FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

said, "I say to you now that my election | ber 1st. 1896, \$1,582,000,000, forcing means that this nation shall open its \$517,000,000, of gold out of circulation mints to the free coinage of both metals | would reduce the money in circulation at the earliest possible moment. Not about on third. That is to say, where only that, but my election means that there are now \$3 of money in circulation this nation shall treat the silver dollar then there would be but \$2. just as it treats the gold dollar, and that we shall not issue bonds to buy gold."

mediately call for their loans and balanthe remaining \$200,000,000 to take their pay in silver.

creditors, it leaves us &c." As all our | wall. national bank notes are redeemable in them to a silver basis.

as soon as the present gold in the treasver coinage act should ever be passed.

would hence forward be paid in silver, and also ell dividends on stocks, foreign capitalists would dispose largely of their would be be compelled to call in their loans, and draw their balances out of the bank.

All creditors in this country who prefer gold to silver dollars (which includes the bulk of them) would demand all debts due them paid, and getting greenbacks or treasury notes for their bank balances, would present them at the treasury for gold before it was too late. It impossible to get gold they would buy sterling exchange, or exchange on Canada. The Herald reports that prior to October 1st over \$6,000,000 in gold had already been deposited in Canadian banks to avoid the risk of the coming election.

In short, every man who had a dollar coming to him would want that dollar paid shim while it was still worth 100 cents, and before it got to be worth but 53. The business houses and other debtors called on to pay up, would be compelled to call on their debtors, and thus all the debtors in the country would be called on to pay up immediately. The demands on the banks would compel them to call in their loans, and if not paid, to sell or try to sell the collaterals.

Debtors would be compelled to sell their property at any price and where all debtors are sellers at once, the declines would be such as we have never seen before, because there has never before been such a wholesale calling in of debts, and consequent selling as this would cause. Business houses the country over, being unable to collect balances due them, or to realize on their stock, except at ruinously low prices, if at all, must fail. Nothing could save them.

Small depositors, nervous and followbalances and runs on banks would become general. With these runs upon all lion worth \$1.29 per onuce in gold, til after a free coinage act had been the banks, they must either br k or throughout the world." suspend. In the citing the stronger ones and all country banks, would fail. The 1878 or of 1893, the latter of which, called the "Silver Panic," was caused by

Mr. Bryan admits this. In the Chice before us and tell us that we shall discrat reported his saying "I think it that he asks the American people to movement) will cause a panic. But the come true. country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity."

In the general scramble by foreign and enough to go round, it would necessarily

At Paterson, on September 28th, he [money in the United States was on Octo-

Such a radical and sudden contraction of the currency would of itself alone, and If the treasury reserve is not to be re- entirely apart from any panicon account plenished by bond sales we all know it of the depreciation of the currency, cause can't last long. Foreigners would im- a stringency and panic such as we have never known. But coming on top of the ces here, and holders of the \$338,000,000 other panic, the ruin it would spread of outstanding greenbacks and treasury | would be difficult to describe. Thus railnotes, (according to the U.S. Treasury road stocks with gold mortgages ahead Statement of October 1st, 1896) would of them (as gold must be bought to pay quickly withdraw the \$123,000,000 of interest, thus increasing if not doubling gold now in the treasury, to either ex- this fixed charge, and to that extent diport or hoard it, and leave the holders of minishing or entirely wiping out the net earnings applicable to dividends) with earnings diminished by the business col-That this gold will almost immediate lapse, would in the general panic become ly be exported Mr. Bryan admits. On unsalable. The bottom would have September 29th at Tammany Hall he dropped out of them. Banks therefore said, "You know that with gold as our would become absolutely unable to real only primary money and the fact that ize on their collateral, and though a comthe little quantity of gold can be drained | bination might save the strongest for a away at a moment's notice by foreign time, ultimately they too, must go to the

The demoralization would be complete. greenbacks, they too would fa'l with In this general crash ell factories, mills building operations &c. would shut In short Mr. Bryan's election would, down, and all classess of workmen, mechanics and laborers except farm hands, ury is exhausted, put our currency on a be generally thrown out of employment, silver basis, and all debts, except where Under the keen competition of this mass otherwise expressly stipulated, would be of unemployed for the little work left, it paid in silver. It will be observed that is clear that wages, instead of rising, this would all happen, even if no free sil- must in the near future, fall, even though paid for in depreciated dollars, because As interest on Government bonds of the many who want employment, and must take it at any price to save them-

selves and their families from starving. With no wages, the unemployed laborholdings in these, and thus necessitate ers could buy neither food nor clothing further large remittances of gold. Their and the diminished demand would cause correspondents here and borrowers of the prices of grain, cotton and all farm foreign money, being called on to pay up products to full, us is always the case even in small panies; and such want, suifering and misery would be entailed upon the laboring classes, as we have never known before.

Of course all mortgages past due or in default would be immediately called in. and if not paid, forcelosed, and the mortgagors largely, wiped out. It is needless to say that there would be absolutely no money whatever to loan, for who would lend a hundred cents, or even 95 or 90, in order, later on, to get back but 53?

Mr. Bryan says be does not believe the silver dollar would depreciate to 53 we would not escape the panic, and cents, or at all, but would continue to be worth 100 cents in gold as now. Is this view sound?

It the silver dollar under free coinage s to remain worth 100 cents in gold it is apparent that silver bullion must become worth \$1.29 an ounce, for if worth less, bullion holders would coin it for the profit, and this process would continue until no profit remained; that is, until the value of the silver dollar was just the same as the value of the bullion in it. If on the other hand the value of silver bullion is not raised to \$1.29 an ounce, it must inevitably draw the value of the silver dollar down to the value of the bullion in it; as bullion would be coined until the two two values met.

is necessary to raise the value of the whole world's stock of silver, which exceeds four thousand millions of dollars, Mr. Bryan's dilemma. from 65 cents, its present price, to \$1.29 an ounce. Mr. Bryan admits this, In his speech of acceptance he said, "We contend that free and unlimited coin- the 5th of November next, there would age by the United States alone will ing the larger ones, would draw their raise the bullion value of silver to its than to-day, nor on the 5th of March coinage value, and thus make silver bul-

The question therefore resolves itself could combine and suspend, but the into this, would the demand in the Uni- opponents of free silver. The fight weaker ones, left out of the combination, ted States for silver, dollars over and above the present stock of 437,000,panic and ruin would far exceed that of | 000 of them, (treasury statement of Oct. | could not reasonably expect this to be 1st isst.) which we already have on less determined, or that the bill would think he fell on the track and was stunhand, be sufficient to double the value the apprehension only of going on a sil- of the world's stock of silver? Mr. 1st next. ver basis. This panic would be caused Bryan says it will, but admits he can't in part by actually going on that basis, prove it, adding neither can you prove that it won't. This is his argument. go convention he said: "When you come He gives you his claim and belief, and says that is just as good as what all turb your business interests, we reply the fluanciers claim and believe, as that you have disturbed our business in. neither can be proved; and it is on this teres", "And the St. Louis Glob: Demo- showing, and on this showing alone, (meaning the victory of the free coinage | elect him, and to see if his belief won't

In Brooklyn, on September 24th, he said, "You cannot prove by mathematics that we can maintain a parity, neither can you prove that we cannot.' home creditors for gold, as there is not Fortunately we are not remitted to the gold would have been driven out of Mr. Bryan's belief alone for our guid- circulation, it is evident that until the go to a premium, with the inevitable re- ance. The United States has had some suit that the \$517,000,000 of gold now experience in trying to raise the price of tember, 1897, or for ten months after in circulation in the United States (ac- the world's stock of coin above its mark- Mr. Bryan's election, we would only cording to the U.S. Treasury circular of et value. In 1860 the bullion in a sil- have two thirds as much money as now, October 1st, 1896) would be exported ver dollar was worth \$1.03 in gold; and and at the end of the year no more than the gold dollar measured by silver was now. During all of this terrible year we As the total circulation of gold, silver, depreciated Sct. Our mints were epen to would be suffering from such stringency, greenbacks, treasury notes, bank bills, the free coinage of gold as well as of silsilver eartificates and all other kinds of ver. Did that raise the price of gold to

par with silver? Not at all. Although the world's stock of gold is much, smaller than its stock of silver, and although it was only necessary to raise its price 3ct, we could not accomplish it. This lasted from 1834 to 1860 and down to 1878. The price of gold bullion was not raised the 3ct, and, being the cheaper currency it drove the silver out of circulation. And as no silver had been in circulation for over 35 years, in 1873, niter full debate, this coin was omitted from our coinage list. In 1792, under the ratio of 15 to 1, (in force at that time) the bullion in a gold dollar was worth 3 cents more than the silver dollar; and the silver dollar measured by gold, was depreciated 3ct. Silver being the cheaper, drove gold entirely out of circulation for more than 40 years, i. e. until 1834 when the Government changed the ratio from 15 to 1, to 16 to 1 with the effect seen above. In 1860, we were a nation of over 30,000,000 of people, and had no silver on hand. Now we are a nation of about 70,000,000 of people, but have 437,000,000 of silver gives its organization: dollars on haud. If, with all our power in 1860, we were unable to raise the bullion value of gold but 3ct, how can we expect to raise the bullion value of a still larger quantity of silver not merely 3ct, but more than 15 times 3, i.e. 47 cts.? If with over \$0,000,000 of people in 1860 we had been able to raise the bulhon value of gold just 3ct to par, theo, being two and one-third times as great a people now as we were then, we might expect to raise the bullion price of silver two and one third times as high, that is, 7ct, but how could we expect even then to raise its price not 7 cents alone, but more than 6 times 7, that is

stock of silver is nearly doubled, the price of bullion must, as we have seen, inevitably pull the value of the silver dollar down, as bullion would be coined as long as there was a profit, i. e. till the values met. Mr. Bryan has presented his beliefs on this subject. Opposed to them stand facts and history. And not merely history of this country alone. but of all countries

power we have to raise it with is our de-

mand for silver dollars, and that d

of \$437,000,000.

mand is already supplied to the extent

When the miat was first opened the increased demand would undoubtedly raise the price of silver bullion somewhat, but when this demand was supplied (the value of the silver dollar having been brought down to its bullion value) it is evident that with the contiqued supply and diminished demand, the prices must fall off again. But it is to be noted that even if the silver dollar did not depreciate, as foreigners and domestic creditors alike believe it would. they consequently would call in debts and force sales just the same. This panic, as we have seen, Mr. Bryan fully admits will occur. Therefore the consequences of that panic are confessedly sure to happen if he is elected.

Mr. Bryan is very fond of insisting it is inconsistent to assert that the silver mine owner would make a profit in coining silver, and also that dellars would be worth only 50 cents. It is not claimed that silver dollars will go to 50 cents the day the mint is thrown open, but decline gradually, and at first the silver mine owners could evidently make a large profit. When, by the coinage of his bullion, they had depreciated to fifty cents, his profit would cease; so that at To raise the value of silver bullion it one time be could make a profit, and at another time we could, and would have

> The farmer hopes to profit by a 53 for thre fourths. cent dollar to pay off bis mortgage at One of Ed. As half its face. How will this work? On next, since no more could be coined unpassed. Such a law could not be passed without the most desperate fight by .the mer (till August 28th, 1894), and we

Then to coin \$517,000,000 silver dollars to replace that number of gold dellars driven out of circulation would quire over eight years. If the printing Pioneer. press was resorted to as the populists suggest, it would require at the present rate for treasury notes, on the special paper required therefor, of \$1,250,000 a day, over six weeks, which would bring it not be issued till \$517,000,000 of silver after Mr. Bryan's election. Now as Journal. coinage bill became a law, or until Sep-

Continued on Eighth Page,

Two Companies, "Handle" and "Wooden Ware" United.

ESCANABA WOODEN WARE CO.

Succeeds to the Assets and Business of the Escanaba Handle Co. and the Racine Wooden Ware Co. and Occupies the Works Here.

The removal hither of the works of the Raciue company has already been aunounced and the following, from a circular letter issued by the new company

"The factory facilities of The Racine Wooden Ware Co. have been for some time inadequate to meet the growing d mand for their goods; and the management is pleased to announce that they have effected a consolidation of The Racine Wooden Ware Co. and the Escanaba Handle and Lumber Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The new company absorbs the assets and good will of both of the above companies. The Escanaba Wooden Ware Co. will continue the manufacture of the high grade wire end but ter dishes beretofore manufactured by the Racine Wooden Ware Co. and also 47 cents? Especially when the only the celebrated "Alba" brand of broom publican majority of "less than 4,000" hardles made by the Escanaba Handle & Lumber Co. Other articles in the wooden ware line will be added from time to time, of which the trade will be Yet unless the price of the world's duly advised. The new factories of the Escanaba Wooden Ware Co. will be modern in every way, and will have a capacity greater than any plant of a phet. similar character in the United States. The officers of the Escanaba Wooden L. Roseboom, vice-president; H. P. Lucas, secretary, treasurer and mana C. L. Meacham, assistant manager."

The company will occupy all the room in the large buildings, will doubtless give employment to a greater number of persons than is required by the contract between the Handle Co. and the city, and build up a business worth to the city the splendid bonus it has conferred upon that company. Everything promises it now, at any rate, and that it may so result and the 7th ward become "the busy end of the town" the Iron Port earnestly hopes and fully believes.

The Australada Burned.

The tug Leathem, of Sturgeon Bay, brought hither, on Monday, the crew of the steamer Australasia which was burned the previous day. She was laden with soft coal and bound for Milwaukee and the fire broke out when she was in midlake off Whitefish Bay, Door county. The endeavor to distinguish it proving futile, and the fire reaching the coal, she was headed for shore and took bottom in Whitefish bay and was scuttled. The dumage to the ship is extensive and she is probably a total loss. The crew was taken off by the life-saving crew from Bailey's harbor (or escaped in the steamer's yawl, we hear the story both ways) and went home from here. The steam-58 cent dollars. A little thought solves er belonged to Corrigau, of Cleveland, and was valued at \$80,000 and insured

One of Ed. Arnold's Men Killed. Olof Johason, a Finlander, was killed Sunday on the Soo line track between be no more silver dollars in circulation Gould City and Corinne by an east bound freight. Johnson was lying between the rails when first seen by the engineer. down grade could not stop the train b against the Wilson tariff lasted all sum. fore reaching the body. The remains were horribly mangled. It is said that the man had been drinking and many become a law before about September | ned and could not get up. He was employed by Ed. Arnold, the cedar manufacturer and dealer. The remains were

"So Say We, All of Us,"

A man who can "keep his head" during such a campaign as we are now passing through will never see the inside to the middle of October, and these could of a lunatic asylum. There is enough discussion going on by the people who had been deposited in the treasury which | don't understand what they are discuswould require some time, and bring it to sing to drive the sanest man crazy if he about November 1st, or about a year is where he has to listen to it .-- Mining

Literary Notes.

The important announcement is made that in the November number of the Atlantic Monthly will appear the first of a series of exceedingly interesting reminispanic, and depreciation of values, as we Yesterdays." Colonel Higginson's career as writer, soldier, public servant cratic lagleman, Phil. J. McKanna.

and man of letters covers the last halfcentury, and there is hardly a man or a movement of that time that he has not come into intimate relations with. These autobiographical papers, in a cheerful tone, really cover much of the most important history of this long p

THE THEFT PART

In its last analysis the peculiar feature of the present presidential campaign is the unrest of the agricultural class. The Atlantic will contain a very lucid explanation of the "Causes of the Agricultural Unrest" by Professor J. Laurenc: Laughlin of Chicago, who has given much time and trouble to gathering the facts and making a clear presentation of the whole subject.

Phil as a Prophet.

It is understood that the popocratic county chairman, McKenna, is the correspondent, here, of the Detroit Tribune. The Iron Port can not assert that he is but it believes so. That correspondent, whoever it may be, writing to the Tribune on the 20th, indulges in prophecy, saying that the popocrats have "flattering assurances" of carrying the city and that "A great many prominent men who were conspicuously fighting for the re publican ticket four and two years ago, are now as industriously employed in waging battle for silver." As to the assertion quoted it need only be said that it is not true-not one "prominent" republican having gone to the "silver" side-and as to the prophecy, that the vote of the city will be, easily, two to one for McKinley and sound money. His forecast for the 12th district-a re--is equally wide of the truth; there are two counties in the district in which the republican majority will reach (or close ly approach) that figure and only one in which a popocratic majority can be hoped for. Phil (if it is Phil) does not shine either as a statistician or a pro-

He dwells at some length, also, upon an alleged lack of enthusiasm for the re-Ware Co. are M. A. Devitt, president; W. | publican candidate for governor, Mayor Pingree, upon which point it is only necessary to remark that Pingree has three ger; F. E. Lucas, general superintendent; friends in the city to one for Sligh; that the enthusiasm expends itself (in republican and popocratic circles alike) upon the national rather than the state ticket: but it may be safely said that Delta county republicans will vote the ticket. They were "Bliss men" in the nominating convention; when the nomination was made they accepted it and will support it faithfully; none of them will "knife" Pingree for the benefit of a renegade like Charles R. Sligh.

"Not Till After Election."

This county wants money to meet current expenses until the taxes are collec+ ed. It is the case, usually, at this time of the year and it has been the custom to arrange with one or the other of the banks to advance it, the banks holding the orders until the treasury is in funds to meet them. This year the arrangement could not be made; "not till after the election" was the reply. Nor is this county alone in the experience; the city of Marinette needs from ten to twentyfive thousand for the same purpose and for the same time, and upon the same security, but the application of the mayor to the banks of that city met with the same response-"not till after election."

Comment on this condition of things is unnecessary; if the mere chance-faint as it is-of popocratic success at the polls bring it about what would success itself result in?

Trick Bets.

A bet that five days after the election of Bryan every bank in the country would be closed was declared off when The engineer pulled the whistle and re- it was suggested that the fifth day after tralasia Monday but with no expectaversed the engine but on account of the election would be Sunday. Another tion of realizing any salvage. "trick bet" was that the person offering it could name thirty states which would small sum) and another (for a sum five times as large) that he could name five others which would do so-the two bets to be taken together. Of course, the bet for the small sum was "to lose" and picked up and buried Monday. He had that for the larger sum "to win." Bet no relatives in this country.--Manistique | ting is no argument and is poor business, but if one must "back his opinion" by a wager let each wager stand by it self and be upon a definite and clearly stated issue, such as the election or defeat of a candidate-the result in a state -or other points upon which there can be no misunderstanding.

Renegade, not Republican. Last spring, when he wanted the republican nominution for mayor, George Gallup proclaimed himself a republican. by birth, breeding and conviction; now he is chumming with the populists, "receiving" the popocratic candidate for president and presenting him with silver "souvenirs." Renegade is his proper d cences covering the last fifty years of signation, not republican. If he ever Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson's was a republican (which is not certain), life under the apt title of "Cheerful he is now no more entitled to that designation than his next friend, the popo-

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.

At the "house warming" of the new, Methodist parsonage Wednesday evening between fifty and sixty dollars was contributed to a fund for fixing up the grounds, etc. The affair passed off pleasantly, though Mayor Gallup, who was present and called upon for remarks, "rousted" preachers who "poked their noses into politics," a practice which he considers proaching on his grounds, and occupied a good deal of time.

The convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Green B y was dedicated last Tuesday. There are 105 rooms in the building and tour separate divisions, each of which has its own stairways. The work itself is divided into three grades-a reformatory for fallen girls, a boarding school for girls and a home for aged women.

The equalized valuation of the towaships of Iron county is-Atkinson \$227,-000, Bates \$229,000, Crystal Falls \$524,-000, Hematite \$209,000, Iron River \$349,000, Mansfield \$227,000, Stambaugh \$227,000:-Total \$1,990,000. The board of supervisors cut Judge Stone's compensation from \$600 to \$300 -a bit of false economy.

Though no detachment of the salvation army is stationed in our city it is not entirely uncared for; the "lasses" com the Gladstone contingent visit us occasionally to sell the War Cry and remind us that the army still exists.

"The poor man's friend" asserts that he is not annoyed by the "attacks" of The Iron Port, but he uses a column of the Mirror to prove (or rather to assert) that he did not "skin" the men of the drive as they say.

The lumber-shovers of Marinette have resorted to force to win their fight for fifty cents an hour. They ought to have the wage, but they ought not to beat a man who is willing to work for less; that's tyranny.

Marinette and Menominee are "in hard luck." Prof. Benzenberg condemns all the water of the two cities; says that from the bay is poisoned by sewage and that of the artesian wells too highly mineralized.

The skeleton of a man was found in the woods near Menominee last week. It could not be identified nor the mauner of death determined; it must have lain where found several years.

There will be no boat to take the place of the Lora on the Manistee route this season. The Hart boats may do some of the work left undone by the wreck of the Lora.

Next Saturday was designated by the republicau national committee as "flagday" and the popocrats follow suit: let it wave, and let everybody "rally on the colors."

Footpads make it nusafe for persons who have money upon their persons, or who may be supposed to have, to be upon the streets of Marinette after night-

Capt. Sinclair, representing the underwriters, went to the wreck of the Aus-

Bourke Cockran may be heard in this peninsula; Peter White is using his best give Bryan a majority, (that being for a endeavor to have it so and Don M. Dickinson is backing his endeavor.

The steamer Grand Traverse was sunk in Lake Erie Monday by collision with the Livingstone. The crew was saved but the ship is a total loss.

Two hundred "first voters" were naturalized at Judge Stone's late term in Dickinson county; nearly all are miners and therefore republicans.

The cargo of the Grand Traverse, sunk in Lake Erie, consisted of coal, apples and merchandise and was consigned to Green Bay parties.

There are several lengths of sidewalk on Ludington street which should receive the attention of the street commissioner.

Wisconsin paper makers are considering the availability and value of "Bony's Falls," on the Escanaba, as a site for a pulp mill.

The outside sportsman who was arrested for killing and shipping deer was fined. Young Wixstrom was dis-

charged. The calendar for the October term of ircuit court had twenty-lour enuses. The term was adjourned until Monday,

A GYPSY DANCER.

At the date this story comme about the year 1743, there resided in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, a family of ancient pedigree and great wealth. This was the family of Sir George Pasely, a gentleman of the old English school.

Sir George was married, though not until he was already an old bachelor, but his wife was a young and lovely being, of tender age, compared with his own, for when she became Lady Pasely she was but 19 years of age. Sir George doted on her, and, indeed, she was worthy his fondest regard, being everything in person and mind that the heart could wish. But, alas! the destroyer, Death, came, and the same hour that made him father took the gentle mother and fond wife to her long home. Time rolled on, and the sweet child grew daily more like what her mother was, while Sir George loved her with a deep and absorbing affection.

There was a young man, a wild and reckless spirit, that claimed to be next of kin to the Pasely family with Sir George, and would doubtless, from some peculiar cause known to law, be able to establish his right to the estates now holden by Sir George, prowided he should die without issue. Therefore the birth and growth of little Louise Pasely was watched with jealous care by Ernest Renwood, who hoped one day to possess the broad Pasely estates for his own.

