose is compressed paper.

A dentist in Germany has been making them in this way for many years past. False teeth were never so cheap as they are to-day and at the same time never so dear.

They can be purchased as low as three dollars per set, or they may cost as high as \$1,500. There are expensive dentists as well as expensive doctors, and it is not an uncommon thing for \$500 to be paid for a new outfit of molars.

Fall Hood's Sarsaparilla

Medicine is fully as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine, and the best Fall Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

8400 Truck Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 5th and 20th Home Bockers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and north-west over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus \$3 for the round trip.

"You will be married at high noon, I suppose!" said Trapp to his free silver friend. "I shall be married at 15 minutes to 1," replied the white metal man.—Detroit Free Press.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magro, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days.

"The gre'thruble that Ol notice about the bicycle," said Mr. Doan after his first lesson, "is that yez kape fallin' off before yez git on."—Washington Star.

Peace on Earth.

This is once more enjoyed by the rheumatism wise enough to counteract their progressive malady with Host-ler's Stomach Bitters.

"What shall I do with this article on the city drinking water?" said the Chicago editor's assistant. "Boll it down," was the reply.—Vogue.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

Monday, Sept. 21st, the brothers Holland continue their engagement in new comedy, in 3 acts, by Henry Guy Carlton, entitled "Two Men of Business."

When a man proposes to a girl, it doesn't always mean that he wants to marry her." He—"No; it may be a matter of necessity."—Life.

"I told her I would lay the world at her feet." "What did she say?" "She said if I was that athletic I ought to be traveling with a show."—Chicago Record.

Haill's Casarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c.

Year few horses eat corned beef, but we saw one standing the other day with a bit in his mouth.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or grip.



Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes

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

It is in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Don't Kick! Take Cascarets.

1,000 SALESMEN WANTED

FLYING MACHINE AND BIKE.

Oklahoma Man Proposes to Combine Two Modes of Locomotion.

Has Been Tried with Success—Description of an Invention That Promises to Further Increase the Usefulness of the Wheel.

[COPYRIGHT, 1896.]

A flying bicycle rider is no longer a figure of speech, for a man in Oklahoma City has invented a bicycle with wings. It is a marvelous affair, with great wings, that open and close like those of a bird. It is claimed that a bicyclist who is provided with one of these flying machines, need no longer worry about good or bad roads. When he comes to a bit of road that he does not like, he will simply fly over it. It will be the same with rivers and lakes, mountains and valleys, for it is proposed that the new flyer shall carry a rider from one mountain peak to another.

There have been flying machines, some with and some without a bicycle attachment, but this is the latest and most unique device of all, and in every respect it differs from all previously devised machines for carrying man on land as well as through the air.

Although there is not the slightest resemblance between the flying bicycle and the flying bird, the same degree of relative proportion is maintained. Like some birds, this new bicycle is adapted particularly for ground locomotion, but like the common fowl or the turkey, the inventor claims his machine will be able, when necessity demands it, to rise above earthly obstruction and sail away.

The bicycle part of the machine is constructed in the lightest possible manner consistent with strength. It is somewhat longer, but a trifle lower than the ordinary machine, the fork being replaced by a triangular frame work of peculiar construction.

From the hub or axle of each wheel rises a metal post a third longer than the machine itself, rising front and back at an angle. The upper ends of these posts are connected by a cross-



THE BICYCLE THAT FLIES.

bar, and through them just at the point where they are joined by the crossbar, a crank shaft runs parallel with the axes of the wheels. Attached to each crank shaft are either triangular sails or wings arranged on much the same plan as the arms of a windmill, but constructed after the manner of a bird's wing which closes as it is raised, but on the downward sweep presents an expanded surface to the wind.

When in use as a bicycle the wings are folded close to the supporting posts. The machine is operated by pedals, sprocket-wheel and chain. The sails or wings are operated by the rider, who sits in the usual saddle and works the pedals, which, when the machine is in the air, causes the wings to revolve by means of a chain and sprocket-wheel on the crank shaft to which the sails are attached.

A working model of this machine 10 1/2 feet long and 6 1/2 feet wide has already been completed and tried with success. The inventor writes of his machine as follows:

"My invention will, I think, revolutionize the mode of travel of the present day. What I claim for the new machine, which is now being constructed and is 24 feet 6 inches broad by 13 feet wide, is that it will replace the bicycle and be a practical flying machine as well.

