

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS

Upper Peninsula News Briefly Chronicled.

GLEANINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

Fire at the North Tamarack Mine.—Congratulations for Quinness—A Curfew New Rings at Crystal Falls—Peninsula Notes.

Col. E. W. Ellis, secretary of the Soo Land Co. Ltd., and the Sault Ste. Marie Falls Water Power Co., died at Newberry on the 5th while being taken from the depot to the hospital for the insane. The body will be taken by Chase S. Osborn, of the Soo News, to Glen Falls, N. Y., where the colonel has a father, mother and sister residing.

The farm house and outbuildings on the farm of the Fencer River Logging Co. were burned Wednesday morning. The inmates could save nothing except their lives and that called for lively work. Loss \$8,000, insurance \$3,000.

James Burgier, a dock laborer from Escanaba, was found going about the streets of Ishpeming in a demented condition one night last week, and now he is so ill that little hope of his recovery is entertained.

The pay of Court Reporter Higbee is \$2,000 a year and is apportioned to the counties in the circuit as follows: Marquette \$885.04; Menominee, \$488.24; Delta, \$330.72; Dickinson, \$173.24; Iron, \$122.85.

Rep. Oberdorfer introduced a bill into the legislature Monday for an agricultural and horticultural experiment station to be located in the upper peninsula.

It is reported that Menominee range mine owners have cut wages—common labor 10 and skilled labor 20 per cent. and that a general strike will result.

It is suggested that the insanity of the man, Burgier, is merely an aggravated case of mania a potu, no new thing for him.

Since the girls "licked" its editor the Gladstone Tribune has gained subscribers. Tough way to get them, though.

The Chevalier de Lafayette society, of Negaunee is arranging for a proper celebration of St. John's day, June 24.

Michael Drapcan, late of Iron Mountain, is missing from Leadville, Colorado, and supposed to be murdered.

The new tannery at Munising has begun to grind bark. It will use 10,000 cords of hemlock bark a year.

The trial of Duncan Beveridge will come off at Bessemer on the 23d.

Mrs. Bowen, wife of the late Judge Bowen, of Manistique, is dead.

Fitzgibbon, late of Iron Mountain, will start a paper at Quinness.

The Booth & Youngquist Hospital.

Dr. Booth & Youngquist are completing arrangements for opening their hospital at the corner of Wells avenue and Campbell street on March 1st, their ten-years lease of the property going into effect on that date. The commodious building will be thoroughly renovated and remodeled in some particulars so that when ready for occupancy by the hospital it will be one of the most complete institutions of the kind in this section of the state. The doctors have a portion of the building at present, and are prepared to care for their ticket patients in an excellent manner, but the establishment of the Booth and Youngquist Hospital will date from the first of next month.

Seven Miles an Hour.

The Chief of Police, by publication, warns drivers of horses that the ordinance limiting the speed of their animals to seven miles an hour upon the streets of the city will be rigidly enforced and those who violate it arrested and fined. The warning is timely; the Agricultural society has provided a place for "speeding" where there is no danger to pedestrians, go there to do it or out upon the ice of the bay.

Literary Notices.

McClure's Magazine for March will contain the initial chapter (or chapters) of Stevenson's last novel, "St. Ives," of which a reviewer says "It is a love story, and records, in particular, the exploits of a very cool, audacious, attractive French soldier who becomes a prisoner of war in Edinburgh Castle."

A Big Lumber Deal.

Van Winkle and Montague, whose saw mill is located at Van's Harbor, on Big Bay de Noc, have sold their entire season's cut, amounting to about 20,000,000 feet, to the Hines Lumber company. The lumber will go to Chicago. The consideration is said to be \$250,000.

Personally Conducted Tour Through Mexico.

The North-Western Line has arranged for a personally conducted tour through

Mexico, under the auspices of Mr. J. J. Grafton, the well known excursion manager. The party will rendezvous at Chicago, and leave there Tuesday morning, February 2, 1897, in a Special Vested train of palaces sleeping and dining cars, which will be their home for the entire trip. During the tour, which will consume thirty days, all of the cities and almost every place in this wonderful country will be visited. To accommodate those who desire to remain longer than thirty days, arrangements will be made for the extension of the time limit tickets. Illustrated pamphlets and full information as to rates, etc., will be furnished on application to ticket agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Did the reader ever happen on an old letter he wrote fifty years ago? inquires the Appleton Crescent. Perhaps it was found in some out of the way nook. Perhaps it was sent back to the writer as a souvenir of the early days, ere the letter envelope was invented, before the electric telegraph astonished the world, ere petroleum had been discovered, and when How was racking his brain to produce the sewing machine, and long before the telephone or the electric plant came to bless the world? You turn over the old epistle and discover that the postage charged on it for a distance of less than two hundred miles was twelve and a half cents. There is no stamp on it. It was sealed with a wafer instead of mucilage and it never saw a blotter, and being used to absorb the superfluous ink. Stored away in memory's dusty archives, you discover the old sand box sprinkler, and the venerable receptacle for waters. You also remember that you were no: then so hurried, you ate your meals deliberately, you did not gobble down your food like half-fed swine, and hurry to your place of business like one with not a minute to spare for birth, death, christening or wedding, as is the case in these latter days of hasty living.

The old forgotten letter! It brings up recollections of early manhood. It reminds one of fond friends and loving hearts, now perchance standing on tiptoe on the battlements of eternity to welcome the few still lingering here to discharge life's duty. A long procession passes, the school boy and school girl, the man of affairs and the woman of energy; the poet, the statesman, the sage; the joyous friend and the rollicking, devil-may-care adventurer—all, all march on, and disappear over the hills.

The old, old letter! It comes to remind one of life on the Indian frontier, of the slow steps of civilization, of haunted forest and stream, of the first school house, and the early pioneer preacher and schoolmaster, of the rude attempts at farming with plough, hoe, scythe and sickle; of the pod auger and quill pen achievements; of the long sermon and the long prayer, of the bill in chancery and the answer that had to be filed in a candle box on account of their length; of the verbosity of lawyers and the brow-beating of judges; of the merchants that gloried in small sales and large profits, of the Canadian voyageur and the proud Indian chief, that navigated these waters in batteaux or canoe—and how many more? Then the loves of early years will have a welcome to us as we fit through the dusty palaces of the past.

So tenderly, almost reverently, the old letter is laid away, and the eyes close on this phase of life's memory, and we once more bend our flagging energies to the duties of the present.

Presbyterian Church Services.

There will be the usual services at the Presbyterian church to-morrow. Morning subject: "Seeing Jesus." Evening subject: "Light and heat." This is the last of the series of Sunday evening discourses on "Nature's Analogies." In the morning there will be special music, and in the evening the following program will be rendered: Doxology, Congregation; Lord's Prayer, Congregation; Duet, Mrs. Barras, John Sourwine; Scripture Reading, Congregation; Hymn, Congregation; Solo, Miss Bessie Todd; Prayer, The Pastor; Anthem, The Choir; Organ Solo and Offertory; Hymn, Congregation; Sermon, Rev. Dr. Todd; Hymn, Congregation; Benediction.

As last year, so also this year, a Washington Memorial service will be held at the Presbyterian church on the evening of Sunday the 21st inst.

A Correction.

In announcing the coming Charity ball The Iron Port last week said that "the ladies of St. Joseph's church" were its promoters and the impression was thereby given that it was, in some degree, a church affair. The Iron Port was so informed by a delegation of ladies, but they now request that this correction be made—that the ball is in no sense a church affair, is not even exclusively Catholic, but is to be given by the ladies of the city without distinction as to creed and will be truly a charity ball, the net proceeds of which will be applied to the relief of distress wherever found.

COUNTY ROAD QUESTION

One of the Commissioners Explains Matters.

PLANNED TO BENEFIT FARMERS

The Entire System as Recommended by the Board Necessary for the Proper Development of the County—To Increase Values.

ESCANABA, Feb. 11th. Editor Iron Port.—I noticed an editorial in The Iron Port of 6th inst., stating that farmers in general were opposed to the county road system as adopted by the board of county road commissioners. The chief objection appears to be that the cost to complete said system is too great, and as you invite the road commissioners to explain, I herewith give my views on the subject. While I do not wish to enter in a discussion of the merits or demerits of the county road system as adopted by a large majority of the votes of this county I cannot fail to censure those farmers who voted to adopt the county road system and are now opposed to putting the system into practical effect. Your county road commissioners entered upon the duties of their office with the understanding that the county road system was intended to assist the farmers to build and maintain roads already laid out, to give them the shortest route to market, and to build roads through good farming land not yet settled, thereby offering a great inducement to farmers to settle on those lands, which would largely increase the wealth of the entire county. We worked honestly to accomplish that end, we traveled the county and collected what information we could get from any and all sources and we were unanimous in adopting a system (with the exception of a route between this city and Gladstone) which in our opinion could not be improved upon very much; we have looked after the interests of the entire county and if we were requested to shorten the system I believe the entire board would hesitate and be undecided as to what road they should discontinue as every road in the entire system is necessary for the proper development of the county, and if completed would in a few years increase the value of property in the county more than the cost of construction of said roads.

JAMES S. DOHERTY.

Stand 'Em Off.

Our people are offered telephone service free by the Bell concern. The Iron Port hopes, and believes, that the offer will be rejected. The Bell concern abandoned the work in this city in the most cowardly manner, upon the first show of competition, and Finch has since that time given us better service at half the expense and deserves the united and cordial support of our citizens. To allow him to be frozen out by the old concern would be to put ourselves again at the mercy of the concern that robbed us as long as it could and will rob us again if it gets the power to do so. Refuse the offer of "free" service altogether; two phone concerns can not live in the city; the alternative is Finch, who deserves well, or the Bell, who deserves nothing. To divide our patronage would crush out Finch; the whole is not too much to give him a decent living.

The Votes Counted.

On Wednesday last, in the joint session of the two houses of congress held for the purpose, the electoral votes were counted and Vice-president Stevenson read the result—271 for McKinley and 176 for Bryan, for president, and 271 for Hobart, 149 for Sewall and 27 for Watson for vice-president—and said that by law this was a sufficient declaration that Wm. McKinley had been elected president and Garret A. Hobart vice-president for the term beginning March 4, 1897.

Get a Move on You, Boys.

Marquette has organized its "all at home" base ball team and gives notice that the Escanaba team is its mark. It is time our team was organized if it is to hold the lead it gained last year. The Marquette team is M. J. Shea, manager; D. McCarthy, captain and short stop; Smith and Frisk, pitchers; Rivers, catcher; Tom Smith, 1st base; C. Reichman, 2d base; Price, 3d base; Martin, right field and change catcher; Brennan, center field; P. Reichman, left field.

Notice to Horsemen.

Considerable complaint having been made of the practice certain horsemen have of speeding their horses upon the public streets of the city, thereby endangering the safety of pedestrians and others, I desire to warn all horsemen and drivers that hereafter the ordinance

against fast driving on the streets will be strictly enforced, and that all violators will be arrested and punished according to the law provided in the ordinance, which restricts driving on the streets at a speed not exceeding seven miles per hour.

GUS BERGMAN, Chief of Police, Escanaba, Mich., Feb. 8, 1897.

To Work "Ancient Diggings."

Capt. Wm. P. Spalding, of the Soo, is endeavoring to interest New York capitalists in Cook county, Minn., silver and gold mines. In 1875 the captain discovered ancient mines, worked by an unknown and prehistoric race, on the northern shore of Lake Superior, near the Pigeon river, the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and concluded to further investigate them. His search brought him success, for he discovered evident traces of ancient "diggings," and then having associated himself with Mr. John M. Millar, of this city, the explorations were continued. The two men went carefully over the ground, making thorough examination and numerous excavations, with the result of accurately locating the seven pits, so that a surveyor would have no difficulty in finding them. Several thousand dollars were spent in repairing roads and approaches to the mines, which are said by the captain to be over 500 years old, but for want of capital the work was abandoned. Capt. Spalding, who is now 74 years old, is hopeful of organizing a company, and believes there is an abundance of gold and silver in Cook county.

Republican Club Convention.

A convention of delegates from the republican clubs of Michigan is to be held in the parlors of the Hotel Cadillac, at Detroit, Monday, February 22nd, at 2 p. m. Each republican club in the state is entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each fifty members or moiety thereof. The purpose of the republican club convention is to elect officers of the Michigan League of republican clubs for the ensuing year, to elect delegates to the National convention to be held in Detroit in July next, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The Michigan club banquet is to be given on the evening following the republican club convention, and the republican state convention is to be held at Detroit the next day, Feb. 23.

Another Attraction.

The management of the Delta County Agricultural Society has in contemplation and is now arranging for an oratorical contest as a feature of the fair of 1897. The prize to the winner will be a two-year scholarship in Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Illinois, which will entitle the holder to two years' instruction in either of the following courses of study: classical, scientific, literary or normal, or the preparatory courses thereto.

"Farmer" Gates is pushing the plan in connection with the school exhibit and The Iron Port is of opinion that he will "get there."

Knows Not Whereof He Speaks.

A short time since the Munising Republican copied an article on department stores from The Iron Port, to which Judge C. R. Brown takes exception, and attempts to answer through the former journal. The Judge makes no argument at all; and even if he did it would be a biased one, for is not he himself largely interested in a department store? The department store is ruining many towns throughout the length and breadth of the land; and when Brown's department store removes from Marquette to Munising the poor tax-payer will doubtless be made to squeal.

The Methodist Church.

Preaching Sunday morning at the usual hour, subject of morning service "The best road to travel on." Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Preaching in the evening at 7:30, sermon on Christ's victory over his and our last enemy. Good singing and music. Come thou with us and we will do thee good.

Couldn't Make It.

The Ann Arbor car-ferry No. 2, after bucking the ice of Green Bay between Starbuck Bay and Menominee two days, was compelled to abandon the attempt to reach Menominee and returned to her route between Frankfort and Manitowoc. The ice is piled up in "windrows" through which no power could force her.

It Catches the Idea.

A department store has recently been started in Escanaba and the Iron Port, of that city, is making war upon it. The editor does not believe in the department store idea and lives up to his belief by refusing to accept advertisements from the local establishment.—Negaunee Herald.

New Disease Among Cattle.

In two weeks the Elliott estate at Fayette, had nine cows die. The disease is something new and death comes speedily after the sickness is noticed. The state veterinary has been notified and it is expected will look after the matter, says the Manistique Courier.

NEWS NOTES ABOUT TOWN

General Pickups of the Week by Iron Port Reporters.

FEW OF THE MANY HAPPENINGS

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

In another column Mr. J. S. Doherty treats of the work of the county road commission (of which he is a member) in a manner which should have weight with the voter when the question of raising the money is submitted.

J. T. Wixson has sold his house, now occupied by Dr. Booth, to L. Cloutier and will sell the one occupied by himself if a customer offers. He proposes to remove to Petoskey and erect there a summer hotel.

The steel rail pool has been broken up and the Carnegie people are selling rails at \$17 per ton, the Illinois steel company following the cut by selling at \$18. At these prices labor, from the mines to the mills must suffer.

By "executive order" ten of the eighteen pension agencies are abolished and one new one established. Among those abolished is the one at Detroit.

The Journal's "voting contest" for mayor drags. In three weeks forty-four votes for Geo. Gallup have been received and five for Emil Glaser.

An invitation to meet Gen. Alger at the rooms of the Fellowcraft Club, Detroit, last evening was necessarily declined; cash too scarce.

Stewart Goodell says that he doesn't know whether or not he will accept the offer of mineral statistics, but it is a safe bet that he will.

H. A. Barr recently bought a handsome Wilkes mare from Chicago parties. She is guaranteed to make a full mile in better than 2:30.

Men come home from South Africa, content to stay, but others go out to take their places enticed by the high wages paid there.

The Block signal system of running trains is now in daily use on the peninsula division of the Chicago & Northwestern road.

Our high school is not represented in the oratorical contest at Ishpeming today. It is to be regretted but could not be helped.

The little kingdom of Greece is likely to get all Europe by the ears by fighting Turkey for the possession of the island of Crete.

The C. & N. W. railway company employs 21,092 persons at an average wage of \$1.96 per day.

The meeting of the school board Tuesday evening was occupied by routine business only.

Why do the papers up north speak of Axel Erickson as "of St. Paul"? He's our man.

The Salvation Army proposes to establish a "post" in this city.

Travel is very light just now and the hotel men growl.

To-morrow is Valentine's day besides being Sunday.

Gladstone Gleanings.

Sometime prior to January 15th, some person took a check book from the desk of Rosenberg and Sensiba at Stephenson, and shortly after Mr. Goldstein, of Gladstone, cashed a check for \$23 on the Lumberman's National bank of Menominee, bearing the forged signature of Mr. Sensiba. The check had passed through hands at Norway and Escanaba. Mr. Goldstein is probably out \$23. Capt. F. J. Merriam has, according to the Delta, a well equipped printing office in the basement of the Hawarden Inn, of which he is proprietor. Three printing offices in Gladstone, seems to be too many.

Minnevasca Chapter, O. E. S., celebrated its fourth anniversary last Tuesday evening—"Cards, games and refreshments."

Fred J. Merriam has been at St. Paul and Minneapolis a portion of the week, having gone thither last Saturday.

An endowment rank, K. of P., has been organized with T. W. McDonough as president.

Mrs. W. L. Marble entertained the Ladies' Reading Club Tuesday afternoon.

The Congregational ladies met with Mrs. C. H. Scott on Wednesday afternoon.

The Modern Woodmen danced last evening.

Catholic Literary Club.

C. L. O'program: Roll call responded to by quotations; Reading from the Bible; American History; Erection of the cross, Columbus takes possession of the lands in the name of the sovereigns of

Spain; Columbus' treatment and appreciation of the natives; Why Columbus desired gold; Treachery of Alonso Pinzon; Creek of the Santa Maria; Building of Ft. La Navidad; Triumphant return to Spain; Inglorious end of Alonso Pinzon; Love not in words but in works; Poem, Our Lady's Lullaby; Trio, Stella Waltz—Mandolin, violin, piano; Song, Oh touch not the eup my brother; Vocal duet, Oh! fair dove! The circle will meet next Tuesday with Mrs. T. Maher on Sarah St.

Hay de Noc Gossip.

Necessary steps have been taken toward securing a library for the school in district No. 1. The first lot of books has been ordered and is expected soon. The number is necessarily small but still it is a good start. Preparations are also being made for an exhibit at the county fair next fall.

The Bon-fid brothers made a trip to Gladstone Monday. They find a better market for their produce there. They say that there hadn't been a farmer seen in Gladstone this winter until they went.

The road from Capt. Stratton's place to Escanaba is now marked out by bushes marking the third plainly marked road from our town to the city.

C. B. Harris the wood-borer, was over from Escanaba Sunday. Will Smith who has been working for Mr. Harris is now at home again.

Hans Olsson, of Escanaba, who has been visiting with Capt. and Mrs. Stratton returned to the city Tuesday afternoon.

Many of our people are busily engaged in getting their hay and potatoes into market, via, the ice route to Escanaba.

Lynwood Smith, who has been confined to his bed for three weeks is now about again.

Capt. C. J. Stratton was among the many who visited Escanaba, Thursday.

The piles of ties and posts along the beach are gradually growing larger.

Born, on Sunday last, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Reinholdson, a son.

James Miller made a business trip up to Rapid River Tuesday.

Miss Lauretta Smith visited Escanaba on Saturday last.

Jules Edouin, of Escanaba, was over Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

If you can spare a dollar for the orphans give it to H. A. Barr, the local representative of the U. P. children's home; not to any representative of the lower peninsula concern which persistently begs but which does nothing for the orphans of this district. The home at Marquette has cared for 21 orphans during the year past at a cost of only \$2,317, raised by voluntary contribution.

A horse driven by Mrs. John L. Moser became frightened and ran away last Thursday, spilling Mrs. Moser and a lady who was with her and smashing the sleigh but doing no further damage.

A social for the benefit of the Swedish Lutheran church was held at the home of Dr. Youngquist Thursday evening.

Miss Jessie and Glory Rogers have been called home by the desperate illness of their brother Ralph.

I. Kratze and wife departed for the eastern market, to buy spring goods, last night.

John Staiger has gone to Cripple Creek, Col., to look after his mining interest there.

Mrs. Stoik is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Smith, at Marinette, to-day.

Geo. Schaffer is on John Staiger's run during the absence of the latter.

Conductor John Ward is off duty temporarily—a bad sprain.

Clinton Oliver has been ill for a week but is out again.

The Fontanas will be at the Peterson next week.

The Doctors in Session.