Four years had passed since the birth of Louise, who proved to be a sturdy and beautiful child, when Renwood saw that he must bring his designs to an issue, and not leave any longer his hopes to chance. He therefore formed the resolution of adopting some expedient to rid himself of her, for, as we have seen, she stood between him and the rich lands he so much coveted. He was not naturally a hardened villain. but that most powerful incentive to evil, that most thriving agent of the Evil Spirit, avarice, was gooding him on to the brink of perdition; and he was an orphan and had been reared lacking the fostering care and godly counsel that forwarns and forearms youth against the temptations of

It was late one mild summer's night when he came to this conclusion; he recalled to his mind that at a wild and secluded spot some two miles from the immediate neighborhod of Sir George's estate, there were encamped at that very hour a band of gypsies, who he at once conjectured might be of service to him in the plan he proposed to execute, viz., to rid himself of the little Louise Pasely, beiress to the estates that he was determined to possess.

Louise disappeared on the subsequent night and on the following morning, when her absence was discovered,

Twelve years, with all the changes that so long a period of time brings, have passed since the loss that had so wrung the heart of Sir George. He had grown gray and many a wrinkle crossed his manly brow.

A gypsy band were in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, and the beautiful danseuse Minitti, with her handsome companion, was performing to the delighted villagers of the country. It did not escape the inquisitive eyes of the spectators that her companion, Fernando, watched with Joving eye each motion of Minitti.

The little town in the environs of which the gypsy band were encamped was one day thrown into commotion by one of the inhabitants declaring that an article of considerable value had been stolen from his house. One of the inhabitants even remembered to have seen a female of the tribe near the door of the house whence the jewel was missing, and was ready to make oath that it was none other than Manitti, the danseuse of the tribe.

This was quite sufficient, and upon such strong circumstantial evidence the beautiful girl was seized and rudely carried before the justice of the county for examination. In vain was all proof offered by the tribe as to her innocence; no court would heed a gypsy's evidence, and the justice was forced, though compassion was in his heart, aye, and it beamed broadly from his countenance, too, to commit the girl.

Immediately after the justice had pronounced the sentence, and the weeping girl was about to be borne away by the officers of the court, a young man stepped suddenly forward from the crowd and said, while he thrust aside the rough hands that were extended to seize Minitti:

"Stand back, if you would not have me take your lives. The girl is innocent-I stole the jewel. Why should you charge this upon that gentle being, innocent and pure, sye, purer than the best of ye! It is I who am guilty."

"Thou!" cried the gypsy girl, "im-possible, Fernando!" for it was her mpanion of the dance. And the gende girl, rejoicing to find one friend so near her in this fearful moment, threw her arms about his neck and wept upon

"Even so, dear Minitti," he replied, "but fear not for me, I shall soon be released again. Keep up a brave heart, dear girl."

As he said these words, the justice directed officers to release the girl and mmit the young man to prison, glad of an opportunity to clear one whom he could not find in his heart to commit.

The justice was Sir George Pasely, and that same night while he sat alone in his study, musing upon the exam-imation of the gypsy and the singular circumstances relating to it, a servant, announced that a stranger deared to see him. He was admitted, and the tall, gaunt person of the gypsya before him. Sir George mo-

"Judge." said be at once, "I am a

permission will speak at once to the

"Go on, sir."

"Twelve years ago," continued the gypsy, "you lost a child." The old man sprang like an infuriated animal upon the person of the gypsy, and, seizing him by the throat, had nearly thrown him upon the floor be-fore the gypsy sufficiently recovered himself to release his neck from Sir George's grasp.

"Stay," said the gypsy, casting off the justice with an case that showed at once his superior physical power, and with a degree of composure that proved him to be no stranger to scenes. of personal conflict, "no power on earth can make me speak unless I choose. Now, deal with me like a man, and I will do so; resort to force, and I am dumb forever."

"Speak, then," said the old man, trembling in every limb, "speak-what of my child?"

"As I said before, this is purely a matter of business on my part," con-tinued the gypsy. "Will you give me £500 if I will return your daughter to you?"

Without a word further Sir George drew a bill upon his banker for the amount specified, saying to the gipsy as he exhibited the draft, honestly drawn and filled up:

"Now, sir, speak, and if you give me faithful intelligence upon your honor the draft and money shall be yours" "Enough. I am satisfied. Now, Sir George, the girl that was tried before you to-day charged with theft, is thy

daughter.' "My God!" exclaimed the agitated parent, scarcely able to contain himself, "bring her to me at once."

"Stay, sir," continued the gypey, "first let me explain to you my own agency in the affair."

"No matter, no matter, I forgive you bring me my child."

"But I ask no forgiveness; first let me explain. I learned this secret in a distant land, from a man who had been paid to destroy your child, but who, taking a fancy to her, preferred to save her life, and adopted her. When I learned this from him he was on his deathbed. I promised him to bring her to you. I have done so, and now only demand payment for my expenses."

At the expiration of an hour, during which Sir George could hardly conquer his impatience, Minitti, the lovely danseuse, entered Sir George's apartment, and was at once clasped in his

"Oh, heaven!" said the father, while he alternately pressed her to his heart, and held her from him, that he might see more clearly her womanly perfections, "I thank thee for at last returning her to me so beautiful, so gentle, so lovely, aye, so pure; there can be no guile or deceit in that face," and Sir George was almost beside himself with joy and delight. "Louise," said he, the tenra streaming from his eyes, dear, dear Louise.'

"I do remember that name," said she, musing, "it comes over me like a dream, long, long forgotten."

"Ah, my child," said Sir George, "Nothing on earth shall again separate us from each other."

"But, father, dear father," said Louise, bewildered and over-happy, will you release Fernando?"

"Aye, at once. The brave fellow who would have saved thee at the expense of his own liberty shall be suitably re-

warded." As he spoke he wrote an order for his immediate release, which was dispatched forthwith by a servant, with directions to bring the gypsy to Sir George's apartment. In the meantime Louise's early history was crowded upon her astonished ears, almost in a

single breath. Fernando came at last, little dreaming of the denouement that was awaiting him. He was surprised to find Minitti in the company of Sir George and at once rightly conjectured that his release was owing to her intercession, but his astonishment was beyond description when the true position of the matter was explained to him. Suddenly he became sad, and a tear even trembled in his handsome eye, when the justice asked:

"What grieves you, my friend?" "To realize, sir, that Minitti's finding a father must be the cause of our sep-

pration." "How so, sir?"

Would one of your blood and standing in the world marry a child to one of the proscribed race?"

"Aye," said the justice, "Louise should be yours if you were the-the-I won't exactly say what, after the proofs of affection you have shown her."

Fernando pressed the tearful girl to his breast saying:

"Dear Louise, blessed be the power that overrules us all."

"Dear Fernando, how happy we shall be now, with every opportunity for improvement and all the fine things you have taught me, to read, to write, and everything. I can improve them all."

"We will, indeed," replied Fernando. Then, turning to the justice, he said: "The trial is passed, and now I, too, will speak. One year since I made a vow on quitting my studies that I would seek a wife who should love me for myself alone. Being of noble birth-nay, start not, it is true-I assumed these rustic garments, and determined to wear them until I found a heart and proved it worthy of my love. I saw Louise as a gypsy. I loved her at once, yet I determined to keep my oath. I tested her affection in every reasonable way, and learned to love her for her purity of mind, as well as her extraordinary beauty, and when the time bad nearly come for me to take away my gypsy wife to my bosom, lo, I find her of gentle birth like myself, while each has truly

proved the other's love." Fernando de Cortez was indeed born of the blood royal of Spain, and in this romantic way had chosen himself a wife. We might make our tale more complete by adding to it, but still we could only words. I have come here show that happiness was the future lot songs and evidently very proud of the rof business, and with your of he gypsy danseuse.—Buffalo Times exploit.—Golden Days. man of few words. I have come here show that happiness was the future lot

ELECTRICITY FOR HEATING.

A Simple Illustration of the Workings of the Curren

Electric lighting, heating and cooking may be illustrated in a very simple way. If you put a poker in a hot firethe heat-motion of the fire will start the iron particles into heat-motion and make the poker hot. At first it remains black, although even then it gives out heat; presently, in a very hot fire, it becomes white-hot, and gives off so much light as well as heat that you can read by it in the dark; if it gets still hotter it will melt. But if the poker is a hollow tube and has water in it, the heat will be conducted through the iron into the water and the water will boil. Or, if the hollow iron is connected with other pipe and water pasced through, the heat will be carried off by the water flowing through without its boiling; and if the tube is removed from the fire, instead of being white-hot it is only warm. Now, when electricity flows through a sufficiently large wire, the current is conducted away without heating. When it flows into a wire too small, the current heats the wire, and unless the heat is carried off by radiation, the wire melts. If carbon is used instead of wire, it becomes white-heat, and we have the electric light. In one case the heating is external, from the fire without; in the other it is internal, from the current within-and this is a chief dif-Electric heating is the simplest thing

in the world, and when electricity becomes cheap enough all of us who can get it will do our cooking and warming by it. If an overcharge of electricity is passed through a wire the electric force is converted into heat torce, as above stated, and the wire becomes hot. If no provision is made for carrying off the heat, the wire melts, but by embedding the wire in an enamel of such a kind that it expands just about as the wire does, and so does not crack, the electricity is confined to the wire, but the heat is carried off through the enamel. If this wire is wound round and round a teakettle, or coiled underneath it, protected by such enamel, the heat is conveyed through the kettle to the water and the water boils, just as if the heat came to it from glowing coals in a stove. If it is coiled around an oven, the air within becomes hot. and roasts or bakes. If it is strung across like a gridiron, the hot strips will broil: if it is coiled within a "flatiron" that becomes hot enough to iron with. If it is woven in with asbestos fiber it makes, an electric blanket or bed warmer. If it is arranged in radiating plates, electric foot warmers, or, in large sizes, room warmers, heat us up. A spiral of such wire properly arranged can be put in any vessel, and will heat water for shaving or other purposes. If a very large volume of current is sent through two bits of metai pressed together the electric current passes from one to the other, making the joined metal intensely hot, so that the two parts weld together more firmly than a blacksmith can weld two pieces of metal by the heat of his fire and his hammer. These are but a few of the applications of electric heating, which in the future will become innumerable. -R. R. Bowker, in Harper's Magazine.

THE MISSING HANDKERCHIEFS.

Like Pins They Vanish and No One Knows Whither They Go.

What becomes of all the handkerchiefs? That's as burning a question as where do all the pins go, only that a handkerchief can be worn out, but with pins the mystery deepens and we can only indulge in vague surmises as to their fate. Now, with handkerchiefs it is different. They are large enough not to slip away from us, but they doby hundreds fairly. We are buying them constantly, and when we consider one has only one nose to buy for it seems impossible for us to need so many. And the cost! For any sort of a one we pay 50 cents and 50 cents and 50 cents-well, it counts up mightily at the end of a year. To be sure, there are cheaper ones, but after being washed once they come out an ugly yellow or gray, just because they are not linen, but poor cotton instead. They are uncomfortable things to carry about, too; they are so undeniably shoddy.

If you do not get economical and say to yourself that you will purchase and use an inferior quality in this article; that cheap ones will be plenty good enough to lose, you will lose them without doubt. But, like bread cast upon the waters, they will return to you every time to confound and confuse you. It will happen in this way: While calling on a friend with this miserable little piece of cotton kept well out of sight, as you suppose, you yet manage to drop it. A week or so later your friend will be at your house and, producing this hated handkerchief, will say: "I'm sure this must belong to you. I found it by your chair the other day after you left. It really must be yours, for it does not belong to any of my family." Of course it is yours, and you shamefacedly acknowledge the ownership, but that is the last cheap lot bought, and instead you buy a fresh supply of good ones and fondly hope to lose one where you did the last. Trust on, if you will. No such luck will come. Your pretty, expensive handkerchiefs will melt away, but you will never have an opportunity to proudly claim one as your own. It is only the ones to be ashamed of that are brought back .-Philadelphia Times.

Russian Robbers. Brigandage in the Caucasus is rampant, although the czar has issued stringent orders for its suppression. Not long ago a band of robbers made an attack on a licorice factory near Batoum, shot the watchman, tied the proprietor and his clerks to their chairs and then looted the office. Meanwhile a detachment kept up a fusillade on the factory, firing at every exposed head until the robbery was complete. Then the band rode off in high glee, singin

HE FOUND THE VENUS.

Death of a Man Once Famous, But Long Since Almost Forgotten.

The recent death on the Island of Melos of M. Henri Brest recalls the fact that his name, many years ago, was a celebrated one on account of his connection with the statue of Venus, now one of the greatest treasures in the Louvre museum, and brings to mind some interesting souvenirs in connection with that statue. It was, indeed, M. Henri Brest who discovered the wonderful statue just after it had been nnearthed by a peasant in the island a mere song in 1820. He soon sold it. reached the Louvre. The wonderful statue remained undis-

turbed in the gallery of the Louvre, of which it was the principal ornament, till the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. when the means of preserving it against the possible pillage of the Germans caused great anxiety to the curators. Few, probably, are aware that the Venus of Milo was on that occasion placed in an immense sort of padded oak coffin, and buried mysteriously in a great trench made to receive it in the courtyard of the prefecture of police. This was done in the middle of the night, in the presence of very few witnesses, with the object of keeping the hiding place of the statue perfectly secret.

It was thought by the officials of the Louvre that the statue was in perfect safety, but their anxiety for the fate of the treasure was revived, after the signature of peace, by the outbreak of the commune and the setting fire to the prefecture of police and to the Palais de Justice opposite. Fortunately, however, when that insurrection had been put down the curators of the Louvre, on once more unearthing the statue, found it had suffered no deterioration. The inscription on the pedestal of the statue in the Louvre does not even mention the name of M. Henri Brest. It relates simply that it was bought by M. de Marcellus for the Marquis de Riviere, the French ambassador wito presented it to King Louis XVIII. in 1891.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the peasant who found the statue had no idea that he had dug up what has since proved to be the most remunerative effigy of a goddess that the world has ever known. M. Brest, having a pretty shrewd notion of her value, asked the peasant proprietor of the soil how much, The peasant proprietor could not understand what M. Brest could possibly want with a marble woman without arms, but this, instead of inducing him, as it would nowadays, to ask an exorbitant price, merely decided to sell his Venus for a song, and M. Brest took her gleefully to Paris.

There all sorts of attempts, by all sorts of eminent hands, were made to so much better without arms than with them, the savants ultimately decided that she must have been built that way, and that way she must be left.

As is well known, this unarmed Venus has proved an immense commercial success. Millions of copies of her have been made and sold. She has adorned the virtuoso's gallery, the middle-class drawing-room, and the lodging-house back parlor. She has descended in bronze to the prosaic use of a paper weight. She has acquired a pile for

many a peripatetic Italian image seller. But all M. Brest got out of her was the academic palm. No doubt, if he had lived a bit longer-he was only 102-his buttonhole would have flowered with the red ribbon Only, the other day, on the very spot where he found his Venus, the end found him .-London Standard.

MEASURING ELECTRIC CURRENT

Consumption Registered by Meter, the Same as in the Use of Gas. When electricity came to be sold it

was necessary to measure it commercially. To this task Edison set himself in the course of his development of that remarkable series of inventions which gave to the world a perfect lighting system. Electricity can be measured by the work it does, either chemically or mechanically. Edison's chemical meter depends on the simple fact that one ampere of electricity will deposit from sulphate of zinc under standard conditions a definite weight of metal. This to drift into the channel of the "old type of meter is, in fact, a small electroplating battery, through which a certain proportion of the current used is carried-the proportion being accurately determined by the relative size of the meter wires and the shunts-with the result that one of the two plates is decreased and the other increased in weight, according to the amount of current consumed within the house. This meter does not give a visible record, which is an advantage of the mechanical meters. Of these there are many varieties, those most in use in this country being the Thomson-Houston watt-meter and the Westinghouse or Schallenberg ampere-meter, both of which are small motors, driven faster or slower as the demand for current is greater or less, and communicating their action to a train of wheels with dials like those of the gas-meter, so that they may be verified by burning a given number of lamps for an hour and comparing the dials at the beginning and end of the time. The meter record is taken usually once a month, by the supply companies, and bills are based upon these records with as much certainty as though electricity were a visible thing .- R. R. Bowker, in Harper's Magazine.

Not the Rising Kind. Romantie Daughter-Mother, you must admit Mr. Dudelette is a rising

young man. Old Lady-Humph! I saw him sitting in a crowded street car the other day, when a poor old woman entered, an he didn't rise any, that I noticed .- N. Y. Weckly.

-It is one thing to wish to have truth on our side, and another thing to wish to be on the side of truth.-Whately.

THE FASHIONS.

Some Late Notions in the Department of

Woman's Dress There is not the least decline in the fashion for basque-bodices, with vests wide open and narrow, and a moderately flaring collar in very many instances takes the place of the folded stock so long in vogue,

Handsome, lattice-patterned passementerie bands are used on tailor gowns, with the addition of small silk cord sequins or tailor buttons. Expensive arabesque bands manufactured in Vienna and laid over walstcoats of of Milo, and who bought it of him for ripped silk to form stripes on handsome visiting gowns of faced cloth. to M. de Marcellus, through whom it | The fine cloth bodice above has a Medict collar and deep turn-back cuffs overlaid with the arabesque devices. Fashion is changing from some of

her extreme moods just now, but is making no radical moves. Many styles are settled for the ensuing season, but changes will be developed gradually, and much variety in detail will be shown adapted to diversified needs and purposes for the coming winter. Changeable and fancy plaided and checked velvets in oriental color mix-

tures are in great use with tailors and high-class modistes in the formation of autumn and winter costumes of ladies' cloth.

Among the stylish garments in various importing houses are box coats with rounded fronts and revers finished with five or seven rows of machine stitching. The handsomest of these are formed of very light-calored cloth lined with plaided taffets silk in soft dainty col gs, quite uni.ke the brilliant tartans that line some of the black and darker coats

A lovely garniture for a bridesmaid's dress consists of a loose front of creamwhite mousselaine de soie dotted with opals and small Roman pearls, and framed with bretelles covered with this garniture, and ending in a fine fringe both back and front. On each shoulder are short, full ostrich tips held by pearl buckles set with French brilliants.

Smooth-faced clots are conspicuous among the autumn novelties, and brown, green and rich shades in blue seem to be equally fashionable col-

The soft satin foulards will probably

lose the popularity they gained during the spring and summer, and their place be taken by the crisp taffetas again. Some of the new printed taffetas have a peculiar sheen that is neither a moire nor an iridescent effect, but something quite new and lovely.

English tailors make some of their gowns with two pockets on the sides of the front gore of the skirt, the openings covered with machine-stitched tabs. An excellent idea, as it prevents one pocket being filled with purse, handkerchiefs, keys, etc., to the detriment of the hang of the drapery, and the restore to her her missing members, eventual sagging of one side of the but, as she persisted in looking ever skirt, and it will be a great matter for nfford a good share of sport the a woman for once in her life to find her dress-pocket without a general search

for it. Handsome princesse dresses appear among imported French models for day and evening wear alike, and these are made of velvet, cloth, corduroy, brocade plain and fancy silks and satins, sheer wools and regal moires, brocaded with raised satin figures, a deeper shade than the watered background.

Paris milliners are sending over round-crowned toques in contrast to the oval-shaped models of a year ago. Fashionable women first adopted these head coverings to wear simply with tailor costumes, for walking, traveling, and the like, but they will now wear them made of pearl and Persian beadwrought velvets, sequined satins, and other rich materials en suite, with the most elaborate and expensive opera, theater and reception costumes. Cream and pinkish-violet velvets with a crown of pearl-dotted satin, with a band of garniture edging the brim, are among the autumn models from Regent street. Another is a toque of cream velvet trimmed with shaded pink velvet roses, with aigrettes to match.—N. Y. Post.

FORGOT THE PUMP.

Mr. Muiti Millionaire Was Talking for

Effect. Mr. Multi Millionaire was entertaining some friends of his boyhood who knew how it was themselves in those days, and he allowed the conversation well-sweep," "mother's doughnuts" and kindred topics. There was method in his madness, as it prevented his friends

from asking how he became so wealthy. "And do you remember," he asked, as they blew clouds of smoke to the frescoed ceiling of the library, "how twe boys used to break the ice at the pump to get water to wash ourselves mornings? Ah, the dear old tin wash handbasin and the crash towel! There was never anything since that could compare with them!"

"And soft soap to make our complexions clear!"

"Exactly. And a horn comb tied to a atring to comb our hair!" "Ha, ha! I see you remember. And

a glass as big as your hand, with all the quicksilver scraped off the back!" The next morning they heard the host calling:

"Mary; I say, Mary!" "Yes, sir."

"Why the mischief isn't the water in

my bath warm? Where's my cake of castile soap? What do you mean by giving me only four towels? Where's my bottle of perfume? Bring me a sponge and a pair of bath mittens. This neglect is shameful!"

And the guests, looking at one an other, said: "He seems to have forgotten the dear old pump!"-Detroit Free

Washing China.

The washing of china and glass dishes is more of an art than the average maid realizes. They should be scraped, not with a knife, as the general custom is, but with a piece of bread crust, which removes the debris without scratching the dishes.-Detroit Free

A GOOD SEASON FOR HUNTERS.

Prairie Chicken, Quall and Other Games Is Plentiful in the West.

There are more prairie chickens throughout the western country this year than there has been for a number of years past. There are some other good things, too. The quail seem to have been unusually successful in the rearing of their broods and the ruffed grouse is whirling through the northern woods in unusual numbers.

There are several reasons for the increased chicken and quail crop. The men who winter after winter violate the laws of the states in which they live by trapping the chickens and Bob Whites during the cold winter months found last winter that they spread their snares and laid their nets in vain. There was plenty of grain and other food all over the prairie country. The weather was not severe, and as a result the birds were not driven by cold near the habitations of man, nor did hunger make them bold enough to approach the traps where food was spread in such suspicious quantities. The present law in New York pro-

tects the game in that state thoroughly, but the statute has a vicious clause which allows the selling of game birds at any season providing they were not killed within 300 miles of the state line. It is this provision which tempts the people of Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas and Minnesota to become breakers of the law in their own states. They trap the birds and ship them in great quantitles to New York city.

The outlook for sport in Illinois is excellent. In the northern and western parts of the state the old birds have reared their broods successfully, and if the hand of the shooter can be staid until the legal open season, September 15, the young birds will be big enough and smart enough to give a much better species of sport than was the case when the statute allowed their killing a month earlier.

The president of the National Sportsman's association said the other day: "From advices which I have received I am certain that birds will be plentiful this fall. Letters from Spirit Lake and Haywarden, Ia., and from places all over the northwestern section of that state tell me that the prospect of sport is better than for a long time. The commissioner of forestry, fish and game of North Dakota tells me that in many parts of that state there are apparently almost as many chickens as ever. The only bad news comes from eastern South Dakota, where a June rain flooded the whole country and drowned out hundreds of broods. Reports from southern Illinois are to the effect that the Bob White is whistling from the corner of every cornfield.

"There was no bad crust in northern Wisconsin last winter and sleetstorms were almost wholly absent. As a result the deer wintered well and will There is more water in the lakes and pond holes in all parts of the west this season than there has been since 1882. This makes it certain that water fowl shooting will be unusually good.

"The association of which I am presldent has been active this year in the endeavor to instill the game protective feeling into people who live where game abounds. As a result of this work a large number of local clubs have been formed, whose members have pledged themselves to the observance of the game laws and to the prosecution of violators. Kansas papers are demanding a law which shall provide for the appointment of a state game warden."