"The machine is made of steel tubing, the wings of canvas stretched on an aluminum frame.

"Ball bearings are used exclusively in the machine. The wings can be extended as far as required by lengthening the triangular frame, which, owing to the lightness of aluminum, will not add materially to the weight of the bicycle. Machines to carry one person, if properly made, will weigh not more than 60 pounds each, and possibly not over 40. These machines can be turned out very rapidly and at a cost of \$25 each.

"The wings are concave, like an umbrella, at the point nearest the crank shaft, so they can take hold of the air. With 288 square feet of wing surface, which is sufficient to lift the bicycle, the frame would support 864 pounds; estimating from the ratio of the weight of a duck to its wing surface.

"Machines with a car and naphtha engine for carrying six persons will weigh 600 pounds and have 3,500 feet of wing surface, with sufficient power to lift 9,000 pounds.

"I have applied for letters patent on my invention, and am satisfied of its feasibility and usefulness.

DANGER IN HYPNOTISM.

It Affects Seriously the Most Important Section of the Brain.

Prof. Elmer Gates, who recently stated that the certain effect of hypnotism is to produce disease of the brain, has followed up this statement with strikingly confirmatory details. He had long waited for an opportunity to examine a human brain that had frequently been under the influence of hypnotism, when at length an opportunity arose. A physician in Philadelphia had been experimenting with a young woman who had proved herself not unusually susceptible to hypnotism, and had been endeavoring to induce so-called clairvoyance for purposes of medical diagnosis. The experiments were interrupted by the accidental death of the girl by drowning. Having obtained permission to examine the brain, Prof. Gates, directing his attention to the seeing areas of the cortex of the cerebrum, found the tissues congested, the arteries dilated and the veins lengthened and tortuous, and lying within a bed of coagulated fluid which had oozed from them. Photographs of the various parts of brain were taken, which, when compared with the normal brain, fully substantiate Prof. Gates' theories. One of these pictures shows a blood clot, another a varicose vein in the brain cell and another a choked vein in a brain cell of the cortex. Everywhere there was evidence of inflammation and strain. Hundreds of ruptures and clots—productive of a condition favorable to apoplexy—were found in the hypnotically excited region of the brain. The adjacent tissue had also degenerated. Better to bring out the bearing of these facts, Prof. Gates explains that the blood can be directed by voluntary effort from one part of the body to another; that we can feel the change taking place, and there is a characteristic feeling, which anyone may learn by experiment, of the presence of blood in any part under the dirigative dominancy. Thus the blood can be dirigitated to one of the toes, and if this is done with sufficient intensity there is a rise of temperature in the part and an increase

in the volume of the member. Normal education must develop all parts of the brain alike, so as to leave no areas fallow, and to cause no excess of development. As soon as one part of the brain becomes functionally active a much greater number of times than other parts of the brain the tissues and cells become strained, and disease commences in the overused parts. This is why hypnotism is injurious, and, in fact, destructive to the brain. The power by which we voluntarily dirigitate blood to any part is the same power which automatically and subconsciously causes vasomotor changes in the bodily organs in health and disease; and it is also the same subjective power which the "hypnotizer" sets into operation in his patient when he makes passes, monotonous or rhythmical motions or reiterated suggestions and commands. The right use of this wonderful power of dirigitation, which is capable of infinitely beneficial mental results, has not yet been formulated, but in all probability it soon will be, as the subject is now being keenly investigated; but one of the most flagrant forms of its abuse is hypnotism. Prof. Gates demonstrates conclusively the truth of his statement that the practice of hypnotism produces disease of the cerebral cortex—the most important part of the brain.

Store Windows in Winter.

The time is approaching when the owners of display store fronts will have the usual cold weather trouble from the frosting of their windows. This may be prevented by painting the glass with a solution of glycerine in 65 per cent. spirit of wine. Glycerine, like chloride of lime, has the property of absorbing water, and this action overcomes the difficulty. For small show windows sulphuric acid may be employed, as is done in Russia. This, however, is only efficacious where the windows are double. The cracks between the two window frames, and around the edges are kept tightly sealed and several small vessels half filled with concentrated sulphuric acid are left in the space between the plates of glass. But the simplest and best cure of all for frosting windows is to have a small electric fan playing near it continuously. The air is thus kept in motion, and there is no chance for the frost to settle on the glass.

She Knows.