The U. P. Medical Association held its second semi-annual meeting in this city yesterday. There were present Doctors Harkins and Hornbogen, of Marquette; Cameron, Cruise, Carpenter and Menistria, of Iron Mountain; O'Keefe, of Menominee; Youngquist, Booth, Long and Girard, of Escanaba; Harrison and Ennis, of Sault Ste. Marie; Forsyth, of Gladstone; Bell, of Newberry; Roseborough and Baughman, of Rapid River; Sawbridge, of Stephenson and Walker, of Powers. The president, Dr. Vandeventer, of Ishpeming, was unable to be present by reason of illness and Dr. O'Keefe, vice-president, presided.

The session was devoted to the hearing and discussion of papers relating to the profession of medicine and wound up by a banquet at the New Ludington after the adjournment. The association cannot fail to be of benefit both to the profession and to the public and should embrace in its membership every practitioner in the peninsula.

Masonic.

The next regular communication of Delta Lodge, No. 195, F. & A. M., will be held on Thursday evening, February 18, for work on the first degree. All members should be present, and a cordial invitation is extended to visiting brethren.



STILL retain its rhythmic flow. Because I read it many times; It ran like this, when long ago It came to me from Billy Grimes.

Ah, how I laughed until I cried O'er Billy's sentimental screed: Tho' well I knew the logical pride That lay behind its ill-spelled creed.

Had he not battled for me well, When once a spiteful boy had said (He missed and I the word did spell) My golden locks were "fiery red"?

And had he not—true-hearted boy— Saved up his pence to buy a treat, And then with quaint, transparent joy, Laid down the treasure at my feet?

'Tis true I scorned his snubby nose, His freckles and his wary hands; His odd, old-fashioned, home-made clothes, His servile mien at my commands.

And with a girl's strange wayward whim, Behind my checkered pinafore, I joined in making sport of him, Because myself he did adore.

Poor Billy! years have come and gone Since last I gazed into your eyes, And saw, like some poor wounded fawn, Your look of anguish and surprise.

And I have roamed 'mid scenes afar, Have quaffed life's cup unto the lees; And on my heart is many a scar Of woundings made by hate's decrees.

And oft I wonder, after all, If with that little blotted line That lies beneath time's somber pall, I did not lose "My Valentine."

—Ross Pearle, in Chicago Tribune.



HEY all cried—everyone of the Bells, from Peggy, who was 16, down to Rufus (who was six, and despised a crybaby), when old Mr. Pigeon moved away. He was such a tried and trusty friend, and, if he was 60, such a congenial companion.

It happened that the only houses on the tip-top of Pippin Hill were the Belfry (I suppose the Bells' house may have received that name because Papa Bell always spoke of his children as his "small fry.") anyway, that is what everyone in Bloomsboro' called it) and the old Pigeon house, which had belonged to this Mr. Pigeon's grandfather.

But instead of growing better their new neighbor grew worse. She had the mutual fence built up ten feet high, she had the branches of the sweeting tree lopped off where they interfered with the fence, and Christine's seat thrown down to the ground so roughly that it was broken.

It was November when Christine's seat was thrown out of the tree, so she could not have used it any more that season anyway; and when anyone asked her how she was going to do without it in the spring, she always answered: "Perhaps Miss Hitty will be good by that time." But that transformation didn't seem in the least likely to anyone else.

When Becky, who was 11 and was called the Bloomsboro' Budget, because she carried all the news, came home with the dreadful intelligence that Mr. Pigeon was going to move away, no one would believe it.

"In the first place, it's too dreadful to be true, and in the next place he would have told us," said Peggy. But it really proved to be true. Mr. Pigeon's sister—his own sister!—had gone to live to obtain a share of her grandfather's estate, which he had left to bequeath to her because she had gone contrary to his wishes in some way, and the only share that she would have was that old estate on Pippin Hill.

So it happened that the Bells' dear Mr. Pigeon went away to a little house that he owned down at Pequanquet Mills and Miss Mehitable Pigeon came to live at the old place on Pippin Hill and owned half of the high-top sweeting tree.

And the very first thing she did—it was September when she came—was to threaten to have Tommy Bell arrested, because when he shook their side of the tree her side shook too, and she said the top of the tree leaned toward their side and more apples fell there, so when the apples were picked and divided she must have an extra bushel. She threatened to have their yellow kitten drowned because he scampered after the flying leaves in her garden, and she did have their cross gobbler killed because it ran after her red morning gown, as a gobbler will, you know, and gobbled at her.

Christine, who was inclined to look on the bright side and to think well of every one, said that she would probably grow better when they got better acquainted, and she gave Tommy and little Rufus five cents each not to use their bean slingers over the fence or make faces through the knothole.

returned the five cents to Christine, because he knew he should yield to the temptation to make faces through the knothole again. Christine turned a little pale when she heard this about Mr. Pigeon, and she put on her thinking cap. She couldn't go to school like the others, she couldn't go skating; in fact, there were so many things she couldn't do that it would have been very discouraging to one who believes less firmly than Christine did that things as well as people were going to be better; but that gave her all the more time to wear her thinking cap. And Christine's thoughts were pretty apt to blossom into deeds some way.

Christine had made the Christmas wreaths of evergreen and holly from their own Pippin Hill woods, and she had sent two beauties to Miss Pigeon, who had promptly returned them with the message that she didn't want such rubbish littering up her house. Now when they heard that sad news from Mr. Pigeon she was making valentines. She had a very dainty knack with both pencil and brush, for a 14-year-old girl, and her valentines were more beautiful than any that could be bought in the shops, or so the Bloomsboro' young people all thought.

The fashion of sending valentines might have been elsewhere, but it always flourished in Bloomsboro' perhaps because Christine Bell kept it up. She sent them to the very last people who expected to have a valentine—to neglected old people and forlorn sick people, to Biddy Maguire, just from the old country, and "kilt" with homeliness, and to Antony Burke, the old miser, for whom no one had a civil word and who, perhaps, didn't deserve one. And for every valentine that was disregarded or thrown impatiently aside, a dozen made a little warmth and comfort in a sad heart; for nobody has begun to understand how great is the day of small things.

Christine was more mysterious than usual this year about her valentines; she colored when Peggy said she would better send one to Miss Pigeon, but they never thought she would; they thought she was only sensitive about her Christmas wreath. When Mr. Pigeon went away he gave Christine an old desk that he had had ever since he was a boy. It had initials and hearts and anchors cut into it and was whittled at every corner; you would have known if you'd seen it anywhere that it had belonged to a boy. But Christine would have it in her own room; she thought it was beautiful. It had his boy-letters and diaries in it, and she had laughed and



"SHE DIDN'T TAP ME WITH A WAND, SHE SENT ME A VALENTINE."

cried over them. And now she had found in that old desk material for the very queerest valentine she had ever made; and although she liked to share the fun of making her valentines with the others, she was a little secretive about that.

What should the paper be but a leaf from one of the old diaries, one side all written over in an unformed, boyish hand; and this is what was written on it, the ink faded by time: "I cant bare to rite becos hity has the Fever and i rite bare knyt to rite becos it semes like telling sombody, she told mi hand tite when she did knot now enybody last nite and i did knot let them send me to bed the fellers say if she does di i hav other sisters but they are knot hity the fellers do knot understand, wen enybody sais she will ever hav a bo like our agusta hity sais the Tom Tinker verse and that means me as is rote on the 1st leaf of this Dory mi name is Thomas Tinkham Pigeon hity has got a Temper but so hav a Good Meny People and she is Good way Inside and she is hity and she and i will always liv together but i cant bare to rite eny more for i want to now what the dokter sais, they say a feller must be A Man but wen it is hity i cant bare—"

Here the words became illegible on the old yellow paper; there were blots and smudges as of tears. Though valentines are supposed to be dainty, Christine didn't try to clean it a bit! And on the unwritten side, instead of painting any of her pretty flowers or drawing hearts or cupid's shovers or drawing the Tom Tinker verse, she only wrote "The Tom Tinker verse" which Hitty had lovingly quoted to her brother: "Tom Tinker's my true love, and I am his dear, I'll gang along wt him his budget to bear."

It certainly was a very queer valentine. Christine thought it would probably be returned, even more scornfully than the Christmas wreath—if Miss Pigeon should guess who sent it—and she would be likely to guess that it came from the Belfry; for she knew that her brother had given them many of his belongings. She sent it with fear and trembling, and she told none of the others, for the

older ones seemed, in their hearts, to share the feeling of Tom and little Rufus, that the only form of approach to Miss Pigeon was bean-slinger in hand. The valentine wasn't returned; but nothing seemed to come of it. The Bells' Jane heard from Miss Pigeon's Jane that her mistress had neuralgia. One day after March had come, and a bluebird had been seen to alight upon the high-top sweeting tree, as Christine came along the garden path there came a shrill, imperative voice through the knothole in the fence.

"If you have any more of those leaves, stuff them through the knothole; if you have the whole diary throw it over the fence." Of course Christine wasn't going to do that with the diary that seemed so precious; but she did send it around to Miss Pigeon's door by old Jeremy, the gardener, for none of the boys would go. It was about a week after that a man made, under Miss Pigeon's direction, a new seat in the croch of the apple tree—a seat that was delightfully comfortable for a back that wasn't straight. Miss Pigeon seemed to know just how. When it was finished she went up and examined it and tried it. Then she called to Christine, who was sitting on the porch.

"I'm a cantankerous old woman. I was born cantankerous," she said. "But there's your seat!" No one at the Belfry knew what to think of Miss Pigeon; it was little Rufus' opinion that a good fairy had tapped her with her wand and turned her into something else, and he was much disappointed to find, on peeping through the knothole, that she looked just the same.

But a few days after, what Christine had meant by the valentine really did happen! Sometimes things that seem too good to be true do come to pass in this world. Miss Pigeon mounted the high buggy in which she drove herself and went down to Pequanquet; when she came back Mr. Pigeon was with her! Tommy discovered it first as they drove into the yard and raised a shout. All the young Bells rushed pell-mell into the apple tree and dropped from its branches into Miss Pigeon's orchard—even Peggy who was 16—shouting and laughing and crying all together. They quite forgot Miss Pigeon until her harsh voice broke into the whirlwind of greetings; with all its harshness there was a queer little quaver in it!

"He's come back and he's going to stay," she said. "It is he that belongs here and not I. If you're born with a cross-grained disposition you've got to get over it when you're young or you'll have to have more'n a ten-foot fence between you and other people! I'm going back to nursing people in a hospital—yes, I can, though you wouldn't think it; and they like me! There's a doctor I know who has invented a new contrivance—for making backs straight"—her voice really broke now, but she recovered herself instantly; "they're easier to straighten than crooked dispositions! I'm going to send one here, and I want her to try it." She nodded toward Christine, and then she turned away suddenly. Little Rufus ran after her—prudently keeping his hand on the bean-slinger in his pocket. (They had discovered at an early stage of the acquaintance that if Miss Pigeon had a weakness it was a terror of the bean-slingers.) "Are you really just the same? Didn't a good fairy turn you into something else?" he demanded, breathlessly.

Miss Pigeon turned and looked down upon him, her strong features working. "Yes, she did!" she answered, gruffly. "Did she tap you with her wand?" pursued little Rufus, eagerly, delighted with this confirmation of beliefs that were scored in his home circle. "She didn't tap me with a wand," said Miss Pigeon; "she sent me a valentine!"—Sophie Swett, in N. Y. Independent.

AN UP-TO-DATE VALENTINE.



She's up to date and away beyond, And many worship at her shrine; She sent an arrow through my heart And claims me as her valentine.

Valentine to a Sick Doll. Dolly, dolly darling! O, dolly, dolly mine! They laugh because I tell them That you are my valentine.

They think that I shall have, dear, A doll in place of you; Now, don't be frightened, dolly, For that's what I'll never do.

I know your nose is melted; I know one eye is gone; My father said this morning That you really were forlorn.

But that's the very reason Why you should always be The very dearest dolly In the whole round world to me.

If my nose should get broken, If I looked queer and wild, Would my mamma exchange me For another brand-new child?—Helen Marston, in Our Little Ones.

Growing Better. The world grows better, so they say; More gentle, dignified and sunny, Perhaps no one will think I'm dry, That come valentines are funny. —Washington Star.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN FURS.

Something Odd in Sable Boss. Moufflon Capes, Kuchas and Rosettes. Wherever one goes pleasing novelties in fur are sure to be seen. The new fashions are decidedly whimsical, if not fantastic. The barbaric adornments of heads, tails and claws are not so conspicuous as they were last winter, comments one observer, but the uses to which the furs themselves are put are decidedly novel. We have garments trimmed with fur ruffles and capes and jackets ornamented with fur rosettes, and even flaming choux, with long, broad ends.

A novelty in a box of sable has no suggestion of cape, the straight ecker simply twining over in flaring wings about the ears. Under the chin is a wide bow of the fur, passed through a heavy buckle of mock jewels, and the two long ends that hang to the waist are finished by sable tails. This same shape comes in velvet and fur. The choker is of green velvet with fur lining to the flaring wings. The bow is made of fur confined by a velvet strap.

Achie capes is of moufflon. It is finished all around by a ruche of black Persian lamb. The garment is of black skin. Some garments have bunches of claws at the throat in place of the fur bow, but the extravagance is not popular.

Some of the short gignors have the body of fur, with a ruffle of velvet down the sides and around the bottom of the garment. Either the loose cape sleeve or the ordinary coat sleeve is used, and is of velvet. Or the idea may be reversed, the fur making the sleeves and trimming, while the body of the garment is of velvet.

Ostrich feathers are used both for trimming and for entire short capes. For instance, a "col" of black feathers has hanging from it a thick fringe of feather tails that covers the dress almost to the waist. These tails are graduated in length and arranged either to make a point front and back or deeper points over the sleeves. The style is becoming to slim figures.

The "paletot sac" appears among the ready-made jackets, but it is extremely pretty. These garments reach only to the curve of the hips, and are generally of velvet, richly trimmed with jet, and have high fur-lined collars.—N. Y. Star.

FATHERLY ASSURANCE.

The Old Gentleman Was No Linguist, But He Knew Life.

Mr. Cumrox' son was studying his Latin lesson. There was the tremolo of discouragement in his voice as he remarked: "I don't seem to get along with this lesson very well, father."

"What does those words mean, Johnny?" asked Mr. Cumrox, who deserves credit for being always ready to add to a somewhat deficient early education.

"Please, can I quit school, then?" "No; it wouldn't be any use. You couldn't dodge 'em and you might as well go right along and get as familiar with them as possible. You'll find that learnin' 'em ain't half the worry that handlin' 'em is after ye know 'em. Cheer up, Johnny, and remember that most of your trouble is still ahead of you."—Washington Star.

Change of Heart.

Sweet Girl—I hope you will call again, Mr. Coolhead.

Mr. Coolhead (new admirer)—Thank you, I should be delighted to call very soon again, if I were sure of finding you at home.

"Oh, I'm nearly always at home; but—let me see—it won't do for you to call Tuesday evening, for that is the night of the Home Mission meeting; and Wednesday night the Emperor's Daughters meet; and Thursday the Blue Ribbons have a most important session; and Friday is the monthly meeting of the Doreans club; and Saturday the Browning club—really, I hardly know what day to set; but—"

"Um—do you expect to belong to those societies always?"

"Oh, yes, indeed; I'm a life member of them all."

"Er—I should like to call again soon, but this is our busy season, and I shall be confined very closely to the office for several months. Good evening."—N. Y. Weekly.

How She Fixed It.

Confidential Friend (to young wife)—Your husband must have the best of tempers; you have been more than an hour dressing to go out with him, and he has not called out once to ask if you are ready.

Young Wife—Oh, I always hide his gloves, cigar case and spectacles before I commence dressing; then, when I am dressed I find them for him, and he apologizes for having kept me waiting. It's a very effective plan, my dear, and I recommend it as a peacemaker.—N. Y. Tribune.

Those Good Old Days. Lady of House (to tramp)—Here's a piece of homemade cake for you, my poor fellow.

Tramp (with tears in his eyes)—I thankye, my lady, thankye; this reminds me of the days of old. (Sympathetically) "Ah, yes. When you were a child, and always had plenty of food?"

(Sorrowfully) "No, marm; it makes me think of the time when I was breaking stones in Sing Sing."—Twinkles.

—In all south Europe olive oil is the substitute for butter, and very little of the latter is made or consumed.

PITH AND POINT.

—Ada—"I notice Amelia has dated her letter 1896." Amy—"Yes; she won't admit that she's reached 1897 yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

—He—"What will the man say at our divorce?" The Millionaire Spouse—"That a fool and his money are soon parted."—Life.

—She—"Have you any poor relations?" He—"None that I know." She—"Many rich ones?" He—"None that know me."—Tit-Bits.

—Funnicus—"I tell you, I find it pretty hard work turning out a column of jokes every day." McCabe—"Yes; there's no fun in it."—Philadelphia North American.

—Marital Confidences.—Mr. Elwell—"Isn't it strange, but true, nevertheless, that the biggest fools always marry the prettiest girls?" Mrs. Elwell—"Oh, now go on, you flatterer."—London Figaro.

—"So you want to be my son-in-law, do you?" asked the old man, with as much fierceness as he could assume. "Well," said the young man, "I don't want to, but I suppose I'll have to be if I marry your daughter."—Tit-Bits.

—In No Danger.—Resident—"Colonel, let me caution you to drink no water while in town unless it is spring water or has been thoroughly boiled." Visitor—"I drink nothing, sah, but what has been thoroughly distilled, sah."—Chicago Tribune.

—"It does prevent a man's having regular hours to be away from home," remarked the prominent citizen. "But I did my best to eat as usual while I was in New York. I managed to get along with breakfast, lunch, and a light supper." "No dinner?" "Young man, I read the papers. I have a reputation to sustain, and I concluded that a stranger like myself had better not take any chances on a dinner."—Washington Star.

STARTLED BY A METEOR.

Fragment of a Star Hurled to Earth Just Misses a Man.

The remarkable experience of witnessing a meteor flashing across the firmament, watching it in its course and of seeing the stone drop to earth within a few yards of where one is standing comes to but few people, yet such a happening occurred recently to Ben Hall, a painter of Albina, Ore. It was shortly after 10:30 p. m. that Hall was startled by a sudden illumination of the sky toward the east. Gazing aloft he saw what at first he took to be a ball from a Roman candle fired from some pyrotechnic display. As the flaming globe approached, however, it assumed such size that the Roman candle supposition was precluded. Nearing the earth the oncoming ball of fire could be seen to be bringing with it a trail of bluish sparks, which left the main body with a peculiar crackling sound resembling the snapping of charcoal.

Barely missing the roof of a house the visitant from the heavens took a long, swooping flight, as though repelled by the earth's surface, finally alighted in a bed of hardpan, burying itself to a depth of some five inches. The distance from where Mr. Hall was standing to where the meteor alighted was so slight that he had a fair view of that portion of the meteor exposed. From this came a shower of sparks, much the same as though the component parts of the meteoric visitor contained a percentage of saltpeter.

Going over to the spot where the fragments of some heavenly body broke loose in space had alighted, Hall found the meteor still at a white heat. Having no means of handling it he informed the people there of the phenomenon he had witnessed.

Hall and two other men then returned with an empty latr ketle and reaching the spot an attempt was made to scoop the fragments of a disintegrated planet into this plebeian receptacle. The piece of a "busted" star, however, evidently did not appreciate such lowly treatment, for upon being moved it emitted fumes so pungent and nauseous as to drive the meteor hunters away. After waiting some minutes for the stone to cool the party again tried to get it into the ketle, but were again driven back by the odor of the gases. A third attempt was, however, successful, and the meteor was borne to a near-by cigar store.

The piece is of irregular shape, much resembling a piece of hard clay that had broken loose from a cut and rolled to the roadbed below.—Portland (Ore.) Telegraph.

California's Mustard Crop.

"This country is now growing a larger part of the mustard put up in England as well as in this country," said a commercial man, "and California is raising the largest part of it. The mustard seed has just been harvested in California, and probably will run up to 16,000,000 pounds, or 1,000,000 pounds more than the crop of 1895. The seed is kept six months before being ground. The brown seed has the best flavor and greatest pungency, while the yellow produces the most oil. The English mustard packers have made the yellow the most fashionable, however, and as a result there are ten pounds of yellow produced for every pound of the brown, though the brown is stronger and better in every respect. Probably one-half of the English mustard that is used in this country grew in California, though it was ground and packed in England. French mustard is the same as other mustard; the seed being soaked in vinegar, properly spiced, for 24 hours before it is ground."—Washington Star.

Incognitum.

The Mississippi river flows up hill. Its mouth is higher than its source—that is, farther from the center of the earth, on account of the bulge of the earth toward the equator.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

IN CYCLEDOM. HARNESSING THE WIND.

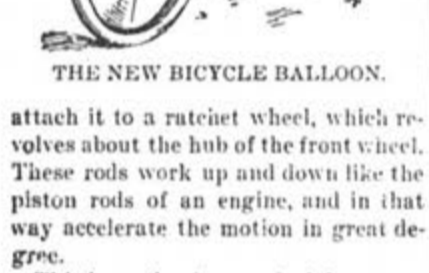
A Bicycle Invention Which Develops Exceedingly High Speed.

