Upper Peninsula News Briefly Chronicled.

GLEANINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

Fire at the North Tamarack Mine. - Con gratulatious for Quinneare-A Curfew Now Rings at Crystal Falls Peninsula Notes

er and sister residing.

inmates could save nothing except their postage charged on it for a distance of lives and that called for lively work, less than two hundred miles was twelve Loss \$8,000, insurance \$3,000.

streets of Ishpeming in a demented con- | sand being used to absorb the superdition one night last week, and now he fluous ink. Stored away in memory's

Iron, \$122.85.

tural and horticultural experiment sta- hasty living.

mine owners have cut wages-common reminds one of fond friends and loving information we could get from any and labor 10 and skilled labor 20 per cent. hearts, now perchance standing on tip. all sources and we were ununimous in and that a general strike will result.

3

g.

V

ile

Since the girls "licked" its editor the Gladstone Tribune has gained subscribers. Tough way to get them, though. The Chevalier de Lafayette society, of march on, and disappear over the hills.

Negaunee is arranging for a proper celebration of St. John's day, June 24.

do, and supposed to be murdered. The new tannery at Munising has be-

gan to grird 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 Quinnesec.

The Booth & Youngquist Hospital. pital at the corner of Wells avenue and Campbell street on March 1st, their tenyears lease of the property going into efbuilding will be thoroughly renovated the past. and remodeled in some particulars so that when ready for occupancy by the letter is laid away, and the eyes close on bospital it will be one of the most com. this phase of life's memory, and we once plete justitutions of the kind in this sec. more bend our flagging energies to the tion of the state. The doctors have a duties of the present. portion of the building at present, and are prepared to care for their ticket patients in an excellent manner, but the es-

of next month.

Seven Miles an Hour. warns drivers of horses that the ordinice 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, audacions, attractive French soldier who becomes a prisoner of war in Edinburgh Castle.'

A Big Lumber Deal. Van Winkle and Montague, whose saw Bay de Noo, have sold their entire season's cut, amounting to about 20,000,consideration is said to be \$250,000.

Personally Conducted Tour Through Mex-

Mexico, under the nuspices 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 Vestibuled train of palace sleeping and dining One of the Commissioners Excars, 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 in. The Entire System as Recommended by formation as to rates, etc., will be furnished on application to to ticket agents

Chiengo & North-Western Railway.

Did the reader ever happen on an old letter he wrote flity years ago? inquires Col. E. W. Ellis, secretary of the Soo the Appleton Crescent. Perhaps it was Land Co. Ltd., and the Sault Ste. Maria, found in some out of the way nook. Falls Water Power Co., died at New- Perhaps it was sent back to the writer berry on the 5th while being taken from as a souvenir of the early days, ere the the depot to the hospital for the insane, letter envelops was invented, before the The body will be taken by Chase S. Os. electric telegraph astonished the world. born, of the Soo News, to Glen Falls, N. ere petroleum had been discovered, and Y., where the colonel has a father, moth- when Howe was racking his brain to produce the sewing machine, and loug The farm house and outbuildings on before the telephone or the electric plant the farm of the Fence River Logging Co. came to bless the world? You turn over were burned Wednesday morning. The the old epistle and discover that the and a balf cents. There is no stamp on James Burgier, a dock laborer from it. It was sealed with a wafer instead Escanaba, was found going about the of mucilage and it never saw a blotter. is so ill that little hope of his recovery musty archieves, you discover the old sand box sprinkler, and the venerable re-The pay of Court Reporter Higbee is ceptacle for waters. You also remem-\$2,000 a year and is apportioned to the Yer that you were not then so hurried, counties in the circuit as follows: Mar- you are your meals deliberately, you did quette \$885.04; Menominee, \$488.24; not gobble down your food like half-fed Delta. \$330,72; Dickinson, \$173.24; swine, and hurry to your place of business like one with not a minute to spare Rep. Oberdorffer introduced a bill into for birth, death, christening or wedding, the legislature Monday for an agriculas is the case in these latter days of lands, which would largely increase the

tion to be located in the upper peninsula. The old forgotten letter! It brings ed honestly to accomplish that end, we It is reported that Menominee range up recollections of early manhood. It traveled the county and collected what toe on the battlements of eternity to adopting a system (with the exception It is suggested that the insanity of the welcome the few still lingering here to of a route between this city and Gladman, Burgier, is merely an aggravated discharge life's duty. A long procession stone) which in our opinion could not be ease of mania a potu, no new thing for passes, the school boy and school girl, improved upon very much; we have energy: the poet, the statesman, the county and if we were requested to shortsage; the joyous friend and the rollick. en the system I believe the entire board ing, devil-may-care adventurer-all, all

The old, old letter! It comes to remind one of life on the Indian frontier. Michael Drapeau, late of Iron Moun- of the slow steps of civilization, of tain, is missing from Leadville, Colora 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 bad 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 Drs. Booth & Youngquist are complet- large profits, of the Canadian voyageur ing arrangements for opening their hos- and the proud Indiau 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 fect on that date. The commodious as we flit through the dusty palaces of

So tenderly, almost reverently, the old

Presbyterian Church Services. There will be the usual services at the Presbyterian church to-morrow. Morntablishment of The Booth and Young- ing subject: "Seeing Jesus." Evening quist Hospital will date from the first subject; "Light and heat." This is the last of the series of Sunday evening discourses on "Nature's Analogies." In The Chief of Police, by publication, the morning there will be special music, and in the evening the following proance limiting the speed of their animals gram will be rendered: Doxology, Conto seven miles an hour upon the streets gregation; Lord's Prayer, Congregation; of the city will be rigidly enforced and Duet, Mrs. Barras, John Sourwine; those who violate it arrested and fined. Scripture Reading, Congregation; Hymn, The warning is timely; the Agricultural Congregation; Solo, Miss Bessie Todd; society has provided a place for "speed- Prayer, The Pastor; Anthem, The Choir; ing" where there is no danger to pedes- Organ Solo and Offertory; Hymn, Contrians, go there to do it or out upon the gregation; 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 mill is located at Van's Harbor, on Big was so informed oy a delegation of ladies, but they now request that this correction be made-that the ball is in 000 sect, to the Hines Lumber company. no sense a church affair, is not even ex-The lumber will go to Chicago. The clusively 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 The North-Western Line has arranged applied to the relief of distress wherever for a personally conducted tour through found.

plains Matters.