"Is kissing a common or proper noun?" asked the teacher.
"Both," answered the girl with the coral lips.

GOSSIP OF DAME FASHION

The New Waist and Its Effect Upon Corsets.

Fin-de-siècle Leap-Year Fad—How My Lady's Tresses Should Be Cared For and Arranged—New Skirts and Skirt Material.

The summer girl has come and fled. Soon the holidays will be upon us, and it behooves the maiden to look well to her rights of the leap year before this last favored year of the century closes. Never again in the Nineteenth century will it be permitted her to propose.

Nor does the American girl alone plan for these few remaining days. In our sister republic across the water some clever maid has started a fad which will not tarry long from our shores.

And that my readers may be prepared with suitable clothing, I will give an outline of what we will do when we are in the throes of this fad.

Be it known, therefore, that if a fair maid should avail herself of her rights to propose, and the recipient of her favor should so far forget himself as to refuse the honor, she may demand from him a silk dress. But to claim this dress with propriety, she must at the time of asking be the wearer of a pair of scarlet bloomers. In order that the gentleman may be assured of this fact, it is permitted that she exhibit the lower portion of the bloomers. The gentleman is then obliged to present her with

new corset will do much to give the modern woman a figure like that of the Venus de Medic. The old, stiff corsets are no more. They are entirely superseded by dainty affairs of broadened silk, edged top and bottom with lace and baby ribbon.

The preferred length for these corsets is from six to ten inches, and the



front goes for the bust now start at the waist lines. This gives a long, full effect, very becoming to stout persons. Corsets should invariably be made to order, and may be of the same material



a gown to cover the proof of strong-mindedness, which is so objectionable to him. As for the maid, she becomes the possessor of either a husband or a gown. Which, it matters little to her. With one or the other she will be content.

On Twenty-third street, New York, the shops are alive with a glowing mass of gorgeously-gowned humanity. Here and there a poorly-gowned person is seen, here and there a weak, bony hand is held suppliantly to the passer-by. But they are mere spots on the horizon that give the necessary darkness to a picture otherwise rich with life, and happiness and beauty.

These chilly days have brought to light many fur collarettes. Beautiful affairs are they, embellished with velvet or satin. One, of Alaska sable, has an actual length of less than six inches. To increase its apparent size, however, it has outstanding, rever-like pieces of soft green velvet. The velvet is edged with a narrow row of sable. Similar pieces of velvet stand up about the neck to form a collar, and a muff, intended to be worn on colder days, is also trimmed each side with velvet pieces. They form a cuff-like covering for the hand, and are lined with dainty white silk, sprigged with pink rosebuds.

Many other capes there are, too many to mention. All have fanciful ornament, giving to the fur a light, sprightly air.

And the gowns! Wondrous beauty is theirs. Plain skirts and fancy waists are most popular. A new skirt material is moire brocade, and it will entirely supersede brocade and plain satin.



The new material has a moire ground, striped with satin, and overlaid with large brocaded figures. Black will be the favorite color. Skirts will be cut on very much the same lines as last season, with a slightly different flare, and no fullness whatever over the hips.

The edict that waists shall be larger has unset gowning generally, but the

HUNDRED-EYED ARGUS OUT.

"Mosquito Hawk" Has No Less Than 86,000 Eyes.

How Much Do They Show Him?—Does He See Myriads of Images or Only One?—Curious Facts About Insects.

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Thirty thousand eyes in one head! This may appear a little like exaggeration, but it is a fact. Science, backed by the microscope, says so, and science never stretches the truth; should it do so, it would cease to be science.

Argus was fabled to have a hundred eyes, but Argus would be a very insignificant curiosity compared with the latest discovery in the insect kingdom. There are numbers of insects with 100, and even 500 eyes, but when the number of optics allotted to a single insect reaches up into the thousands, the idea is startling.

Naturalists have recently been engaged in the study of this most interesting subject. Each succeeding day brings more marvelous results, until the astounding discovery has been made that the common dragon fly or mosquito hawk, while seemingly possessed of only two visual organs, really has as many as 36,000, each of the two visible to the ordinary observer being subdivided into 18,000 separate lenses, each eyelet having a distinct nerve connecting it with the brain, and acting entirely independently of its myriads of companions.