A new bicycle improvement makes the cyclist joyride with the wind. The combination, it is claimed, develops exceedingly high speed. The inventor, M. Demange, of Commerce, France, declares that by his plan the cyclist may ride at a speed of from 12 to 13 miles an hour with no exertion at all, except that required in guiding the machine.

The contrivance is in form a sort of a turbine arrangement, something like a gourd hollowed out, cut in "gores," and the "gores," turned a little on their axes. This turbine is placed on dual rods, vertically attached to the forward wheel of the bicycle. A bar projects from the center of the handle bars outward, and to this is attached the top of the turbine.

The turbine revolves on its axis and catches enough wind to give the forward wheel an added impetus. No matter from what direction the wind blows the turbine catches it, and by attachment with the hub of the front wheel communicates some of the force of the wind to the wheel. The turbine practically neutralizes the effect of a beam wind.

The twisting of the turbine in its rotary motion works on the rods that



THE NEW BICYCLE BALLOON.

attach it to a ratchet wheel, which revolves about the hub of the front wheel. These rods work up and down like the piston rods of an engine, and in that way accelerate the motion in great degree.

This invention is a marked departure from those designed to give motion to a bicycle without the rider's aid. Gasoline, electricity and petroleum have all been incorporated in the different ideas which have taken shape as bicycle impellers. The sailing bicycle is also an adaptation of the same idea, and has been fairly successful when under the control of a skillful rider who is also a master of the art of handling a sail. On the western prairies where the wind blows strong and steady the sail on a bicycle has been utilized with fine results.—N. Y. Journal.

WHEELING IN WINTER.

Some Simple Precautions That Should Be Observed Strictly.

Heretofore the majority of cyclists have laid their wheels "on the shelf," as soon as the autumn winds commenced to blow, but from present indications it is evident that it will be a common sight to see numbers of cyclists of both sexes taking a spin over the packed snow or ice throughout the winter. If one is properly fortified against the winds he finds that in no season is cycling so exhilarating as in the winter.

"Provided we adhere to the laws of nature," said a prominent physician the other day, "I see no reason why, the riding season should end with the fall. The winters of late have been very open, with but little snow, and the roads have been such as to allow of wheeling nearly the entire winter. But those who ride during the winter months must exercise a bit of caution and be particular to dress in windproof costumes, which will be properly ventilated and at the same time be of sufficient warmth. The most important thing to bear in mind is to keep in motion while out of doors, and in no case should a person stand still in the open air after exercising unless one is suicidally bent.

A heavy chest protector, covering the back as well as the chest, is almost indispensable, particularly on windy days. A newspaper buttoned under the vest will be found very comfortable—it is not heavy and will keep the wind away from one's person, at the same time retaining the natural heat of the body.

There have recently been manufactured several articles of apparel designed expressly for the cyclists' comfort during the winter months. A western firm is advertising garments of a textile which is said to be wind proof. They make up skirts, coats and chest protectors.

Innumerable complaints of cold hands were made by last winter's riders, and indeed this has been one of the chief objections to winter riding. The cold steel of the handle bars and the lack of circulation in the hands caused many a cold finger. A heavy, tight-fitting wristlet worn with a glove that will reach well over the coat sleeve, will remedy the evil. A sort of mitten of heavy felt covered with leather has lately been devised. It is about 15 inches in length and reaches over the coat sleeve well up to the elbow; a hole is cut in the lower end, which allows the nit to fit over the cork grip, enclosing the hand very warmly.

Hood, ear muffers, or such a head covering as that used by skaters, while perhaps not particularly handsome, will be quite comfortable, and if one wishes to be fully equipped he can get a felt gaiter which will pull up over the entire shoe. A loose-fitting shoe is preferable, as it gives the freest ventilation.—N. Y. Journal.

THE AMERICAN WHEEL.

It Is Being Shipped All Over the World in Great Numbers.

American bicycles must certainly be preferred in all parts of the world to any other makes, if the values of the exports of bicycles and cycle merchandise, as given by the United States treasury department, are a criterion. Few persons besides those directly interested have a fair conception of the immense number of wheels that are monthly exported to various foreign countries. The great demand for American-made wheels is a great tribute to the skill of the manufacturers of this nation and the quality of their productions.

During the month of September the value of bicycles and cycle sundries exported to foreign countries was \$302,832. Estimating the value of each wheel to be \$25, that would be an equivalent to the sale for export alone of 12,113 wheels in one month, or 454 wheels per day. These figures are for export only. They will convey a fair idea of the magnitude of the bicycle industry in this country.

During the nine months of 1896, including September, the value of exports of American bicycles and sundries was \$3,155,657. Allocating \$25 as the average value, these figures would be equivalent to 126,616 bicycles shipped in nine months, or an average of 14,068 per month, or 563 per day. Thus, it will be seen that the exports for September were somewhat lower than the average.

Great Britain was the heaviest purchaser, the exports to that country for the month amounting to \$306,714; for the nine months, \$1,029,701—a decrease of nearly \$8,000 from the average for the nine months. The figures for the nine months show an average shipment per month (allowing \$25 per wheel, of 40,838 wheels, which is at the rate of \$4,337 per month, 20 working days to the month, or 181 per day. Certainly there must be some superiority of American-made wheels over British productions, when the demand for American cycles is so great as to require an exportation of an average of 16,900 wheels per day. The following table shows the value of bicycle shipments:

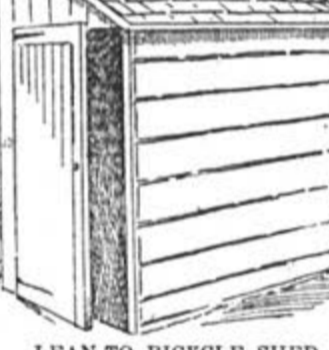
Country	September shipments	for nine months of 1896
Great Britain	\$106,714	\$1,029,701
Canada	12,222	294,433
Australia	4,313	262,911
France	4,107	115,760
Other European countries	24,834	886,892
Mexico	3,221	87,657
Porto Rico	566	7,564
Santo Domingo	193	478
Brazil	1,864	18,439
Colombia	3,968	16,483
China	1,557	7,413
Africa	8,785	26,923

SHED FOR BICYCLES.

Just the Thing for Places Where Space Is at a Premium.

The subject of how to store the bicycle is still debated in many households, especially in closely-settled districts.

To help others, and at the same time to help themselves, some ingenious builders have begun to manufacture a small portable lean-to that can be sent to any part of the country. It is a comparatively simple thing to have such a



LEAN-TO BICYCLE SHED.

house set up against the back of a dwelling, or even against the fence of a city backyard.

A strong and somewhat intricate lock placed on the door would give a sense of ease to the owners of wheels stored in this frail repository, for thieves might break in with no warning to the sleeping cyclist. Everything has defects, and the weak point of the lean-to seems to be the slight obstacle and high prize it offers to those burglariously inclined. On the other hand, there is the objection of the keeper of a small and exquisite house to having her rugs muddied and her rooms littered with wheels brought in from a long ride, or by the shocking and inartistic cleaning rags which owe their inelegant existence to the bicycle.—Illustrated American.

Bicycle Patents for Women.

That craze of the day, the bicycle, has not been neglected by the women inventors. Patents have been granted to them for almost all parts of wheels. Several fair riders have exerted all their ingenuity in trying to devise comfortable saddles. Others have tried their hand in making locks. They have also made experiments in pneumatic tires. The luggage carrier for velocipedes was their idea. But, of course, they have devoted more attention to bicycle garments than to anything else in connection with the wheel. Trousers that look like skirts appear to be their most particular ambition.

Hunts Fox on Bicycle.

Miss Dora Spiller distinguished herself in Essex, England, by riding to hounds on a bicycle. She was thrice several times, surmounted six stiles, was in at the death, and was presented with the brush.

Banana Juice Is Indelible.

Banana juice makes a first-class indelible ink. A spot on a white shirt from an over-ripe banana is marked forever.

Largest Horse Ever Seen.

Eighteen and one-half hands is the height of a horse owned at Plymouth, Neb. The horse is said to be the largest west of the Mississippi river.

He—If you hit me I shall kiss you.

She—How unfair! You know very well that a woman can't throw!—N. Y. Truth.

A GIANT TELESCOPE.

German Instrument Which Rivals the Lick in Some Particulars.

One of the most imposing objects to be seen at the recent Berlin exposition was a new form of observatory containing a telescope of gigantic dimensions and of extraordinary shape. As a rule, an observatory is a circular building covered in by a hemispherical dome, which can be opened and swung around to any part of the heavens. In the new form of observatory this type of building is absent, and it could scarcely be recognized as an observatory. Proceeding by a flight of steps, a large platform was reached, at the east end of which was found the observatory and telescope, all in one, and inclosed in a tube like a gigantic stovepipe.

Like most great telescopes, the Berlin instrument is a refractor, and the mounting equatorial. The main difficulty in constructing a large modern telescope lies in the glass. Enormous difficulties have to be encountered in order to obtain a pure glass without a flaw. In this respect the greatest success has been attained by Messrs. Alvin Clark, of Boston, who constructed the telescope for the Lick observatory in California. The lens in this wonderful instrument is 30 inches in diameter and without a flaw. In his famous works at Jena Dr. Schott has managed to cast a piece of glass which comes very near the dimensions of the Lick glass. There are two lenses—one of flint glass, the other of crown glass. They were polished by Steinheil, in Munich, and each has a diameter of something over 29 inches.

When the telescope is in the vertical position the achromatic object glass is 112 feet from the ground. A perfect image of the sun, over eight-inches in diameter, can be obtained, and by suitable lenses in the eyepiece the image can be magnified 2,000 to 3,000 diameters. In this respect Archonid's telescope surpasses all others. The length of the tube offers a disadvantage, inasmuch as it must interfere with the rigidity of the instrument, and this is a most important defect of all great telescopes. Still, the gigantic mountings of the instrument will minimize this error to a great extent. The telescope is worked by electrical appliances with extreme precision, and we may look for some startling new discoveries, which will rival the wonderful results got at the Lick observatory. If it succeeds in this respect one may forgive the unsightly form of the latest development in astronomical instruments.—London Sketch.

STRANGE THEFTS.

The Larceny of a Stone Wall and Fifteen Thousand Live Fish.

Two of the most unique cases of thieving on record are being investigated in this city. One is the stealing of 15,000 live fish and the other the theft of a big stone wall surrounding the cemetery of the Hebrew burial association. This is the first instance ever chronicled of the larceny of a stone wall from a graveyard.

Last fall Charles Goodrich constructed an artificial lake on his estate and stocked it with "shiners," which he intended to sell this winter. The other day he had a sale and went in search of the fish, but found that they had all gone. The lake was still there, and as there is no outlet there is only one explanation to the mystery.

The Hebrew burial association purchased 20 acres of land near the Whittier homestead two years ago. They inclosed the lot with a stone wall. The wall has taken wings just as mysteriously as did the fish in the artificial lake.

The members of the association claim that the stones were taken when the Millvale reservoir was built, and they say they will bring suit against the water board. The members of the board, however, deny that they touched the stones at all, and say that they got their stone from a lot of land which they purchased.

The stolen stone wall was about half a mile long. It is estimated that there were nearly 1,000 cords of stone in the wall. Haverhill thieves have certainly selected strange booty. What have they done with it? Where could they hide it? The folk of Haverhill say that a man who will steal the fence from a graveyard would hesitate at nothing.—Haverhill (Mass.) Cor. N. Y. Sun.

Initials of Names.

Whenever you meet a man with "G. W." before his surname you proceed to call him George Washington So-and-so. Mr. Childs, the Philadelphia philanthropist, was erroneously supposed to be George Washington Childs. Mr. Cassatt is generally spoken of as Andrew Jackson Cassatt. Until the war made him famous Phil Sheridan was supposed to be Patrick Henry Sheridan. Philip Henry was his name. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander is believed to be by many Thomas Jefferson Oakley Rhinelander, but the J. stands for Jesse, after his maternal grandfather. "B. F." has a leaning to Benjamin Franklin, "A. H." to Alexander Hamilton, "W. S." to Winfield Scott—William S. Webb is an exception. There are thousands of others. To these examples may be added one from England. Arthur has been a very popular English name, and "Arthur W." is generally supposed to stand for Arthur Wellesley, after the great duke of Wellington; but it does not always do so.—N. Y. Press.

A Natural Deduction.

The Teacher—When a woman's husband dies, Patie, what is she called? Patie—A widder. "And when a man's wife dies what do we call him? (After some thought) "A wid-out-her, mum!"—Cincinnati Tribune.

Her Luxury Dealed Her.

"I was so vexed," said the dear girl, "that I could have cried." "And did you?" asked the other dear girl. "No, I was just getting ready to when the dinner bell rang."—Cincinnati Post.

"THE WOODEN MEN."



Hatches chickens from hen's eggs. It is 10x15x3 inches; will hatch 25 eggs. Price, \$6.00. Write to Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Mr. Quincy, Ill., for a copy of his booklet "K," describing the "Wooden Men," also large catalogue. Both sent free.

A NUMBER of years ago, in order to attend his girl on all occasions, a young man had to learn how to dance. Now he must also learn how to milk a cow.—Atchison Globe.

Asheville, N. C., and "The Land of the Sky."

Asheville and the Mountain Regions of Western North Carolina have long been noted as health and pleasure resorts, and because of the salubrious climate that vicinity has become famous as "The Land of the Sky." Round trip tickets on the Asheville every day in the year at very low rates, good to return six months from date of sale. For further information address J. C. BRAM, JR., N. W. F. A., 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

When a man gives a gift with the request that his name be not mentioned, he always feels a little bit chagrined to find his request observed.—Atchison Globe.

The Inauguration of President McKinley

will attract many prominent individuals to Washington. You can attend very cheaply, and enjoy a most satisfactory trip, by going via the B. & O. S-W. Ry. Tickets good going March 1, 2 and 3, and good returning including March 8, at special rates for this occasion, with a Splendid Train Service. Make up your parties, and for further information, consult any agent B. & O. S-W. Ry. Write for guide to Washington, to J. M. CASARNOVA, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

EVERYONE imagines himself a warm, and is of the private opinion that his turning will cause the greatest commotion the world ever knew.—Atchison Globe.

Vibrating in Tunesful Accord.

Like the strings of a musical instrument, the nervous system in health harmonizes pleasantly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overworked, it jangles most inharmoniously. Quiet and invigorate it with the great tranquillizer and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, bilious secretion and a regular action of the bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

They say rich people worry more over their riches than the poor do over their poverty. But lots more folks feel sorry for them.—Washington Democrat.

THE B. & O. S-W. Ry. commencing Sunday, January 24th, will inaugurate on trains No 4 and 5, a through Pullman Buffet-Sleeping Car line between Baltimore and Chicago, via Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

THIS will relieve the patrons of the B. & O. S-W. Ry. to make the above named points without the inconvenience of changing cars.

For time of trains and further information call on agents B. & O. S-W. Ry.

A. M. Palmer's Great Northern Theater.

Feb 8th, last week of David Belasco's masterpiece, "The Heart of Maryland," with Mrs. Leslie Carter and the original N. Y. cast. Feb. 9th, DeKoven and Smith's latest comic opera success, "The Mandarin."

Finest Trains South.

Queen & Crescent Route Florida and New Orleans Limited. Standard dining and Pullman sleepers, Cafe, parlor and observation cars.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac relieve or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes healthy and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

THERE are a good many people who can't keep from making fools of themselves when they get rich.—Washington Democrat.

AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by Pilo's Cure.—MARTY THOMSON, 29 1/2 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

JUSTICE (who had been a shopkeeper)—"To you it will be six months; for anybody else it would be eight."—Boston Transcript.

MISERY and rheumatism are foes. St. Jacobs Oil and cure are friends. Try them.

NOTHING is gained by starving the soul to feed the body.—Ram's Horn.

LIKE an electric current St. Jacobs Oil seeks and cures Sciatica.

EVERY temptation resisted is trouble escaped.—Ram's Horn.

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

OUR lives are the open volume the world reads.

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

If a woman has whiskers you are no gentleman if you see them.

The nerves are tortured by neuralgia; soothed and cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

LITTLE BROTHER—"I love to have you come to see sister, Mr. Tompkins." "Why, Dickie!" "Cause she never likes that candy you bring her, an' gives it to me."—Chicago Record.

MOTHER—"You don't know how you worry me dear; why, my hair is turning gray!" "Florie"—"My, how you must have worried grandma; her hair is all white!"—Household Words.

"WHY does Mrs. Wildgirl call her fast husband The Cipher? Doesn't he count at all in his own home!" "Oh, yes; it's because he is so naughty."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

He was watching his neighbor's troublesome boy climb a tree, and he had a look of painful anxiety on his countenance. "Are you afraid the lad will fall?" was asked him. "No," he replied; "I'm afraid he won't."—Tit-Bits.

"MARIA," grumbled Mr. Billis, looking at the mess that lay on his plate, "I saw the statement in a paper the other day that there are over 800 different ways of cooking potatoes. I wish you would let the girl learn one of them."—Chicago Tribune.

"HENRY" "Yes, your excellency!" "One of the most surprising matters of the present day is the extent of the amateur photography that among prominent statesmen." "I did not know that such was the case, sire." "O, yes, it is, Henry. See how many men mentioned for the cabinet have developed negatives!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

EXTORTION.—The large and grossy bandit bowed low before the contessa. Opening a package, he disclosed an ear. "This, miladi," said he, "is the ear of the worshipful count." "The ransom?" said the contessa, looking at her fan. "Yes, miladi, 10,000 pfunks!" "Exactly," said the bandit. "And remains at the same figure." "This," said the lady, her bosom heaving with emotion, "is outrageous. It isn't business. As a reasonable man, you cannot expect me to pay full price for a remnant."—Indianapolis Journal.

Most people cook breakfast as if it were the first thing they ever met, such as it is with food, and they are cooking it as an experiment.—Atchison Globe.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CANNON & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is nothing that would cause a woman greater secret satisfaction than to fall in love with a man whose husband is scolding her.

—Atchison Globe.

New Line to Washington.

The popular Monon Route has established a new through Sleeping Car line to Washington, D. C., via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, by the C. H. & D., B. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Ry. The sleeper is ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station any time after 5 P. M., and leaves at 2:45 A. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 6:47 the following morning. This schedule will be in effect on January 24th, and thereafter. As the sleeper goes through without change, and the hours of leaving and arriving are most convenient, it will prove altogether the most comfortable, as well as the most picturesque route to the national capital. City Ticket Office, 283 Clark St., Chicago. Depot, Dearborn Station.

What a distinguished looking man!

"Yes, the last time I saw him he was on the bench." "What a judge!" "No; a substitute ballplayer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Low Rates to the West and South.

Via B. & O. S-W. Ry. Feb. 1, 2, 15 and 16, for Home-Seekers, to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, the Carolinas, the Dakotas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Tennessee, Texas, etc. The limit and stop-over privileges will permit thorough inspection of the country. For tickets and further information call on agents B. & O. S-W. Ry.

A Form of Spree.

—Ho—"I ran across a grandstand in the park yesterday. It is Aut—"Oh, dear! I don't know that you rode a bicycle."—Life.

The Facts in the Case.

A careful perusal of the Map of Wisconsin will convince you that the Wisconsin Central Lines running from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Hurler, Ironwood, Besenmer and Duluth, touch a greater number of important cities than any line running through Wisconsin. Elegantly equipped trains, leaving at convenient hours, make these cities easy of access. Any ticket agent can give you full information and ticket through J. C. C. POSE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

LOTS of us think we are not appreciated for what we are worth. We never think so about anybody else.—Washington Democrat.

Going to Washington, D. C.

A rate of one fare round trip has been made up by Big Four Route and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Washington account inauguration of Mr. McKinley, March 4th. For particulars and sleeping car reservations address U. L. TATTT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

Trains takes a girl an awfully long time to learn to ride a bicycle when some handsome young man is teaching her.

—Washington Democrat.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

Feb. 7, first production of "The Judkias," by Stuart Robson, a dramatization of Opie Read's latest successful novel.

Florida.

Queen & Crescent Route only 24 1/2 hours Cincinnati to Jacksonville.

The man who will not live up to his convictions is untrue to himself.—Ram's Horn.

WITHOUT teeth frost bites. Without doubt St. Jacobs Oil cures frost-bites—sure.

EVERYONE possesses just enough conceit to talk too much.

LOOK out! Shiver, then soreness and stiffness. Use St. Jacobs Oil—then a cure.