The game law in Kansas is a curious thing. According to a sportsman's paper published in that state and just rereived, the law was passed by a populist legislature and signed by a populist governor. It allows a land owner to kill any and all kinds of game at any and all times of the year on his own property. It forbids the man who is not a land owner from killing game at any time. The nonlandholder is not allowed by law to shoot on another man's property, even if that r n gives him per-

mission so to do. In a nutshell it is this: If you own land you can shoot all you want to, and if you don't own land you can't shoot at all. The sportsmen say this is class legislation of the worst kind. Of course, in connection with the appointing of a game warden the Kansas shooters want the present law amended.

The Illinois law provides for the appointment of a game warden in each of the three largest cities of the state.

A number of woodcock have been killed this year along the Skokie, west of Wilmette and Highland Park. The birds, however, are becoming less numerous year by year. If the early season shooting of them should be stopped they might increase. It is certain that it would be a good thing for other game birds if hunters were not allowed to go afield in August. When hunting woodcock the temptation to kill a ruffled grouse or a quail which may get up is too hard for many gunners to resist .-Chicago Tribune.

It Stays Un Now.

Recently there, has been a change. The heroine's hair does not come down as frequently as in the past. After giving the subject serious thought, I have come to the conclusion that this is due not so much to the present low price of hairpins, which places them within the reach of all, as to the fashion of wearing. the hair that has prevailed during the last few years. Imagine how the heroine would look with a wavy section on either side of her head and her back hair as straight as a Japanese doll's! Nowadays her tresses content themselves with rippling back from her shelllike ears, while the wind lifts the light curls from her white brow, or caresses a stray lock that has fallen lovingly against her snowy neck .- Nina R. Allen. in Lippincott's.

-Blood Curdling .- "Do you have cool ights where you are staying. Mr. Snipcut?" "Cool! Come out some evening and hear the new brass band play."-

POPULAR SCIENCE.

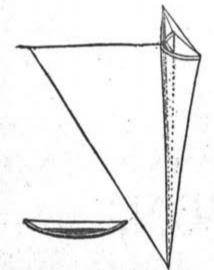
KITES WITHOUT TAILS.

ne of Them Are Said to Have Gone Up

A great deal of interest has been excited by the experiments made by William A. Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J., near his home, and also in and near Boston, with tailless kites. In order to sustain the weight of the string, and thus enable the first kite to attain a greater elevation, he usually attaches several others to the main line by means of shorter cords. For several years past he has been suspending thermometers and barometers in the upper air from the uppermost kite in such a series, and early this summer got his instruments up to an elevation of 7,441 feet, or nearly 11/2 miles! Last year he obtained a photograph with a camera attached to such a kite, and during the last fortnight has been employing the same methods in Boston for the same purpose, with gratifying success.

The special object of a tailless kite is to avoid the entanglement and accident that is almost sure to result when a lot of them are sent up tandem. Although the Malays and other people had made such things before Mr. Eddy tried to do so, his design was worked out by himself before he had seen any of the others. The general plan of construction is as follows:

Take two slender sticks of equal length, let us say four feet. Have them half an inch wide, or less, and a good quarter of an inch thick. Cross them exactly at right angles, the intersection coming in the middle of the horiontal one, and a trifle less than one-fifth of the way from the top of the upright one. The precise proportion is 18 per cent. Notch the edges as in oldfashioned kite-building, and run a string around. For kites slightly larger than this one Mr. Eddy prefers fine plane wire, which will not stretch. fishy," as the expression goes. Before putting on the cord or wire, though, one other very important thing must be done. The cross stick must be bent so as to bulge forward slightly in the middle. A string behind stretched from end to end, as on an archer's bow,



PLAN OF TAILLESS KITE.

the curvature, which should be such that the distance from the center of the cross stick will be four per cent. of the length-a scant two inches for a 48inch stick. In order to give greater to a minimum. The spring actually lifts strength to the fabric an extra cross stick, half the length of the bent one and left straight, is secured parallel with the other at the back of the kite. The upright stick should pass between them, as shown in the smaller diagram.

Thin, strong manila paper makes a good covering. This may be fitted tightly at the upper part of the kite, but below the cross stick care should be taken to make the covering a little baggy, se that the wind will produce hollows each side of the upright. The paper should be cut a trifle too large, wrinkled a little where it is pasted, and then put on somewhat loose. The right effect will be secured after a little experiment, if not at first. To make the belly band, take a piece of cord of the right length and form a small loop near, but not exactly in, its middle. Into this loop you will afterward tie the string with which you fly the kite. Fasten the free end of the shorter section of the belly band to the intersection of the sticks, and the longer section to the extreme lowermost point of the kite. The first of these sections should be about as long as that portion of the upright below the intersection, and the other should correspond to the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle. A little experimenting is generally needed before the proportions necessary to give the best results are obtained. It is, therefore, wise to take plenty of cord and not to tie hard knots at first,-N. Y. Tribune.

Size and Speed of Waves.

Many different answers have been given to the question: "How high are the greatest ocean waves?" M. Dibos, a marine engineer and laureate of the Institute of France, has lately made some personal observations on this subfect. He describes waves encountered in the North Atlantic which had a height of at least 45 feet. Driven before a heavy wind, waves may advance at the rate of from 35 to 40 miles an hour, and such undulations of the ocean may travel more than 500 miles from the point where the wind created them without being accompanied by any disturbance in the atmosphere.

Houses Built of Glass Bricks. Glass houses of a very substantial kind can now be built. Silesian glassmakers are turning out glass bricks traverse. As it passes the camera it is for all sorts of building purposes, claiming for them such advantages as variety of shape, free transmission of light, scrength, cheapness and general adaptability. When complete, diffusion of light is needed, as in facturies, conservatories, courtyards, etc., they are especially suitable.

Not Always on Top. "He rides a wheel all the time, doesn't

"Yes, except when conditions are re xersed."—Chicago Journal.

THE SLIME ON FISHES. Common to All Species and Essential to

A fish just taken from the water, if handled, is found to be slippery and coated with slime. All fishes, the meanest and the noblest, killifish and shark, shad, salmon, and trout, wear this slime. They could not exist with-

The alime is secreted usually in a entinuous series of ducts with numerous openings, arranged in a line extending along the side of the fish. Some fishes have one line on a side, some have five or six. The lines may be plainly visible, and in some cases appear to be a marking on the fish. More often they are not observable at all. Some fishes store this secretion in pores distributed over the whole surface of the body, the larger number, however, in pores of lateral lines. There are also pores for the secretior of mucus, or slime, in the fish's

The slime is exuded through the divisions between the scales to the outer part of the body, or over which it spreads, forming a sort of outer skin or covering, transparent, and having elasticity and tenacity, and often considerable body. It would not be remarkable for a fair-sized fish, say a fish of two pounds' weight, to have a coating of slime a thirty second of an inch in thickness. Fishes vary greatly in the amount of slime which they secrete; the eel will suggest itself as one that is very slimy.

The fish's slimy coating reduces its friction when in motion and helps to increase its speed. It aids in protecting the scales from injury, being of sufficient substance to serve in some measure as a cushion. The slimy covering makes the fish hard to hold, and so enables it the more readily to escape from its enemies. It is sometimes repugnant to other fishes, which are repelled by its odor. It is the slime from the fishes handled that makes the angler "smell

A most important function of the fish's slimy coating is to protect it from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters; salt and fresh, including the purest. The slime covers the entire exterior surface of the fish, can be used to regulate the amount of including the fins. Fungus does not attach to the slime; but if the fish were to be injured so that there was upon it | them several miles of copper and steel some spot uncovered by the slime, upon that spot some minute fragment of fungus, so small as to be scarcely more than visible, would be likely to lodge. Once lodged, the fungus is reproduced very fast.

Fish sometimes recover from attacks of fengus, but much more often they do not. The fungus displaces the skin, inflammation is set up, and the place attacked becomes practically a sore. With its continued growth the fungus may cover the side of the fish and extend over the gills and finally kill it .- N. Y. Sun.

WALKING MADE EASY.

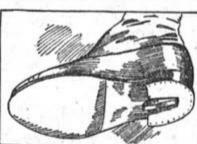
An Invention Which Does Away with Half the Fatigue.

A spring heel attachment for shoes to aid in walking is one of the latest devices for the comfort of pedestrians, says the New York Journal.

With this attachment the effort of lifting one's foot is practically reduced the foot, and the pedestrian does the

Dr. George E. Sewan is the inventor and patentee of this curious device, which is nothing but a stiff strip of steel about an inch in width and some three inches long. It is first bent double and one end turned upward over the other end, so as to fit it closely to the edge of the heel of the shoe.

The spring is screwed to the heel of any ordinary shoe, and once in place, it gives a "spring" to the step, which is of great assistance in walking or running. The idea is taken from the natural action of the muscles of the foot, which



SPRING HEEL INVENTION.

are familiar to everybody who has ever tried to run without touching the heel to the ground.

The weight of the body forces the spring close to the heel and as the step is taken and the foot partly raised from the ground, the spring gives an impetus to the step, and practically forces the body forward. It is claimed by the inventor that the use of this apparently simple device reduces the fatigue of walking one-third. It is practically adapted for use by those who take walking tours during their vacations, and persons whose business necessitates much walking.

There is a somewhat similar spring attachment which is fitted to the sole of the shoe just under the ball of the foot, but that is intended only for use in taking long walks over soft country roads, and is not so strong as the heel spring. When fixed to the sole or heel of the shoe, this attachment does not show and may be worn with any description of footwear.

Photographing Rifle Bullets

Rifle bullets are now photographed in their course by means of the electric spark. The camera is taken into a dark room, which the bullet is caused to made to interrupt an electric circuit and produces a spark, which illuminates it for an instant and enables the impression to be taken.

Lobsters Have Ten Legs.

The lobster's legs, all told, are ten in number, but only eight of these are largely used for walking. The front pair, or big claws, have been specialized. as in the crab and most other of the higher crustaceans, into prehensive organs for catching and crushing their prey. Their use is obvious.

WHAT NAMSEN DID FIND.

The North Pole Was a Little Too Fast Away for Him. Although Dr. Nansen lacked almost exactly 400 miles of reaching the place which the geographers speak of as "the

northern pivotal spot of our planet," the investigations he made are said to be of the greatest scientific value.

Among other things the aurora, the rosy-hued phantom of the northern

skies," was made the subject of particular inquiry by a corps of trained meteorologists who accompanied the expedition for that especial purpose.

For more than a quarter of a century we have boasted of living in an age of widespread intelligence and general enfightenment; but if there is or has been any subject in the whole range of science upon which we have been very vaguely and unsatisfactorily informed, it has been on that of the aurora borealis.

So-called scientific writers have gone so far as to refer to the wonderful golder glow that occasionally lights the northern skies as being "caused by the sun shinnig on the icebergs!" Many other attempted explanations, some of them equally ridiculous, were made by the speculative investi ators before some one finally hit on the idea that electricity was in some way responsible for that most marvelous and impressive

The electrical character of the aurora berealis was suspected many years ago by the more advanced students of the subject, but was never proven until a short time before Nansen's departure for the far north. In some of their experiments Profs. Lemstrom and Branais were using the spectroscope, when it occurred to them that they might, with a little patience, analyze the aurora's light. This unique experiment clearly established the fact that auroras are fine particles of meteoric iron dust in the atmosphere in the region of the

With the Lemstrom-Branais experiment as a basis for future operations along the line of auroral investigation. the Nansen meteorologists fitted themselves out with the most complicated set of instruments ever manufactured. Among the rest they took along with wire, the avowed purpose being to make artificial auroras and investigate them

at leisure. In carrying out the details of manufacturing an aurora borealis the experimenters first coiled a mile or more of and the minute leaves, breaking their copper wire around a conical granite thin shell, shoot upward-tender little peak that was only a few hundred feet in height. This wire they pointed every in a "please-help-me" sort of way; few yards with steel "nibs," each three inches in length. When these details out to get a firm hold on its aerial home. had been satisfactorily completed a strong current of electricity was dis- the hospitable forest giant cannot charged into the wire, whereupon a know to what a robber and monster it brilliant, crown-shaped aurora almost has given a resting place. After awhile instantly appeared and hung like a halo, the fig sends up a stem, and its root, apparently only a few yards above the peeping over the edge of the lofty

point of the granite peak. In later experiments peaks situated on the opposite sides of a deep valley were used. In this instance, when the electric discharge into the wire was full and complete, an arched aurora with all the accompaniments of "streamers" and changing colors hung like a great,

fleecy rainbow over the valley. Information on this most important subject is necessarily very meager; however, when the diffierent reports have been officially made to the various Scandinavian scientific bodies which aided the Nansen enterprise, we expect to be able to give some more interesting points on the subject of manufactured auroras. -St. Louis Republic.

RABBITS THAT EAT CRABS.

The Queer Rodents of the Fallarone

Islands. To count all the rabbits on the Farallone islands would be an endless task, and certainly require at least six figures to express the number. They are there by the thousands, and all seem healthy. Even in the rainy season the islands are almost devoid of vegetation, and, such as it is, does not seem calculated to make good eating even for rabbits. The plants are very few and of slow growth. They are elso lacking in nourishment, being of the lichen and moss varieties. Certainly even when the islands are in their greenest there is not enough to sustain one-tenth of the rabbits that

The statements of the light-keepers and egg-pickers are that the rabbits live on the myriads of dead fish that are washed ashore every day. They will eat any kind, although they seem to prefer shell-fish to all others. At any bour of the day the rabbits can be seen along the shore hunting the rocks

for food. When the rabbits are eating fish they look very much as they do when they are enting cabbage, and nibble it in the same way. They do not seem to be the least particular as to the condition of the fish they are cating, and will make a meal off one that has lain on the rocks a week just as soon as from one that has just been washed ashore. It is interesting to know that the rabbits that live on the Faralloues have contracted their present mode of living within the last 30 years, as they are the descendants of tame rabbits that were brought there by the first lighthouse keepers. They are not as pretty as their ancestors. In fact, they have become very lean and haggard looking, and have much the appearance of a half-starved coyote.-San Fran-

cisco Call. An Awful Thought.

Hotel Keeper-Did the man say anything when you handed him his bill? Clerk-Not a word. "Great Scott! I'm afraid I receipted

the bill."-Fliegende Blaetter. A Thoughtful Hen. Mrs. Gazzam (in the country)-What vegetable is it that hen is eating so in-

dustriously? Gazzam-Perhaps it is an egg-plant. -Harlem Life.

PITH AND POINT,

-Not So Warm.—"A cool million?"
"Yes." "Well I hope it burns his fingers."—Detroit Tribune.

-The Doctor-"You'll come around all right, judge. Any physician would tell you the same thing." The Judge-"Yes, doctor; but I've heard so much expert testimony!"-Brooklyn Life.
-Van Demmit-"So that's what they

call a tailor-made girl, ch?" Willy Wilt-"Yes." Van Demmit-"Ah, I don't wonder their fathers want to shift the responsibility."-Vogue.

-Domestic Methods,-"Paw, what is your 'busy day?" "Well, happy ur-chin, it is when I stay at home to rest, and your mother gets me to do a few little odd jobs around the house."-Detroit Free Press.

-"Did you ever notice that almost all these misers reported in the papers are single men?" asked Mr. Watts. "Yes," answered Mrs. Watts, "married misers are too common to be worth mentioning."-Indianapolis Journal. -"And you really tell me that you

have no paupers here?" said the astonished traveler. "Not a durn one," said the native. "How could we, when the country is too poor to support 'em?"-Indianapolis Journal, -Mrs. Spooner-"Charles, do you

think you would ever marry again?" Mr. Spooner-"What, after having lived with you for ten years? Never!" Mrs. Spooner says she would give something handsome if she only knew just what he meant by that .- Boston Transcript.

A VEGETABLE OGRE.

The Wild Fig Kills the Tree That Gives It Shelter.

But of all the vegetable inhabitants of the tropical woods the strangest is that one whose seed, it is said, will die simply electrical discharges among the if it falls upon the ground, and which only grows when it finds a resting place which appear to be especially plentiful on the rock or a feace, or on another tree, where there is not a particle of earth or moisture; and in all the West India forest this tree is the greatest criminal. It has a long and beautiful Latin name, which, it might be supposed, would have some subduing influence upon it, but it does not seem to. This plant is the wild fig. Let us imagine that some hungry

bird, taking in its beak one of these figs, flies to a neighboring tree, and, alighting on a lofty branch, eats the fruit. One seed is left. The sun he warm and the air moist, and after awhile the tiny germ begins to sprout, innocent, putting up its slender arms while its spider-like legs are reaching The little plant seems so harmless, and branch, finds the ground 80 or 100 feet below. But nature has endowed this sprig with a daring, and, nothing daunted, the slender thread leaps into the air, and, feeding upon the moisture with which the hot atmosphere is laden, it drops slowly and boldly to the ground and here takes root. As the plant grows, it lets fall other long feeders, one by one, which descend to the earth. Some of the tentacles have by this time found that the tree itself affords an easy descent, and one day a root starts along the branch, and, reaching the trunk, trips lightly down its spiral stairs, and thus reaches the soil. Others, finding this way so easy, follow, and so the roots increase in number and size, nourishing their master above. It has now grown in strength and vigor, and wrapping themselves around the trunk of the tree that supports them, the roots strain and press upon it cruelly. It is a struggle for life, but their forest host is doomed. Slowly and surely they envelop it. The embrace of the fig is death. At last the great tree dies, and little by little, rotting branch by branch, it falls to pieces, and its place is taken

by the ogre that has strangled it. The fig trees shown in the illustration are not far from Northeast Point, on the coast of the beautiful island of Jamaica. The trunk of the larger is about 36 feet in circumference. It is composed of a mass of great columns, twisted and strained together like tangled and knotted cables of enormous size. Some of them, 12 and 14 inches through, are separated from the main trunk. Apparently a rock formed the foundation for this great tree. The other has displaced what was once a tree about a foot in diameter, which can still be seen in the midst of the twisted strands of the fig which make up a trunk three feet in thickness., Its roots sprawl over the ground like so many big snakes.

The wild fig belongs to the same family as the banyan. It is found in the East and West Indies and in Australia, and has the same destructive habits everywhere. Sometimes it grows to an immense size. The wood is soft, and the natives make bowls, trays and spoons of it. The fruit is about as large as an apricot.-Eustace B. Rogers, in St. Nicholas.

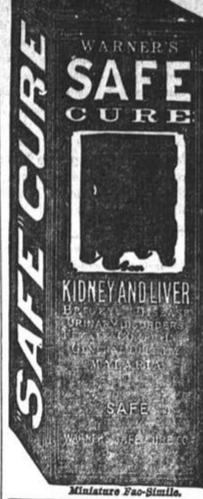
An Ancient Castle.

Part of the Dunvegan castle, Skye, tho ancestral home of the Macleods, dates from the ninth century and is believed to be the oldest inhabited house in the country-private residence, of course, we mean. The castle is a fine old pile, built on a promontory at the head of Loch Follart, and must have been u place of great strength in the days when the Macleods and McDonalds were at constant warfare. One of its cherished treasures is the fairy flag, the palladium of the house of Macleod. Legend invests it with marvelous qualities. Three times only, however, could the virtues of the flag be utilized. Twice, we are told, it has been unfurled with magical results. Its last reserve of power must be employed if the clan is "ever on the verge of utter extinction," and of such a calamity the contingency seems far removed.--London Society.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:57 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 day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed scata, parior car and dining car City Ticket Office, 263 Clark St., Chicago.

Ir must be pleasant to be a dog's nose in summer.—Atchison Globe.

THE ADVANCE ACENT OF HEALTH



FIELDFLOWERS

But for the soble contributions of the great are this book could not have been manufactured \$1.00. For sole at book stores, or sent prepout receipt of \$1.10. The love offering to Child's Poet Laurente, published by the Comittee to create a fund to build the Nonuman and to care for the family of the beloved po Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund, 180 Manros Stroot, Chicago,

,000 SALESMEN WANTEL EMPIRE NURSERY CO., Chienge, Ell.

STOPPED: HEART BURN, YUGATAN.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sous

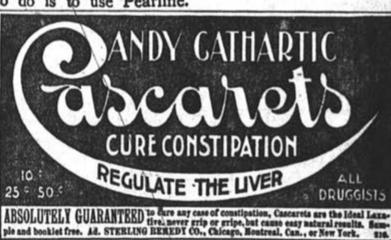
A. N. K.-A WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertise-ment in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR
GURES WHEEE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use
In time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Everything connected with Butter

-churns, patters, tubs, firkins-ought to be washed with Pearline. That gets at the soaked-in grease as nothing else in the world can. Things may seem to be clean when you've washed them in the usual way; but use Pearline, and they really are clean. It might make all the difference, sometimes, between good butter and bad. Wherever you want thorough cleanliness, or want to save your labor, the best thing

to do is to use Pearline





"The New Woman."

The "new woman" favors economy, and she always buys "Battle Ax" for her sweetheart. She knows that a 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is nearly twice as large as a 10-cent piece of other high grade brands. Try it yourself and you will see why "Battle Ax" is such a popular favorite all over the United States.

The Iron Port

Go before the board of registration, in person, there is no other way to get your name on the list, and unless it is there you will not be allowed to vote. Saturday next and the following Monday are the days.

Gold commands a small premium. The most powerful force in business at present is a conserative timidity, and the foreign bankers, who have been offering for a small percentage to insure people against a premium on gold until December, have made an easy and sure profit out of prevalent apprehensions. From Kansas, Nebraska, and other states where the silver agitation is said to be strong, come orders by many bankers and business men to get them gold at a small premium, and there has also been some demand for hoarding from individuals in other states, who are afraid even of their own best judgment. With gold brought hither in large amounts by legitimate trade balances, and with every prospect that the movement will continue, business waits because the changes threatened are so serious that men are willing to face what they really consider a certain but moderate loss, rather than risk the incalculable consequences possible. Other men have a different temperament, and have begun to prepare for next month with confidence. But the tone of money markets, and the general conditions of business, are to a great extent determin d by men who take counsel only of their fears .- Dun's

War with Spain is almost sure to result, sooner or later, from the Cuban business. It came near breaking out on the 16th, when Gen. Weyler demanded the surrender of a passenger who was on board the American passenger steamer Vigilancia, then in the harbor of Havana, would be bombarding Havana within a week. The captain, a plucky sailor named McIntosh, cleared his ship of the Spanish officials and ran the gauntlet of the guns of the castle without molestation, the Spanisk braggart, at the last moment, revoking his order that she be fired upon. Such is the tension, however, that a collision may occur any day. Weyler is crazy with disappointment and with hatred for the United States and Fitz Lee is just as ready for a fight now as he was thirty-five years

Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischief in all business. Men do nothing, because they are unable to make any calculations on which they may safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear s loss in everything they should attempt. They hope and wait. The the chant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customer. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider unsafe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities to pledge will not horrow. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifices on the business of the country. -Samuel J. Tilden.

Vote straight. The issues of this campaign are so momentous that no other course is proper or safe. In "off years" it may be excusable to allow sway to personal preferences in minor matters, ao "scratch" a distasteful candidate in favor of an "independent" or even an opposition one, but not now. When an army, military or political, is in line of battle and contending for great issues every man, from the general in command to the youngest recruit, should be in his place and doing his duty regardless of everything but .victory. Vote straight.