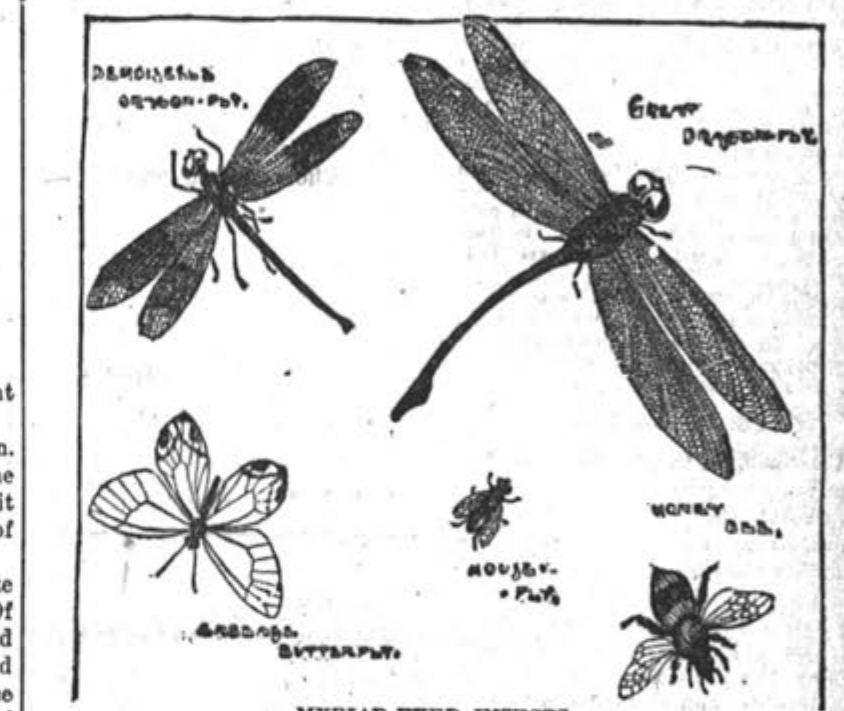
The theory most generally adopted by scientists is that, while far superior to the eye of higher animal life as regards moving objects, the power of observation of the composite eye is inferior in its application to stationary things. The reason is this: The moving object is first observed by one of the thousands of facets, which perceives it for the infinitesimal part of a second that it takes to get out of the arc of vision of that particular lens and pass into that of another, each movement being separately telegraphed to the brain by the faucet on duty. But with a stationary object it is different, since for some reason the minor organs fail to focus accurately, and so

the difference in the flights of the common house fly and the wasp. The one confines himself to short flights; as his food is always to be found within a small area, he flies in short curves and circles. But the wasp is remarkably sharp-sighted, and the arrangement of the lenses shows that his line of vision is decidedly forward. Here, again, the dragon fly is preeminent. He has been called the tyrant of the air. He alone is able to take perfectly straight lines at enormous speed for long distances, evidently seeing well what is ahead of him.

STACKING TIMBER.

New Electrical Device Used Successfully in England.

A novelty in electrical applications is the timber-stacking crane. A London firm of timber importers found that stacking by manual labor was too slow and inefficient to meet the demands of their business, and therefore decided to adopt mechanical means for the purpose. As steam was pronounced impracticable, on account of the greatly increased rate charged for insurance, an electric motor was installed. The usual run of the timber stacked is dealt, batten and board ends, varying from one foot up to six feet in length, and of deals and battens from six feet to fifteen feet long. A means was also required of suitably raising and delivering loads of shorter lengths, so as to reduce handling to a minimum, after delivery of each load upon the stack. Wire rope slings were at first used, and they answered well for deals and planks, but with boards the pack sagged and became so distorted that it was awkward to handle. The difficulty was overcome by a set of slings having a stiff steel rod along the bottom, and so adjustable that they would lift both thick and thin timber. The electric motor does the work with such ease that a cubic fathom of wood, weighing three tons, can be loaded by it in four lifts of 15 hundredweight each, up to a height of 60 feet, or direct into vans. The crane is also available for loading fans direct from any part of the stack. A unique feature of this installation is the fact that the firm intend ascertaining the net profits made by the electric crane over hand labor, and is distributing 50 per cent. of them among the



render the object less distinct than when viewed by eyes of only one lens each.