You know the man when you know the company he keeps.—Ram's Horn.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

1897 BUS POTATOES PER ACRE.

Don't believe it, nor did the editor until he saw Salzer's great farm seed catalogue. It's wonderful what an array of facts and figures and new things and big yields and great testimonials it contains.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS STAMPS TO JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS., for catalogue and 12 rare farm seed samples, worth \$10, to get a start. [X]

Nothing is quite so mean as for a fellow to ask you for a match when you have both hands full of bundles.—Washington Democrat.

Five stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 50 trial bottle and treatise. DR. KLINE, 283 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me so long as I live!" "Refused again!" "No; accepted."—Tit-Bits.

A STRAY cannot cripple if you use St. Jacobs Oil. It cures it.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH

WARNER'S SAFE CURE
KIDNEY AND LIVER
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
URINARY DISORDERS
PELVIC COMPLAINTS
GENERAL DEBILITY
MALARIA
SAFE
WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO.
MINIATURE FAC-SIMILE.

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In the celebrated Coast Country. Cheap and on reasonable terms. Fruit, vegetable and field crop farms. Great production. Direct markets. Diverse and groups. Travel via Frisco Line from St. Louis. For land literature, maps, etc. send for it. Full information, write

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, 308 Kee Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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AND CURE. Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pain. No Expense. Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEANON, OILIO.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

quicksilver and opium cured. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days treatment free. Dr. R. H. STEWART

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO. Publishers
LEW. A. CATES. Editor and Manager

Houghton county is having a tremendous run of political luck lately. To start with, the delegate at large from this district to the national Republican convention was conceded to that county last summer, and was gathered in by Hon. John Duncan without opposition. When the state convention was held the county took the place on the state ticket allotted to the upper peninsula, Hon. Thos. Dunstan being nominated by that convention for the lieutenant governorship. Then when the congressional convention was held the prize it had to give went to a Houghton county man, Hon. Carlos D. Shelden. The state senatorship in the district composed of the counties of Houghton, Gogebic, Ontonagon, Baraga and Keweenaw, also went to one of the two Houghton county men who were in the field for it, and Mr. Robinson of Chassell represents the district in the state senate. The state geologist belongs toere, and now comes Governor Pingree, according to reports, who "sweetens the pot" for the favored county by throwing the only appointment he gives an upper peninsula man to that county by making Mr. Stewart Goodell commissioner of mineral statistics.

The fight is on in the Wisconsin legislature against the department stores, and it originated in Marinette. The bill to regulate such stores is entitled "A Bill to Regulate Commerce and Trade in Wisconsin," and it provides in section 1 that for the purpose of regulating, restricting, taxing, licensing trade, mercantile lines are to be divided into seventy-eight classes, and these classes into groups, running from A to L. These classes and groups designate every sort of merchandise and define what are to be considered in the same line of trade and what would be additional, or extra lines, and for each additional class or group a separate license shall be required, so that the greater the number of different classes the higher the license, until the tax would become prohibitive. In this way the measure would, to a large extent, wipe out department stores and establishments built up at the expense of smaller concerns or stores devoted to one distinctive line.

It comes slow, but it is coming, Dun's Review of the 6th said "No important change in business appears, but the number of manufacturing establishments starting much exceeds the number of those stopping during the week, and so much that the curtailment of working time in many cotton mills probably does not lessen the aggregate productive force or amount of wages paid. There is distinct increase in orders for woolen goods, some gain in the silk manufacture, a waiting condition with gain in one branch of boots and shoes, and indications of better things coming in the iron and steel manufacture. All symptoms are favorable in the money market, and a large sale of securities in connection with the Northern Pacific and Oregon Navigation interests to European purchasers will put off still farther the possibility of gold exports. It is also cheering evidence of confidence among European investors."

Probably no expenditure ever made by the Government has been of greater benefit to the nation than the money employed in improving and maintaining navigation on the Great Lakes. It is the Lake waterway which has made the development of the iron ores of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin possible, and has enabled the Iron ranges of the Lake Superior region to furnish the industry in the United States with a supply of iron ores, without which its growth would have been far less rapid than it has been. The copper industry of Michigan has been also very greatly benefited, taking these two great interests alone, the return has been far greater than the amount invested, to make no mention of the agricultural industries of the West.

A correspondent of the Detroit Journal, speaking of the proposal to increase the pay of the state game

warden, asks "how much worse off the taxpayers of the state would be if we had no such thing as a game warden, or any game? I have not the statistics and would like to know what it costs this state to furnish about 2 per cent of its male population with a chance to go hunting once a year. I also would like to have some one inform me just how much the other 98 per cent are benefited by this expensive luxury to these very few. It seems to me that if the legislature will abolish the entire game protective system, game and all, there will be great rejoicing with all but the 2 per cent, and they can certainly stand it."

Our Rapid River correspondent advocates giving supervisors more time to complete their assessment rolls in order that those worthies may personally inspect the land of their respective townships and determine the true cash value thereof, and The Iron Port thinks his position well taken. The Diamond Drill, of Crystal Falls, last week touched upon this same subject and urged the people of Iron county to petition their representatives in the legislature to extend the time two months, and we believe it would prove profitable to Delta county if such an amendment were made. We call attention to the correspondence from Rapid River.

The State of New Jersey is not large, but is brainy. Her common roads are the best in the Union, and her present legislature proposes to spend \$1,000,000 more for "good country roads." Greater states might well imitate the example of New Jersey and make money by it. There are plenty of richer states which are swamped and unable to transact business during one-third of the year because of impassable roads, and have been that way ever since the oldest citizen can remember.

It is proposed to prevent forest fires by requiring everyone who cuts down or works up timber to pile all branches, brush, bark, chips and refuse in proper piles and burn the same under proper supervision without endangering the timber or other property near it, the state to exact a bond or other security or penalty for the proper piling and burning. The supervision could be carried out by a state, county and township fire wardens. The plan would be costly but probably effective.

Gov. Pingree is engineering a plan for the removal of the state capitol from Lansing to Detroit, the expense of ground and building to be borne by the city, provided the legislature will submit the question of removal to the people and the people vote in favor of the change. The idea is to make a state park on the Detroit river front and erect a capitol thereon. Hardly, Governor, not this year.

A Bryan organ says: "Democrats can continue to saw wood. There is no need to blow their pipes so long as the men in charge of the Republican ship are heading her for the rocks." Would it not be as well to wait until the republican pilot and captain and crew are aboard the ship before they are made "heading her for the rocks." The foolkiller has been neglecting his duty.

Of the mass of bills introduced in the legislature fifty per cent or more are dead when introduced and only go upon the calendar by courtesy of some representative or senator without expectation (or desire on the part of the member) that they will receive favorable consideration. There may be no remedy for this evil—for evil it is—but there should be.

The Green Bay Advocate is, as all know, democratic but it "owns up" thus: "Whatever may be the personal experience of readers of The Advocate the fact is apparent that better times are near at hand. The shadow has arrived and some are beginning to enjoy the fruits of increased trade."

Gov. Pingree will make a mistake if he turns down George A. Newett in favor of Stewart Goodell, of Houghton, as he is reported to intend doing. Mr. Newett is the best equipped man in the state for the office he holds and should be continued in it. Later: He has made the mistake.

Gomez, the Cuban commander, in an interview with a representative of

the Inter Ocean, makes it plain that the Cubans will accept nothing short of the independence of the island. They regard the proposals of Spain as worthy of no consideration on their part.

Governor Pingree was asked the other day to pen a brief sentiment apropos to Washington's birthday. He curtly replied that "we're living at the end of the nineteenth century, and too busy to write sentiments about men who have been dead for a hundred years."

Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio can, and probably will, do worse than to appoint Mr. Hanna to the vacancy in the senate to be caused by the retirement of John Sherman, but it will be the governor and his friends who will suffer, not Mr. Hanna.

His excellency the governor is emphatic if not always polite. Calling on him to urge the appointment of Col. Bennet as inspector-general of the militia of the state, the caller was, he says, "politely told to go to hell."

Gomez, the Cuban leader refuses to hold any parley with Weyler.

The Civil Service

Washington, Feb. 9.—The annual report of the civil service commission to the president shows that at the beginning of President Cleveland's administration there were about 43,000 places included in the classified service. This report embodies the work of the commission for the past two years as the report for 1895 was not issued owing to the various amendments to the rules made by the president and the commission deferred its report for that year so as to include the thousands of positions placed under the classified service during the past 18 months. The total approximate number of positions in the civil branch of the government is 178,717, of which 87,107 are in the classified service and 91,610 in the unclassified service.

Of those in the classified service 24,239 are arranged in classes by compensation and subject to examination or registration, 26 are appointed by the president alone, 781 are exempt from examination or registration, and 2,051 are Indians in the Indian service. Of those in the unclassified service, 5,570 are excluded from classification for reasons deemed best for the service, 4,815 are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, 8,584 are persons employed merely as laborers or workmen, and 72,371 are considered as classifiable, but not yet classified. Of those not yet classified 66,725 are postmasters of the fourth-class. The classifiable but still unclassified group will be transferred to the classified service by the action of the rules, as, for instance, in the customs service, when the number of employes in a custom house becomes as many as five, and in the post office service when a post office becomes a free delivery office.

Removals. Under the head of removals the report says that during the last four years the removals from competitive positions in the classified departmental service at Washington have been less than two per cent, a year for all causes, not including such removals as resulted from necessary reductions in the force. In the unclassified and excepted service at Washington the removals are believed to have aggregated in the four years at least 50 per cent. From these figures the conclusion must be drawn that either the persons brought in through examinations are far more efficient than the others, or the removals from the unclassified positions have been made for other causes than the good of the service.

By the revision of the civil service rules practically all of the excepted positions were transferred to the competitive list. The commission believes that the greatest benefit will result to the public service by this action, which transferred to the competitive list many important positions, including those of chiefs of divisions.

Football of Politics. The report states that heretofore chiefs of division became the football of politics, as those who were adherents of one political party had to give way to the adherents of another party upon each change of administration. Subordinate employes have been selected for promotion on account of their fitness, while previously chiefs of division have often been appointed without regard to their qualifications. Naturally the chiefs, who had short terms of service, acquired little knowledge of their own duties and knew practically nothing about the work of their subordinates, who were supposed to carry out their instructions in regard to the manner in which the work should be done.

Alluding to the consolidation of small post offices with free delivery offices, the report says that fourth-class post offices should be included in the classification by executive order.

Will Resume Work. Troy, N. Y., Feb. 9.—It is reported that the Victor knitting mills at Cohoes, which have been shut down several weeks, will resume operations this week, employing 900 hands.

Will Locate in New York. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9.—According to a dispatch received from Washington, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has definitely decided to locate in New York

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the second day of November A. D. 1892, executed by Moses LaPlant and Margaret LaPlant his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to A. V. Lindquist of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta, in Liber 717 of mortgages on page 235, on the 21st day of November A. D. 1892; and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage as at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$214.75) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the powers of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the first meeting of the court house in the city of Escanaba in said county of Delta (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is held), on the 21st day of February A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

Lot number twenty-seven (27) of block number three of the Herold and Venetian addition to the city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated at Escanaba, November 25, 1896.

A. V. LINDQUIST, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by John Magnuson and Emilia Magnuson, his wife, to Frank Buell, dated the third day of December A. D. 1892 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Delta and state of Michigan, on the 17th day of December A. D. 1892, in Liber L of Mortgages, on page 395, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred five and 95-100 dollars (\$605.95) principal and interest, the sum of forty-four and 10-100 dollars (\$44.10) for taxes paid by said mortgagee as provided in said mortgage, and an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, making the total amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred seventy and 5-100 dollars (\$670.50), and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, for so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at seven per cent per annum, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1897 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba, in the county of Delta and state of Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is held). Which said premises are described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of real estate situate and being in the city of Escanaba, in the county of Delta and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot number nine (9) of block number seventy six (76) of the original plat of the village (now city) of Escanaba, Michigan.

Dated December 12th, 1896.

FRANK BUELL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit Court for the County of Delta. In Chancery.

Emma A. Smith, Perry H. Smith, Jr., and Ernest F. Smith, executors of the estate of Perry H. Smith, deceased, vs. Herman Rock. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery, at Escanaba, Michigan, on the 13th day of January, 1897. If satisfactory appearing to this court by affidavit on file that the defendant, Herman Rock, is not a resident of this state, but resides at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, on motion of F. D. Mead, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Herman Rock, by his appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of said bill, and notice of this order, and that in default thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed by the non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days after the date hereof, the said complainants cause a notice of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that they cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the above described time for his appearance.

F. D. MEAD, Complainant's Solicitor.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by John F. Smith and Martha Smith his wife to Ole Erickson, dated the eighth day of November A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Delta and state of Michigan on the 17th day of November A. D. 1894, in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 387, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand hundred and eighty-three and 12-100 dollars (\$2,083.12) of principal and interest, and an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) provided for in said mortgage, making the total amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and eighteen and 12-100 dollars (\$2,118.12) and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described for so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at eight per cent per annum, and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars at public auction to the highest bidder on the 31st day of March A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba in the county of Delta, that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Delta is held.

Which said premises are described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the city of Escanaba county of Delta and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit:

Lot number eleven (11) and twelve (12) of block number fifty-five (55) of the village (now city) of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated Dec. 21st, 1896.

OLE ERICKSON, Mortgagee.

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT.—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Delta, made on the first day of February A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Thomas A. Weyler, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba for examination and allowance, on or before the second day of August A. D. 1897, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday, the seventh day of June A. D. 1897, and on Tuesday the 10th day of August A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, February 1st, A. D. 1897.

T. B. WAITE, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT.—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Delta, made on the 13th day of Feb. A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Sally C. Hayden, late of the county of Benzie, Michigan, and state of Pennsylvania, 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 9th day of August A. D. 1897, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 7th day of June A. D. 1897, and on Tuesday the 10th day of August A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Escanaba, Mich., Feb. 8th A. D. 1897.

T. B. WAITE, Judge of Probate.

F. J. Merriam has purchased the Hardware Inn, at Gladstone, paying \$6,500 thereof. The Cleveland-Cliffs Co. was the vendor.



CUPID'S OFFERING TO LOVERS

of a royal feast for their tables is the delicious canned goods, in both tin and glass, that we have selected from the best packers of both Europe and this country. We carry a choice line of both canned and potted meats, canned fruits, jams, vegetables, soups, fish, etc., and the choicest relishes in olives, truffles, olive oils, etc., which are renowned the world over for purity and excellence.

A. H. ROLPH,

509 Ludington St.

Lumber Yard.

The I. Stephenson Co.

GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager.

✳LUMBER✳

LATH AND SHINGLES.

Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.

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

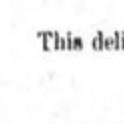
J. N. Mead, Druggist.

Bottled Beer.

The Escanaba Brewing Company's



BOTTLED BEER.



This delicious beverage is bottled at the Escanaba Brewing Co's bottling works, and is just what you want.

ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT.

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

Ballustrade work, Turning, Band Sawing, Etc. Plans furnished and contracts taken Shop and office corner Charlotte and Hale. Escanaba, Mich.

Groceries and Provisions.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

A Large and Complete Line Always in Stock.

E. M. ST. JACQUES.

Cor. Hale and Georgia Sts.

AMERICAN TARIFF

FROM 1789 TO 1897.

A Brief History of the Tariff Laws of the United States and Their Effect Upon the Industries of Her People.

SOME TIMELY AND INTERESTING INFORMATION

Comparative Effect of the Protective and Free Trade Principles, as Tested in the History of This Country.

Washington, D. C., January, 1897.—Congress being about to enact a new tariff law, a brief history of the tariff legislation in the United States from the adoption of the constitution down to the present time, may be of interest.

A "tariff," under the general acceptance of the term in political economy, is a tax levied upon goods coming into a country from other parts of the world. The theory upon which governments claim the right to tax articles brought in from abroad is that if persons from outside of the country or government desire to enjoy the benefits of trade with the people of that government they ought to contribute in some degree to its support. All citizens and business interests of a state or government are expected and required to, directly or indirectly, contribute to the support of the government and it would be unjust to those contributing

There is no country in the world where individual enterprise has such wide and varied range, and wherein the inventive genius of man has such encouragement.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

at home to the support of the government to allow people outside of that government to come in and do business in competition with those who do pay taxes, without contributing in some way to the support of the government. Therefore governments have for centuries insisted upon placing a tax upon articles coming in from abroad, thus accomplishing the first object and at the same time adding to the revenues of the government. This view has been modified in two ways; first, by the class known as "free traders," who insist that the tariff should not be used to protect those citizens of the home government who help support it but that the taxes should be placed upon those articles which everybody must use and thus distribute the burden of raising revenue among all the people of the home government. The protectionists believe that the tax should be so levied that those outsiders coming in to engage in the advantages of trade among our people should pay a proper share of the expenses of the government of that people with whom they thus have advantage of trade and that the tax should be so adjusted as to prevent ruinous competition by outsiders with the people at home who manufacture goods and thus give employment to the people of their own country.

There are two general methods of fixing the rate of tariff taxation which shall be levied upon goods coming into the country. One of these is known as the "ad valorem" method, the other is known as the "specific" method. By the ad valorem system the custom house officers are required to collect as the tariff a given percentage of the actual value of the goods imported. By the specific system the custom house officers are required

I am in favor of a protective tariff and internal improvements.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

to collect a specified sum for each pound or yard or even for each article coming in. To illustrate, under the ad valorem system of the present law the rate of duty collected on cattle above one year old, is 20 cents ad valorem or 20 per cent. of the value named by the importer or determined at the custom house. Under the specific rate of the McKinley law the tariff collected on the same class of animals was \$10 per head. On grindstones the present law collects a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem or 10 per cent. of such valuation as may be named by the importer or fixed by the custom house authorities, while the McKinley law collected a rate of \$1.75 per ton. The ad valorem system has proven unsatisfactory, because unscrupulous persons importing goods would name as their value a sum very much less than their real worth and thus make the amount of duty which they must pay very much less than that contemplated by the law. The rate of duty on cattle, as indicated above, is, under the present law, 20 per cent. ad valorem, but by fixing the nominal value of cattle imported at \$6 or \$10 per head, the person importing them would only be compelled to pay a duty of from \$1.20 to \$2.00 on each animal, while the specific rate of \$10 per head, under the McKinley law, applied no matter how low a valuation the importers might choose to name. It is generally admitted by the treasury department and the customs officers that losses to the government by reason of undervaluation on articles imported under the specific duties of the present tariff law has cost the government from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 per annum in tariff taxes which should have been paid had importers been honest in giving proper valuation of their goods.

With this brief explanation of the tariff laws and the systems of its enforcement, it will be interesting, now that the country is about to adopt a new tariff, to state briefly the tariff history of the United States.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution no tariff taxes were collected by the general government. Under the confederation, the states, jealous of their own rights, were unwilling to give to the general government the control of their ports and the raising of revenues on articles coming into the states. Each state therefore fixed its own tariff rates, some of them seeking to gain an advantage over the others by allowing goods to come in without taxation and some levied no tariff taxes on goods coming into cer-

tain ports. The result was that while the tariff duties collected averaged from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. of the value of goods imported they were collected by all sorts of methods, at some ports no duties were collected at all, and the industries of the country were prostrate, the people idle and poor, money scarce and of uncertain value. This condition resulted in dissatisfaction, riots, threats of secession to a monarchical government, lack of revenue for the general government and demand upon the part of the most thoughtful citizens for a closer union and a system which would protect the people and encourage industries and manufactures among them.

1789 to 1815.

The first subject discussed by the First Congress under the constitution was the tariff question. A large majority of the First Congress were in favor of protection and they saw the necessity of encouraging and protecting manufacturing industries of that character, beginning with 1790, so that they might be free from dependence upon foreign nations for farming implements, machinery, clothing and arms for their protection and absolute independence and at the same time make a home market for their products. The result was the adoption of a tariff whose preamble recognized the protecting theory in the following words: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on imported goods, etc., therefore be it enacted, etc." This tariff was discussed and supported by the leading men in the early history of the government and President Washington in his first annual message, said in

The Western farmer's instinct is wiser than Mr. Gladstone's philosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his prices, and that as the home market is narrowed his prices fall.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

speaking of our nation as a free people, "Their safety and interests require that they promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essentials." In his last annual message he said, "Congress has repeatedly and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures." Other Presidents who followed him, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, also recognized and commended the importance of the protective tariff system. The tariff of 1790 was materially changed until 1812, when the war with Great Britain required additional funds and the tariff rates were then nearly doubled.

The immediate effect of the tariff of 1790, based upon the protection theory, was the development of a wonderful increase in commerce and revival of old industries and the creation of new ones, the multiplication of our merchant marine, the raising of a sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government and give relief to its creditors and create contentment and peace among the people generally. The increase in the duties in 1812 was followed by an enormous increase in the manufacturing industries of the country, due in some degree to the fact that England ceased to export to the United States during the war period, and also the improvement in the manufactures and employment of those supplying the employees of the manufacturing establishments.