The Mining Journal desires to know why protectionists should object to legislation favoring the "silver industry" seeing that they did

regard to the "tin industry." No McKinley in Illinois and even monprotectionist does object to legisla ey on fifty-thousand majority; eight tion of the same kind but no one has to five on him in Indiana and the proposed that fifty cents' worth of same in Iowa; two to one on him in tin shall be stamped with the arms Wisconsin; six to five in this state; of the U. S. and called a dollar and eight to five in Minnesota. They made legal tender for the payment do not back their sentiments but of debts. The "tin industry" has their judgment; they bet to win. been created; the "silver industry," in spite of favoring legislation, has become steadily less remunerative. There is no similarity between the two "industries" such as the Mining Journal would infer.

With wheat over seventy cents and rising and silver at sixty-four cents an ounce and falling, what becomes of the popocratic assertion that the price of wheat depends on that of silver? The bushel of wheat, is worth more by twenty cents than a month ago, the silver in the dollar is worth three cents less. The free-coinage dollar (if we had free coinage) would be worth a trifle less than fifty cents, but a republican silver dollar is still good for one hundred cents.

The democracy surrendered to the populists only because it dared not meet the people on its old issue. It was necessary to raise a new one if a fight was made at all, so every democratic paper and public speaker was ordered to stop talking tariff-as it only called attention to the collapse of democratic free-trade-and to take up free silver as an issue and charge all the miseries of the country to the republican gold standard.

The Chicago Record has been running a test election of its own and it shows McKinley 'way ahead, everywhere, so the pops say "our folks don't vote." Right, too; the same thing will occur a week from Tuesday next, and the same reason for defeat will be given by the pops. If it serves to comfort them uo one will be unkind enough to suggest that they did vote-on the other

"A common barrator" is what a gold democrat called Mr. Bryan; and, the surrender being refused, or- that is, "a man who goes around dered the guns of Moro castle trained trying to make trouble among the upon her and that she be fired upon neighbors and bringing suits into and sunk if she attempted to leave court when they should not be the harbor. Consul-general Lee di- brought. That is what this young rected the captain of the ship to go man is. It is an offense against and made the threat that, in case she common law, and for its practice he was fired upon American warships could be set out of the common

> The popocrats have been boasting of an Ohio concern which proposes (they say) to raise the wages of its employers ten per cent in the event of Bryan's election. It is a case of "great cry." The concern has a capital of two-thousand dollars, employs six men and its weekly pay roll amounts to forty-eight dollars. Then, too, it has made no such prom-

Just as we thought, Witt lied; Mr. Hanna did not offer him \$5,000. nor even five cents, to keep his mouth shut. If he had done so the pops could not have pried it open with a crowbar. Witt is a fraud but he's no such fool as to let \$5,000 get away from him when it could be got without work.

Mr. Bryan voted in congress against Michigan's great industrial interests. He is still in favor of the thing that crippled them and forced thousands of workingmen into idleness. An enemy to home industries is an enemy to home labor. Such an enemy is William J. Bryan.

It is as silly to talk of the equal "rights" of silver to those of gold, as to talk about horses having equal rights with electricity. If horses can do the work as well and as cheaply as electricity, then horses will not be in need of any "rights."-Prof.

"Whittle from you and you won't cut you" is an old and familiar adage which Mr. Bryan should hear and consider. He is now whittling towards himself and inflicting jackknife cuts upon himself.

Nebraska may be fond of Bold Billy Bryan, but it is still more fond of good times and honest money and so is preparing to cast its electoral votes for McKinley.

The populistic theory, enunciated by Altgeld, of Illinois, that the deposits in savings banks are evidence of commercial decay, is a fallacy so rank that it refutes itself.

The sharp advance in the price of wheat gives the lie to the populistic declaration that wheat and silver rise and fall together-silver has

The men who make betting a (and do) favor such legislation with business offer odds of two to one on ington street.

That labor is unemployed, or if employed is not well paid, is known and admitted by all, but how the free coinage of silver can operate to furnish employment or to advance wages no populist can' tell. To aid the employe by embarrassing his employer seems to be the populistic

Protection, Sound Money, Prosperity.

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

For Governor...... HAZEN S. PINGREE. For Lieutenant-Governor.....TROMAS B. DUNSTAN

For Auditor General ROSCOE D. DIX

..... 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

For Attorney General

For Member of Congress, 12th DistrictCARLOS D. SHELDON

.....JAMES W. SIMMONS

For State Senator, 30th District RICHARD MASON

For Representative in the LegislatureORAMEL B. FULLER

COUNTY TICKET. Probate Judge THOMAS B. WHITE SheriffFREDERICK M. OLMSTED

County ClerkOSCAR V. LINDEN County Treasurer.....EMANUEL M. ST. JACQUES

Prosecuting Attorney......IRA. C. JENNINGS Circuit Court Commissioner.....ALPHA C. BARRAS

County Surveyor.....JOHN 8. CRAIG Coroners {HARRY L. HUTCHINSHENRY MCFALL

Notice of Re-Registration.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration in each of the several wards of the city of Escanaba, Delta county. Mich., will meet and be in session in the several wards respectively on Saturday, October 31, and on Monday, November 2, A. D., 1896, from eight o'clock in the forenoon until eight o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days, for the purpose of making a registration of the qualified electors of said city, at the following named places, to

First ward-Council Chamber, 408 Ludington street.

Second ward-Hose House on Camp-

Third ward-Hose House on Mary Fourth ward-Hose house on Char-

Fifth ward-North Star building on Ludington street. Sixth ward-No. 309 South Fannie

Seventh ward-No. 605 Stephenson

Each elector of said city is hereby notified that it will be necessary for him to personally go before said board in the ward in which he resides, at the place and during the time specified, and have his name properly registered, in order that he may be qualified to vote at the next general election.

HENRY WILKE, City Clerk. Dated Escapaba, Mich., Oct. 13, 1896.

Election Notice.

fity Clerk's Office, Escanaba, Mich. Oct. 15, 1896. To the qualified electors of the city of

Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, 1896, the follow-

ing county officers are to be chosen. A judge of probate for the full term of

A sheriff for the full term of two years. A county clerk and register of deeds for the full term of two years.

A county treasurer for the full term of A prosecuting attorney for the full

term of two years. A circuit court commissioner for the full term of two years. A county survey of for the full term of

The polls of said election will be held at the following named places in the various wards:

First ward-Council Chamber, 408 Ludington street. Second ward-Hose House on Camp-

Third ward-Hose House on Mary Fourth ward-Hose House on Char-

Fifth ward-North Star building, Lud-

Dry Goods and Carpets.



Dainty Underwear

What true woman doesn't like all her underwear to be dainty. What true woman doesn't like laces and ruffles and ribbons, even if they are out of sight. Winter underwear has to be a little more substantial than cobwebs trimmed with ribbons, but it can be just as pretty.

We have a stock of corsets, hosiery, and all the accompanying mysteries to delight every feminine heart in Escanaba.

The prices form no small part of the delight.



Here We Dangle

The nicest shoe it is possible to get for \$2.50 and still you put off dropping it "until tomorrow." Why, at the rate these shoes are going, there won't be any more "to-morrows."

One doesn't need to be a judge to see that this soft, flexible, well-made shoe is worth more than \$2.50 ..



Plenty of Ribbon

The woman with plenty of ribbon on hand, is always well dressed and happy. She may freshen up her gowns with fresh ribbon at any time. She may freshen up her hats at any time. There's no end to the office that ribbons fill. Now here is a ribbon sacrifice. We are going to slaughter delicate beauties and modest goodness on the altar of advertising.

We are selling

No.	5	Ribbon	at		3
No.	7	- 11	**		5
No.	9	**	**		5
No.	12		**		10
No.	16	**	**		10
No.	22		**		10

ED. ERICKSON.

Dry Goods and Carpets.

Sixth ward-No. 309 South Fannie Seventh ward-No. 605 Stephenson

The polls will be open at seven o'clock in the forenoon and will remain open until five o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour they will finally be closed.

HENRY WILKE,

City Clerk. Sonrwine & Hartnett, -druggists-two

If Troubled with Rheumatism Read This Annapolis, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.-I have used Chamberlain's Pain Palm 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. JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS. MECHANICSVILLE, 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.

Sourwine & Hartuett,-druggists-two

They Will Resign.

It is given out that, upon the return of Mr. Mead, who has been for some time absent from the city, the members of the board of public works (with the possible exception of Mr. Fogarty) will tender their resignations. His honor, Mayor Gallup can then arrange a board which will be as subservient to his wishes as his council, and everything will be "serene." Later: The resignations have taken place. Another article gives

That's About the Proportion. The third day of the Chicago Record's postal card election in 29 wards of Chicago resulted as follows: McKinley, 11,-329; Bryan, 3,892; Palmer, 306; Levering, 89; Scattering, 14.

A county survey of for the full term of two Chey Tell Two coroners for the full ferm of two The coroners for the full ferm of two



Us that our Printing is of a a high order, equal to printing done any where. Others tell us this, you know. You try us and see if its true.

The Fron Port Co.

Legal Notices.

(First Publication August 8th.)

ORTGAGE SALE—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the seventeenth day of April A. D. 1894, executed by Wm. H. Hamm and Hannah Hamm his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Abram Shipman, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 332, on the first day of May A. D. 1894. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shipman to Horace I. Benton, by assignment bearing date the fifteenth day of July A. D. 1896, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "L" of assignment of mortgages on page 120, and said mortgage. ment of morteages on page 120, and said mortgage a now owned by said Horace I. Benton. And when-aa said mortgage expressly provides that should oc-fault be made in the payment of the interest or taxes fault be made in the payment of the interest or taxes or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said mortgage, and should-the same or any part thereof remain unpaid for the period of thirty days then the principal sum with all arrearges of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second part his legal representative and assign become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of a part of the said interest and the taxes, therefore the assignee of said mortgage hereby declares the whole of the prihcipal sum together with all arrearges of interest and taxes due, and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand and seven hundred and six dollars and mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand and seven hundred and six dollars and sixty cents (\$5,000 foo) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (\$500.00) 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 twenty-nine hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents (\$504.00) and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part there-

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, THERESPORE, 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 destribed at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escansha in said county of Deita, (that being the pilice where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the fourth (4) day of November A. D. 1806, at ten of clock in the toremoun of that day. Which said premises are described in said or orgage as situate in the city of Escansha county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: The west half of lot number eight (3) of block number twenty-nine (20) of the village, now city, of Escansha, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated August 3th 1896.

Horace I. Benton.

HORACE I. BENTON, A R. NOSTHUP. R. Northur, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

(First publication Oct. 10th, 1896.)

ORDER FOR PROBATE OF WILL-State of Michigan, county of Delta, as.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 8th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, iton, Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Walch, decreased.

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

be granted to Catherine Walch, the executrix In sand will named.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the fremoon, be assigned for the hearing of sand petition, and that the legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Eacanaba and show came, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

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

[EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate,

Legal Notices.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1886.

At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba on the fifth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninery-six.

Present, Ho., Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Schmidt, deceased.

ceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rilla 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 problem and that letters testamentary be ted to probate, and that letters testamentary be granted to Rilla Schmidt, 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 assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are re-

all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

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

EMIL GLASER,

EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

First Publication Sept. 12th 1826.

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of money secured by a mortgage dated the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1833, executed by William J. Martens and Auguste Martens his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Horace I. Benton of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber "I" of mortgages, on page 207 on the first day of September A. D. 1833, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred seventy-one dollars and twenty cents (\$171.50) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fitteen 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 saie contained in said mortgage has become operative;

er of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative;

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby givin, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and is 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 Escassba and county of Delta (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the seventh day of December A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

mises are described in said state bying and being wit;

All that piece or percel of land lying and being in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of Michl. an, to wit. L. t number nine 191 of block number eighty-three (\$3) of proprietors first additionto the village now city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated at Escanaba, Mich., Sept. 10, 1806.

Horace I. Benton,

A. R. Northup,

Mortgagee.

A. R. NORTHUP, Attorney for Mortgages.

(First Publication Oct., 10th, 1896.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, (88.
COUNTY OF DELTA (88.
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 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 4th day of January A. D., 1897, and on Tuesday the 6th day of April A. D., 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, October 5th, A. D., 1896.

You must register, in person, or you can't vote. Saturday, Oct. 31, and Monday, Nov. 2, are the days for registration.

Escanaba Iron Post BATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.

Prominent Stump Speakers on Sound Money, Protection and National Honor.

RECENT CAMPAIGN ORATORY.

Makers of History Record Utterances Which Are Bound to Live for Ages

What the Republican Party Stands

MAJ. McKINLEY.

"The political situation of the country is peculiar. We have had few parallels to our present political condition. We Discord reigns in all others. Our timehonored opponent, the Democratic party, is torn and divided. Two national conventions have been held by it and two national tickets presented, and their platforms are totally different on every subject and in almost every section. The Populist party has merged its organization into that of the Chicago Democratic and St. Louis silver organizations, and their allies are for the most part and their allies are for the most part harmonious except that each one has a distinct and different candidate for vice-president. (Great laughter and approximately approperty was gone and the money they had received was valueless.

Shall this be a lesson to us? And can we contemplate the probability of president. (Great laughter and, applause.)

"Happily the Republican party was never more closely united than now, both in fact and in spirit, and there were never better reasons for such union, and stood, for an American protective tariff which shall raise enough money to conduct the several departments of the government, including liberal pensions to the Union soldiers. (Tremendous cheering and hurrahs for McKinley.) A tariff that will stop debts and deficiencies and make the treasury of the United States once more safe and sound in every particular. (Applause.) It stands for a reciprocity that seeks out the markets of the world for our surplus agricultural can factories for the American workingman (applause), and the opening up of a foreign market wherever it can be done with profit to all the great interests of the United States.

"It is, too, for sound money (great cheering), every dollar worth 100 cents (renewed cheering), every dollar as good as gold (continued cheering), and it is opas gold (continued cheering), and it is op-posed alike to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the issuance of irredeemable paper money to which allied party seemed firmly committed. (Great applause.) It has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep that silver money in circulation and preserve side by side gold and silver and paper, each the equal to the other, and each the equal of the best, and the best never to be inferior to the best money known to the commercial nations of the world. (Loud cheering.) It will continue to favor a pelicy that will give work to American citizens (applause), markets to American farmers (cries of "That's what we want,"), and sound money to both. (Tremendous cheerings and cries of Hurrah for Mc-Kinley!) We are now convinced after three years of experience, whatever may have been our political relations in the past, of the truth of the observation of Webster, made more than half a century ago. You will recall that he said: That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American policy which shall most usefully employ American policy. can capital and American labor and best sustain the whole American population.' (Great applause.)

Agriculture, commerce and manufactures will prosper together or fail to-gether. Equally true also were the words of John Quincy Adams, That the great interests of this agricultural, mining and manufacturing nation are so linked in unison that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the other.' (Applause.) We cannot have commercial growth and expansion with-

out national and individual honor.

"We cannot have commercial prosperity without the strictest integrity both of government and citizen. (Renewed applause and cries of "That's right.") The financial honor of this government is of too vast importance, is entirely too sa-cred to be the football of party polities. (Great applause and cries of 'Good good.') The Republican party has main ained it and is pledged to maintain it. It has more than once stood between good faith and dishonor and when it gave up the control of the government our national honor had never before been so high and unquestioned. (Applause.)
The Republican party is pledged to maintain the credit of the government which is intimately associated with its spotless name and honor, and this it will do under any circumstances and at any cost. (Great cheering.)

"It taxed the credit of the government in the days of the war to its utmost tenin the days of the war to its utmost tension to preserve the government itself, which, under God, it was happily enabled to do. Following that mighty struggle it lifted our credit higher than it had ever been before and made it equal to the oldest and wealthleat nations of the world. (Applause and cries of "That's right.") It is pledged to maintain uncorrupted the currency of the country of whatever form or kind that has been used by national authority. It made the old greenback as good as gold and has kept it as good as gold ever since. It has maintained every good as gold and has kept it as good as gold ever since. It has maintained every form of American money, whether silver or paper, equal to gold, and it will not take any backward step. (Great applause and cries of 'Good, good.') No party over went out of power which left so magnificant a fecord as the Republican party. (Cries of 'That's right.') Our great war debt was more than two-thirds paid off, our currency unquestioned, our credit untarnished, the honor of the union unsuffice, the country in its material conditions stronger than it had ever been before; the workingmen better employed and better paid than ever before, with prosperity in every part of the

republic and in no part an idle working man who wanted to work. (Tremendom applause.)

Bryan for Flat Money. EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER. Mr. Bryan at heart cares nothing for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bryan is first and last a believer in flat money, and he is only using the free coinage of silver to arrive at that finally. This is a serious charge to make, but if I cannot prove it I will apologize publicly for it.

for it.

In the September number of the Arena—just last month—there is an article on the currency by Mr. Bryan, in which he criticises Mr. Cleveland severely for using bonds in time of peace, and especially for selling them to a syndicate. He says: "When the United States, without waiting for the ald or consent of any other nation, opens its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 it will bring real relief to its people, and will lead the way to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. It will then be prepared to perfect its financial system by furnishing a paper money invested with legal tender qualities and sufficient in volume to supply the needs of the government. Its paper money will not be loaned then to favorites, but will be 'paid out in the expenses of government, so that all may receive the benefits."

This is fiat money, pure and simple.

the benefits."

This is fiat money, pure and simple.

Mr. Bryan proposes to stop taxation and pay the expenses of the government by printing fiat money. This government once launched upon that boundless sea would as certainly fall and go down as did the French republic, which was set up at the close of the last century by have but one political party which is a lot of theorists and revolutionists.

They issued during a few years forty thousand millions of francs of flat money called assignats and mandats. They gave a legal-tender quality to it, but while it could pay debts they could not compel people to take it in pur-chase. In other words, they could give legal-tender quality to the money, but they could not give purchasing power to it. From day to day it was issued, until finally it all disappeared as utterly worthless. Not a single franc of it was ever paid or redeemed, and the people who had parted with their property for it were rendered paupers.

putting into power as President of the United States a man who holds such views? In my humble opinion there is but one way to bring us back to prosperity and to the path of progress, and that is to return to the system of adminis-tration which has been of such great never greater necessity for it than now.

(Cheers and cries of 'That's right.') It is wedded, devotedly wedded, to party principles. It stands as it has always stood, for an American protective tariff restoration, and should by an overwhelming majority stamp out now and forever the heresy and the folly of a cheap and

debased currency.

Bryan as an Orator.

HENRY D. ESTABROOK. But Mr. Bryan I know somewhat, and find in his habits of life many things to admire. He is a man of undoubted talent, a talent for the stage, perhaps, rather than for statecraft. He is a kind husband and an indulgent father. He and manufacturing products without surrendering a single day's wages that belongs to the American workman. (Applause.) It believes in preserving a
home market for the American farmer
(applause), in the opening of the Amerihimself. Moreover, Mr. Bryan is a man of rare eloquence, although anyone reading his speeches would be pardoned for doubting the assertion. Reduced to cold type his words become mere rant and bombast, while those self-same and bombast, while those self-same words, spoken in Bryan's voice—a voice as mellifluous as the sweetest pipe in yonder organ—would stir your heart, just as would the voice of a great singer, by the very quality of tone. Add to this a handsome, graceful presence and a fire and energy of action, and you can imagine that it matters very little to Mr. Bryan's audience what Mr. Bryan says, so long as he keeps on saying it. says, so long as he keeps on saying it. The mistake he made in Madison Square garden was in the attempt to argue. He ought never to do that, for the divine attribute of reason was left

out of his mental makeup.

But, my friends, there is not a word in this encomium which would not with equal truth and appropriateness apply to another famous Nebraskan, whose exploits are inseparably linked with the history of Omaha; whose habits are as regular as the sun, whose character is as impeccable as Bryan's own, whose presence is just as handsome, whose presence is just as handsome, whose powers of speech were formerly just as great and have wrought many an audigreat and have wrought many an audience to tears, to laughter and to frenzy; a man who, like Bryan, was possessed of a talking devil, and who today, in Madison square, New York—that bourne from which no Nebraskan seems ever to return—is feeding breadcrumbs to the sparrows. That man is George Francis Train. Francis Train. And it must be remem-bered that Mr. Train once ran for the presidency, just as Mr. Bryan is doing, on a ticket of his own. I say that the ticket on which Mr. Bryan is running for the presidency is essentially his own, although two other gentlemen have been casually mentioned in connection with it—one trying to get off and the other trying to get on. Here, you observe, is a sort of political cerebus, with not the best of feeling between the canine collaterals. Mr. Bryan's predicament is not without embarrassment. He must feel as bewildered with these two appendages as the proverbial cat with a like number of tails. He has probably prevailed upon Mr. Sewall to stay where he is, whereas Tom Watson wants to know. He wants to know where he is "at." He wants to know whether he is a candidate for the vice-presidency or only a vermiform appendix.

An Assault on the National Govern-

ment. DON M. DICKINSON.

Let us see what confronts us. What about from the rostrum only occasionally on the Fourth of July and gala days? But a word about this fundamental expression. Up to the establishment of the American government, governments had failed on the face of the earth for the object for which governments are formed.

governments had failed on the face of the earth for the object for which governments are formed.

The theory is that this is the best government and the only free government which achieves for the people the largest amount of happiness, comfort and prosperity for the greatest number. Now, they had tried emperors, lodging absolute power of legislation, the execution of laws, and all judgment upon laws in one man, and it failed; the people were oppressed and made serfs. They tried then oligarehy, a government of many men; it failed for the purposes for which it was founded; so that all monarchy and all systems and every republic in the world had failed when our fathers formed the United States of America and gave us a place in the family of nations. (Applause.)

What was the peculiar part of the government which promises permanency, which promises a republican or democratic form of government, that could the statistical and the statistical descriptions.

which promises a republican or demo-cratic form of government, that could live? It was this: We established a legislature to make laws, a congress; we limited the powers of that legislature by written constitution—thus far, Mr.

AN EXACTING PATIENT.



Dr. Bryan: "There, sir; gaze at any object, your wallet, for instance; it looks as large again, doesn't it?"

Uncle Sam: "Maybe, but it doesn't weigh any heavier."

-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Congress, can you go, thus far and no further, as laid down in this written doc-

ument,

We named an officer to execute the laws, called the President, conferring laws, called the President, conferring upon him certain powers to execute and carry out the provisions of Congress. His powers were conferred and limited by the written constitution; it had never been done before. What then? Still a further check in this new experiment To what tribunal or what umpire shall the referred to decide upon the question. it be referred to decide upon the question whether Congress goes beyond its written license under this constitution of the United States, and to what umpire shall it be referred if the President shall go beyond the powers conferred upon him by this constitution of the United by this

We had created a congress independent of the President; we had created a President independent of the congress, within the powers conferred by the written instrument. Then the fathers decided that another check was necessary; this President and this Congress. gress, that we have set up, may go the way of the French republic, or the Roman republic, and of other systems of government that have been formed; even with a written constitution they may agree upon a certain construction. We will set up here a tribunal, far re-We will set up here a tribunal, far removed from political contest, the Supreme court of the United States (applause), with power to say to the public body and the representatives of the state Senate: go in dealing with the rights of the peo-ple, thus far and no farther, and we hold that you are forbidden to do these things by this constitution of the United

States." (Applause,)
They said further that the President, occupying the office of the greatest po-tentate on earth, with these great powers conferred upon him, he may trans-gress this constitution of the United States, and there is no power to interfere with him as it stands, except by way of impeachment before the Senate, and if the Senate and the President agree, that power would be futile, so that we will name this great tribunal, far away from partisan politics, far away from the passions of elections, far away from the dictation of party conven-tions, and the decision of this tribunal as to what may be done, or what may not be done, by the President or the Congress of the United States, that decision shall be final and binding on all the people of the United States. (Ap-

Now, what have we today? In the Now, what have we today? In the first place, we have this extraordinary proposition made. We find the powers conferred upon the President of the United States to execute the laws of Congress in these two things; we find that by the law of Congress the President must see to it that the mails of the United States, the communications have United States, the communications

tween our commercial people, shall be kept open; that the mails shall go at all hazards. (Applause.)