A question which continues to puzzle the scientists is whether the animal or insect sees as many images of the object as he has eyes, or facets. For instance, does the dragon fly fancy he is flitting over 36,000 ponds, or does he only see one? Probably one, for the two eyes of a human being in normal condition show but a single image. Besides, apart from the lenses and cones in front, the eye is a hollow sphere pierced by perforations, running down the facets toward the center. It follows that the light impressions thus form a single picture, or mosaic, as it were, each facet presenting a slightly different picture from its neighbor, and the group presenting a perfect whole.

There are many other animals possessed of an extraordinary number of eyes. James Francis Stevens, a noted entomologist, is said to have recorded 2,000 such species in his garden in one afternoon, while Francis Pascoe, another noted naturalist, counted 80 different specimens on his library window.

The common scorpion, for instance, has many eyes scattered irregularly over its body. The lobster has masses together in each orb more than a hundred distinct eyes; and, unlike human eyes, these are set forward instead of being sunk inward. Does the poor lobster see things a hundredfold? If so, possibly, it is in avoiding the ninety-nine imaginary lobster pots that he tumbles into a thousand one. The common house fly has 4,000 eyes; the cabbage butterfly, 17,000; the drone fly, 8,000; the honey bee, 6,300. But still at the head of the list stands the mosquito hawk, or dragon fly, with his 36,000. As his name suggests, while not despising any of the smaller insects, his specialty is the mosquito. Indeed, he has so succeeded in terrorizing these little pests that his lifeless form still fills them with alarm. In localities where mosquitoes are troublesome an effective mode of ridding the place of them consists in suspending a dead dragon fly from the ceiling by a piece of thread. Those who have tried it say that it has never been known to fail.

Up to a certain point these multitudinous eyes may be compared to windows fitted with innumerable panes of glass. The panes, however, are of different forms. Some, like those of the bee and the ant, are six-sided, reminding us of the pattern so common in Gothic architecture. Some, again, are diamond-shaped, and others square.

Another interesting branch of this interesting subject is the study of the near and far-sighted insects. Johannes Muller long ago pointed out that the flight of insects depends upon their power of vision. This will account for

men who are employed on the work. The number of laborers engaged is about 200.

DUEL ON BICYCLES.

Two Parisians Fight on Their Wheels with Sword Bayonets.

Two young men made an attempt in Paris to fight a duel while mounted on bicycles. They were in a party of six, and were returning, rather full of liquor, from a spin around the country outside the fortifications. When on the Boulevard Ney the two, whose names are Varlet and Abbadie, began, says the London Telegraph correspondent, to quarrel and strike at each other. One of their companions offered to supply them with sword bayonets, with which they could fight somewhat after the fashion of the knights of old at a tournament, and not, as the comrade observed, like corner ruffians.

The proposal was agreed to, whereupon the friend rode home for the weapons and returned with them in about a quarter of an hour. The combatants having selected their seconds and received their arms, charged at one another while mounted on their machines. The result was a shock which sent the men and their seconds sprawling on the ground. Varlet was the only one who was seriously hurt. The sword-bayonet which he intended for his adversary entered his own body as he fell, and he was carried insensible to a chemist's shop, where he was bandaged and sent home.

Met by a Gallant Frenchman.

A young American girl of a western city arrived in Paris one morning last week, and, leaving her baggage at the station, went on a shopping tour in one of the big shops. She was much annoyed, she says, by a gentlemanly "sau garcon," who, after jostling her rudely several times, apologized with more than necessary effusiveness. As she was about to pay for her purchases, she discovered that her purse, containing 500 francs and her baggage checks, had disappeared. At the railway station she was told that a young man had just taken away the trunks. She rushed to her hotel and found her two trunks—empty, save for a courteous little note in which the writer thanked dear mademoiselle and wished to assure her of his undying admiration of her charms. He would add, if he might be permitted, a little word of warning against the gallant Frenchman who follows the pretty women, and ventured to trust that she would soon refill her trunks.

Advice.

"Oh, dear, how the hours do drag! I wish I knew how to hurry them on."
"Why don't you apply the spur of the moment?"—Washington Times.

DEED OF A DRUNKEN FATHER.

He Dashed Out the Brains of His Little Babe.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 9.—John Wurga, a laborer, while in a drunken frenzy Thursday afternoon ran to his home at No. 41 Rutgers street, picked up his eight-months-old child and dashed out its brains on the floor. The murderer then seized his six-year-old son and fled. The police are in pursuit of him.