This is not a question of a seven-per-cent. reduction in tariff schedules; but it is a question of wide-spread principles.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

ments with food and clothing. This was so apparent that President Madison, in a special message to Congress, urged "the deliberate consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence and obtained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States."

The tariff during the above period was collected in part by the specific and part by the ad valorem method, but averaged probably about 20 per cent. of the value of the articles upon which it was placed, though that of the first tariff was much lower than this.

1816 to 1824.

The free trade theory took possession of the public mind in 1816. It was another case similar to that which the present generation has witnessed, when the people of the United States in the prosperous year of 1816 decided to adopt free trade. The result in 1816 was similar to that of 1892. The tariff was transferred to articles not produced in the United States and was what is commonly known as a "revenue tariff," or in other words, was adjusted merely to produce revenue and not to protect home industries. The result was great destruction of industries; labor idle; great distress, sheriff sales in great numbers throughout the country; high prices for manufactured goods; low prices for American farm products; deficit in the revenues, debt-creating period; Balance of trade against us; money of the country contracted from \$110,000,000 to \$45,000,000; great reduction in the value of taxable property.

Benton gives this picture of the times:

"No price for property; no sales except those of the sheriff and the marshal; no purchasers at execution sales except the creditor, or some hoarder of money; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for the products of the farm; no sound of the hammer, except that of the auctioneer knocking down the property. Distress was the universal cry of the people; relief, the universal demand, was thundered at the doors of all Legislatures, state and federal."

1824 to 1833.

The low tariff experience of 1816 to 1824 was so unsatisfactory that a thoroughly protective tariff was adopted in 1824, being about the first real protective tariff measure. The duty which it levied averaged 36 per cent. of the value of the articles on which the tariff was placed, and the result was much development of industry, labor employed; prosperity, peace, contentment; Government revenues plenty, money good and plenty, money-making and debt-paying period; great increase in taxable values; Jacksonian protection era; slave question becoming a dangerous political issue; free trade adopted as an ally to slavery.

Commenting on the experience of this first thoroughly protective tariff measure, Maj. McKinley, in one of his speeches in Congress calling attention to the prediction of disaster made by the opponents of protection at that time, says: "None of these awful prophecies were fulfilled; none of the dire results ensued. The nation was not palsied, but quickened into new life. The merchants did not move out of their costly piles of stores and dwelling houses, they remained only to require larger and finer and more costly ones; the poorer classes were not driven to cold water as their only food and diet, but their labor was in greater demand and their wages advanced in price. The entire country under the tariff moved on to higher triumphs in industrial progress, and to a higher and better destiny for all of its people."

1833 to 1844.

In 1833 the low tariff theory again took possession of the public mind and sufficient to give a control in Congress and a "Democratic revenue tariff" was adopted under the lead of Calhoun. This abandoned the protective theory entirely, the duties averaging less than 18 per cent., and resulted in gradual closing down of American factories; labor idle and poor; very low wages; low prices of farm products, destruction of industry. Panic of 1837, bankruptcy, soup-houses to feed the idle workmen; industries, agriculture and commerce paralyzed, money poor and scarce, reduction in the volume of currency, States unable to pay their debts, a deficit in the national treasury; the nation unable to borrow money at home or abroad; debt-creating period. The experience were similar to those which are fresh in the minds of the people of the United States today. The national treasury became bankrupt; the credit of the United States very low; the revenues fell off largely and the government was compelled to borrow money to pay current expenses as is the case under the Wilson tariff today.

1844 to 1846.

The result of the low tariff experience from 1834 to 1842 was the return of the protectionists, then the Whig party, to power and the passage of a protective tariff measure with an average rate of duty of 25 per cent., which was vetoed by President Tyler, but passed over his veto. Under this protective tariff came a development in industries, revival of agriculture, increase in immigration, money good and plenty, a revenue sufficient for all expenses, and the rate of duty was reduced to 25 per cent. The consumption of coal, iron, wool and cotton and woolen cloth was immense and rapidly increasing, while prices were falling because of the rapidly improving character of the machinery of production. Production of every kind was immense, and commerce, international and domestic, was growing with unexampled rapidity.

1846 to 1861.

The slave power of the South, recognizing the prosperity and increased

Diversified industries call out all the working powers of the world.

THOMAS B. REED.

strength which the protective tariff gave to the Northern industries, rallied and obtained control of Congress, and what is known as the "Walker revenue tariff," a Democratic measure with low rates of duty, levied purely for revenue and adjusted so as to prevent protection, was adopted in 1846. The same inevitable results followed, as always before, under free trade or very low duties, though they were postponed for some years by external causes. It can be stated truthfully, that for some years after the repeal of the tariff of 1842 there was an apparently increasing prosperity; but the apparent success which seemed to follow the tariff of 1846 was wholly due to external and accidental causes. But as soon as these unusual and accidental resources were cut off, there followed the same disastrous results, as always before under free trade or very low duties. Many industries were destroyed; business was paralyzed; total ruin overtook thousands of Americans; the most successful merchants and manufacturers of the country; and armies of toilers were hurled from the factory or the shop into the streets to steal or starve. Our exports of cotton, rice, tobacco, corn and pork diminished, the demand for ships and for low tariffs, and "mildness" in administration troubled under the workings of the tariff of 1842, greatly declined.

Not content, however, with the disasters in the manufacturing sections of the country, the North, which had followed the Walker tariff, the Southern Democracy succeeded in passing an act in 1857 still further reducing the tariff rates, bringing the rates down to an average of about 15 per cent. This was

Congress has repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts every way which shall appear eligible.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

followed by great panic, failures of sound and commercial houses, almost total destruction of American industry; poor prices for farm products, high prices for foreign manufactured goods; little employment, low wages; soup-houses opened to feed the idle workmen; bankruptcy, "mildness" state bankruptcy, almost total disappearance of the circulating medium; in the value of American securities; debt-creating period; little gold or silver left in the country.

ceeded the receipts by \$77,234,118 in the same time.

1861 to 1864.

From 1861 to 1864 the protective system prevailed by reason of the fact that the Republican party, which assumed control in 1861 and adopted a protective tariff, remained constantly in control of one or both branches of Congress, making it possible for the Democrats to repeal the protective tariff system and re-enact their free-trade theory into law. The tariff adopted in 1861, known as the Morrill tariff, was a thoroughly protective measure, averaging 36 per cent. In 1872 the necessity for very large revenues ended with the close of the war and reduction of the public debt, and the tariff was modified by a reduction of about 10 per cent. in nearly the entire schedule, making the average duties about 27 per cent. Even this reduction was followed by a depression and in 1875 there was another readjustment which was followed by a slight recovery. In 1883 the rate was again revised, the rate of duty averaged about 29 per cent. This was followed by general prosperity and plentiful revenue. By 1890, the public debt having been greatly reduced, it was possible to make a still further reduction in the tariff and revenues and the McKinley tariff was adopted, the rates of duty averaging about 24 per cent. on the total importations and being levied more essentially with a view of protection than any of the tariffs which had preceded it. The result of this was an increase of industry and employment, increase of wages and government revenues, great prosperity; payment of public debt, numbers of foreign factories transferred to our country; great increase of industry in the South; contentment, peace; money-making period, money plenty and good, balance of trade in our favor.

1894 to 1897.

In 1894 the Democrats having obtained control of the House, Senate and presidency, passed a low tariff act whose duties averaged about 21 per cent., were collected by the ad valorem system, thus enabling importers by fraudulent valuations to really get a much lower rate than that which they pay on the tariff itself. The effect of this tariff is so fresh in the minds of the public as to need little comment. From the moment that it became known that a Democratic tariff was to be enacted alarm took possession of the public mind, especially in business circles, and a depression was precipitated; result, banks closed by hundreds, business establishments by thousands suspended, manufacturers closed their doors or reduced wages. The actual enforcement of the ad valorem low tariff act was followed by constant deficiencies in the revenue and the government. In the first twenty-eight months, in which the law was in operation, the treasury deficit amounted to \$120,054,456 and the government was compelled to borrow \$290,000,000 to meet its running expenses and protect its credit.

The Net Result.

The result of these experiences was that on November 3, 1896, the people of the United States voted by an overwhelming majority to restore to power the party which has duty at its existence, favored a protective tariff and given to the country such a tariff whenever it had the power to do so. This protective measure whether given by the Republican party under its present name or by its predecessors, the Whigs and Federalists, has, as is seen by the history of the tariff, brought about prosperity to the country. There is, therefore, good reason to believe that the protective tariff which the Republicans hope to be able to place upon the statute books will, in good time, bring again the prosperity which former protective tariffs have always supplied.

Can't be Done in a Minute.

It must be remembered, however, that great movements of this kind cannot be completed in a moment. The Republican party does not control the Senate of the United States today and it is extremely uncertain whether it will have a majority in that body in the next Congress. Should it not be able to cast a majority of the votes in the Senate no one can foretell how successful it will be in passing a thoroughly protective tariff measure or how promptly action can be taken. It is not to be expected that both branches of Congress of which the measure is a long and laborious task. The Democratic party, which was successful in November, 1892, did not place its tariff measure upon the statute books until August 28, 1894, nearly two years after the election in which it obtained control of the House, Senate and presidency. It must not be expected, therefore, that the Republican success in November, 1896, will or can possibly be followed by such prosperity as a protective tariff can give until time is had to consider, frame and, if possible, pass a measure of that kind. It must necessarily be the work of months and these months cannot begin until after the inauguration of President McKinley and the placing in his hands of the power of calling together the Congress elected simultaneously with himself in November, 1897. Any action, therefore, will be necessary, intelligent patience, by which the people will understand that the prosperity which has been promised cannot be expected until time is had to inaugurate President McKinley, to call Congress together and frame a tariff measure, pass it in the Republican House, place it before the Senate and decide whether it can be passed in that body whose control by the Republican party is yet in grave doubt, and if passed, place it upon the statute books and put it in operation a sufficient length of time to enable the manufacturing industries to feel its protective effect, the agricultural interests to receive the impetus which will follow from increased industries in the manufacturing centers and the business world to recover from the depression, deficiency and disasters which have accompanied the years of Democracy and low tariffs with which the country has been struggling since the election of 1892.

TWO KINDS OF DEMOCRATS.

The Bryan-Altgeld Section is Recruiting Its Forces from the Penitentiaries.

There are two sorts of Democrats, and their differences are so radical they are irreconcilable. The question is, which is to be in charge of the ancient name and discipline of the party? As for principle, that is a matter that must be mixed up in the processes of getting together or falling apart.

There will be but two important parties in this country. Two great political organizations are almost a part of our constitution—certainly a double-headed feature of our unwritten law that assists in the interpretation and administration of the fundamental written law.

Mr. Bryan has been trying to talk enough to keep himself at the front, and at least in the attitude of the giver of doctrine, but his speeches have been empty. He has attempted to resuscitate the silver mania, and he clings to that and utters "bimetallism," but this is his feebleness, and the secondary form of it, at last. He tried at the close of the presidential campaign to arouse the mob spirit. His preaching was simply sedition, and the people did not follow him.

Between his silly proclamation, showing how seathed he was by his defeat, and his rush to Denver to lift up his voice and hear a few cheers, and his book of the campaign—only half the net proceeds to be devoted to "bimetallism," and his failure as a lecturer, he has wasted the force that silence might have held. His utterances have been weak,

and Altgeld has come forward and, pardoning the worst scoundrels in the Illinois penitentiary, he has proclaimed the principles of the Democracy; and he has the right to do it, because he possesses the organization. Is there any power that can prevent him from becoming the master of the Democratic party? Can he hold for his imported animosities the prestige of Democratic regularity, that be commanded through the presidential campaign? The indications are that he can do this. We note a good deal of this testimony in the 8th of January celebrations. Palmer, Buckner, Cleveland & Co. are not in it.

As there are a great many Democrats who cannot consent to be Altgeld Architects, they should be hospitably received in the ranks of the Republican party, and instead of hanging their heads against protection, they should assist in establishing the law according to the tremendous popular verdicts on that subject in the November elections of '94-'96-'98. That done, they may ameliorate their condition by accepting generally the chemistry of assimilation.

POLITICAL SHORT STOPS.

That \$600,000 treasury surplus at the close of the year would be better if it were not the fact that \$176,000,000 borrowed to run the government.

Word comes from Topeka that Senator Peffer is losing ground. Mr. Peffer is not the only distinguished Kansan doing that. Mrs. Leese has just lost ground, along with a house and a comfortable mortgage on it.

The Populists are in control of both branches of the Colorado Legislature. This is a fearful example of what happens to a respectable state when it goes daff on finance.

The absentminded insist that they are entitled to the credit for McKinley's election. But they do not demand recognition in the shape of a mutonhead in the cabinet.

An exchange remarks that Mr. McKinley has "reached that stage in his public life where he is called on to touch buttons to start things." Well, Mr. McKinley was elected chiefly for the purpose of starting things.

Gov. Altgeld's heart doesn't go out to murderers only. He is partial to this class of malefactors, of course, but he is not without compassion for other criminals. Along with the seven murderers pardoned last Tuesday were several burglars, forgers and highwaymen.

That the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona are to go on full time this week is in the nature of good news. When the rust is off, and the rails are shining, fires start up in the furnaces, wheels hum, and a man becomes so busy buying and selling that he merely whistles at the croaker's cry of "third times." The losses of the wool growers from the operation of the Wilson law are estimated at \$178,000,000. It appears from this that if the Wilson law should continue in effect for a protracted period the wool-growing industry might become embarrassed.

It is within the power of the people of this country, without reference to the past, to make the new year a success. They can do it if they will:

- Work hard;
- Save money;
- Pay their taxes;
- Protect home industries;
- Pay a living wage to labor;
- Mind their own business;
- Keep up courage in American institutions.

Ex-Candidate Bryan, the new Daniel come to judgment and the modern Solomon of politics, writes to a free-silver club in Ohio: "If we were right in the position taken during the campaign we were still right, and if our opponents were wrong during the campaign they are still wrong. That man's reasoning powers are something wonderful."

In the multitude of speeches on St. Jackson's day in which free silver was exploited, we fail to discover one that said a word concerning the fact that during Jackson's presidency of two terms, or eight years, not a single standard silver dollar was coined, its coinage having been discontinued by executive order of a predecessor in office, that Old Hickory did not revoke.

The great Smith carpet mills near New York, employing 7000 workers, which have been idle for some months, have resumed operation. The proprietors probably wish to make carpets while they can get free carpet wools. The Lowell Carpet mills, at Lowell, Mass., will also resume work today.

It is true Massachusetts is not treating the colored man and brother right in trying to bribe him to go out of the country like an arm of government, for some time council expires, but this is better treatment than he would have received in some other states. In South Carolina, for instance, he would be sent out of the country for a much longer period than a year, and there would be no bribery nonsense about it.

There is joy in Bethlehem. One thousand men who have been idle for a long time will go to work today. There is a good prospect of work for months to come—not only for the supply of ordinary demand for manufactures of steel, but in turning out ordnance and armor plates for the government, for which the shops at Bethlehem have special facilities.

The Canadian government will send a commission to Washington early in the McKinley administration to enter into some sort of reciprocity negotiations. If the liberal farmer members of our government welcome, but if they propose as on former occasions, to get a juggled arrangement with the handle on their side, they should be shown the door. The new tariff law will be built for Americans, not Canadians.

A free-trade organ speaks of the great prosperity of England, owing to free trade and the gold standard. We have the gold standard and protection in this country, and the greatest English statistician said some years ago we were growing richer faster than any nation had ever done in the history of the world. About one person in six in England dies a pauper. Free trade makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

July options on wheat have been selling around 80 cents for some days, showing that the market is expected to range higher next summer than for some time. It is reasonably certain that when harvest comes the American farmer can sell his crop at an advance of about 30 cents a bushel over last summer and perhaps more. An average crop in the United States is 475,000,000 bushels, and this would mean a gain of \$142,500,000 to the wheat growers. The collateral benefits would be much greater. Land would advance in value and the farmer's condition would be in every way improved.

Mr. Bryan can never learn the difference between international bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone; still less famous men know that the former might bring about a more general use of both metals, while the latter means silver monometallism in this country. Bryan insists that free coinage of silver in this country would be bimetallism, when it would result in monometallism. The experience of the world, the wisdom of Jefferson and Jackson on this subject have no influence with the leader of the silver gabfest.

Bryan made a speech at a traveling men's dinner at Lincoln a few days ago. He sneered at the Republican party because it has not already repaired the danger zone by the Democratic party in the four years it has been in power. Bryan contended that the commercial reports show that "confidence, if restored, has not restored prosperity." The Republican party is not in power yet. But the mere fact that Maj. McKinley, if alive, will be inaugurated President of the United States in March next, has given an impetus to business affairs that they have not felt since the present tariff went into effect.

The movement of two articles of prominence from this country abroad is one of the most interesting events at present. Wheat is going on a large scale, and in New York there is a congestion. The total of available supplies is the smallest at the beginning of the year for five years. At the same time it is said that shipments of iron from Southern furnaces to Europe is limited only by the difficulty in obtaining freight-coon. These large exports affect foreign exchange and the earlier selling of long-time bills makes the exchange situation still stronger. Taking the situation as a whole, there are some considerations favoring a revival of business to one which discourages it.

Senator Hill says that he has been told by the leaders of the free silver cause that they are through with the services of the Nebraska Boy. He is, therefore, running on his own hook.

MODERATE, BUT SATISFACTORY.

No Demand for a High Tariff, but for Adequate Protection.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

One of the most notable features of the tariff hearings has been the moderation generally displayed by the petitioners who have appeared before the commission. With the single exception of the spokesmen employed by the Wool Growers' association, not a single important interest has made extravagant demands upon Chairman Dingley and his assistants. It should be remembered, moreover, that the wool growers have been subject to heavy and unjust losses by the free-wool section of the Wilson tariff, and that they are chiefly men of small means, to whom the income derived from their sheep was an exceedingly important item. It is not strange that many farmers, smearing some with very bad grace from free-trade organs which helped to rob their flocks of half their value.

It is by no means certain, however, that a majority of American sheep owners support the position assumed by Judge Lawrence when he urged a duty of 24 cents per pound on Australian wool; and it may be taken for granted that the farmers of the United States will peacefully acquiesce in the moderate protective duty on wool which will undoubtedly form a part of the new tariff.

BUSINESS MOVES ON.

The Recent Bank Failures Were Local.

(Boston (Ga.) Telegraph, Dem.)

In spite of the recent bank failures out in the West, precipitated by the crookedness of bank officials, and in spite of the joyful demonstrations indulged in over the fall of those institutions by calamity howlers, there are unmistakable evidences on every hand of a steady return to better times.

About a month ago the Smith Carpet mills, employing about 3500 hands, shut down. It was a signal for a burst of enthusiasm in calamity howling circles. The Atlanta Constitution got on its toes and "cut the pigeon wing," winning great applause from the gallery gods of its sweet set. A few days ago this same carpet mill, at Yonkers, N. Y., started up again in all its branches, putting 7000 hands at work—just double the number thrown out a month ago.

This is not all. On the same day the great Lowell and Amsterdam Cotton mills opened with 5000 hands. The National India Rubber works at Bristol, Rhode Island; the Standard Cordage company at Boston, the Liberty Cycle company at Bridgeport, Conn., and a portion of the Westinghouse Air Brake works at Pittsburg, Pa., renewed operations on the same day, employing thousands of hands.

These are some of the main manufacturing plants of the country that are now vibrating with new life and vigor. The starting-up of a number of smaller concerns are daily reported from all over the country.

These things show an increasing demand, which, of course, comes from an increasing consumption. They show that conditions are right for a permanent revival of business, if bad legislation or a free crusade does not stand in the way. The people who would, at this time, drag the country into war ought to have guardians appointed.

FOUR SAD YEARS.

Enormous Increase in Failures Under Free Trade and Threats of Populism.

Table showing commercial failures from 1886 to 1892 with columns for No. of failures, Total assets, and Per cent. Per cent. failing.

The year 1896 was a disastrous one in commercial circles. Not only were the failures greater in number than in any year, save 1893, but the aggregate amount involved was much larger.

It looks like a paradox to say that a party born of the discontent growing out of unfavorable business conditions is responsible for these conditions.



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

No building in the United States will attract as much attention during the coming few months as its capitol. Upon the steps of that grand structure the newly-elected President will take the oath of office.

In other committee rooms has already been formulated a bill which is to authorize the President of the United States to call together if necessary and at least appoint delegates to an international bimetallic conference.

A half century of national life and growth showed to Congress that the handsome structure which was completed in 1827 was not sufficient for the needs of the Congress of a great nation such as the United States was growing to be.

selected as the material from which those should be built. The original building had been of brown sandstone and in order to give the whole an appearance of completeness and harmony the central portion was now painted white.