We find Congress providing, as between the states, that the President shall execute the law regarding the free transmission of freight and merchandise from state to state. We find this power re-sisted, and find in the declaration of the party platforms made at Chicago a statement in effect that the President of the United States cannot execute the federal laws; cannot execute the power conferred upon him by Congress and the Constitution of the United States, except

conferred upon him by Congress and the Constitution of the United States, except by leave of the governor of the state (applause), and this is declared, fellow citizens—mark it well—this is declared by a body of people that came together at Chicago and declared that they were Jacksonian Démocrats. (Laughter.)

Why, gentlemen, in 1832, John C. Calhoun advised that a convention gather in the state of South Carolina to consider the question whether President Jackson could execute the law for the collection of tariff, this high protective tariff, and to execute the tariff law in the state of South Carolina. That convention declared that the federal government, through its President, had no power to execute that federal law in that state without the leave of the government of South Carolina.

What did Jackson do? These people call themselves Jacksonian Democrats, and I speak by the card. Before the latter end of 1832, Jackson ordered Gen. Scott, then in command of the United States armies, to establish his military headquarters in the capital of South Carolina. in the first place. (Applause.) On the same day he ordered the two most powerful ships in the American navy to Charleston harbor. Next he ordered the troops of the United States available on the Atlantic coast to concentrate within striking distance of South Carolina. (Applause.) And he sent word to John C. Calhoun, not by public proclamation, but in private—they had been good friends before; he said: "You tell John C. Calhoun that if he persists in this treasonable advice to his state, by the Eternal, I will hang him higher than Haman." (Laughter and applause.)

No New Sectional Issue will be Tol-SENATOR THURSTON.

lutions, who represents neither the old heroic South of Lee and Gordon and Buckner and Hampton, nor the new South of enterprise and energy and activity and increasing manufacture, stood in the Chicago convention and proclaimed a new sectional issue, the South and the West against the North and the East. A new sectional issue between the North and the South! Why, God forbid! Illinois sent out the flower of her man-hood to the nation's battlefield under Grant and Logan and Oglesby and Palmer to put an end to sectionalism be-tween the North and the South forever. Illinois gave Lincoln to the restoration of the Union, that in his hallowed memof the Union, that in his hallowed memory the hearts of all the people might grow together in close and lasting friendship. My father went out under Wisconsin's flag, and gave his life that there should be and should remain a united people. I have crossed the old Mason and Dixon's line. Two weeks ago I went from Washington to Richmond in four hours—it took some of your four four hours-it took some of you four years to make the same journey. I have clasped in right good fellowship the hands of the men who fought upon the other side. The heroes of that great war-South and North-will never again enlist in another sectional strife.

It does not matter whether the American cradle is rocked to the music of Yankee Doodle or the lullaby of Dixie, if the flag of the nation is displayed above it; and the American baby can be safely trusted to pull about the rusty scabbard and the battered canteen, whether the inheritance be from blue or gray, if, from the breast of a true moth er and the lips of a brave father, its little soul is filled with the glory of the Ameri-can constellation. A new issue between the West and the East! why, God for-bid! I am a part of that mighty West. I know its brave, enterprising, pioneer people. I have seen them rescue the wilderness and convert it into a garden. They have been greatly aided by the assistance of the East, by the use of money which represents the accumulated ings of two centuries and a half of East-ern thrift. The great West cannot live and thrive without the cordial co-operation and support of the strong East, and the East cannot live and grow and thrive as it ought and should without the cor-dial co-operation, friendship and support of the mighty West. United, we are a nation powerful for the welfare of all nation powerful for the welfare of all sections; divided, we are at the beginning of the downfall of the republic. Nebraska put one star in the azure of the flag, and Illinois put another, but when they took their places in the flag they were no longer the stars of Illinois and Nebraska, but the stars of the greatest action of the carth shiping for the carth shiping for the carth shiping for the carth. est nation of the earth, shining for the welfare and protection of every section and all the people.

Labor Needs an Unvarying and Reliable Currency.

FRANK S. BLACK, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

"No man's labor of yesterday or last sear can be preserved, except by some representative or token of it, and money is the almost universally adopted agent for that purpose. Nothing in the world should be so anxious as labor that the token which represents it should be unvarying and reliable. * * Who can preserve until tomorrow the labor of today? It cannot be done, and the only means of securing its benefits is to receive and preserve some token which may shall stand in its steed and which may ceive and preserve some token which shall stand in its stead and which may be used as future needs may require." be used as future needs may require."
And further on the speaker said: "If a man is robbed, it is a crime and he may have redress. If a bank fails and pays him only 53 cents on the dollar, it is a misfortune, and he is not yet without hope of recovery. But if he votes away 47 cents of every dollar, it is his own fault, and he has nothing to condemn but his own folly, which will remain with him much longer than his money."

> Effect of Inflation. SENATOR LODGE.

Well, it is easy to mark up prices. A man can go over his stock of goods in the morning and mark them up with a blue pencil; but you cannot go over the salaries and the wages of this country with a blue pencil in the morning and mark them up.

During our war, when we had an inflated currency and prices rose, the average price of commodities rose 80 per cent; labor rose about 40 per cent. There was a net loss to labor of about 50 per cent, a net reduction of wages to that extent. Labor always, in case of a depreciated currency, lags behind other prices. It is inevitable; all history and all experience shows it. They tried it in France in the last century; they er prices. It is inevitables all history and all experience shows it. They tried it in France in the last century; they tried the inflation of the currency to the last extent. You read the history of that period; you find in the debates of the French convention at the time of the Revolution—which resembled a good deal, in many respects, the convention at Chicago—you find it constantly said: "We are so great; France is so powerful, so civilized, so free, that she can raise the price of money, she can maintain any system she wants." And they issued the assignats based on the public land; there was land behind them all; they were not merely irredeemable paper;

they went on, I think, to the amount of \$8,000,000,000, and finally the whole structure collapsed. . The government would not take them, the paper became absolutely worthless, and when that pa-per became worthless it was found, not in the hands of the speculators; no, it was found in the hands of the manufacturers, of the business men, of the workingmen of France. It was on them that the loss fell, because they had exchanged their labor and their earnings for this worthless paper. That is the history of all attempts to juggle with the currency. The loss lands always in the same place, and we can form no exception to the great natural laws.

Jugglers with the National Credit. CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

"Bryan and Sewall and Watson pro-claim a revolution. These jugglers with the national faith and national credit. with business and prosperity, with labor and employment, are recklessly endeavoring to precipitate one of those crises in which capital and labor and homes and wages are inextricably involved. The right of revolution is divine, but it must have supreme justification. Under our constitutions and institutions and laws as they exist there is before us in the promises of the Populistic leaders nothing but an invitation to embark upon that sea of repudiation and dishonor which has wrecked every nation and every people that ever embarked upon This revolution promises to destroy the Supreme court, to prevent the issue of bonds and the use of the credit of the country for any purpose, to debase the currency, ato issue, if need be, irredeemable paper and fiat money, and to destroy the validity and the inviolability of contracts between individuals. It proposes to seize the railways and the telegraphs, to enter upon a vague and vast system of paternal government and to destroy those elements of American liberty by which the government governs least and the individual has unlimited opportunity for industrial business, professional and political honors and emoly ments. "No one has ever doubted the wis-

dom of the fathers of our republic. A century of experiment has abundantly

and overwhelmingly justified their fore-sight, statesmanship and patriotism. They saw the horrors of the French revolution, and they made up their minds to guard their country against the ex-cesses of temporary madness. They created the executive and the legislative branches of the government and made them subject to frequent submission to the will and judgment of the people, but they enacted a written constitution un-der which the executive and the legislative branches must act, and then they created that new feature of government, that palladium of the rights of the people and the permanence of our institu-tions, an independent judiciary, a court which could say to a wild Congress: 'You have overleaped the boundaries of the constitution and you must bring yourselves within its limits.' They knew from the precedents of liberty behind them that the judiciary can always be trusted. There are two places under our constitution where neither wealth nor power gives any advantage to the individual, where the richest and the poorest, the most exalted and the humplest stand on the same plane; one is the ballot box and the other the court. And yet this Democratic and Populistic alliance proposes to destroy this majestic tribunal and make it simply the echo of the party caucus which controls Congress this year and may be driven into obscurity next."

Integrity of the Courts. EX-SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER.

"There is another proposition in that platform which ought to strike terror to the heart of every good citizen, whatever his political affiliations heretofore may have been, and that is the proposition which even shocked David Bennett Hill (laughter), whom I am faintly hoping will come out after a little for sound money, and that is the suggestion that money, and that is the suggestion that whenever the Supreme court of the United States, in the exercise of the juris-United States, in the exercise of the jurisdiction vested in that tribunal by the constitution, renders a decision which is not agreeable to Congress, they shall proceed to pack that court in some way, with judges who will reverse it, and who will be more complaisant. You recollect, ladies and gentlemen, that the Supreme court of the United States is created by the constitution. There are three subdivisions of our government, each indedivisions of our government, each inde-pendent of the other. The executive, the legislative and the judiciary. The Supreme court of the United States has been, from the beginning, an honor to this country; and its line of decisions, this country; and its line of decisions, the great men who have been upon that bench shedding luster upon our jurisprudence and upon the jurisprudence of the world, have abundantly vindicated the wisdom of the framers of the constitution in creating it, in making it perpetual and in providing for the independent and fearless action by reason of the life tenure of its judges.

"I do not like to hear men cast suspicion upon judges. Our last reliance is in the integrity, the courage and the independence of our judiciary. When the people are swayed by passion, when Congress may go wrong, when the Senate,

judiciary. (Applause.) The man who makes it his business in public or private life to destroy the confidence of the people in the judiciary is a public enemy. (Applause.) It is a cowardly thing to do. It is the next meanest thing to whispering something about the character of a woman; and nothing on earth can be meaner than that. (Applause.) It is the next thing to it, to pass unfriendly comment and impeachment upon judges, and the integrity of their purposes; because a judge cannot come down from the bench and resent an insult like that. I say the people in this election ought to see to it that no President is elected upon a platform which calmly proposes, by unmistakable suggestion, to make the Supreme coart of the United States, and other courts in our system, the mere football of politics, the mere tool of passions. (Applause.)

"I think Mr. Bryan thus far in his talks—and he says, I understand, that he never sees a crowd without wanting to talk to it—and I sympathize with him a little in that respect; I used to feel that way myself (laughter), but it was when I was about 36 years old (laughter), although I never expect to know as much as I thought I knew then (laughter)—Mr. Bryan in his speeches has not much to say about this packing of the Supreme court, but it is in their platform. That fact itself is another reason which justifies the Democrats of character and respectability in a revolt against the nomination made and platform promulgated at Chicago."

THE ROOSTER HE WORE ON HIS HAT.

Come, pause for a walle in your play,
My boy,
And put down your ball and your bat. Attend to me well

While a story I tell

Of a man who was tempted to stray.

My boy,

And the rooster he wore on his hat.

This man was a laborer skilled, Contented and happy thereat;
For his job was secure,
And his wages were sure,
But his heart with a longing was filled,

For a rooster to wear on his hat. One day some demagogues came.
My boy,

(For demagogue read Democrat), And spouted and brayed In behalf of free trade, Till they set all his fancy adame. For a rooster to pin on his hat. He whooped like an imbecile loon, My boy,

For a candidate fussy and fat.

Whose inflated renown
Soon collapsed and came down;
And it felt like a punctured balloon.

My hose On the rooster that sat on the hat. Now his partisans float in the soup.
My boy,

Along with the bill they begat. The cuckoos all sigh
For their vanishing ple;
And the rooster is sick with the roup, Poor rooster that rode on the hat. And poverty sits in the sent,

Where competence formerly sat.

And the laboring man.

Through this fatuous plan.

Is now left with nothing to eat. But the rooster he wore on his

Then take warning and never forget, Free traders are blind as a bat. Their promise of good Is adversity's food. Is adversity's toon,
And the inborer long will regret,
My boy,

The rooster be wore on his hat. -Indianapolis Journal.

ABOU BILL BRYAN.

Abon Bill Bryan, may his tribe decrease! Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace; And saw within the moonlight of his room, Making it rich and silver-like in bloom, An angel writing in a book of gold; Exceeding gall had made Bill Bryan bold, And to the presence in the room he said; "What writest thou?" The vision raised

And, with a look of what he might expect, Answered, "Their names who'll get it in the neck." "And am I one?" asked Abou. "I don't Repiled the angel. Abon spoke more low, But cheerly still, and said, "I pray thee,

Write me as one not liable to err."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night It came again with a great November light, And showed the names of those knocked galley-west;
And lol Bill Bryan's name led all the rest!
—Lincoln (Neb.) News.

COME HOME.

"From Thomas Watson." O! Bryan, dear Bryan, come home with me

The pops are all ready to run; You said you were coming right beak to the P'atte. P'atte.

As soon as your talking was done.

Come home, come home, Bryan, dear Bryan, come home.

Poor Altgeld is dying and Boles has gone

Don't talk any more, but come home. O! Bryan, dear Bryan, come home with me Bow,
Why don't you come home while you can?
Free silver's all right (for the heathen),
that's so.
But you can't stuff it down a free man.
Come home, come home, Bryan, dear Bryan,
come home,
McKinley is ready to give you a blow,
That will knock you quite flat, so come
home.

—Lincoln (Neb.) Call.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Is the story true that thousands of laboring men are wearing McKinley buttons who intend to vote for Bryan? We rather guess not. The laboring man is not that sort of a hypocrite, if we correctly estimate him, and it is an insult to him to say otherwise.

Mr. McKinley said: "Good thoney never made hard times." Mr. Bryan said: "Money can be too good." Will the people of this country have difficulty in determining which is right?

Among the best speeches being made in this campaign are those coming from that little two-story porch at Canton. It requires no argument to see why Bryan and his followers do not want to talk about protection.

It is the mills and not the mints that millions of workers want opened. Sto in the machine shops go around.

The most pressing money question is that of wages for the people and a revenue for the government.

Bryan is now being called the business killer. He meanders through the Ea-making silver speeches and the mills as factories close in his wake.

After reading Bryan's wool record in Congress the farmer who votes for him must either have a forgiving disposition or in his wits be on the wrong side of the non compos mentis boundary line. A farmer's illustration of the 50-allver dollar is that it would be like of ing for sale a calf labeled "This twins," and demanding double price it. And still some people pretend

t. And still some people precent hink that farmers are not watching pu

Working Women at Masculine Labor -Stern Facts for Our Wage Earners.

Free-trade slavery still exists in the empire notwithstanding the re-of the American tariff, which enefits the English manufacturer, but oes no reach the British workman. Eight years ago I visited England for This "court" was horseshoe pattern and contained 9 houses—18 dwellings of on one side and 4 on the other, and these three closets were all there was for this whole "court."

Board and Lodging.

These hovels are inspected by the police. I found a certificate in the hall of one of them dated March 22, 1863, and agned "A. T. Wood, chief police superintendent." These certificates are signed at his office, and probably he never vistra the places.

at his office, and probably he never visits the places.

One man told me he had for his breakfast bread and butter and tea—no meat—and for his dinner bread and bacon, but meat was a luxury he could not afford. The tenants flocked around me by the dozen in Miller's court. I would have been glad to have taken some photographs of these scenes and "courts," but the weather was too cloudy for any satisfactory results.

I passed from this court to another, and, going to a door, I asked, "What do you do for a living?" The man there answered, "I take in lodgers,"

"What do you charge?" "Fourpence (8 cents) per night or sevenpence (14 cents) a couple." (The man saw there were two of us.)

Passing on, we came to the largest of its kind, containing 395 beds. On the

the purpose of studying the condition of

Chainmakers of Cradley Heath earning from \$1.29—1.50 per week, working ten hours per day.

Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

same purpose and on August 12, 1896, I left New York, for the third time, to make another investigation, I arrived in Manchester on August 20 and there began my investigation, where I found more destitution than I had ever seen in any other city.

The "Cesspool" of Manchester.

Standing, looking up Angel meadow, a graveyard on the left and behind one of the worst "courts" in Great Britain. public houses of course, and all around a population struggling in the ocean of moral and social degradation, it has been called the "cesspool of Manchesof Manches been called the "cesspool of Manchester." Its history is a history of dirt, vile crime, drunkenness, riot, cruelty and robbery. The houses are low and dilapidated, and many are villainous holes, unventilated, undrained, corrupt, reeking with smells, utterly infamous and sickening both to body and mind—all this within a few minutes' walk of the Queen's hotel, the Exchange and railway stations.

railway stations. There are scores of rooms furnished

the working people and comparing their wages with those of Americans. Four years ago I made a second visit for the kitchen below contained a large closed cooking range, which was red hot, and the odor of the cooking going on made it anything but enviable to be in. The lodg-ers all cook for themselves and have a ers all cook for themselves and have a variety of things to cook and they are not very particular as to how many different things are cooked together in the same pot. We went upstairs and saw 395 beds, which are let at three different prices—6, 8 and 12 cents per night. The 12-cent lodger has a place boarded off to himself—no water, no towel. off to himself-no water, no towel.

Wealth and Poverty Mixed.

Manchester, with her 500,000 population, boasts of her wealth and manufacturing resources and one would suppose that all of the people alike lived in palaces; but to examine into the exact condition I find quite the reverse. Thousands of these people live on alcohol. When they earn any money, it goes for alcohol chiefly.

Coming back to my botel, the Queen's, facing one of the finest streets in Man-chester, is the Royal infirmary, all along the front of which there are seats which



CLARK OF FISH ENG MIL Mrs. Elisa Head, age 29, a chainmaker of Cradley Heath. The background shows on the left the blacksmith shop and on the right the home. She makes \$2.16 a week. Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

of a wordan:
"Do you rent this?" "Yes," was the

"What do you pay for it?" "Four and six (\$1.08) a week."
"Have you the whole house?" "No, sir; only this room." (Size 12 by 10.)
"Do you sleep in here?" "Yes, sir; we sleeps, eats, cooks and everything

ou have a room above-up the in I go up?" "Yes, I dare say he

let you."
Sefore I go up I would like to ask, ant do you do for a living?" "My band sells sandstone, sand and blue a, or he gives the stone and gets bottles, bones or old iron for

this question the woman smiled.

it depends—sometimes more,

d say here that the agent finds pans, bed and fire, such as for I will not attempt to de-em. This I will say—no dog should ever be allowed to sleep is called a bed in those places.

with a table, a chair, a thing called a bed and a few pots. These rooms are sublet for 18 cents a night for two-aize 12 by 10—where people cat, cook and sleep. I entered some of these houses—if such a name could be given to the hovels I saw—and in one I asked of a woruan:

"Do you tent this?" "Yes," was the

necessary 6 cents for a bed.

The trade of Manchester is very much depressed at present—awaiting the presidential election in the United States. The merchants of the United States are making very small purchases now, because they fear a new tariff bill and because American consumption is lessened through the idleness of the people and their inability to buy. The manufacturers and shippers here do not want any change in the present American tany change in the present American tany. He would rather have McKinley for President than Bryan, for if Bryan is elected and a silver standard declared in the United States, they cannot sell their goods at all to America. Yet they despise McKinley for, as the London Times stated a few days ago, "his infamous tariff bill."

Trade Paralysis in Bradford.

Trade Paralysis in Bradford.

Leaving Manchester, I visited Bradford, which is the largest woolen and shoddy manufacturing district in the world. Trade is paralyzed there as far as United States shipments are concerned at present. The manufacturers are awaiting the election of the President of the United States, to know whether he will be a free trader or a protectionist. The merchants are very much agitated on this account—for they can get but few orders from the United States. I said to one of them: "You have now the whole British empire (including India), with a population of almost 350,000,000 controlled by her majesty, to supply; why are you not satisfied

to manufacture your goods and supply your own people?"

His answer was: "We want the American market. It is the greatest market in the world and during the time the McKinley bill was a law our manufacturers were quite paralyzed."

There was exported from Bradford during the last nine months of the existence of the McKinley law \$4.478,000 worth of goods. This was from January 1, 1894, to September 30, 1894. During the corresponding period of the following year (from January 1, 1895, to September 30, 1895.), under the Wilson bill, the exports from Bradford amounted to \$21,171,000. Five times as much under the Wilson bill as under the McKinley bill. The total exports for the year 1895 from Bradford amounted to \$27,745,009. These exports include thirty-seven items, but consist chiefly of card clothing, cotton goods, iron and steel, machinery, hosiery, stuffed goods, worsted goods, yarns, silks, etc.

Mr. Meeker, United States consul at Bradford, furnished me these statistics, which were taken from his reports to the state department.

We manufacture similar goods in

state department,

state department.

We manufacture similar goods in America, but on account of the Wilson tariff bill we have been deprived of the chance to manufacture them, and the money which should have been paid to our own working people has been paid to the laboring people of Great Britain. Our chimneys have ceased smoking, while theirs are in full blast. Our working people are idle and deprived of a living on account of this iniquitous, free trade, Wilson tariff.

Business Thrives is Blantagham.

two) and he told me it was his wife, who was very sick. All around were signs of poverty. It was not fit for human beings. It made me chill with pity as I looked on this terrible acone.

Going through a little court about 10x 10 feet, in the rear of this house, I came to the shop where one of his daughters makes chain with another woman. I asked her name and she told me Clara Boxley. Her age is 22 years.

She has been making chain for five

Boxley. 'Her age is 22 years.

She has been making chain for five years and receives from \$1.75 to \$2.16 a week for her work. She makes three-eighths inch chain and is paid \$1.02 for 112 pounds. For breakfast she has bread and butter and tea and sometimes a piece of bacon. She told me she worked from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening; that the only reason she staid there was because she could not save enough money to pay her fare away from the town.

The buildings look as if they had stood for centuries, and as I passed through

The buildings look as if they had stood for centuries, and as I passed through the little court leading into the house and which is walled on every side by houses I counted fifteen little children from 2 to 6 years of age playing together in all the filth that could surround a blacksmith shop in this district. Across the alley was another slop where another daughter was making chain. She is married, has one child and makes She is married, has one child and makes \$2.16 per week. She has been making chain for twenty

years, having commenced when she was 12 years old. Her husband, a chain-maker also, carns from \$3 to \$4.50. a

Business Thrives in Rirmingham.