Wurga is a Polek, 39 years old and a harnessmaker. He has been out of work and for four days had been drinking. His wife went out in the morning as usual, leaving him at home with the baby girl, Sadie, and his five-year-old son, Frank. At noon some of Wurga's friends came into the house and beer was sent for. In a short time Wurga, already half crazed by a long spree quarreled with the men, and Edna Harber, an occupant of adjoining apartments, went in to save the children from harm. She grasped the baby and Wurga pulled the child from her arms and dashed it upon the floor, crushing its skull so that its brains oozed out on the carpet. Wurga then seized his son Frank and dashed from the house, after which all trace of the man vanished. Half a dozen witnesses of the murder have been locked up.

Wurga returned to his home at midnight with the child and was promptly arrested and formally committed for the grand jury.

DU MAURIER IS DEAD.

The Celebrated Artist and Author Passes Away at London.

London, Oct. 9.—George du Maurier, the artist and author, who has been suffering for some time with heart and lung troubles, died at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. His death was peaceful.

George Lewis Palmella du Maurier, artist and author, was born in Paris, March 6, 1834, and educated in that city, but was a British subject. His grandparents on his father's side were emigrants from France during the reign of terror. He went to England at the age of 17 and studied chemistry under Dr. Williamson at University college, London. Afterwards he studied painting in Paris under the famous M. Gleyre, also in Antwerp and Düsseldorf. He first began to draw on wood in England for Once a Week, afterwards for Punch and the Cornhill Magazine. Subsequently he joined the Punch staff. Since that time his weekly drawings made him one of the best known and most admired of contemporary artists and satirists. Mr. Du Maurier has illustrated "Esmond," the "Story of the Feather," Thackeray's "Ballads" and many other books. He was also an associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors. A special exhibition of his works was held at the rooms of the Fine Arts society in 1886. In 1881 Mr. Du Maurier published a novel, "Peter Ibbetson," in Harper's Magazine, and in 1884 his novel "Trilby" appeared. The opening pages of his latest work, "The Martian," appeared in the October number of Harper's Magazine. Mr. Du Maurier has lectured occasionally on subjects connected with his work as an artist.

GOES TO BALTIMORE.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 9.—Baltimore won the Temple cup by winning Thursday's game from the Cleveleans. This is the third season of the Temple cup games. Baltimore has played in all of the contests for its possession, losing in 1894 to New York; in 1895 to Cleveland, and in 1896 will take the cup home with them. The game was a fine exhibition for six innings, neither side scoring during that period. Corbett was in the box for the Orioles and was invincible. Once, with a man on second and third and only one out, he kept the Spiders from scoring. He struck out eight men and added to the glory of his performance by hitting safely every time he was at the bat, one of the hits being a sharp, clean two-bagger, in addition to which he stole a base prettily and played a general high-class game. Cuppy pitched beautiful ball for six innings, only four hits being made off him up to the seventh. In the seventh, a double, followed by a long single and three outs, resulted in two runs. Corbett singled in the eighth, and after McGraw had flied Keeler and Jennings doubled. Kelley fanned and Doyle singled, three runs scoring. The final score was: Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 0.

The President Off for Washington.

New York, Oct. 9.—Commodore E. C. Benedict's steam yacht, Oneida, which left Buzzard's Bay, Mass., early last Tuesday morning with President Cleveland, Mr. Thurber (the president's private secretary) and Mr. Benedict on board, arrived Thursday evening. The president and Mr. Thurber were driven to the residence of Mr. Cleveland's physician, Dr. William C. Bryant, on West Thirty-sixth street. After dinner the president, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant and Mr. Thurber, witnessed "The Geisha" at Daly's theater. At the close of the performance Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurber were driven to the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City, where they took the midnight train for Washington. Mrs. Cleveland spent Thursday with friends at Lakewood, N. J., and did not accompany the president to Washington.

Preacher Badly Beaten.

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 9.—Rev. Lang, an evangelist, has been holding a revival at Seward, 20 miles south of here, on the Santa Fe. Wednesday night he delivered a sermon, and in it declared that "all women who dance are immoral." A storm broke at once and Lang was chased to the Santa Fe station by 50 enraged church members. At the station he was beaten almost to a jelly by two farmers and a number of women. Subsequently he was rescued from a coat of tar and feathers by a Santa Fe train crew.