When the handsome and elaborate wings had been completed and the central portion been made to conform in color with them, it became apparent that the length of the building was such as to require some additional height to the central portion and a grand dome was devised to replace the one of wood and copper.

The dome, egg-shaped, is entirely of iron, weighing in round numbers 9,000,000 pounds and was nearly ten years in course of construction.

The capitol is situated in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35 seconds west of Greenwich.

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They were better known as Democratic Republicans. Jefferson himself accepted the designation while it lasted, and he was the soundest of sound-money Democrats.

Some Instructive Figures. How the Public Debt Fared Under Protection and How Under Low Tariff.

Table showing Exports of domestic merchandise and Imports of foreign merchandise from 1877 to 1890.

The year 1892 was the banner year for American exports. The total amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,030,278,148, being the greater by \$1,000,000 than that of any other year.

After the repeal of the reciprocity law the benefits that we had acquired were immediately lost. Where there had been an increase there was now a decline.

And it is with Chicago so it is with many towns and cities both East and West. The reciprocity clause was the saving feature of the McKinley bill.

A Party Name. The Democratic-Republican party would not be a bad name for the sound money Democrats.

During nearly thirty years of uninterrupted Republican administration the exports of domestic products and manufactures were not double per capita of population, increasing from \$7.73 in 1867 to \$15.53 per capita in 1892.

FALSE FIGURING. The Free Traders Would Make You Believe that White is Black.

In an article upon "The Demands of the Wool Growers," the Herald gives an amusing illustration of confused and confusing arithmetic.

Table showing Debt and Interest Per Capita from 1867 to 1890, with columns for Debt, Cash in Treasury, and Interest.

The absurdity of this calculation is apparent on a moment's reflection. The change proposed by the wool growers affects only the cost of the unwashed wool, which does not enter into the making of the suit of clothes.

Suppose we add five cents as representing the interest on the increase of cost of wool, though that is a large allowance, the suit which formerly cost \$12 would then cost \$13.70, instead of \$28.80, as the Herald computes.

President Cleveland says he is entirely satisfied with his administration. But it is difficult to believe Mr. Cleveland is so utterly devoid of patriotism.

"BETTER TO RUN AND LOSE."

Than Never to Have Been a Presidential Candidate. (Kansas City Journal.) In a free silver convention held at Lincoln, Neb., a day or two ago, William J. Bryan was present and made a short speech.

Possibly Mr. Bryan took the occasion to thus give his views as to office-seeking in 1896. If it was better to have run in 1896 and lost than never to have run at all.

FREE TRADE FAILING.

A serious question confronting British rulers is this: How is it that the annual value of British exports—omitting machinery and coal—has shown a decline while the imports of manufactures have greatly increased?

Hardly a drop of silver, as you see. Call it \$500,000,000 in round numbers, and \$931,684,115 more for full measure! There is something over sixteen thousand tons in silver on hand—only.

TAKE CARE OF THE REVENUES.

And the Currency of the Country will Take Care of Itself. During the last three months government notes to the amount of only \$19,000,000 were redeemed in gold.

The talk about "currency reform" being imperatively essential to a revival of business confidence is largely rubbish.

"ABSOLUTE SURRENDER"

Is the Terms Which Mr. Bryan Offers the Gold Democrats. (Hartford Courant.) Since the election some of the gold Democrats who bolted the Chicago platform and ticket have been actively waving olive branches at the silver Democrats.

Editors of Democratic journals hereabouts have written on the same theme. One of them—a Connecticut one—suggested the other day that the way to unite was just to agree to let bygone be bygone.

A TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

And it Comes from a Democratic Source. It is evident that the revival of business, the signs of which appeared as soon as the election was over, will go on gathering force.

The special interest that Chicago has in this trade is evidenced by a report on a typical South American cargo sent out from New York.

HAVE WE NO SILVER?

These Are Official Figures and Worth Studying. Bryan says we are perishing on account of a total lack of bimetalism.

Hardly a drop of silver, as you see. Call it \$500,000,000 in round numbers, and \$931,684,115 more for full measure!

THE INCREASE OF GOLD.

It Grows Much Faster than the Population or Public Needs. (Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.) The director of the United States mint, the best authority in the country, puts the production of gold in the world for the year 1892 at \$215,000,000.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, a high authority, estimates the production of gold in the United States last year at \$57,000,000, an increase over 1891 of something over 10 per cent.

It is estimated that about \$0,000,000 of this gold goes into the arts, leaving \$48,000,000 available for gold coin, averaging \$4,000,000 a month.

When these facts are taken into consideration along with the other fact that our silver coinage has much more than kept pace with the increase of population and business, it becomes manifest that there is not a particle of ground for the free silver agitators to stand on.

Commerce and the Tariff. The Drift of Commerce Under Free Trade and Protection. It has always been the claim of the free traders that their revenue tariff would let us out into the markets of the world with our goods.

During nearly thirty years of uninterrupted Republican administration the exports of domestic products and manufactures were not double per capita of population, increasing from \$7.73 in 1867 to \$15.53 per capita in 1892.

The greatest imports per capita were \$13.80 in 1872, and in 1894 they were lower than in any year since 1873.

The decrease in the amount of customs duties collected is most striking. In 1872 they averaged \$5.23 per capita, falling to \$1.90 in 1894 under the McKinley protective tariff.

Obviously, by this cumulative process, former prices of the suit of clothes which himself confronted with the necessity of paying \$28.80 for precisely the same kind of goods, even if nobody but the wool growers became any richer by the change, each of the intermediaries between the grower of the wool and the wearer of the cloth would increase the cost of the material passing through his hands.

The true basis of calculation is as follows: It takes about fifteen pounds of unwashed wool to make a suit of clothes. To make a summer suit it takes perhaps twelve. Raising the cost of wool eleven cents a pound would add \$1.65 to the cost of a winter suit, and \$1.32 to the cost of a summer suit.

Suppose we add five cents as representing the interest on the increase of cost of wool, though that is a large allowance, the suit which formerly cost \$12 would then cost \$13.70, instead of \$28.80, as the Herald computes.

President Cleveland says he is entirely satisfied with his administration. But it is difficult to believe Mr. Cleveland is so utterly devoid of patriotism.

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It becomes known, as it should be known, by the masses, that the volume of our silver currency increases every year at a greater ratio than the increase of our population and our business, the occupation of the professional flat money agitator will be gone.

The country needs to have done with agitators on the lines of the last few years. It needs men who are more than level advancers for leaders. It needs wise legislation, and business management of its business affairs.

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Personal and Social.

The friends of Mrs. Franziska Loell visited her at her home last Saturday evening—the visit was a surprise—and enjoyed the evening exceedingly. Brotherton's orchestra was present and discoursed sweet music. Present—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. B. Welch, Emil Glaser, Peter Lemmer, Jos. Hess, Ernest Wickert, J. Roemer, Nic Stockemer, Anton Wickert, Jos. Mathias, Emil Noe, Jos. Hira, Anton Loritz, Madames Ed. Arnold, Herms, Henry Gunter, Weisner, Misses C. Peller, Mary DeGraff, L. Kinnen, Kate Will, Mary Hira, Messrs. Nic Bink, Mike Hira, Prof. Schultz, John Richter, H. Thomey, Jos. Welch, Albert Butke, Bernhard Wiltner, Adam Henry, Jos. Gunter, Nic Gunter, Jos. Schwalbach, Otto Witt, Nic Williams, Nic Peller, Jim Peller, Matt Hames, Carl Grunert, Jacob Bieri, and others.

Prof. J. C. Weismiller, at one time a resident of Escanaba, has until recently been agent for the Western Express Company at Hancock, resigning that position in order to devote his entire time to his musical profession. There are those in Escanaba who would like to see the professor, among the number being The Iron Port.

A party from the Woodenware factory drove out to Charlie Duranseau's place and sandwiched a dance between their two sleigh-rides, out and in, last Saturday.

A big sleigh-load of boys and girls went out to Salva's camp last Saturday, had a gay time and a cozzy coming home—a full day's fun.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a series of ten-cent lunches. Madames Marston and Hillier led off yesterday afternoon.

Erick Lindblom was given a "send off" last Saturday evening. He is going for a visit to his old home in Sweden, soon.

Clarence Clark and W. A. Nunnacog, of Gladstone, paid The Iron Port a welcome visit last Monday.

Mayor Gallup was at Marquette last Monday as were also M. H. Grover and wife of Garth.

Allen Tyrrell has been in town, selling marbles and granites, as usual, during the week.

Forty or more of our musical people are rehearsing the opera "Paul Jones."

S. F. Edwards has this week delivered Bryan's book to Escanaba subscribers. A daughter was born to Jos. McGuire and wife last Monday morning.

L. M. Rand, of Minneapolis, was in town Saturday on business.

H. B. Hazeu, of Sack Bay, was in town last Monday.

G. W. Harding, of Garth, was in this city Monday.

Ed. Voght was at Menominee last Monday.

"Yauk" Anderson was in town yesterday.

The following are the committees for the charity ball on Washington's birthday: Reception, Q. R. Hessel, John Corcoran, Paul Hofffeldt, M. E. Main, P. J. McKenna, J. A. Burns and J. M. Rooney. Floor managers, Joseph Embs, Matt Smith, R. B. Stack, Henry Abenstein, P. H. Connell, Coleman Nee and Dr. D. H. Rowless.

The dance for the benefit of Wm. Beaudette, at Perron's hall Tuesday evening, was fairly well attended and proved a benefit indeed to the beneficiary. Bice's orchestra furnished music without charge and will do so for any party given for charity.

Axel Erickson has been in the copper country this week doing some last skating. He won a race with Larson, at Ishpeming, Tuesday evening.

John Christie was at Green Bay Monday and it is said, negotiated for the purchase of the hotel Straubel.

Jefferson Howard, of Escanaba town ship, has been ill for a fortnight with the grippe.

Ed. Swanson, of Ford River, has skipped with \$200 belonging to his father. Miss Margaret Bacon has returned from a visit at Chicago.

Fred McCroxy, of Marinette, has visited here this week.

Miss Annie Fogarty is visiting at Hyde Park, Ills.

Dr. and Mrs. Todd visited at Ford River Tuesday.

O. E. Nelson has resigned, his place at Ford River.

The Rev. J. H. Potts, of Detroit, will lecture in the M. E. church next Tuesday evening, subject "Moral Architecture, or What are we fitted for." The doctor has a fine reputation as a speaker and his lecture will doubtless be interesting.

Six railway men—Connell, Donovan, Brown, Burns, Sullivan and Keenan—have gone to Belvidere, Ills., to take situations there.

The ladies of Escanaba Hire, L. O. T. M., will entertain their friends at the A. O. U. W. hall next Friday evening.

Alderman Hutton attended the funeral of Henry Hanson, a brother Odd Fellow, at Spalding, last Monday.

Counselor Jennings was one of the judges of the oratorical contest at Ishpeming Saturday.

The ladies of St. Stephen's cleared some \$25 from their sale last Saturday.

Dan Carroll has this week visited his daughter, Mrs. Carney, at Marinette.

Geo. Haggerson, of Spalding, has gone to Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The Rev. F. O. Tarrant returned to his home in Canada Tuesday.

H. W. Coburn and H. M. Stevenson entertained their gentlemen friends last

evening at the residence of the latter. Cards and refreshments.

James Davidson, of Wells, has returned from a visit at Chicago.

Angus McKinnon, of Metropolitan, was in town Monday.

Mrs. John Hewitt, of Chicago, is visiting here.

The morning services at St. Stephen's last Sunday were conducted by the Rev. F. O. Tarrant, of Havelock, Ontario, who, The Iron Port understands, is to succeed Mr. Greene. The evening service was Mr. Greene's farewell to his railway friends and was impressive and interesting. Mr. Greene will leave the first of the coming week, for his new charge.

The concert at St. Anne's church last Wednesday evening was well attended and at all points a marked success. Father Mesnard and those who assisted him are to be congratulated.

The Young Men's Association elected Wm. McKinley and Wm. J. Bryan honorary members and each gentleman acknowledges the compliment.

Hon. F. C. Chamberlain and Miss Etta Bartle were married at Neganee last Monday. The Iron Port congratulates.

J. S. Land, general superintendent of the Bell telephone concern, was in the city Tuesday.

Engineers Arnold and McLain departed Sunday to take runs on the Galena division.

H. D. Brainard is again on duty, having returned from his visit in Wisconsin.

C. F. Watkins has gone to Ann Arbor to study pharmacy in the university.

M. N. Jones has gone to Florida to spend the remainder of the winter.

James Boddy has returned from South Africa and will remain here.

Hon. O. B. Fuller was at home from Monday until Wednesday.

L. O. Kirtine went to Menominee, on business, last Tuesday.

Wm. Rowe, of St. Jacques, was in town Tuesday.

T. C. Winegar entertained the members of the E. Y. M. A. Thursday evening. There were present Misses Reese, DeVoght, Doton, McColl, McRae, Robertson, Harris, L. Blanchet, Fish, Welch, Eastwood, C. Blanchet, Longley, and Messrs. Killian, Korten, Schram, Yockey, Walters, Norris, Eastwood, Barr, Stoik, McRae, Patred, Smith, Cleary, Longley and Beggs.

Capt. Wallace Van Dyke and Miss Emma Zilges were married, at Milwaukee, last Wednesday afternoon. Both the parties are well known here and The Iron Port joins in congratulations and wishes for a long and happy married life for them.

"The Escanaba Nonpareil Club" is the name of a new social organization which has its headquarters in the Lyons building on north Georgia street. Martin Lyons is president and Hugh Lyons treasurer.

R. B. Stack is offered a position as pitcher by the Grand Rapids club but will stay at home and play with the Escanabas.

Hilma Sandstrom, seven years old, died at the residence of her parents, in Bay de Noc township, last Thursday.

A surprise party to Miss Maggie Kessler Wednesday evening was a pleasant affair—dancing and refreshments.

The Rev. Mr. Greene visited the high school and delivered a farewell address to the pupils last Thursday.

Peter St. Peter, who was hurt at Ford River camp 10, has a fighting chance for his life.

Peter Olson was called to Ironwood this week by the death of his wife's mother.

Mrs. L. A. C. es has gone to visit at New Lisbon, Wis., departing yesterday.

A. P. Smith, of Gladstone, was in town on Thursday.

The ladies of the Baptist church will give an entertainment Friday eve, Feb. 26th, at Baptist hall. Tableaux and recitations from Longfellow's poems will be given, there will also be ice cream and cake for sale. All are invited.

"Jim" Christie will manage the New Ludington when his father is busy with the Lake Beach, at Sheboygan. He'll do it "to the Queen's taste."

Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Oliver received Thursday evening in honor of Rev. Mr. Greene and wife previous to their departure for Philadelphia.

Mrs. F. D. Mead received her friends Wednesday afternoon by way of farewell to Mrs. Greene.

Q. R. Hessel and his daughter attended the funeral of a relative at Manitowoc this week.

Sheriff Olmsted has appointed Richard Crooks, of Rapid River, deputy for that locality.

Fr. Neumavi, of Gladstone, attended the concert at Ste. Anne's Wednesday evening.

Ralph Rogers is in a very critical condition, suffering from a malignant typhoid.

Mrs. Egan and her daughter are visiting with Mrs. E. D. Winegar.

Mrs. Frank Armstrong has returned from a visit at Green Bay.

Mr. G. Vassaw was confined to his bed by illness this week.

John L. McRae is now on duty at the Sourwine Drug Co.

H. J. Van Zaalingen, of Detroit, visited here Thursday.

Nick Gunter got a bad fall from his bicycle Wednesday.

Max Kurz was in town Thursday.

The Senior Epworth League of the M. E. church will give a musical social at

Clark's hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 24th. The Y. P. S. C. E. gave a social at the residence of D. Todd last evening. M. J. Lyons is laid up by an attack of the grippe.

Municipal Gossip.

According to the annual report of Labor Commissioner Morse there are 39,021 acres of standing pine and 129,357 acres of standing hardwood in Delta county.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I always use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—Geo. E. Wolff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Ferndina, Mo. Sold by Gross & Sons, Druggists.

Tickets for the Charity ball will cost one dollar per couple and supper twenty-five cents each.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericktown, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time when he should have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by Gross & Sons, Druggists.

It looks, now, as though the price of ore and the rate of freight would both be low this season. Pig iron is selling at \$9.50 per ton.

A few months ago, Mr. yron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by Gross & Sons, Druggists.

APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

Sultan Asks Their Aid in Restoring Order in Crete.

Constantinople, Feb. 12.—The Porte has communicated by telegraph with the powers asking their support in the efforts of Turkey to restore order in Crete and the ambassadors are conferring upon the question of exerting concerted pressure upon Greece to compel the recall of the Greek fleet from Cretan waters.

Athens, Feb. 12.—Advice received here from Crete say that a fight occurred at Kastelli, in the province of Kissamo, Wednesday in which 30 Christians and 100 Moslems were killed. Crowds continue to surround the palace cheering the king in commendation of his majesty's action in sending warships to Crete. The royal yacht Spakhteria accompanies the Greek torpedo flotilla to Crete.

Athens, Feb. 12.—Assim Bey, the Turkish minister, visited the foreign office, and, acting under instructions from his government, made a protest against the dispatch of the Greek torpedo flotilla to Crete. Assim Bey was treated with the utmost courtesy and was informed so far as diplomacy allowed of the attitude of Greece on the Cretan question. His protest, however, was, so far as known, productive of no result. The Greek government will not recall the flotilla, and, furthermore, a second flotilla will shortly start for Crete.

The troubles in the island have caused many of the residents to flee to Greece for safety. Since the outbreak began fully 8,000 Cretans have arrived at the Piræus. As in the case of the previous exodus from Crete, many of the refugees are unable to care for themselves and the government will be compelled to extend aid to them.

Christened at the White House.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Marion, the youngest daughter of President and Mrs. Cleveland, was christened at the white house at four o'clock Thursday afternoon. The ceremony was simple but impressive, and was performed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who performed the marriage ceremony for the distinguished parents. The president held little Marion in his arms, and grouped about were Mrs. Cleveland, the wives of the cabinet officers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson, Davis Gilder, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Thurber. Marion was one year old last July. At the conclusion of the ceremony the president and Mrs. Cleveland and all those present signed the church register.

Start Up Full Time.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—All the mills of the Illinois Steel company's works at South Chicago started at full blast for the first time in many months. Nearly 3,000 men returned to work. Wages all along the line were cut from ten to fifteen per cent. The Bridgeport works which employ about 2,500 men are expected to resume soon with a reduced wage scale similar to that of the South Chicago plant.

Insurgents Apply the Torch.

Havana, via Key West, Feb. 12.—Advices from Manzanillo are that the insurgents recently attacked and entered Blanquezel, plundering the stores and turning the store buildings as well as 126 private dwellings. They also pillaged the store at Venocla plantation and the stores at Cano, burning the buildings at the latter place. A large number of houses were also destroyed.

RAPID RIVER AND GARTH

General, Social and Personal Paragraphs.

GIVE SUPERVISORS MORE TIME

Our Correspondent Believes More Time Should Be Given Supervisors to Complete Their Tax Rolls—Other Local Matters.

The Iron Port reporter notices with some degree of satisfaction that the matter of giving supervisors more time in which to complete their annual assessment rolls is being agitated. The supervisor should make a personal examination of lands in his township in order to ascertain the true cash value thereof, and where a township is as large as that of Masonville—one of the largest in the state—the supervisors cannot possibly make a personal inspection. Section 24 of the tax law provides, that on or before the third Monday of May in each year, the supervisor or assessor shall make and complete an assessment roll, upon which he shall set down the name of every person liable to be taxed in his township or assessment district, with a full description of all the real property therein liable to be taxed, etc." The supervisor is elected the first Monday in April and between the taking of his oath of office and the third Monday in May is not sufficient time for Masonville's supervisor to personally examine property. It is suggested that the law be amended so that supervisors would have until the first Monday in July to make and complete his roll. That would give him time to make a personal examination of the real property in his township and ascertain whether it was cut lands or not and the true cash value thereof. After having made a personal examination of the lands, he could speak intelligently to the other members of the board of review, concerning any question which might be raised regarding the cash value of any description or parcel of land.

As will be seen by the advertising columns of The Iron Port, the representative business houses of our village appear under a directory heading. Every reader of the paper in Masonville and adjoining townships is urgently requested to carefully peruse the same, and when trading remember that every name under that caption is strictly reliable and a guarantee of square dealing. The writer can personally vouch for this. Nearly every line of business is represented in the directory, and each carries a complete stock in their respective branch of traffic, so there is no occasion for giving them the "go by" for outsiders.

In his youthful days your correspondent has been known to carry water to the elephant in order to get within the "acres of snow white pavilions," but he never carried a horn and followed in the wake of a brass band to gain admittance to a skating rink. And he has never been accused of it, either.