I left Bradford on August 24 for Birmingham, passing through Leeds and Sheffield, whose iron and steel works are in full blast. Not only in these places, but all over England, this line of industry is prospering. And the factories are running full time, and the greater part of their product is shipped to the United States. And while their works



Emily Parvous, age 32, Cradley Heath, Eng., 20 years a chainmaker. Works ten hours per day and carns \$2.16 a week. The building is her blacksmith shop. Taken Aug. 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

Today the goods that are being made in Leeds and in Sheffield would, were it not for the Wilson bill, be made in the United States.

I spent a day in Birmingham, which s another thriving and prosperous manufacturing center. Here also the people are very desirous that no change be made in the present American tariff schedule which would result in depriving them of our market for their goods.

The British Chain Gang.

After leaving here I went to Cradley Heath-among the women chainmakers and women blacksmiths-to witness the misery there which I had visited in



Shoe Worn by Wigan Women.

1888 and in 1892. There are women there by the thousands who make chain for a living in old, low buildings adjoin-

ing their houses.
One man, William Boxley, said he was 56 years old and carned 60 cents a day as a laborer, when he could work. He has five daughters and five sons. Three of this daughters are chainmakers and one works in a brickyard, carrying brick. I went into his house. On the'

are running full time our people are idle. I the blacksmith shop. They worked 30 minutes and made me 14 pounds of three-eighths chain. Each piece was over two feet long, and they worked like beavers to see who could make the long-est piece. They work ten hours a day. I gave them a shilling apiece when they all came into the room, and I asked them how long it would take to earn that amount. They replied, "It would take more than a day" (to earn 25 cents). I thought, "Miserable England!"

Women Coal Miners.

I did not visit Wigan this time (as I have done twice before), but there is no change in labor there; the poorhouses which I described and reproduced in 1892 still stand. It is a pitiful sight to witness the poor women there, half starved and half clad, wheeling coal on the top of the pits for the small pittance of 40 to 50 cents for ten hours' work. I reproduce here a cut of the shoes that are worn by the women in these districts, heavy clogs with big neils in the

bottom.

The situation has not changed yet. As long as there is coal in the pit there will be women to wheel it. At one time this class lived and had their families in the mines but Parliament prohibited coal mines, but Parliament prohibited this, and now they do the wheeling on the top of the pits. With this cheap labor no wonder coal is cheap in this country. This coal is used on the very steamers and vessels which carry England's free trade labor product to America to compete with our labor and manu-

factures. Charles L. Snowden of Brownsville, Pa., writes me: "We pay our miners 70 cents per ton, or \$2.60 per 100 bushels (76 pounds to the bushel). One man can put from 150 to 200 bushels per day



A snap shot taken in Whitechapel, showing how the poor get their rest. Taken August 28, 1895, by N. McKay.

floor and an old-fashioned fireplace with ovens on each side and a place for coal in the middle. Back of this was a little space for a washroom where there is room for only one person. In the front room all the cooking is done and it is also used for a living room and dining room. Upstairs is a room 8x12 feet. As I entered here I noticed a woman lying on one of the beds (there were

cost to maintain the queen and sometimes of the royal family.

Cost to maintain the queen and the royal family.

Cost to maintain the president and his secretaries.

The population of the British empire, including India and the colonies, is 346,000,000. There are 50 colonies and 40 distinct governments.

Life in London.

I arrived in London August 28, and made a visit to Whitechapel. I visited a lodging house on Osborne street. I asked for the proprietor and was introduced to him. They call him "the governor" to distinguish him from other

of these societies are located in London and include some of the trades enumerated in the Booth table. The societies control the wages of their various trades, and were it not for the stand they take their wages would be reduced by the manufacturer to a lower standard than they are at present, which is less than one-half of what is paid in America.

Higher Wages in America. Our last census report of 1890 gave ns 4,712,622 people employed in manu-facturing, the average yearly earning of each person being \$488. The average in



Daughters of Mrs. Fowkes, chainmakers of Cradley Heath, earn \$1.20—1.50 a week. Work ten hours a day. Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

meat hanging in the stores and on the sidewalks was so filthy that it sickened me and I could not tarry long enough to even ask the price of it. I asked the price of herrings—1 cent each. Bread was 1 cent a loaf, and it was hard looking bread; potatoes one-half cent a pound; onions one-half cent a pound; 3 counds of carrots for 2 cents. Such a pounds of carrots for 2 cents. Such a filthy trading market would disgust a stoic. They live in filth, breed in filth and die in filth, knowing nothing else.

The "Casual Ward," Then I went to a public institution known as a casual ward, the same one I visited eight years ago. I found it just as it was in 1888. The keeper, or guardian, told me this ward had been

in existence for more than thirty years and that there were thirty such places in London at present. These institutions are kept as public places and are really poorhouses. If a map has no money, he can go there and apply for admittance, which he rets if the place is not already filled. When received, they are kept in confinement for two nights and one day, cratic party and cannot be disputed:

men. His name is Wildemouth. He lodges 391 persons in his house every night. His rooms are 6 by 6 feet and he receives 12 cents per night for each of these rooms.

I went from there to Commercial street (in Whitechapel) where I saw a place called the Victoria home (kept in the same manner as the one on Osborne street), where the roomers pay from 6 to 12 cents per night. Then I went through the thickest part of Whitechapel —an alley called Petticoat lane. The meat hanging in the stores and on the meat hanging in the stores and on the sidewalks was so fifthy that it sickened

carpenters, 160 per cent, more; our conductors (on express trains), 349 per cent, more; our locomotive engineers, 191 per cent, more; our telegraph operators, 103 per cent, more; our telegraph operators, 103 per cent, more; our train dispatchers, 316 per cent, more, and our common laborers, 158 per cent, more. The difference in all classes of labor is the same as these examples I mention.

The engineers who run the fastest express trains on the road in England get but \$10.80 per week for ten hours per day. The firemen get \$5.92 per week or 98 cents per day. The guards (who correspond with our conductors) get from \$4.80 to \$6.72 per week. The porters (we call them brakemen) get \$4.56 per week. This is a sample of the pay of English labor. Our engineers in America on the express trains receive \$31.50 per week, our conductors \$26 and our brakeman \$13. We pay more than double the wages paid in England, where railroad fare is higher had the coal cheaper than in America.

The following table of wages answers all the freetrade fallacies of the Days and the freetrade fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than fall the freetrade fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than fall the freetrade fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than the coal cheaper than the fall the freetrade fallacies of the Days and the coal cheaper than the coal cheaper than the fall the fallacies and the fall the fall the fall the fall the fall the fall t

The following table of wages answers



Mrs. Fowkes' daughter, work ten hours per day, earn from \$1.20-1.50 per week. Taken at Cradley Heath, August 26, 1896.

at the expiration of which time they are]

discharged.

Nobody is allowed to come to these places more than once a month, and he can stay no longer than the time pre-scribed. The ward I visited accom-modated fifty-five men and thirty-two women. The beds consist of a narrow strip of canvas stretched like a hammock between two iron rods about a foot from the floor. The applicants are admitted after 6 p. m. in the summer time and after 4 p. m. in the winter time. As soon as they are admitted they are given a bath in one of the six baths in the ward and their clothes are fumigated and disinfected. After the bath they have their supper of six ounces of bread and a pint of gruel. For their bed they are given three blankets. For breakfast they receive the same food as for supper. For dinner, in addition to the bread and gruel, they are given 1½ ounces of strip of canvas stretched like a hammock and gruel, they are given 1½ ounces of cheese. The total cost for caring for these people during the period of their confinement, including the five meals, is

9 cents each. Advice to Americans.

My advice to every American workingman is, as I have said before, to protect his own rights and the rights and privileges of his family and not to follow the whims, cries and falsehoods of the free-trade politician who seeks to have goods imported into the United States which are made by cheap pauper labor because he thinks the goods can be sold cheaper than if they were made in America. Advice to Americans.

If the wages of the American working-men are not reduced to the standard of those in England, and the goods are not made in America, he has no money to purchase these cheap goods with. Be-ing deprived of work, where are they to get their money to make their purchases with?

Labor in London. The following statistics are taken from Booth's "Life and Labor of the People of London." showing the number of people employed in the various lines in the city of London: Hatters..... Dressmakers and milliners..... Irimakera. derks... abmen, coachmen, busmen, etc.... taliway service, labor, etc.... Dock service, labor, coal beavers, porters, gasworkers, etc. General inbor, factory labor..... Engine drivers and artisans.....

TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. Per Week. Angle iron smiths. \$13.50

Boilermakers. 14.52

Blacksmiths. 16.02

Bricklayers. 27.00

Boilershop helpers. 7.02

Calkers. 19.50

Carpenters, house. 21.00

Carpenters, ship. 21.00

Conductors, express. 26.40 Car drivers, express...
Car drivers, Eng. 6s.
12 hrs. Amer \$2.
Engineers, London and
Northwestern and N.
Y. Central. 14.00 10.08 Y. Central.
Firences. Capress.
Hodearriers.
Holders on, boiler shops.
Joiners, house, Liverpool
Laborers in streets, London.
'Longshoremen, N. Y.
docks 22 to 40c per hr;
London docks 12c per hr.
Machinists, 1st class.
Machinists, 2d class...
Masous, 8 hours.
Molders, iron.
Painters. 10.50 7.20 Paluters.Plasterers. 24.00 21.00 12.00 18.00 25.00 27.00 13.50 10.02 Plasterers.
Plumbers.
Platers.
Platers.
Policemen.
Pavers.
Riveters.
Riggers.
*Stage drivers (same as horse car drivers) 14.00 16.00 20.00 horse car drivers).... Telegraph operators.... England— 10.08 Average first year's serv-lee. Average ten years' serv-*English stage drivers work 12 to 15 hours

Cheapness will be still more dearly bought by the American wage-earner if we continue a free-trade policy in Amer-

I present this statement to the Republican national committee, free of charge, and trust they will attend to the distribution of it.

London, Sept. 4, 1890.

IRON PORT

SUPPLEMENT.

Drugs and Medicines.

To Those Who Want the Best:

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

Pure, Fresh, Criop and Sparkling

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

J. M. Mead, Druggist.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES

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

PURE IN QUALITY

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

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Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

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

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KEMP& WILLIAMS

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

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

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

in town, selling smokes, Wednesday.

Howard City to Grand Rapids.

visited here Wednesday.

the C. & N. W. Ry.

He returns to-day.

M. K. Collins, of Grand Rapids, was

evening for Clinton, Iowa, to take a pos-

corner of Charlotte and Ludington

for a silver speech here on the 29th.

Sheet music-the latest-Sourwine & Hartnett-two stores.

Charles H. Weidman has removed from If your children are subject to croup watch for the first sympton of the disease-hourseness. If Chamberlain's ning is to be by ticket in order that the O. M. Parrish, of Richmond, Virginia Cough Remedy is given as soon as the audience shall be composed of voters. child becomes hourse it will prevent the Tickets may be had by republicans of G. M. West visited at Menominee attack. Even after the croupy cough T. B. White, chairman of the county S enator Mason was in town Tuesday. has appeared the attack can always be committee, and by silver men of Sourprevented by giving this remedy. It is wine, Groos & Sons and others. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping Emil C. Wickert, Jr. left Wednesday

Druggist. ition as fireman on the Iowa division of Sourwine & Hartnett,-druggists-two

cough. For sale by Bert Ellsworth,

Jim Hill, who is working on the Iowa

division, has been at home this week. For the week past we have had a foretaste of winter-sleet, snow and sharp Henry Abenstein can be found at the

A Quinnesec pioneer, Luther J. Cleveland, died last Monday at seventy years | He spoke in North Star Hall, and as long

M. F. McDonald, of the Soo, is booked Sourwine & Hartnett,-druggists-two J. T. Wixson went to the woods, after stores.

RIGHT OF CONTRACT.

TO BE ABRIDGED BY BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.

Attempt to Make Illegal Contracts Payable In Gold an Attack Upon Freedo of Contract-Would Hamper Business and Commerce and Compel a Resort to Antique Methods of Barter.

The Cordage Trade Journal of Oct. 1 liscusses a part of the Chicago platform which has not thus far received the attention which it merits-that part which proposes to take away the right of private contract. The Journal says that "no industry of any size can exist without the use of contracts, agreements for the purchase, sale, delivery of and payment for goods. It is hardly necessary to point out what this means in the cordage business "

It then explains how rope manufacturers make contracts with brokers, and brokers with foreign growers of manilla or sisal, for their raw materials. Having made these contracts, they are in a position to make contracts with large jobbers and rope dealers. Continuing, The Journal says:

"Contracts are necessary to the successful transaction of business upon any scale above that of the very small retail trade, where goods and money pass between buyer and seller simultaneously. Mr. Bryan would, if president, give his approval to laws which would prohibit business men from specifying what they shall sell goods for or what they shall pay for goods, thus seriously restricting the right of contract. His first nomination-in Chicago-was based upon his acceptance of a platform which contained the following plank:

"We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debus, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonstration of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"His Populistic pomination in St. Louis carried with it this plank: "We demand such legislation as will prevent

the demon traction of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

"Possibly the United States supreme court will uphold such legislation-it sustained the validity of the legal tender act-and-what? Mr. Bryan does not tell the people whom he addresses triually. When he gets near the subject, it is only to say something like

lesson with a Mexican dollar, tell him that the Mexican dollar is not legal tender in this country, and that our sliver dollar is, and under free coinage will continue to be, and no one will be allowed to contract against it.-W. J. Bryan in Newark, Sept. 28.

"This not only shows the purpose of the man, but also gives an intelligent man a very clear conception of Mr. Bryan's skill as a logician. If he knew anything at all about commerce-the lifeblood of which he so glibly talks of interfering with-he would know that the execution of his plan would cause an instant cessation of commercial activity, which would be followed by a resumption upon a restricted and antique basis. Methods which the commercial world discarded generations ago would have to be brought into use for carrying on business under the conditions which the adoption of Mr. Bryan's

two absurd propositions would impose. "Where would the hemp come from for next year's binder twine to tie the farmers' wheat? The United States, where silver dollars worth less than 100 cents would be legal tender, could not furnish the material. All prices now quoted are for gold. No matter how much farmers wanted twine, when it was no longer possible to make a contract to pay gold or its equivalent for hemp, they would have to go without it until some cumbersome method of bartering was devised to get around the law. Of course, in time the hemp would be secured and the farmers supplied, but the new way of doing business would be more costly. In the end the consumer pays all costs. Hence the farmers would have to submit to higher prices for binder twine, as for everything else they buy. And yet Mr. Bryan claims to be the particular friend of agriculturists!

"It is to be hoped that the business men of the country will carefully consider what the proposed interference president who will preserve the freedom of commerce."

Where Are the Benefita? If 50 cent silver dollars should double

converts to popocracy made; the tide

Admission to the joint debate this eve-

not necessary to suggest that the house

be filled; the trouble will be to find room

for all who hold tickets. That the de-

bate will be sharp and interesting is also

A Skandinavian orator brought here

to talk free silver to his countrymen

last Sunday evening, got a cold shake-

a regular agne-fit-instead of converts.

as he dwelt upon the glories of the

northland all went well and he was ap-

plauded (Messrs, Semer and McKenna

does not set in that direction but, strong-

ly, in the other.

the prices of farm products, it is quite as certain that the prices of all the products which the farmer consumes would double in the same way. In that ease it is not easy to see how the farmer would gain anything by the free coinage of silver. Even the wages of labor, the last to rise in an epoch of depreciated currency and inflated prices, would finally, after much distress of the workingmen, straggle up to the common

But whether the farmer should receive \$100 for 100 bushels of wheat and pay out \$90 for the necessaries of living or should receive \$200 for the same wheat and pay out \$180, in both cases the balance on hand would have just the same purchasing power. But in ac-complishing the degradation of the monetary standard, which could do neither the farmer nor the wage earner any good, an enormous depreciation of values and confiscation of accumulated earnings, involving public and private credit in a maelstrom of destruction, would inevitably ensue. Are the farmers and workingmen of the country willing to invoke such a catastrophe?-Philadelphia Record.

True Democratic Doctrine.

Jefferson, in 1783, wrote: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them. I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it."

The house committee, in 1821, reported: "It is sufficient to know, by unhappy experience, that its [ratio of 15 to 1] tendency is to rid us of a gold currency and leave us nothing but silver."

The house committee, in 1834, reported: "The desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value. We cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and we entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments."

Andrew Jackson, in 1836, wrote: 'There is no fraud in gold. It is unchangeable and will do its office everywhere and at all times. Labor imparts an invariable value to it."

Benton, in 1834, said in debate: [gold] has an intrinsic value, which gives it currency all over the world to the full amount of that value without regard to law or circumstances. It has a uniformity of value which makes it the safest standard of value of property which the wisdom of man has yet discovered. Its superiority over all other money gives to its possessor the choice and command of all other money."

Following this debate the act called the "administration gold bill," intended to put the country on a single gold standard, was passed, 145 to 86 in the house and 35 to 7 in the senate, and signed by Andrew Jackson, president.

The house committee, in 1858, reported: "Gold is the only standard of value by which all property is now measured. It is virtually the only currency of the country. We desire to have the standard currency to consist of gold only, and that these silver coins shall be entirely subservient to it, and that they shall be used rather as tokens than as standard

Restore the Zero Freezing Point.

In the haste in which the Democrats at Chicago prepared their platform they to rgot to include the plank declaring in favor of restoring the natural freezing point of zero. Mankind has suffered and shivered tremendously because of this inhuman standard of temperature adopted undoubtedly at the instigation of coal barons and quack doctors. Without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation let us proceed to lower the freezing point and to reform our climate in the interests of the masses.

Want the Best Tools.
The farmer and the mechanic must

be free to use the very best tools and implements, and the merchant and banker must be free to use the very best money and instruments of credit. Au with the right to enter into a contract | honest and stable measure of value is to pay any kind of money would result | just as necessary to both as are honest in and then vote for a candidate for and stable measures of weights and quantities, and it requires no argument to show that without these it would be impossible to transact the ordinary business of the country.-Hon. John G.

COLONEL INGERSOLL ON MONEY.

He States Some Plain Truths In His Own Unique Way.

Following is an extract from the speech of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at Chicago on Oct. 8;

Money that is money needs no guarantee, needs no backer; it is always good. No matter how many nations go down to dust, good money remains forever the same. We have a man running for the presidency on three platforms, with two rice presidents, that says money is the creature of law. If the government can make money by law, why should the government collect taxes? According to Mr. Bryan, our fathers were the friends of silver, and yet our dear old fathers in all their lives only minted 8,000,000 of these sacred dollars. Now see what the euemies of silver have done. Since 1878 the enemies of silver have coined over 480,000,000 of these dollars, and yet silver kept going down. We are coining now over \$2,000,000 a month, and silver keeps going down.

Senator Jones of Nevada, in 1873, voted for the law of 1873. He said, from his speech in the senate, that God had made gold the standard. He said that gold was the mother of civilization. Whether he has heard from God since or not I do not know. But now he is on the other side. Senator Stewart of Nevada was there at the time, but voted for the act of 1873 and said that gold was the only standard. He has changed his mind. No government can afford to be a clipper on coins.

A great republic cannot afford to stamp a lie on silver or gold or paper. Honest money for an honest people, issued by an honest nation. You cannot make a paper dollar without taking a dollar's worth of paper. We must have paper that represents money. I want it issued by the government, and I want behind every one of these paper dollars either a dollar in gold or a silver dollar worth 100 cents, so that every greenback under the flag can lift up its hands and swear, "I know that my redeemer liveth." That was where I was 20 years ago, and that is where I am to-night.

For nations and individuals, at all times, everywhere and forever, honesty is the best policy. Better be an bonest bankrupt than a rich thief. Poverty can hold in its hand the jawel honor-a jewel that outshines all other gems. A thousand times better be poor and noble than rich and fraudulent. Nobody be helped by free coing reexcept the few people who could pay their debts if they were willing. Some say that it would help the mine owners. It would not. Coining this bullion into dollars would not increase its value, because you could coin the bullion of the whole world and the supply would be greater than the demand. Have freecoinage to-morrow, and there is not a silver mine owner that would make a dollar-not one-by changing it into American coin. It would only be worth what the bullion is worth in the open market.

We want good money-good, honest money. And there was never any real prosperity for a nation or an individual without honesty, without integrity, and it is our duty to preserve the reputation of the great republic.

"Per Capita."

It is more money the Bryanites want. Now, which nations have the most money-those with the gold standard or those with the silver standard?

The silverites are fond of talking about per capita circulation. Under free coinage of both gold and silver the United States had a per capita circulation in 1800 of \$4.99, in 1883 of \$8.60, in 1852 of \$14.63, in

1872 of \$18.19. In 1894 we had a per

capita of \$24.28; in 1896 we have one of \$21.10. The per capita circulation of the world is about \$5.15.

The per capita of the gold standard countries is \$18.

The per capita of the silver standard

countries is nearly \$4,30. The gold standard countries have a per capita of silver alone of \$5.40.

The silver standard countries have a per capita of silver of \$2.32, the rest of their small circulation being mainly de-

preciated paper. The gold standard countries, with less than one-third of the world's population, have very nearly two-thirds of the world's currency circulation.

And yet Mr. Bryan would take the United States from the gold standard and place it upon the silver standard .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Swell Up-To-Date Things.

Sell Themselves.



This Smart Jacket, \$7.50



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that we are now offering in ts of daintiness-often rare w on sale at prices that are because we want to make ng ready for the new arrivprices ought to induce buy-

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and all things nice,"-everything that a well-mannered grocery store should keep-delivered at your house almost as soon as ordered. Prices way downquality 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.

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A Specialty. Lowest Market

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Price on All Goods.



SEWSPAPER LAWS.

NEVER DISCOURAGED.

Viswing his field of ripening corn, Uncle Benjamin, one bright morn. Raised his heart, full of earnest praise, To Him who bleases the harvest days. Thankful for dew, and rain and sun; Thankful for strength and labor done; Thankful his crop, though not the first In promise, was surely not the worst.

A critical neighbor came that way; od-morrow, uncle: a rare fine day! But it seems to me, somehow, this fall, Your corn is lookin' a leetle small."
"Well, yes," Uncle Benjamin agreed, "I planted the small ear corn for seed." "Yes; but it looks so yellow and mean, Just where it should look fresh and green."
"Of course," said Benjamin. "Don't you

Last spring I planted the yellow bind." "But, uncle, really I should say, If I was givin' a guess to-day, You won't get more'n a half a crop! Good-morrow to you-no, I can't stop!"

Uncle Benjamin gave a laugh; Why, bless you, neighbor, 'twas only half

This crop was ever coming to me! I planted the corn on shares, you see!" -Sydney Dayre, in Golden Days.

OLD BATTERSBY'S FORTUNE.



HE High street of Moxford was interested this June day in the funeral of old Carmel Battersby, whose picturesque hobble and long gray locks would never again enliven the street.

He had kept the curiosity shop for about 50 years. The old spinning wheels, sparrow-legged chairs, carved oak bureaus, china of all sorts, war medals, watches, coins, etc., would, no doubt, go to the hammer. Moxford would miss the attractive window of No. 59 almost as much as the quaint form of its late owner.

Peter Battersby and Mrs. Peter were garly on the scene in decent black.

They had extremely comfortable expectations. To be sure, for the last ten years they had not interchanged many words with the late Carmel, who was Peter's only brother; but, as Mrs. Peter remarked when the newsof her brotherin-law's death arrived, "he couldn't for shame leave his money to anyone else."