Burned by Insurgents.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 9.—Advices from Cuba say the insurgents have burned the magnificent tobacco and sugar estate of Santa Rosa in Matanzas, which cost over \$1,000,000 and belonged to Miguel Aldama. The insurgents have burned the tobacco and sugar estates of Santa Rosa at Cuevillas and of Puerto at Cava, Matanzas. Estimated loss, \$300,000.

Professional Cards.

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Office over Young's bakery, 303 Ludington St.
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Graduate of Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
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Attention given to Crown and Bridge work.

REYNOLDS & COTTON,
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Will practice in all courts, state or federal. Collections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

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MERRILL'S NEW PRICE CURRENT
PRICE CRUSHER AND PULVERIZER.

CHILLY TIMES, BUT RED HOT PRICES. RETAILING GOODS AT RED HOT PRICES.

Baking Powder.

Forest City	25 to 50c
Star and Crescent	12c
Star Crystal with prize	35c
Calumet 1 lb cans	20c
" 9 oz.	12c
" 8 "	9c
Boss, 1 lb. cans	10c
Hurrah, 1 lb cans	10c
Royal 16 oz cans	42c
Dr. Prices	42c
Beat 'em All with 4 pos glass-ware	49c

Brooms.

3 sewed	10c
3 " parlor	15c
4 " "	20c
Warehouse	25c

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Rice Root scrub brushes,	5c and up
Palmetto	12 to 20c
Shoe Brushes	15c
Stove "	15c
Paint "	5c and up
White Wash Brushes	25c and up

Candy and Nuts.

Mixed Nuts, per lb.	10c
Premium Chocolate, 1-2 lb.	16c
" " 1 lb.	32c
German Sweet Chocolate, per cake	6c

Cocoa.

Van Houten's, per lb	75c
" 1-2 lb	42
" 1-4 lb	21c
Stolwick's, 1-2 lb	40c
" 1-4 lb	18c

4X COFFEE, per pkge 18c

Cocoanut.

Shredded.

Schepp's, 1-4 lb pkgs, 7c,	4 for 25c
" 1-2 lb pkgs,	14c
Dunham's, 1-4 lb pkgs, 7c,	4 for 25c
" 1-2 lb pkgs	14c
Wetmore's, 1-4 lb pkgs, 7c,	4 for 25c
" 1-2 lb pkgs	14c

3 lbs Rice. 10c

Dr. Ball's Baby Syrup, 17c
Jamaica Ginger 20c
Essence Peppermint 9c
Ammonia 10c
Smith Bro's Cough Drops 4c
Insect Powder, per box 8c
Silver Polish, per box 10c
Other patent medicines at half price.

Extracts.

Lemon, 4 oz.	9c
Vanilla, 4 oz.	9c
Rose,	9c
Orange,	15c
Raspberry	15c
Cinnamon	15c

Farinaceous Goods.

Rice, 3 lb for	10c
Oat Meal, per lb.	2c
Pettijohn B food	10c
Corn Meal, per lb	1 1/2c
Hominy, per lb	3c
Pearl Barley	3c
Dry Peas, qt.	4c
H. P. Beans, qt.	5c
Potato flour, pkg	8c
Sago, per lb	4c
Tapioca, "Pearl"	5c
" Flake, pkg	5c

Lamp Chimneys, Sun & Hinge, No. 1 5c
Lamp Chimneys, Sun & Hinge, No. 2 6c
Pure Lard in pails 6 3/4

Eagle Milk 16c
Magnolia " 7c
Armour's Mince Meat, Pkg 7c
Nonsuch Mince Meat, pkg. 8c
Macaroni, per pkg 8c
A. & H. Salaratus, pkg. 6 1-2
5 lb. Sack Salt 3c
10 " " " 5c

Whole Spices.

Allspice	10c lb
Cloves	10c "
Pepper	10c "
Cinnamon	15c "

Our Line of Smoking and Plug Tobaccos will sell at Cost.

Teas.

Tea Dust	10c
Japan Tea, worth 50c, at	35c
" " 35c, at	25c
" " 25c, at	18c
Gun Powder " 50c, at	35c
" " 40c, at	30c
" " 35c, at	25c

Washing Powder, Gold Dust, per pkg, 17c
Washing Powder, Kirkoline, per pkg, 16c

Silk, Twist and Thread at Cost.

Other line of Groceries not mentioned equally as low in price. Legal tender taken in exchange for merchandise. We have added a special bargain counter, which is a wonder for cheapness. Goods on this counter will be sold for less than they can be bought elsewhere. Respectfully submitted.


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