A prominent lady said to your correspondent the other day: "I think it is strange in a place like Rapid River, where there are so many respectable people, that more of them do not attend the prayer meetings."

Professor Kinsel has school every evening from 7:30 till 10 o'clock this week in order to help those of the pupils who are going to try the coming examination the middle of next month.

The G. A. R. gave a pleasant dancing party last evening. Owing to unforeseen obstacles the literary program was omitted. Everybody had a good time. The Christian Endeavor Society here is a credit to our young people considering all the evil influences they have to contend with.

Rapid River can boast of a horse that will walk into a saloon for his drinks. That is something Escanaba has not got.

E. G. Bassford arrived home from Sturgeon Bay and Sevastopol, where he had been visiting relatives, on Monday.

Mrs. C. E. Hamilton says she will not ride behind the new horse. But Charlie knows better than that.

M. Glazer's store presents a very nice appearance as it nears completion. It takes Nels to hustle things.

Miss Lucy Burns has a large music class in this village, and spends three days of each week here.

The Home and Foreign Missionary Society meets with Mrs. Waldo next Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Jos. Mallman went to Escanaba on Tuesday evening to have some dental work done.

C. E. Hamilton's saddle horse is probably one of the best of its kind in this section.

County Court Commissioner Barras transacted business in Rapid River this week.

Mrs. J. H. Sinnitt returned from a visit with Ishpeming friends on Sunday last.

H. W. Cole went to Escanaba Thursday to have Dan. shoe his trotting colt.

St. Valentine Day is near at hand; there are beauties in M. Glazer's store.

Wm. Bassford and Y. Yennell spent the greater part of the week in camp.

Mrs. Young, of the Rapid River house, has been ill a portion of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Heise lost a child this week, after a lingering illness.

John Johnson came down from camp for a couple of days of this week.

While bringing a string of horses from Escanaba on Wednesday one of the ani-

Rapid River Business Directory

The Iron Port cheerfully recommends the business houses whose cards appear herein, and urgently requests its readers to patronize them. They are reliable.

HAMILTON'S PHARMACY. Pure Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions accurately compounded day and night. A full line of perfumes and choice cigars.

B. B. BAKER. General Hardware and Sporting Goods. My stock is complete in every particular and my prices will be found right. A share of your trade is solicited.

H. E. PFEIFER, DEALER IN CHOICE MEATS AND SAUSAGES. Butter, Eggs, Etc. Poultry, Game and Oysters in Season.

CASWELL & JEROME. LIVERY, FEED AND SALES STABLE. First class rigs at all times. Specialty of conveying traveling men, lumbermen, cruisers and hunting parties. Prices always reasonable.

J. H. SINNITT. Hotel and Restaurant. Centrally Located. Bakery in connection, where fresh baked goods may be had at all times. Confectionery and cigars.

YOUNG & MERRILL. Dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries. TIES AND POSTS. All Goods Fresh, Crisp and Sparkling.

RAPID RIVER REAL ESTATE. I can sell you a desirable building lot at a reasonable price and on favorable terms. Now is the time to secure lots.

KOSTKA & BOEDCHER. MERCHANT TAILORS. All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction as to fit and workmanship.

DR. J. C. BROOKS. PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES. and Druggists' Sundries. A Full and Complete Line of Confectionery.

THE RAPID RIVER BARGAIN STORE. In enlarging its building, and as soon as completed will be largely to its stock including furniture of all kinds.

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Send your work to The Escanaba Steam Laundry. ED. RABIDEAU, Agent.

IN AND AROUND GARTH.

The spiritual welfare of Garth has been a matter of very little concern until recently. Undoubtedly the good reputation of the hamlet has operated against attracting the attention of the clerical profession. Wednesday evening, however, Rev. A. A. Crane, of Rapid River, conducted services in the schoolhouse and announced that the meetings would be continued at regular intervals during the winter. A revival of a more temporal character has also been instituted during the past week. In this case the latent intellectual force of the community has found an outlet in a night school supplemented by a debating and literary society. The organization has not yet been perfected, but its promoters hope to have it in working order in a week or so. Early enough at least to allow ample time for the final decision of such disputed points as the comparative greatness of Napoleon and Washington or the relative value of Genius and Character as well as such minor questions as are presented by the currency problem, immigration and the tariff.

Coasting is the favorite sport with the young people—and not a few of the older ones—this winter. The bluff just back of the village gives the bob-sleds a sufficient momentum to carry them over an iced track through the town. The sport is keenly enjoyed by every one save a rural homesteader who hauls posts and sawlogs along the road to the bay, and is somewhat discomfited by the uncertain footing which the ice path gives his horses.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Olin, son and twin baby girls, of Garth, Mich., arrived in the city, Wednesday, and are visiting the families of C. C. Olin and C. S. Hopkins. They will remain in Florence three or four weeks. Fred is an old Florence boy and his many friends are glad to see him.—Florence News.

Emil Strauss drove to Gladstone Thursday. John McCabe, F. G. Hall, Mrs. L. D. Burt and Mrs. Fred Barker spent the same day in Escanaba.

M. H. Grover spent the greater part of the week in a business trip to AtTrain. Mrs. M. H. Grover is visiting friends in Marquette.

Frank Bartley, of Escanaba, spent Wednesday and Thursday with his friend, E. W. Carrington.

Wm. Monday and family returned from a several weeks' visit at Antigo, Wis.

C. C. Collins, M. N. Jolley and George Harding drove to Escanaba Wednesday. Mrs. George Harding is seriously ill with an attack of pleurisy.

G. T. Fitch, of the Soo, called at the village Thursday.

How to Find Out. Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settlement indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stands in it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO. There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or had effect following the use of liquor, wine or beer and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you used a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention The Iron Port and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y. This offer appearing in this paper is a sufficient guarantee of its genuineness.

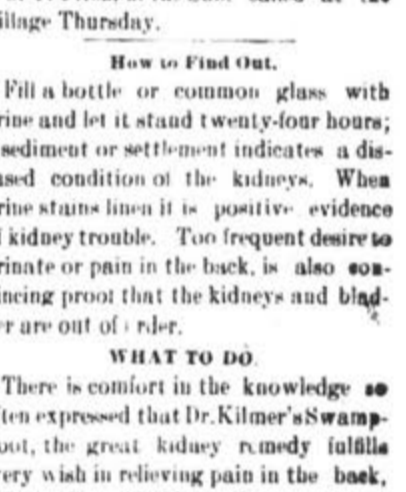
Special Facilities. For Steamship Tickets Outward and Prepaid, with lowest rates, quick passage and short rail route. For sailings and information, call at once on nearest Soo Line Agent or L. J. Perrin, Agent, Soo Line, Escanaba, Mich. 6-4t

Stove Wood for Sale. The I. Stephenson Co. will deliver pine stove wood to order, at any point in the city at \$2.00 per cord. Office at foot of Ludington street.

Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.



Celebrated for its great levaging strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against acid and all forms of adulteration coming to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the responsibility of the position, whether directed to his name or whether he is a member of the staff, is responsible for the way the news is reported.

THE SINGER.

She stood behind the golden rail With other singers: To bring them back my efforts fail; Her vision lingers.

A HIGHWAYMAN.

Zona Sheldon was making the European tour; her education was finished and she and her mother had spent the last two years in travel. Zona's mother was a wealthy widow, and Zona was an only child.

purpose and that there was a covert menace in his tone. He settled down in his corner again, and Zona cast furtive glances at him, and always when she looked he withdrew his gaze from her.

And in Louise's snug room the prospective bridegroom recounted her woes, and was pitied and comforted, and assured that she should not be allowed to go back alone.

A STRANGE ISLAND. The Curious Climate of Saghalien, Off the East Coast of Spain. Saghalien, on the eastern coast of Siberia, presents a very curious anomaly of climate.

WORKERS IN MIDWINTER. How Hot-Weather Laborers Disposed Themselves During the Cold Season. Thousands of men are thrown out of employment annually by the coming of the cold weather.

Now Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is a good time to put your physical system in good order by purifying your blood and building up your health in order to avoid sickness. The best in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

OCEAN TURNED BACK.

F. H. Bullis Says His Harbor Locks Will Do It.

Foresees Great Benefits—Perpetual High Tide in Harbor—Great Saving in Docking Yachts—Government Alone Could Build the Locks.

Among the many mistakes which, according to the superior notions of man, Dame Nature made when she fashioned the world, should be counted that of establishing in the rivers emptying into the sea a tide that ebbs and flows at regular intervals. In the opinion of an inventor who has just patented an elaborate system of locks whose specific object it is to abolish the tides in American rivers, the fact that the water is high or low, according to the action of the tide, is a distinct detriment to navigation, is conducive to collisions between river craft and causes endless trouble and inconvenience to mariners and boatmen. Worst of all, it endangers the health of a city by leaving a mass of disease-breeding mud to bake in the sun when the water recedes.

To abolish these drawbacks to river navigation and health, Franklin H. Bullis, of 639 Belmont avenue, Brooklyn, proposes to build at harbor entrances "Despatch Locks," capable of admitting the largest vessels without checking their speed. These locks he would connect with massive sea walls so as to form an effective line of demarcation between old ocean and the river.

Separated from its salty neighbor, it is pointed out, the water of the harbor would soon become fresh, and this would result in many advantages. For one thing it would save docking, which is one of the ship owner's heaviest expenses, as things go now. Except when repairs are necessary ships are mostly docked in order that barnacles and other marine growths may be removed from ships' bottoms, and barnacles cannot live in fresh water—they die and drop off when removed from ocean's brine. Then, again, the proposed locks would make the waters of

necessary to protect the bay with two sets of locks, but the entrance to the sound at Throg's Neck being narrow, it will be a comparatively easy matter to erect the sea wall and locks at that point.

Having passed through the locks the captain of an ocean steamer will find a vast number of advantages in the locked harbor as contrasted with one which opens to the sea. At present he must choose his time for coming into port and even then has to pick his way daintily and with the assistance of a pilot, for the tide plays queer pranks with the channel, and leaves mud where water ought to be. The locks will hold the water in the harbor to any height desired, and it will always be "flood tide" at the docks, so that vessels can swing in and land her passengers at any time, instead of having to snor for the night, in midstream, having the homesick voyagers "so near and yet so far" to pray for the incoming tide to hasten. With the barnacles dropping off the ship's bottom as she steams through the deep, still, fresh water of the transformed harbor, the captain himself will be able to be far more tranquil in his mind, for he will know that he can utilize every minute of the time before going out again and that he can sail days earlier than he could in the old times when he had to scrape the bottom of the craft.

At New York vessels of deep draft could steam much further under the proposed lock system than now. In fact, there is no reason why war vessels of the greatest draft should not reach points as far north as Troy; the water will not have to be raised to an impracticable height in order to make permanent navigable depth there.

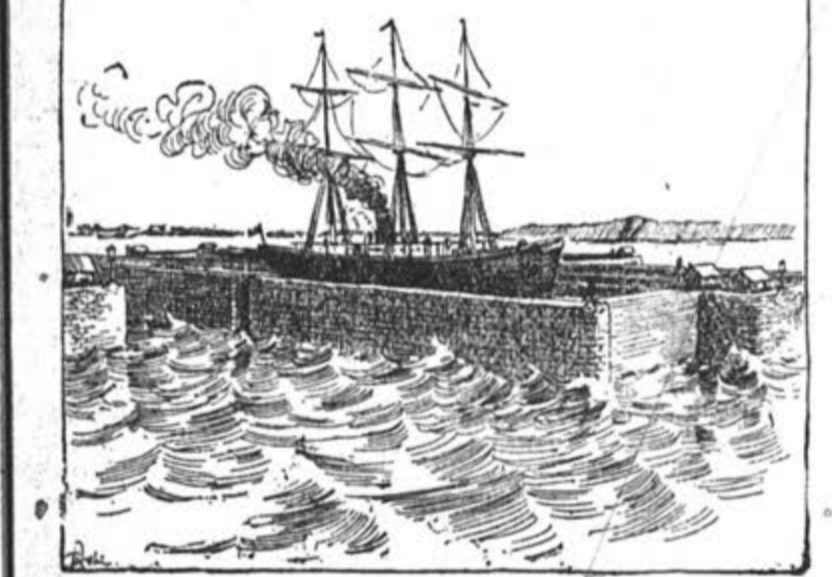
The new scheme, too, will reduce enormously the present heavy dredging expenses. Year by year the Hudson is becoming shallower and thousands have to be spent annually to keep even the harbor itself in good condition.

With regard to the flow of sewage under the new system, Mr. Bullis claims that the locked river will be a decided improvement. Under the present system, he points out, the tide flows up stream for six hours, carrying its sewage with it, before taking it on to the ocean. Even then the work is not done



HOW NEW YORK HARBOR MIGHT BE LOCKED IN.

PROPOSED LOCK AT CLOSE RANGE.



the harbor before which they stand guard smooth and tranquil even when the weather is roughest outside; there would always be plenty of water at the harbor mouth for the entrance of the biggest ships, plenty of water at the pier, and so on.

There are few harbors on either the Atlantic or the Pacific coast to which the locks could not be adapted in the inventor's opinion, but for the purposes of demonstrating the value of his scheme Mr. Bullis has had diagrams drawn showing how the Despatch lock plan could be utilized at New York. His sea wall would begin in the middle of famous old Coney island, incidentally providing both salt and fresh water bathing for the summer sojourners at that merry resort. The wall would then run diagonally seaward and straight across the main channel, to connect with the land again at Staten island. The locks themselves are planned to be in the center of the channel, where, at low water, there is a depth of 36 feet. There are to be entrance and exit gates for four vessels at a time, or as many more as the needs of the harbor require.

These locks are to be built according to the patented plans of the inventor. For locks of such a gigantic size as would be necessary in an undertaking of this kind, the ordinary swinging gates of the canal lock would be cumbersome and useless. The "gates" of these sea locks are to be cars worked by steam power and made to slide back and forth. When a vessel is ready to pass through the signal will be given by the engineer and the machinery will slide back the section that admits the water, allowing the same section to check the water at the neighboring entrance. When the ship has passed through the lock the sliding process is reversed and the lock is ready for the next ship that comes in. This sliding system is regarded by lock experts as an immense improvement on the old

As there are two entrances to New York harbor, one at the Narrows and one at Long Island sound, it will be

thoroughly, since much of the sewage settles, shoals the harbor and forms the deadly black mud of the low water season. With the tide abolished the sewage would flow to and disappear through the gates of the locks, leaving no trace of its presence behind.

Among the harbors and rivers on the Atlantic coast which the invention of ocean locks claims to be benefited by the use of the locks are Belfast, Portland, Bath, Augusta, in Maine; Newburyport, Gloucester, Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, in Massachusetts; Providence, R. I.; New London, New Haven, Hartford, Middletown and towns below on Connecticut river; New York and vicinity and all cities and towns on the Hudson, East Hackensack, Rahway, Raritan, Passaic and Harlem rivers. By placing the docks in the Delaware river below Wilmington, Del., Mr. Bullis claims that Philadelphia, Baltimore and Annapolis, and all cities and towns on the Delaware would have high and fresh water.

Washington, D. C., and other cities and towns on the Potomac river would receive similar benefits, as would also Newport News and towns up the James river, Va.; Plymouth, Edenton, Columbia, Newberne and Wilmington, N. C.; Georgetown, Charleston, Beaufort, S. C.; Savannah, Darien, Brunswick, Ga.; Jacksonville and all towns on the St. Johns river, besides St. Augustine, Tampa, Pensacola, Milton, Fla.; Mobile, Ala. All towns on Mobile bay, Wallisville and all towns on Trinity bay, Tex. Galveston, Tex. On the Pacific coast, Vancouver, Portland and nearly all cities and towns on the Columbia river; Empire City, Eureka, San Diego, San Francisco, and all cities and towns on San Francisco bay would be benefited.

As an additional advantage, and one that makes the lock plan of national importance, Mr. Bullis asserts that the building of this sea wall would prove of immense service in war time, as, with guns judiciously mounted on fortified sections of the wall, it would be impossible for an enemy's fleet to force an entrance into an American harbor.

ELLEN OSBORN'S LETTER.

Midwinter Novelty Which Modistes of Paris Prescribe.

New Hints for New Clothes—Evening Dress, Street Dress, House Dress. After the Latest Modes—A Wrinkle in Sleeves.

Paris.—After a few days in Paris I begin to get used to the imperative. Elsewhere it is, "would you not like?" Here it is, "You must have." The superiority of French taste has been conceded so long that Parisian dressmakers have become autocratic, and if one of their decrees does not begin "it is necessary" the only variation to be expected is a polite circumlocution for "you ought" or "you should." I am having "vous avez besoin d'avoir"—rattled off at me so often and so glibly that I feel the need of passing it along, therefore you have need of a velvet dress for a beginning.

"Insist," borrowing my phraseology from the sources above mentioned, upon velvet. Black is good, dark blue is good, brown is better, dark green is best of all. "You should" line such a dress with white silk, or pale blue, yellow or water green. You should show the lining as you lift it, and, that it may please upon exhibition, you must have unlimited frills inside the hem. With a skirt of this order "it is necessary" that you wear a silk blouse matching

according to rule at the moment to have lapels, epaulets, collars and cuffs of a light shade contrasting with the dress and on these to display black braiding in vertical or much involved arabesque patterns. Neither can you err, if you desire a cloak of ground length, in getting one of redingote style. This shows that you fully appreciate the subsistence of skirt and sleeve. There are not many new materials, but a new idea in materials is exemplified in a very pretty evening dress just finished to figure at the court of Spain.

A robe of black net glistening with gold and jewels is lined with pink chiffon, and this again is cleverly draped in the loose empire style over a princess gown of black satin. A very short black satin bolero is lined with pink and edged with sequin lace; it is so cut as to meet on either side the opposite points of the fan-shaped epaulets in fluted and wired net that spring from the shoulders. Garlands of pink leafless roses cover the short sleeves and outline the square opening of the bodice. A few blossoms are strewn on the skirt draperies. There is a berth of finely-plaited net sprinkled with rose petals and pearls.

Another evening dress that seems to me among the best now on exhibition is of a very delicate old rose brocade, one of the smartest colors of the season. At one side of the skirt is a panel edged with gold and jeweled passementerie and tied across with straps and bows of old rose ribbon. The same pas-



A GROUP OF MIDWINTER MODELS.

it in color. Over the blouse there must come a bolero of some delicate, light-colored velvet, preferably of the same tint as the skirt lining. This bolero requires embroidery in gold and jewels. You need a black satin corselet and some dainty finish of white or cream-colored lace at the throat, and then your visiting or reception costume is "comme il faut," as it is necessary.

I cannot talk back to millinery greatness but I can ape the manners of my betters and play the despot in my turn. You are required, if you care to show yourself well abreast of the fashions, to wear your bodice trimmings high up on the shoulders. Puffings of ribbon or velvet and large ribbon bows stand erect. They are wired if they refuse to do so, for they must not flare at the sides. You will show your understanding of the situation if you have an evening bodice with a high wired collar from the shoulders, but this is not obligatory.

You must be quick to catch the new lines of the sleeve. To gather it in at the shoulder without any rise to it, let it hang almost in a bag to the elbow, then tighten it gradually and not with any pinching exactness to the wrist and let it flare broadly over the hand, is the mode for next spring. Look at pictures of 1810, of the decade that Conan Doyle writes of in his newest book, if you need a more detailed description. There is less fullness and more droop at the shoulders, a looser cut and with more curve and flexibility from elbow to wrist and a more daring outburst at the wrist than you get in the experimental, transitional sleeve of to-day.

Every bodice, jacket and cloak has a most enormously high collar of lace or chiffon; or if the collar is of silk or velvet, it is cloven, so that lace or chiffon can be introduced between.

The sacque-back coat continues the favorite model in cloth or fur. It is better called a whole-back coat, for this better expresses what is really meant, that it has no seam in the back at all. Sometimes the front hangs straight also, but for this there is only silent permission, not approval. One box plait on either side of the front is according to the letter of the law and gives a much better figure. Great numbers of bodices have these box plaits in front, coming below the waist, and they are becoming more and more the smiled upon design.

For every evening bodice you must be prepared to squander material enough for two, the drapings are becoming so intricate. It is now quite according to rule to combine, sometimes one might better say piece together, four designs, having the two fronts different each from each and from the two backs, which claim the same privilege. It is not easy to do this and achieve harmony, and perhaps that is why she who must be obeyed thinks it worth trying.

Madame Paris, otherwise "she," sticks to broad corselets back and front, but has at the same time a weakness for extremely narrow metal belts studded with jewels.

There are no changes in skirts that are at all startling. The safest model at present is gathered on a thick cord about the hips, so as to throw the fullness behind. It is moderately full at the foot and is far more becoming than those of yesterday which stood out so fearfully at the sides.