Young Walter Battersby, Mr. and his joy at his uncle's demise. He told his boon companions at the Hen and Chickens that he was in for a good

drained his fourth pint on the evening her. of his avuncular bereavement.

Nor were the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Peter without discreet maidlived, was such a figure that they never a very civil tongue; liked to be caustic its official blue envelope. about their high-heeled shoes and expensive bonnets and hats, and to be very eager with his inquiries why three Mr. Rights did not press for the honor of their small gloved hands.

It seemed unlikely, indeed, that a single tear would be shed for the old curiosity man.

Of course, there was his only servant girl, Joan Smith. But she was only "a workhouse hussy," to borrow Mrs. Peter's elegant expression.

With his usual eccentricity, old Carmel had taken a girl from the Moxford Union after the death of his elderly housekeeper, Mrs. Roberts. Joan was that servant, and she had served him truly for the last six years, being now but 22. A quiet, shrinking, dark-eyed little creature, who had revered her dead master quite unaccountably, and devoted herself to him heart and hand and soul. Save for Seth Perry, who



ZHE ANSWERED HIM ONLY WITH TEARS.

worked for the Moxford Tin Plate company, she had no one else to care for.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter found No. 59 nicely prepared for the funeral. There was | ture of her room. also a rather clumsy wreath of wild hyacinths and buttercups on the coffin.

exclaimed Mrs. Peter, touching the than downcast. And remember that wreath with the tip of her parasol. Joan was near at the time. She burst | to want one." into tears at these words.

"Please, ma'am," she said, "I should so like it to go with him. I picked them all myself."

"It shall do nothing of the kind, then; and your place is in the kitchen, not in the parlor, retorted Mrs. Peter.

Joan retired, crying bitterly; and Mrs. Peter flung the wreath into a cor-

"The wench ought not to be sllowed to leave this house, Peter," she said, severely, "without being searched. The idea of her being with all these vallybles -all alone, too."

But Peter was not as cruel as his

trusted," he replied, "and it is for him to act as he pleases, he says." Mr. Cameron was the Moxford lawyer

who had charge of the old curiosity

men's affairs.

Two or three others now arrived, including the lawyer, Mr. Hurst, the Methodist New Connection minister, and old Craven, the silversmith.

Then the High street enjoyed its little sensation as the hearse and three coaches solemnly passed along it to the cemetery on the hill.

Joan viewed the start from the back entry with tearful eyes. She was periodically convulsed with sobs. She watched the procession as long as she could. The void of her life was immense.

So much so, indeed, that even the soothing voice of Seth Perry, who had come upon her unawares, had no effeet on her at first.

"Never mind, lass," said Seth, 'things'll all come out right."

She answered him only with tears. "He's boun' to ha' left you summat, Joan, my lass, to remember him by: and, whether or no, you've only to speak the word, and theer's one as 'll be proud to have you."

"Seth, I can't talk with you now," she said, showing him her damp face and bright eyes.

"Nor come home and take your dinper with my mother, Joan?" "No, no. I mustn't go yet. They'll

turn me out soon, I know; but I must stay till then." "Well, lass," said Seth, "you know

best; but I'm fair aching for you, and this night as is I'll fetch you home." He took her in his arms in the pas-

sage, up which so many antique articles had traveled during the last half century, and kissed her wet cheeks.

"And now I mun get back to work," he said.

It was a hot day even for Jane, and when the funeral party reentered the house Mrs. Peter's face was extremely

Here they were met by Walter Battersby and the three girls.

This was Mrs. Peter's arrangement. "The more witnesses there are the safer it'll be," she had said, alluding, of course, to the reading of her brotherin-law's will. "Besides," she added, "they may hear something nice for themselves."

As far as he was concerned, however, young Walter had fully intended to be present, even if his father and mother

Joan had procured cake and sherry, at the instigation of Mr. Cameron. But she had not helped herself to a giass Mrs. Peter's only son, did not conceal of the wine, even in spite of the kindly lawyer's suggestion; nor yet to a crumb of the cake.

She continued alone in the kitchen. The tramp of strange feet in the room "Blood, you know, as the saying is, over her did but make fresh tears well is thicker than water," he said, as he up from the bountiful source inside

And so the funeral party and the others sat round old Carmel's table and waited for Mr. Cameron to begin. The enly elation. Their uncle, while he lawyer did not keep them waiting. He smiled rather dryly, took a glass of cared to look at him. Besides, he hadn't sherry, and drew forth the paper from

Never was there, in Mrs. Peter Battersby's opinion, a more horrid and disgraceful last will and testament.

Certainly, her husband was to receive a fourth part of the proceeds of the sale of the deceased's goods; but shared with his mother. what was a mere fourth?

The other three-fourths were left-"to help them to train up more girls like Joan Smith." Those were the very

To the three girls of Mr. and Mrs. Peter the three largest mirrors in the establishment of No. 59 were bequeathed, without comment. Mr. Walter Battersby was not even mentioned; nor was Mrs. Peter.

Mr. Cameron received a hundred pounds, and so did the deceased's old friend, Mr. Craven.

Lastly, Joan was mentioned. She was to have a year's wages, all the furniture of her own bedroom, and the large scrap-book for which she had so often plied acissors and paste, and which contained curious items of newspaper intelligence during the last 30 years.

"There, gentlemen and ladies, that is all," said Mr. Cameron; "and now you must excuse me. I leave you with my co-trustee, Mr. Craven."

"One moment, sir," interposed Mr. Peter, to whom his wife had whispered much. "What's become of all his money in the bank? He must have had thousands."

"The balance to his credit on May 31," answered Mr. Cameron, referring to a note, "was just £45 8s 10d. After the funeral expenses are paid-"

"What's he done with it?" cried Mrs. Peter, redder of face than ever.

"I cannot fell you, madam. Good morning," said the lawyer, who then wisely left them to fight the matter out among themselves. But before he went, he, with his own hands, carried to Joan in her kitchen, the unwieldy old scrap-book, and told her that it was her property as well as the furni-

"Come, cheer up, my girl," he said at parting. "Your master was fond of "The idea of such a thing as that!" you, and he would rather see you bright I am your friend, if you should happen

Joan thanked Mr. Cameron, and then, having reverently kissed the old book, put it on one side.

Mrs. Peter, before she parted, thought well to trespass in the kitchen and say some cruel things to Joan. But somehow the girl did not mind them very

Then Seth looked in again, and said she was to come up to his mother's ; kat evening. If she didn't he should feich her. And to make sure of having her, he carried off the scrap-book.

Mrs. Peter Battersby did something

se before she left No. 59 "Cameron says she is entirely to be Together with her disappointed son

and darling, Walter, she climbed the stairs to Joan's little attic, and took a hammer with her.

"It's the very kind of spiteful thing he'd be likely to do," she said, "but I'll not stand it-robbing his own flesh and blood for a workhouse brat."

Mr. Peter left her to her own devices, He, Mr. Craven, and the three vexed (indeed, insulted) girls went away together.

Then Mrs. Peter studiously searched Joan's attle from wall to wall. She turned out the girl's one tin box, looked in the drawer of the washstand, ripped up the palliasse outrageously and threw the straw all about and treated the bolster with equal brutality.

There was also a handsome old oak wardrobe that would have graced even a royal bedchamber. This was for Joan's three or four poor frocks.

It was quite laughable to see how mother and son tapped and probed this antique piece of furniture. They even knocked off the head of a lion in relief at the top of it, to see if there was a secret cavity behind the head.

But the wardrobe taught them no more than the palliasse and the bolster, "Well, I'm off to the Hen and Chickens," said Walter Battersby at length. "I've had enough of this."

So, too, had Mrs. Peter, for there was not an article in the room that she had not thoroughly tested.

The sun was still well above the cemetery hill when Seth called at No. 59, in his workaday grime and his workaday grease.

"Art ready, my lass?" he inquired of The girl began to make excuses.

"It's not right, Seth, to leave the house with no one in it. He wouldn't have liked it," she said.

"It's not right, Joan, to make



WHAT'S THIS?" EXCLAIMED SETH. promise and not keep it," retorted Seth. "Come, now, I'm not going to leave you to mope your eyes out. Do you mean to

She was persuaded with difficulty. Then it was a revelation of character to see how she locked one door after another and pocketed the different

"Anybody'ud think the things were all yourn, Joan," said Seth admiringly. "It's the same to me as if they were,"

she answered, with the tone of fresh But Seth hurried her off before she could break down again, and soon had

Old Mrs. Perry had in her younger days been a servant herself. She had a of all things-to the Moxford Union, true woman's sympathy for Joan and discernment enough to know that her son might do far worse than marry such

her in the little red brick cottage he

a girl. It was as comfortable a meal as any in Moxford, with the cat purring on the hearth all the time.

Afterward the talk turned upon old Carmel and his singular bequests to Joan.

"The money and the furniture 'll be useful enough to you, child," said old Mrs. Perry; "but the idea of leaving you a thing like that!" pointing to the scrap book.

"I used to be so fond of it," stammered Joan. "The times we've sat together, him pasting and me cutting what he'd marked!'

She rose and lifted the big book on the table, untied its strings, and opened it. "Why, what's this?" exclaimed Seth, as a bank note for £100 appeared.

Joan turned pale as she took it up. It was indorsed on the back, "Pay to Joan Smith and no one else." Ere they had finished looking through the book they found 21 other notes of

exactly the same kind. "They are certainly yours, my girl," said Mr. Cameron, when Joan called on him in the morning; "and I shall have Battersby what has become of the

Said It to His Face

Mother (reprovingly) - Willy, you should never talk behind anyone's back, Backbiting is a mean sin. If you ever have cause to say anything against another hoy say it to his face.

Mother (as Willy comes in an hour later with torn and dusty clothes, and his face adorned with a handsome bleck eye)-Why, what in the world has happened to you, Willy?

Willy (between sobs)-Why-er-er -I had something to say against Mickey Brannigan, and I took your advice and said it before his face.-London Spare Moments.

Very Palatable.

with crisp water crackers or unsweetened wafers, or that may be turned from little individual molds on crisp leaves of lettuce covered with a French dressing, is made from four tablespoonfuls of dry and rich grated cheese mixed with whipped cream and gelatine. Use a pint of the cream, add to it a tablespoonful of gelatine after it is dissolved, and mix thoroughly. Season with salt, red pepper and a very little mustard. the Maoria of New Zealand.—Detroit Serve when cold and hard.—N. Y. Post. Free Press.

A FAMOUS CANAL IN ITS DAY. Handsome Craft Carried on the Old

Peansylvania Waterway.

And what primitive transportation they did have in those old days of '46, to be sure! Railroads there were in the east and had been for full 20 years, but not here. Pittsburgh was a far western town then of but 30,000 inhabitants. The patient, plodding, tow-path mule was good enough for the Pitta-burghers of '46, who peacefully and contentedly wended his way to Johnstown in 30 hours and was well satisfied if he landed in Philadelphia in something less than a week. To us of the post-bellum generation this is hard to realize. The canal boat and the mule seem relies of the misty past almost as unreal as the Indian with his tomahawk and birch canoe. And yet there is many a hale and hearty citizen, still in his prime, to whom they are vivid and well remembered realities.

Practically all the commerce of Pittsburgh 50 years ago was carried over the western branch of that famous waterway called the Pennsylvania canal, Its western terminus was Pittsburgh, its eastern, Johnstown, the route between the two places being as follows: Crossing the Allegheny river by an aqueduct at the foot of what is now Eleventh street, then up the west cank of the Allegheny to Freeport, then across the river again by an acqueduct, up the Kishiminetas river to Saltsburg, thence up the Conemaugh to Johnstown.

The route of the canal in this city can be traced, though not a vestige of it now remains. The basin, where most of the loading was done, was practically the end of the canal, though a tunnel which passed under the city almost in the line of the present Pan-Handle tunnel, carried the canal through to the Monongahela.

There were many small canal boats, which were used to bring in the products of numerous market gardeners, whose farms were scattered along the fertile lowlands beside the Allegheny river. These market boats were called "Fannics"-just why, is not apparent. Possibly, in earlier times, when the first of these boats came into use, some charming, smiling Fanny used to sit at the tiller and guide her father's load of pumpkins and potatoes into the city on market day. The "Fannies" were hauled by one horse.

But the pride of the old canal was its packet boats. These handsome craft would not cut much of a figure beside the fine ones of to-day, but they were looked upon as something elegant in the '40s. This was one of the two great highways to the east, this canal, and a much traveled highway it was, too, considering the scanty population west of the mountains in those days. People coming up the Ohio from Cincinnati or elsewhere, usually preferred to keep the river and continued up the Monongahela to Brownsville, and there took the famous old national pike to Cumberland. Cumberland had a railroad then, and so the journey to the seaboard was

easy from that point. But to return to the packet boats. They were 70 to 80 feet long and were drawn by four horses. They were not unlike the canal boats we see to-day, when we see them at all, but neater and more pretentious, as was fitting for the first-class patronage they enjoyed. Many a blushing bride and groom there was that took that journey to the east.

And what a journey it was! On, up through the hills, by and over many a stream, to the foot of the Allegheny mountains: then across that formidable barrier, down into the pleasant eastern valleys, and again by the picturesque canal on to the brim of the mighty Susquehanna. Here one seemed to be getting into some sort of permanent civilization; from here the iron horse made the rest of the route easy. and at last one was actually landed in the famous city of Brotherly Love, far away at the other end of the state, a 400-mile journey-a journey, like matrimony, not to be entered into lightly or unadvisedly, but after mature consideration. It was truly a great event, that voyage to the east.-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A New Power.

It is an error to call bicycling a 'craze." It is something very different from that. The simple fact is that the human race has discovered a new power for its own use. From the earliest dawn of civilization man has been experimenting with the wheel, which he invented to increase his powers of locomotion. Finally he has hit upon a device which makes his own body the source of power. He has placed wheels upon his feet, and, as a result, finds his power of locomotion multiplied by five and even ten. Instead of walking five or ten miles with more or less effort and great pleasure in telling Mrs. Peter fatigue, he finds himself traveling ten, 20, 50 and even 100 miles, according to money to her brother-in-law's credit his physical vigor and experience, with at the bank."-Cassell's Saturday Jour- little perceptible fatigue and with a most delightful sense of animation. He has become master of this new powerthe most valuable he has acquired since he learned to walk-and it is henceforth a part of his equipment for his struggle with life. Is it probable that having once become possessor of a power like this the human race is going to abandon it? As well might we expect it to abandon railways and gas and electricity!-Forum.

South Sea Island Nursery Rules.

When a South Sea island mother wishes to chastise her child she seldom resorts to slapping, and slippers, of course, she has none. Instead of using the forms of punishment customary among civilized mothers she pulls the childs hair or bites some part of the A new cheese dish that may be served | body, generally the fleshy part of the arm. In wandering about the village one sees many children having on their bodies sores produced by wounds inflicted by their mother's teeth. When a mother wishes to caress her child she deftly draws her thumb across its eyebrow or cheek or gently seizes its cheek between her teeth. The rubbing of noses is also a mark of affection among the Kingsmill islanders, as it is among

POINTS ABOUT FLOWERS.

The hydrangea is named from two Greek words meaning "a water vessel," referring to the cup form of the capsule or seed vessel.

The name of the lily is from the Celtic word ii, signifying white; this flower having always been an emblem of purity.

The candy-tuft owes its name to the sweetness of the blossoms and their peculiar habit of growing in clusters.

The magnolia was named after Pierre Magnol, a professor of medicine at the University of Montpelier, in

The marica is thus named from a

Spanish word meaning "to fade," an allusion to the transient nature of the blossoms. The Adonis is so named in honor of an ancient hero, a beautiful youth

greatly addicted to the chase and final-

ly killed in a hunt. Clover is the common name for the trifolium, or "three-leaved plant," an allusion which will be understood by all persons.

Reforms Need More Than a Day To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is ob-

To cure a woman of stammering ask her what she thinks of the girl her husband came near getting engaged to a couple of years before she married him.—Texas Sifter.

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. Ridgety, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Some men become bald quite early in life, while others die and have their wills offered for probate before their heirs fall out.-Texas Sifter.

Texas

Offers vast inducements for Homeseckers Agriculturists and Stock-raisers. Fine soil and healthy climate. Send for pamphlet, "A new home in a new country" (mailed free). Low rate excursion to Texas, October 20th, via Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rallway. For particulars apply to H. A. CHERRIER, Northern Passenger Agent, 316 Marquette Building, Chicago.

THE MINISTER-"I suppose, these times, a man has got to keep his eyes open?" The Deacon—"Yes, indeed; except on Sundays."

IMPOSSIBLE—He—"They say there is a skeleton in the Hamiltons' closet." She—"Bosh! They live in a flat."—Brooklyn THE pext time you are tempted to buy an

article on credit, remember the impudent collector wno will call on you.-Atchison "I DON'T quite see why you call Mr. Biggs lantern-jawed!" "Why, because his face lights up so when he talks."—Brooklyn

Tox-"I don't know whether she sings or not." Jack-"She doesn't. I heard her."-

Dr pussons what sets on de ags ob bor rered trouble will at las' succeed in hatchin' de generwine chickens.—Texas Sifter.

Just try a 100 box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made

Ir is quite the thing lately for an old girl to marry a young fellow, and bring him up the way she wants him. CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. ONE POINT DECIDED .- "Which is the cor-

"Did you ever notice how the railway brakemen pronounce it?" "Tes. They call it Jolly-et." "Then it's Jo-liet."—Chicago Tribune. MAUD MULLER on a summer's day Raked in the meadows sweet with hay; And, later on, with a joyous squeal,

She raked in cash to buy a wheel.

-Chicago Record. THE BEST THEY COULD DO .- "I found a fishworm in my hydrant this morning, said the wrathful citizen. "Yes," said the official of the water company, "that is the best we can do just at present. We can't furnish fish—all we are able to furnish is bait."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Dan am one thing 'bout some 'er dis here se'f made man," said Uncle Eben; "his wohk doan' sinerally fail fon de lack er industry on his pant in boomin' it."-Washington Star.

MITIGATING CIRCUNSTANCES.-Little Benny—"Mamma, please let me hold the baby for a minute." Mother—"I'm afraid. Ben-ny, you might let her fall." Little Benny— "Well, if she does fall, she can't fall very far."-Texas Sifter. BLAKELY-"I understand you ladies have organized a debating club." Margaret-

"Yes; and we have such grand times laugh-ing at the girls who get up to talk."-Phila-WITHOUT ADVERTISING, T.Co.—"Ab, good morning!" said the early bird to the worm. "Looking for a job?" "That's what. Anything I can do for you?" "Yes, you'll about fill the bill, I thruk."—Harlem Life.

NOT AFRAID OF IT .- Housewife-"Are you afraid of work?" Slumbering Sam-"No, marm, not in the least. I have slept soundly by de side uv it fer hours."— Wash

Mn. Jarson—"Why do you permit our Laura to receive the attentions of that young Spoener? You certainly would not think of permitting her to marry him?" Mrs. Jayson—"Oh, certainly not. But the Luptons are just crazy to get him for their Mabel."—Clevetand Plaindcaler.

Sarsaparilla

Is the Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are purely resetable, carefully prepared. Esc.

Important Contract. Important Contract.

Readers of this paper will be interested in learning that a large contract for advertising No-To-Bac and Cascarets, the famous preparations manufactured by the Sterling Remedy Co. of Chicago and New York, has been given. The Sterling Remedy Co. appreciate the value of this paper as an advertising medium, and the compliment is the more marked, as the company is a conservative concern which sells its products. servative concern which sells its products under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell No-To-Bac, guaranteed tobacco habit cure, and Cascurets, guaran-teed constipation cure, under this absolute guarantee, and readers need not hesitate to buy these preparations, as it involves no risk whatever, either physical or financial.

THE man who sells what he does not own cannot cheat the man who never pays him for it. A great deal of business is done on that basis.-Texas Sifter.

\$400 Truck Farms in Virginia-September 1st and 15th and October 6 and

20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesageake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus \$3 for the round trip. These who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union today for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for \$10 per acre and upward according to location and improve-ments. For descriptive pamphlet of Vir-ginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. TRUTT. N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 284 Clark St., Chicago.

Jos maintained that he was tried in every possible way. But then Job lived and died before the fountain pen was invented.-Texas Sifter.

Don't Tobacco Splt and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Mothen (to her boy sliding down the banisters)—"Fritz, what are you doing there!" Fritz—"Making trousers for orphan boys."-Fliegende Blaetter. McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Wm. H. Crane, one of the few comedians of the old guard left to the public, appears Oct. 12th in "His Wife's Father."

HE who would be a great soul in the future must be a great soul now .- R. W. Emerson.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894. SHE-"It is wonderful how much a woman can go through." He—"Yes, especially in the way of pockets or fortunes."—Truth.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

A DIRTY fellow who was selling a ma-chine for driving nalls was advised to get one for cleaning them .- Texas Sifter.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts-gentle efforts-pleasant efforts-rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

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

onnnananananananananananananana OR one hundred and fifteen years Walter Baker & Co. have made Cocoa and Chocolate, and the demand for it increases every year. Try it and you

will see why.

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



ELLEN USBORN'S LETTER.

Fashions as Set Forth by the Active Member of a "Tongue Sandwich."

A Few Are Merely "Transients"-- Princess Gowns Will Stay, But the Days of the High Hat and Double Skirt Are Numbered.

[COPTRIGHT, 1806.] "One of the most useful gifts a woman can possess," said the active member of a "tongue sandwich" that was

that is premature." the right of the "tongue," a little dubi-

ously. "Premature," repeated the "tongue," of fashions-no, four sorts of fashions, fashions, fashions that are going to show window."

of the "tongue" with a not very cer- with our clothes. tain inflection.

"Of course you do," said the "tongue," toleration.

went on the little, black-eyed, blackhaired "tongue," "there are new fashyou can't mistake them; but there are

There was a good one next the weeping willow. It was of white velvet, with a red velvet crown and a white bird pale mauve velvet with paradise plumes. A big paste buckle on one side of the front suggested the thrust of a paste hat pin just over the eye on the other to balance the upper and lower twinklings.

The sandwich turned to the discussion of other matters, but one is forced to the conclusion that in other departments than millinery there are experimental fashions that are likely to thrust premensding Twenty-third street, "is themselves upon unwilling women. The the ability to spot a dress arrangement clinging cussedness of the princess gown is here, probably to stay. The "Premature?" echoed the woman on double skirt is here as a "transient," waiting for a chance to press its claims for an invitation on a more assured footing. Flounces and crenulation walk with emphasis. "There are three sorts triumphantly abroad. The "new sleeve" has been new so long that the all the time. There are fashions that real sleeve at last collapses on self-reare fashions, fashions that have been specting shoulders. The extremely "unassisting" mode of a sleeveless evening be fashions, and fashions that never frock will present itself as soon as will be fashions, unless hard times pre- there are evenings. Night textured vent our sticking the seissors that cut cloths, like eastern cashmeres, are refriendship into the fashions that have placing the rough stuffs, long beloved. been fashions. But the rub comes when Tinseled cloths, costly and unbeautiful. we get a few spare dollars, either gold are getting themselves bought and paid or silver, and it becomes necessary to for. The autumn presents, indeed, more separate the fashions that are going than the usual amount of novelties, all to be fashionable from the fashions that of which, to be sure, have had many never will be fashioned outside of a and long advance notices, and yet have arrived but now. It may really be "I see," said the woman on the left something of a task to get acquainted

A good example of prevailing modes was a smart outdoor gown seen this in a voice that meant "of course you morning. Its material was a corded den't," but meant it with good-humored repp, shot blue and green. The skirt was probably 41/2 yards round the bot-"At the beginning of every season," tom; perhaps a few inches less. It was well gored, so as to set out from the waist, allowing only a couple of box ions. The new fashions usually grow plaits behind. The bodice was joined out of the old fashions so naturally that to the waist, after a fashion once old. now new again, and was gathered to lots of experimental fashions. Some of give a slightly full blouse effect in front, them people will pick up slowly. These but drawn tight behind. Down the are premature fashions, and if you can front were two wide plaits, each hit a few of them you are playing in trimmed with six rows of narrow green luck, for a premature hat, for instance, velvet, frogged from neck to waist in



A GROUP OF AUTUMN HATS AND GOWNS.

will last easily two seasons. But there's | a pretty pattern, while fanciful buttons always the risk of fashions that never in blue and green emphasized the effect eatch on. And those, unless you have of this odd design. heaps of money for freaks, are calamitous."