You can make no mistake in using as much braiding as possible. It is quite

sementerie edges the fan-shaped bodice front, which opens on the left side. A puffed berth of old rose mousseline de soie is drawn about the shoulders and peeps out from under the bodice fan and all the way to the ground from beneath the skirt panel. The short sleeves are of mousseline de soie with garniture of roses.

A handsome visiting dress of silver gray corded silk is just ready for shipment to America. The bodice has a zouave of silver and jet passementerie lined with silk of a tawny mandarin yellow and having long, long-pointed hanging fronts, coming well down upon the skirt draperies. Two vandykes of the same passementerie ornament the front of the skirt, which is otherwise richly plain. Epaulets in the form of small double capes, black satin bows to hold the zouave in position in front, and a broad folded belt of black satin are the only accessories.

Altogether different in style is a promenade dress for the Riviera, that favored land of sunshine from which I hope to be writing again very soon. It is warm enough at San Remo or Mentone to dispense with wraps very frequently in the early afternoon, and so winter dress for that climate is not unlike what New York will see about Easter. The gown of which I am thinking has a skirt of olive green velvet. This is almost entirely covered by an overskirt of dark violet cloth which comes to the ground but is caught up a bit on the right side. Arabesque embroidery in olive green cord borders it and covers the narrow belt of the skirt material. The bodice is a velvet cross-over blouse, if such a term can be allowed. It opens a bit in front to show a violet cloth vest and above it is a very short violet silk bolero with olive green embroidery. Fluted silk epaulets cover the tops of the velvet sleeves. The large hat of olive green straw is trimmed with violet ribbon and with foliage. A big bow of white tulle at the throat adds the finishing touch to this study in blue and green.

This a jump back again to midwinter to pass on to a skating dress buried in fur, and quite Russian in appearance. Warm and cozy it looks with its redingote cut of poppy red cloth edged with a deep border of mink fur. A mink cape with a high collar lies over the shoulder, its long pointed ends passing under the metal belt at the waist and hanging almost to the ground.

Among the newest models is a very attractive dress for house wear. A robe of fawn-colored cloth with a narrow edging of gold cord embroidery opens upon a princess gown of rose-tinted moire. A broad sash of rose-colored silk confines the waist, and at the throat is a flat, pointed collar of cream-colored lace with standing collar of rose ribbons above.

A graceful dinner dress for a young girl just admitted to the pleasures of society is a princess gown of turquoise blue silk with bretelles of white silk set into the armholes in front, clasped by gold buckles on either side of the waist, outside of the white silk corselet, and hanging like long sash ends to the ground. From the high collar escapes a flaring ruche of white lace.

The young queen of Holland has ordered a girlish evening dress of pale yellow chine, the bodice draped with silver sequins. Garlands of rosebuds are the decorations. Dress at the theaters is rather good, but here is more than enough for now.

ELLEN OSBORN.

IT WOULD BE MET.

Ports of Entry Are Well Guarded Against the Eastern Plague.

Surgeon-General Walter Wyman and His System of Inspection—The New York Quarantine Station—No Fear of Danger.

Suppose, in spite of the repeated denials by the authorities of any such probability, that the awful bubonic plague should reach America's shores how would its attacks be met? What means are at hand to repel the invasion?

New York being the largest port of entry in America, it is there that the most elaborate and expensive defense would have to be made, and undoubtedly that port possesses the most efficient and thoroughly organized quarantine service in the world. It was that quarantine service which beat back the onslaught of the cholera germs in 1892, when Hamburg and the European cities suffered so severely, and although the precautions then taken to prevent the admittance of the disease during that visitation were relaxed as soon as the danger was over, the organization is still intact, and notice of a day or two would be sufficient to set it all in order again.

The New York quarantine is a state institution. Its headquarters are at Fort Wadsworth on Staten island. There the state owns a tract upon which stands houses for employees, and an administrative building, and there is a dock for landing. Besides the Staten island establishment, there are two small islands in the lower bay, Hoffman's, where persons suspected of bringing infection are detained till all danger is thought to be over; and Swinbourne, where those actually ill are cared for.

Lower quarantine, which was used when there was fear of the yellow fever from southern ports, and consisted of an anchored hulk, was given up about five years ago. It could be re-established, however, at a moment's notice. Fire island, the patch of ground that sticks its head above the waves off the south coast of Long island, and

The national quarantine is in the control of the treasury department, and its immediate administration is in charge of the marine hospital service, the surgeon-general of which, Dr. Walter Wyman, is the chief official. Organization is at present maintained only at those ports of entry not protected by state organizations. These are Brunswick, Ga.; Delaware breakwater, Port Townsend, Ore.; San Diego and San Francisco, Cal.; Southport, S. C.; Washington, N. C., and Dry Tortugas, Fla. At each of these ports Surgeon-General Wyman has inspectors who examine all entering vessels and report to him. The surgeon-general is empowered to send government inspectors to any state quarantine station where there is reason to fear the work is not properly done, and, if necessary, to establish another quarantine at that port. The law also gives the surgeon-general power to send inspectors to foreign ports from which infection could come and to inspect cargo and passengers in the interest of the health of this country. This provision of the law has not yet been put in operation, and probably will not be until some definite cause from real alarm shall arise.

Dr. Doty, the present health officer of the port of New York, does not express any fear that danger will arise from the bubonic plague now raging in India, but he is taking many precautions all the same. Much of his time recently has been taken up experimenting with new plans for disinfection. Former Port Health Officer Jenkins agrees with Dr. Doty that there is as yet no real cause for alarm. He believes the bubonic plague to be infectious and not contagious.

"I am of the opinion," he said when questioned, "that the vitality of the plague germs would die out before they reached this country, even if they were to get started on a voyage hither. Dr. Koch told me two years ago that he was sure Germany was forever safe from black death.

"With regard to quarantining the ports of this country," he went on, "I must say that I am prejudiced in favor of the state and not the national system. The New York city board of health trains from 25 to 30 young men every year to handle infectious dis-



was bought in haste by the state in 1892, for the housing of passengers detained at the height of the cholera scare of that year, has been sold.

Exclusive of the force employed on the two islands in the lower bay, which varies according to circumstances, about 20 men are kept busy by the New York quarantine board. At the head is the health officer of the port, who is an appointee of the governor. The health officer appoints two deputies to aid him. At all times, every vessel arriving is boarded by the doctor, or one of his assistants, to whom a clean bill of health must be submitted before the ship can proceed on its way up the harbor. Every case of sickness reported is rigorously inquired into, and all the steerage passengers are carefully examined. Cabin passengers not suffering from any illness are not examined in ordinary times, nor is the cargo of any ship not from a suspected port examined. Vessels coming from infected ports, however, are much more rigidly dealt with, and at this time ships from India receive the closest scrutiny. Whenever there is apprehension of danger, cabin passengers are examined as to their whereabouts for some time before sailing, and baggage and mails are fumigated; and infected passengers and those who are ill are sent to the islands in the lower bay.

The New York quarantine station is maintained by fees collected from entering vessels. Both steam and sailing vessels from foreign ports pay five dollars, and between May and November all vessels from domestic ports south of Cape Henlopen are taxed—each steamer three dollars, and each sailing vessel one dollar. The amount of these fees varies from year to year, but generally it just about covers the running expenses, which are about \$50,000. Whenever there is any extra expenditure it is met by special appropriation by the legislature.

Prior to the cholera scare of 1892 it was not always easy to obtain the necessary extra appropriations, but since then there has been no trouble or delay. This result is held to have been exceedingly beneficial; the methods of maintaining quarantine have not changed materially, however, since they were undoubtedly already the best in the world, only needing sufficient means to carry them out.

In addition to the protection of the state quarantine, the port of New York would also have all additional protection it should ask from the United States government quarantine in cases of necessity.

cases, and has at least 200 men under immediate control at all times. This is a much larger number than the marine hospital service will have at its command, as things go now, in ten years."

In 1892 the government sent a man to oversee Dr. Jenkins, but nothing was done to change his methods. It was Dr. Jenkins, who discovered the cholera at Hamburg. He was working at pretty long range, but, by tracing the course of the disease through Germany, he was able to say with certainty that the disease must exist in Hamburg, and so notified the authorities there. They declared that it did not, but at last, by intervention of the state, authorities at Washington were induced to make close investigations, which proved the suspicions of Dr. Jenkins to be correct. The doctor sent a man to Hamburg to study the situation, but because of some trouble with the United States consul, the German government failed to allow the man to do much. Dr. Jenkins criticizes the provisions of the national quarantine law, for sending men to foreign ports, and believes that each United States consul should have power to appoint a local medical examiner, who shall make regular reports as to the health of the town. From these reports the state department at Washington could be kept constantly posted.

The course the plague would travel over in case it should visit the United States may be fairly predicted from the routes taken by the cholera in times past. Like the plague at this time, the cholera has always started from India, its course being around the coast, as well as across the peninsula, to Bombay; thence to and along the Persian gulf and over the inland lines of travel to the cities of Persia and across the Caspian. The plague would also undoubtedly travel the Red sea and Mediterranean, following the main lines of travel to the chief European cities. On reaching the Atlantic coast it would take ship with the passengers and be brought to the chief ports of the United States, if not stamped out upon the seacoast here it would then work its way along the lines of rail and water communications. So far Asiatic scourges have always traveled from east to west, but now that there is constant and regular steam communication across the Pacific, it might also travel from west to east. In these days, too, a plague might travel much faster than in olden times; but the chances for stopping it are almost infinitely better.

IN CONGRESS.

Displaced Semecolon Starts a Lively Debate in Two Houses.

MONEY QUESTION IS DISCUSSED.

Senator Morgan Criticizes the President-The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Completed-Some of the Items.

Washington, Feb. 12.—A displaced semicolon in the bill providing for the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the several territories was the innocent cause of a wholly unexpected debate on the monetary question in the house Thursday, lasting two or three hours. Two or three years ago congress authorized Arizona to sell some "gold bonds, upon the request of M. A. Smith, then the delegate from that territory, because the territory could get better terms for such bonds than for "lawful money" bonds. The bill under discussion authorized the refunding of these particular bonds in gold bonds, but the presence of a semicolon in the text suggested to the mind of Mr. McKim (dem., Tenn.) the possibility that the bill could be so construed as to warrant the issue of gold bonds for all the bonds mentioned. From Mr. Payne's (rep., N. Y.) declaration that he could see no harm that would result if all the bonds were made payable in gold, a lively discussion sprung up in which many members took part, and which took a wide range.

The most important statements in the course of the debate were those of Mr. Knox (rep., Mass.), in charge of the bill, that the country was upon a gold basis and that it would doubtless continue on that basis, that it would not initiate an international bimetallic conference, and that there was sufficient statesmanship in the republican party to provide for the largest possible use of silver, and that it would not be through the unlimited coinage of that metal. At Mr. Knox's suggestion the semicolon was replaced by a comma: on Mr. McKim's suggestion the bonds, other than the Arizona gold bonds named, were made payable in the "lawful money of the United States" and the bill was then passed.

The sundry civil appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1898, was reported by Mr. Cameron (rep., Ill.), and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Bartlett (dem., Ga.) presented the unanimous report of election committee No. 1 upon the contest of Thomas E. Watson vs. J. C. C. Black, from the Tenth district of Georgia, in favor of Black, and stated he would call it up at the first opportunity. The bill making appropriations (a total of \$9,253,825) for fortifications for the year ending June 30, 1898, was considered and passed. The post office appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole and discussed for an hour without action. The house then adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of \$1,695,308, was passed after some caustic remarks by Senator Morgan (dem., Ala.) on an item of \$10,000 for a minister plenipotentiary to the states of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. Two of these states, he said, had, according to newspaper reports, formed with Honduras a new government called the Greater Republic of Central America, sending a minister to Washington who had been formally received by the president, and closing their respective foreign offices, so that an American minister could hold no diplomatic relations with them individually. But of this change the president of the United States had not condescended to give any information to congress or the people.

Senator Morgan spoke of this state of affairs as having brought about a very awkward complication; but he said that he had no proposition to make about it. Neither had Senator Hale (rep., Me.), who was in charge of the bill, and who recognized the force of Senator Morgan's observation, but said that the committee on appropriations had thought it better to leave the usual item in the bill, and let the state department arrange the difficulty in the way that might seem best to it. An agreement was reached to have the vote on the conference report to the immigration bill taken at four p. m. next Wednesday. At half past one the senate went into executive session on the arbitration treaty, and continued to sit with closed doors till 4:45 p. m., when it adjourned.

Sundry Civil Bill Ready. Washington, Feb. 12.—The committee on appropriations Thursday completed the sundry civil appropriation bill and directed Mr. Cannon to report it to the house. The bill carries \$50,564,743, over \$8,000,000 below the estimates, and \$17,500,000 in excess of the appropriation for the current year. The estimates include \$17,529,043 for river and harbor contracts and the committee allow \$18,615,996 for such purposes.

The request of members from Louisiana, Nebraska and California for \$1,000,000 to pay the balance due sugar producers under the law of 1890 was not allowed.

Among the appropriations are the following: Allegheny river, Pennsylvania, locks and dams at Herr Island, \$400,000; Upper Monongahela river, West Virginia, \$400,000; Cumberland river, above Nashville, \$400,000; Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., \$400,000; Ohio river, near mouth of Beaver river, to complete, \$200,000; Chicago river, \$112,000; Illinois and Mississippi canal, \$1,000,000; Keokuk bay to Lake Superior, Michigan, \$60,000; Mississippi river, from mouth of Missouri to St. Paul, Minn., \$33,000; Mississippi river, from Passes to mouth of Ohio, \$2,583,000; Missouri river, from mouth to Sioux City, \$200,000; for completing channel connecting the waters of the great lakes between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo, \$1,600,000; Cleveland (C.) harbor, \$400,000; Milwaukee Bay harbor, to complete, \$105,000; Duluth (Minn.), \$400,000; Omaha exposition, for construction of buildings and for government exhibits, \$30,000; completion of

two revenue steamers for the great lakes, \$200,000; education in Alaska, \$20,000; reindeer for Alaska, \$10,000; for relief of native inhabitants of Alaska, \$10,000; enforcement alien contract labor laws, \$50,000; armories and arsenals, \$135,000; artificial limbs and appliances for soldiers, \$135,000; custodians public buildings, \$245,000; Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park, \$75,000; enforcement of Chinese exclusion act, \$12,000; coast and geodetic survey, \$68,000; bounty, back pay and claims to soldiers, \$241,000; defense for Indian deprecation claims, \$62,000; fish commission, \$245,000; Gettysburg Military park, \$60,000; geological survey, \$479,000; support of homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, \$2,500,000; to aid homes for soldiers in states and territories, \$25,000; interstate commerce commission, \$250,000; life-saving service, \$1,502,000.

McKinley Rates Restored. Washington, Feb. 12.—In the deliberations over the proposed tariff bill by the house ways and means committee Thursday the several paragraphs relating to copper, gold and silver were restored to the McKinley rates. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers copper, sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, also sheathing of yellow metal of which copper is the component of chief value and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Gold and silver bullions and metal thereof of gold, silver or other metals, not specially provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Not Yet Considered. Washington, Feb. 12.—Postmaster-General Wilson states that the president has not considered the subject of extending the civil service system to embrace fourth-class postmasters. There are over 60,000 postmasters of this class who will be subject to appointment after March 4 next.

TO FIGHT IN CARSON CITY.

Dan Stuart Announces Place of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Mill. Carson City, Nev., Feb. 12.—Dan Stuart has announced that the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will take place in this city.

The announcement has set the town ablaze with enthusiasm. Active preparations for the accommodation of the fighters and visitors will be pushed ahead rapidly. A pavilion to seat 20,000 will be immediately erected on the inside of the Carson race track, and a mass meeting of citizens has been called for this evening to talk over and make suitable arrangements for the reception and care of the large crowd of people which is expected. W. K. Wheelock will be present and give his views as to the size of the crowd and tell how other cities have provided for similar occasions. All buildings that can be secured have been rented for lodging houses, poolrooms and other business purposes.

Stuart says that there will be several entertainments besides the big event, if arrangements can be made to secure men of national reputation in finish fights, but declined to give any names further than to say that he will match Sharkey and Maher if they are willing to meet and do not demand more than within reason for their appearance in the ring. He says the weather in this section is all that could be desired and that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the railroads for rates and transportation facilities.

BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS.

Poise Kills Two of a Gang of Cattle Thieves in Texas.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Menardsville tells of a desperate encounter with outlaws near that place Tuesday. Sheriff J. L. Jones, of Kimble county, with Tom Taylor, Oscar Latta, Bud Frazier and John Goodson, about daylight came across a camp near the Menard and Kimble county line. There were four men in the camp, who the officers supposed were the cattle thieves they wanted. A command to surrender was replied to by a shower of bullets. A pitched battle then ensued, which lasted half an hour. J. C. Johnson, alias R. J. Smith, and Jim Crane were killed by the posse. Another man, named Underwood, was shot through the thigh and backbone and will die. The fourth man, though wounded, managed to mount a horse and escaped.

Mule Law Legislation.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 12.—The house on Thursday in 20 minutes passed a bill to make the mule law apply to special charter cities, to remedy the defect in the law on which the supreme court held Wednesday that it did not apply to these cities. In the senate Senator Dousen objected on the ground that a different kind of relief was wanted to remove restrictions of the mule law. But for his objection the bill would have passed the senate. It went over till to-day.

Two Fatally Burned.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 12.—By the explosion of a lamp in an Italian tenement house Thursday four people were burned, two fatally. Clara Paramaganda attempted to move a lighted lamp and overturned it, causing an explosion and setting fire to her clothes. Mrs. Garland, who was ill in bed, ran to her rescue and was burned in putting out the flames. The two men had difficulty in saving Mrs. Garland.

Cedar Rapids Saloons Close.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 12.—As a result of the decision rendered Wednesday by the supreme court on the case appealed from this district nullifying the mule law in special charter cities almost all the saloons in this city closed on Thursday voluntarily. No defined plan to meet the emergency has been arranged, though an instant appeal to the legislature will be made.

Fire at Fox Lake, Wis.

Fox Lake, Wis., Feb. 12.—Fire early Thursday morning destroyed the restaurant and home of John Medley, John Mahoney's saloon, Mike Velsch's, saloon, Schmidt Bros.' saloon and L. Buchholz's barber shop. Total loss, \$10,600; insurance, \$4,900.

The Ice Was Thin.

Prattsville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Andrew Wilson, Preston Hall and Henry Brown were drowned in the Big Sandy river near here while driving on thin ice.

Hanged. Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 9.—Monroe Johnston (colored) was hanged in the county jail here Monday morning. His neck was broken and he was dead within 11 minutes. Johnston was convicted of the burglary of the home of Mr. Cowan Shields on the night of January 8, 1896. Miss Shields was awakened by some one fumbling over her bed. On making an outcry she was shot at twice and thrown over a trunk. Downstairs the escaping burglar shot and wounded Mr. Shields. The latter recognized the voice and identified the face as that of Monroe Johnston. Johnston's last words on the scaffold were that he was innocent.

Killed by a Constable.

Allegan, Mich., Feb. 9.—Constable James Lawyer, of Lee township, this county, shot and killed Joseph White, a bachelor farmer living two miles west of Hoppertown, Saturday night. Lawyer was at White's farm investigating charges of cruelty to animals made against the farmer. White became violent and attacked the constable with a cross-cut saw, striking him twice. Lawyer drew his revolver and shot White dead. Lawyer is seriously wounded.



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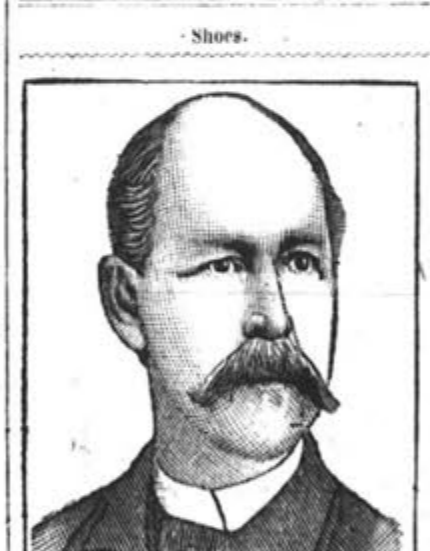
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Best Catsup, 15c bottles for 10
Chilli Sauce 20c bottles for 15
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, large bottles only 25
Mixed Pickles, a few small bottles, each 5
Pickled Onions, very fine, worth 15c, only 10
Extra fine Olives, small bottles 15
Large bottles Olives 30
Best Olives in bulk, per quart 25
Small, sweet spiced Pickles, per quart 20
Chow Chow, per quart 20
Pure Buckwheat Flour, per sack 30
Self Rising Buckwheat Flour, per package 10
Good Canned Tomatoes, 3 cans for 25
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