"Well, show me a premature fashion," said the woman on the left.

"The new hats with steeple and sugar loaf crowns," replied the "tongue," oracularly, "are slightly premature but not | trimmed with rows of the same, in gradespecially desirable for economists, because they come of a short-lived family. They'll be fashionable almost immediately, but not for very long. There's a tight part of the sleeves. With this tall one in that window."

The hat thus pointed out was a large affair of silver gray velvet with a high and somewhat tapering crown. Over ostrich tips and a tall, white aigrette this the velvet was draped in easy up finished it at the side. and down folds, flaring suddenly at the top to show a lining of rose and gray | walked the avenue was another model silk and a full ruche of lace, and re- worth consideration. It was in brown minding one, irresistibly, of a hotel napkin spreading over the top of a glass in the waiter's most approved design. waist band. A band of rich sable fur The wide and fantastically curled brim | edged skirt, sleeves and high, rucheof this hat was of silver white velvet, with clusters of pink roses bedded in felt matched it exactly in shade and green. The brim was lined with green velvet and roses drooped to rest upon

the coils of hair. "That hat," said the "tongue," "looks impossible off the stage; it was voted ing flaring turn over cuffs. impossible when it, or its twin sister, came out in ribbon and straw last spring. But it's got its mount now and will be taking its preliminary canters before you can say Jack Robinson."

"Do you see any still-born fashions?" ventured the woman on the right.

"Well," said the "tongue," not quite so confidently, "I hope those plumes goods for next winter instructed them that look like soldiers' shakoes are in a not to buy crepon, believing this fabric fashion that won't be fashionable. See, over there."

store. It was a bridesmaid's but that pon as there is little or nothing else in was in question, fit for-

'Injured Innocence in white,

Cream white velvet was its material with sugar-loaf crown, over which the but in new and fanciful weaving, difvelvet was puffed diagonally, a long, ferent from anything now seen. These slender pearl buckle securing it on the crepons of the future are also two-toned, left side. From the back over the top some of them changeable, others in rose a tall weeping willow of white stripes and plaids. feathery stuff that shook its drooping filaments over its full share of the surrounding atmosphere. White roses lay prices filling the counters of the shops, beneath it about the brim, and under the brim were more roses and a gener- than was asked at the beginning of the ous bough or two of the willow hanging season. Black, cornflower blue, golden down upon the shoulders.

"That comes from a famous French "but I don't see how it can go-very and also dotted, as a season of fancy

"Fashions that are fashionable are safe and easy to find," she resumed more briskly. "They are not quite so cracked or candy-looking. There are the little toques with Tam O'Shanter crowns, not new, not especially distin-

A chemisette of cream mousseline trimmed with lace showed daintily where the corsage opened in front, and the green neck ribbons were relieved by lace frills. The waist band was green ribbon velvet, and the skirt was uated widths, forming boops more than half the way down. An edge of narrow sable fur finished the hem and the dress was worn a little capote of green velvet covered with frills of shet blue and green ribbon. A bunch of black

A tailor-made princess dress that repp, fitting like a glove, and without even the usual modification of a folded like collar. The broad hat of brown was trimmed with black ostrich plumes.

A picturesque coat and skirt costume was of brown, smooth cloth with fawncolored waistcoat and light sleeves, hav-ELLEN OSBORN.

About Winter Crepons.

A practical hint of the future is gathered from the gossip of the shops. One of the richest yet most conservative of the dry goods stores when sending two buyers abroad in search of woolen to have had its day of favor with American women. At last report these buy-The sandwich stopped before a big ers cabled home that they must buy crethe European market for the next sea-

son. At another house of great repute more than two-thirds of the wool samples received for next winter are crepon,

These facts are of value to economists, who find crepons at greatly reduced many of them a dollar less in the yard brown, and violet are apparently safe colors to buy, and it is well also to look house," said the "tongue," reflectively, for those barred or striped in two colors,

> fabrics is predicted.—Hurper's Bazar. Frog with Webbed Toes.

A species of frogs in Borneo has very long toes, and these are webbed to the tip. It can leap from a high tree, spread its toes, and is thus supplied with ed, but always pretty and often four little parachutes, which enable it to easily descend. For this reason it is called the "flying frog."

A NEW CHILDREN'S GAME TRESSES OF OLD-TIME HEROINES

of paradise at the side. Another was a Played by Both Men and Boys Among the Zuni People.

> It Is as Easy as Marbles-Great Sport and Nothing Is Needed That a Boy Cannot Readily Procure for Himself.

[COPTRIGHT, 1896.] A really new game-one that can be her wondsously beautiful tresses. played with genuine interest like the old sirable. Such a game is Tasholi; that games it was never invented by anyone loved to paint. person, but has gradually developed, doubtless from the rudest beginnings, simplest and most easily-procured out-

my notice when I visited the Organ masses to her knees.

Invariably Came Tumbling Down in Rip-

In the good old times not so remote but that most of us can remember them. and good because past and therefore seen through the enchanting haze of memory, the hair of the heroine played an important part. For one thing, it came down with surprising facility, apparently without cause, except that she had a good opportunity to display

As a matter of course her hair was games-is a thing equally rare and de- luxuriant. None of the other women in that particular book had hair worthy is, it is new to all young folks living in of comparison with hers, which fell in civilized countries, though it has been great waves far below her waist, played by the Turin people from time whether purple black, dusky, nutimmemorial. Like most of the best brown, or the red gold such as Titian

If the heroine went out for a ride the horses usually ran away. (One might into its present form. Like most of the almost think that the faithful animals best games, also, it requires only the had had instructions as to what was expected of them.) In her efforts to control the frightened creature, just as Tasholi is played both by children they dashed by a group of her friends and adults among the Indians of New and admirers or rushed past the hero, Mexico. The game was first brought to down swept her hair in great inky

mountains on a sketching expedition If she went for a canter her steed be-



INDIAN CHILDREN PLAYING "TASHOLL"

several years ago, and as it was some reame frisky, and her rich auburn hair, ored as to be dark on one side and light locks covering him like a shroud.

The 40 pebbles are arranged in a circle starting point is marked by wider space. crouch around outside of the circle, together near the base, grasped benear the center of the circle as possible. They will rebound a little, and probably fall in different directions. If two it? turn up dark and one light it counts two; two light and one dark, three; three dark, five; three light, ten. Either player to another trial. If any of the

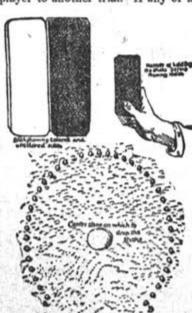


DIAGRAM OF "TASHOLI" - GROUND AND STICKS.

blocks fall outside the circle the throw counts nothing, and the next player takes his turn. If four persons are playing, two begin at A and play around to B, and two begin at B and play around to A. If two are playing they also play in opposite directions. Each space from one pebble to another counts space won by the player owning it and advanced as the game proceeds. If the mark of one player just meets, without passing one of the others, or overtakes it, the latter is set back to the starting point. If this, however, is found to make the game too long-for anxious to escape him. The story civilized boys and girls perhaps lack back only ten or fifteen points. Among the houses. the Indians twice around constitutes a game, but it may be found desirable to limit a game to one round.

It only remains to say it is a game well worth playing-one in which the interest never flags from beginning to end, but, on the contrary, continually increases to the finish, for a player may seem to be on the very point of winning and then be set back, while another by two or three skillful throws, for throwing the sticks requires skill, may un- been so kind as to sign the petition." expectedly make his way from far in asking them to please settle their whisthe rear to the front. ky bills before the please it his place.

thing altogether new to me, I investi- escaping the confines of net and comb, gated the matter and found out how it without making much fuss about it was done. The older Indians, I was told, either, fell about her in sweet confusfrequently became so absorbed in it ion or floated behind her on the breeze.

that they play for 24 hours and more | If she were a lady of high degree. without ceasing. The equipment for robbed of her lover by an irate husband playing Tasholi consists of three or a stern father, she threw herself sticks, 40 pebbles, and some sort of a upon the breast of him who had loved counter for each person playing. The her but too well, as he lay gasping away sticks should be of exactly the same his life, and, of course, her hair came size, each five inches long, two inches down, though apparently fastened se wide, and three-quarters of an inch curely in place one little bour ago; the thick; they must be so stained or col- riotous masses of her copper-colored

If she was a maiden of lowly birth it made no difference. Pretty, coy little of about 25 feet in diameter, placed at Babette, the fisherman's daughter, has uniform distances, except that the been forbidden to speak to Lord Ronald or to think of him; she must tear his The counters may be flowers, or any image from her heart. One day she is convenient objects that can be easily walking along the sands, mournfully distinguished. The players kneel or gazing seaward. The tide, the treacherous tide, creeps in little by little unthe three sticks are grasped and held til she is cut off from the shore. She does not return to her home at the actween the thumb and fingers in such a customed time. But after a week has manner as to be perpendicular. They dragged by the cruel waves bring to the are then thrown down so as to drop shore a young maiden, with her shimsimultaneously on their lower ends as mering golden hair floating about her.

Now, what made their hair come down so easily? How did they manage

Recently there has been a change. The heroine's hair does not come down as frequently as in the past. After giva five throw or a ten throw entitles the ing the subject serious thought I have come to the conclusion that this is due not so much to the present low price of hairpins, which places them within the reach of all, as to the fashion of wearing the hair that has prevailed during the last few years. Imagine how the heroine would look with a wavy section on either side of her head and her back hair as straight as a Japanese doll's! Nowadays her tresses content themselves with rippling back from her shell-like ears, while the wind lifts the light curls from her white brow, or caresses a stray lock that has fallen lovingly against her snowy neck. -Lippincott's.

They Dreaded the Doctor.

Dr. Sanderson, an old Scotch physician, used to tell some droll stories of the medical profession in his early days. In the first years of his practice spiallpox was so common that there were few people who were not more or less pitted with it. Various cosmetics were in use to lessen the attendant disfigurement, but one old lady who had grown accustomed to her face in the glass refused to make use of any such preparation.

"Faith," she exclaimed, when one was recommended to her, "afore I paint a moun putty."

Dr. Sanderson himself was used to heroic measures in treating his paas one, and each counter is laid at the tients. When one came to him suffering from toothache he asked but one question: "Which is it?"

Then when the offending molar was shown, out it came.

So well known was his lack of ceremony that the ignorant were chiefly goes that as he was passing along the the patience of the Zulu children-it street one day a sweep rolled from top may be modified by setting the player to bottom of a staircase outside one of

"Are you hurt?" called the doctor, running forward. "Not a bit, doctor, not a bit," replied the man in haste. "Indeed, I feel a the

better!"-Golden Penny. Dunned the Petitioners. the revocation of whose license a petition had been circulated, published a card addressed to "his friends who had

GREAT TRICK EXPLAINED.

How Herman Catches Rifle Bullets in His Hands.

Simple and Free from Danger-A Sensa tional Trick That Hundreds of People Have Tried in Vain

te Bolve.

[COPTRIGHT, 1896.] The public at large, as well as people who are experts in ledgerdemain, universally acknowledge that "the shooting trick" is the most sensational and the most wonderful of any of the performances given by our modern ma- so heavy that the weight of the fake gicians. It is equalled only by some of cartridge is also the same as the real the marvelous tricks of the Indian article. The soldiers in handling them fakirs. Two years ego Prof. A. Herrmann

did it for the first time in this country tridge, and that they have no opporin the Metropolitan opera house in New York. It was on the occasion of an entertainment for charity. The vast auditorium was crowded to the doors, not only by New Yorkers but also by people who had come hundreds of miles to see him face what many thought quired is a salver with a double bottom would be certain death. So general worked by a button underneath. This was this belief that the authorities were appealed to, and Chief Byrnes, who was | magicians. It is as common in sleightthen superintendent of police, forbade the performance. It was only an hour before the curtain went up that he withdrew his injunction after being given the most solemn assurances that shot at. it was only a trick and that there was no danger. Nevertheless, the life insurance companies cancelled Prof. Herr- them to the committee and the audience mann's policies for the time being.

The shooting was to close the evenin line. Herrmann passed along the has had a chance to examine them they

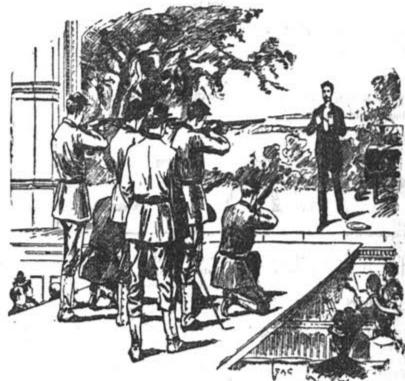
man who really performs the trick, although he has very little to do. So simple is it that he requires no rehearsal, and is not even told what to do until he comes to the theater with his men. Ten dollars is liberal pay for what he does. Several days before the performance Herrman secures six ball cartridges exactly like those to be given the sergeant for use in the performance. He extracts the balls from these cartridges. made of a composition of mercury and

and substitutes in their place bullets black lead. This composition can be molded into any shape, and when placed in the shell looks exactly like a genuine leaden bullet. The mercury is cannot detect the difference without feeling of the bullet end of the cartunity to do. When fired, the mercury and plumbago fly into dust and do no barm. It cannot even be felt a few feet away from the muzzles.

The next thing the trickster does is to prepare a trick salver. All that's reis a very simple device, used by all of-hand work as trick tumblers or trick

With these "props" and an intelligent sergeant the magician is all ready to be

When the sergeant places the real cartridges on the salver and passes to examine, the fake cartridges are already in it, concealed in the false boting's entertainment. When the time tom. Of course it is the real cartridges came, six soldiers from the United that are examined and marked. As he States troops, stationed at Governor's walks back from the audience to the Island, were marched on the stage stage he holds the salver at arm's under command of a sergeant. The sol- length, with a hand grasping it on each diers had been selected that afternoon side to show that he is not touching the by the commandant of the post. They cartridges or trying to change them. were the crack marksmen in the bat- His fingers are under the salver and his talion. Herrmann had never seen them | thumbs bent over the edge. With one or held any communication with them. of his fingers be gives the button a gen-He did not even know their names, the touch. Presto! the button changes. Following the soldiers came a com- The fake cartridges come on top, the mittee of three prominent New Yorkers, real ones go out of sight underneath. and a surgeon who stood in the wings. He quickly hands out these fake cart-Nobody else was on the stage but Herr- ridges to the men one by one and gives mann. The firing party was drawn up the command to load. Before anyone



"VERY THRILLING, BUT IT WAS ALL THEATRICAL EFFECT."

line, looking through the barrel of each | are in the guns and safe from prying man's rifle to see that there was no eyes. cartridge in it. Then he retired to one

After the committee was satisfied that of the shells and drops them into a hot the cartridges were what they pur-dish. He has time to do all this easily ported to be, the sergeant went among enough while the soldiers are being the audience and allowed anyone who marched down to the platform and pleased to examine them and put identi- faced about. fication marks on the bullets. At least 50 people inspected them. When all get the plate on which to drop the bulwere satisfied of the genuineness of lets. But before he picks up the plate the deadly missiles he returned to the he gathers in the bullets, which by this stage, gave a cartridge to each soldier, time have become slightly heated, and and uttered the command "Load!" The palms them between his fingers or up locks clicked, the rifles were brought his sleeves. Then knowing that the only to a "carry," and the squad was marched | bullets on the stage are in his possession down on an improvised platform over he can face the rifles without fear and the heads of the audience about 20 feet drop the marked leaden balls on the from the stage. They faced about and plate as soon as the volley is fired. were ready for the volley, three kneeling and three standing.

Meanwhile Herrmann had stepped to stage floor at his feet. Then he braced his chest.

"I am ready," he said, in a voice hardly above a whisper.

As he stood there, his pale face set and his black eyes looking into the muzzles of the six loaded muskets, the audience gave one mighty gasp and held its breath.

"Fire!" commanded the sergeant. There was a crash, a sheet of flame, and through the wreath of blue powder smoke Herrmann could be seen bending over and dropping the bullets upon the plate. Some women had screamed, others had fainted. Then came a tumult of cheers. Herrmann was unhurt except for some burns on his fingers made by the hot bullets. Yes, they were the same bullets. They were

had marked them. It was very thrilling, but it was all theatrical effect. As a matter of fact, pretentious cottages, and sometimes as Herrman was not in danger for one second, and no bullets were fired at ber of them are grouped together as him. He himself has never explained the dwelling place of one or more famthe trick, but from an authoritative in- ilies, and in this way they make a com-An Enterprise (Ore.) saloonkeeper, for | side source I am able to tell exactly how |

positively identified by the people who

it is done. This is how the trick is worked: The sergeant is a confederate. The

soldiers are not, and are as much sur- dead!" cried the sea captain. prised as anybody that their shots do

The sergeant then walks to the wings to put down the seemingly empty salver The sergeant took six regulation on a table just out of sight. Hid be-United States army rifle cartridges, bind this table is the magician's aswith fixed balls, from his pouch and sistant. As soon as the salver is put placed them on a salver handed to him | down he touches the spring and brings from the wings. These he then passed the real cartridges up. With a pair of to the committee for examination. pincers he rapidly pulls the bullets out

Then Herrman comes to the wings to

Simple, isn't it? And yet of such material are marvels made.

The only danger that Herrman runa the wings and taken from a table there is the chance that one of the soldiers a china plate. This he placed on the may be a crank and have an extra cartridge with him and fire it. In that case himself as though to meet a shock and the trick would probably turn out a held his hands, palms out, in front of tragedy. It is on that account that Herrman insists on looking through the barrels of the guns after the soldiers march on. As the men are at "attention" all the while afterward, there would be no opportunity for one of them to surreptiously load his piece. The loading is done while the soldiers are in line facing the audience and the sergeant. Each man holds up the cartridge given him, and at the command, "load," inserts it in the chamber in plain sight of all. No time or chance is allowed for a substitution.

> Utilization of Old Horse Cars. There is a constant demand for old horse cars. They are sold for summer shelters in rural districts, for hunters' camps, for lodges by solitary lakes, for cabins on houseboats, and for the homes of campers. They are found everywhere, sometimes as annexes to summer cottages. Occasionally a nummodious summer home.

Truly Thankful.

"There is no hope! The ship is doomed. In an hour we shall all be

"Thank goodness," said the sea-sick not take effect. The sergeant is the passenger.-Tit-Bits.

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Young Men's Suits, square and round cut, value from \$8 to \$12, now





Washington beaver overcoats in black and blue, elegantly made and trimmed; price in good times was \$12,00, panic price - 6.25

Overcoats, made of highest grade Kerseys, Meltons, Thibets, Covert Cloth, Etc.; good times price, \$15.00; panic price - 8.75

Overcoats in dark colors, velvet collars, neatly made and trimmed such as brought us in good times \$7.50; panic price for same is 3.25

Men's Ulsters, of all kinds from the cheapest to the best that can be found in town; in good times prices were 5.00 to 20.00; panic 's Ulsters, of all kinds from the encapest to the 500 to 20.00; panic be found in town; in good times prices were 5.00 to 20.00; panic 2.90 to 14.00

Overcoats. We have some that are slightly damaged; all good coats, worth from 8.00 to 12.00; during our panic price sale take them

Men's Wool Suits in heavy weight, single or double breasted or round cut, such as sold in good times from \$7.50 to \$8.50, panic price

Men's all wool suits in black, blue or fancy cheviots, in single or double breasted sacks; price in good times was \$10.00; panic price 5.75

608 and 610 Ludington Street, Escanaba, Michigan

Continued From First Page. have never seen before, and the prostration and dry rot following the panie would continue for several years siterwards. Business activity would not r Crime and lawlessness would necessarily turn at once with restored currency, as credit is a creature of slow growth. It pair become rampant. took six years to recover from the panic of 1873, and would probably require ten years or more to recover from this one.

and with those prices to be still further reduced by the panic, the enforced idleness of the laboring classes, and the con-sequently diminished demand, to from 10 to 15 cents a bushel, after the laborer has been paid and the farmer's store bills settled, how much will be left for taxes and interest on his mortgage? And if he defaults in either will not the mortgagee want his 100 cents instead of 53, and foreclose? Although foreclosure takes from one to two years, and would take until Nov. of 1897 or 1898, yet as the ef-fects of the panic would still continue, there could be but one result, the farmer must lose his farm and become a rent-er. The outcome therefore for farmers in debt, must inevitably prove disas-

The loregoing are the immediate effects. In from five to ten years hence, after business and credit were restored, real est te and labor to-day worth \$1 in gold would again be worth that, and, if silver dollars were worth but 50 cents in gold, they would be worth \$2 in silver, just as they are worth about \$2 today in silver bullion. But those silver dollars would not be the silver dollars of to-day, because not interchangeable with gold as ours are. They would not be worth half as much, and hence be different because depreciated

As well might they think to profit by selling their farms or their labor for france instead of dollars, because it takes five franc to make a dollar, and takes five trance to make a donar, and they would consequently get five times as many of them, as that by selling for silver dollars, two of which make a gold dollar, they would make a profit. All expenses of living would meantime have doubled, and as these advance which inster than labor or real estate (which always rises last of all commodities) even after work was found, wages would not buy as much as they do today. Hence after severe suffering in the start, and after low wages and high prices for many years, the laborer would be no better off in the end.

And how would the larmer be benefit-ed, if starting in debt, he had in the process lost his farm?

Mr. Bryan claims it is inconsistent to say that free silver coinage will cause disaster and also that it will double But a little reflection will show and specifications for buildings of all kinds are worth and afterward prices would be analyzed. MIGHIGAN

IF BRYAN IS ELECTED, WHAT THEN? be doubled (in silver). In this great disby buying exchange or foreclosing. The bardships and misery would fall upon the laborer, and those in debt, that is upon the mass of our people, and make the rich richer and the poor poorer. increase, and driven by hunger and des-

Instead of more money, which Mr. Bryan promises us, we have seen that his election means money famine for a With new corn at 18 cents a bushel in year and more, and instead of "prosper-Illinois, and 15 in Kansas and Nebraska, ity for the producers of wealth", there would be but losses, hardships and suf-

> In view of these inevitable, and many of them conceded consequences of Mr. Bryan's election, is it wise to put him

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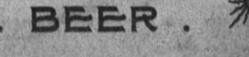
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