PLANNED TO BENEFIT FARMERS

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 you 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 unjority of the votes of this county I cannot fail to consure 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 formers 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 wealth of the entire county. We workthe mun of affairs and the woman of looked after the interests of the entire would hesitate and be undecided as to what road they should discontinue as every roud in the entire system is necessary for the proper development of the county, and is completed would in a few years lucrease the value of property in the county more than the cost of con-

> struction of said roads. JAMES S. DOBERTY.

Stand 'Em Off.

Our people are offered telephone ser vice free by the Bell concern. The Iron Port hopes, and believes, that the offer will be rejected. The Bell concern abancowardly 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 would be to put ourselves again at the it gets the power to do so. Refuse the city; the alternative is Finch, who denothing. 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 vicepresident for the term beginning March

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; Brennau, cen ter field; P. Reichman, left field. \*

Notice to Horsemen. Considerable complaint having been made of the practice certain horsemen have of speeding their borses upon the public streets of the city, thereby endanothers, I desire to warn all borsemen

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 ex-reding seven General Pickups of the Week GUS BREGMAN. miles per hour. 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 parloss 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 the evening following the republican better than 2:30. club convention, and the republican state convention is to be held at Detroit be 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' instruct- be helped. ion in either of the following courses of study; classical, scientific, literary or normal, or the preparatory courses thereto.

"Farmer" Cates is pushing the plan in connection with the school exhibit and doned the work in this city in the most | 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 him to be frozen out by the old concern Judge C. R. Brown takes exception, and attempts to answer through the former mercy of the concern that robbed us as journal. The Judge makes no argument long as it could and will rob us again if at all; and even if he did it would be a biased one, for is not he himself largeoffer of "free" service altogether; two ly interested in a department store? 'phone concerns can not live in the The department store is ruining many towns throughout the length and serves well, or the Bell, which deserves 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. Preacking Sauday morning at the usual hour, subject of morning service "The best road to travel on." Sunday School et 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 Sturgeon 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. gering the safety of pedestrians and The state veterinary has been notified and drivers that bereafter the ordinance matter, says the Manistique Courier.

by Iron Port Reporters.

FEW OF THE MANY HAPPENINGS

Municipal Matters of Minor Importance Briefly Chronicled .- Upper Peninsula News Condensed for Kasy Reading.

In another column Mr. J. S. Doberty 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 Caruegie people are selling rails at \$17 per ton, the Illinois steel company following the cut by selling at \$18. At those 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. Aiger at the rooms of the Fellowcraft Club. Detroit, last evening was necessarily declined; cash too scarce.

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

H. A. Barr recently bought a handsome Wilkes mare from Chicag., parties. Michigan club banquet is to be given on She is guaranteed to make a full mile in 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

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

The C. & N. W. railway company employs 21,092 persons at an average w: ge 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 es tablish 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

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

Fred J. Merriam has been at St. Paul and Minueapolis 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 Ciub Tuesday after-

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

The Modern Woodmen danced last eve-

lands in the name of the sovereigns of brethren.

Spain; Columbus' treatment and appreciation of the natives; Why Columbus desired gold; Treachery of Alonzo Piazon; Wrock of the Santa Maria; Building of Ft. La Navidad; Triumphant return to Spain; Inglorious end of Alonzo Pizon; Poem, Leve not in words but in works: Poem, Our Ludy's Luliaby: Trio. Stella. Waltz-Mandolin, violin, piano: Song. Oh touch not the cup my brothers: Vocal duet, Oho fair dove! The circle will meet next Tuesday with Mrs. T. Maher on Farah St.

Bay 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 Bonefleid 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 making the third plainly marked road from our town to the city.

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

Hans Oleson, of Escanaba, who has been visiting with Capt, and Mrs. Stratton returned to the city. Tuesday, after-

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 basin

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 persistentiy 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

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

Mrs. Stoik is visiting her daughter,

eastern market, to buy spring goods.

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 tem

porarily-a bad sprain. Clinton Oliver has been ill for a week but is out again. The Fontanas will be at the Peterson

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, Cruse, Carpenter and Menistrina, 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.

Masonie.

The next regular communication of C. L. Program: Roll call responded be held on Thursday evening, February to by quotations; Reading from the 18, for work on the first degree. All Bible; American History; Erection of the members should be present, and a corand it is expected will look after the cross, Columbus takes possession of the dial invitation is extended to visiting



bright red ink, I And right above a pair of hearts Were pierced by knives of some queer kind, Which Billy meant for "Cupid's darts."

Ottr gen GUTL: Ive loved you awrull hand THO' FORE THIS DEAR IVE MADE NO SITE But now you'll see by This small CATD lar your own thew Volentine

Ah, how I laughed until I cried O'er Billy's sentimental screed; Tho' well I knew the loyal 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 warty 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." -Rosa Pearle, in Chicago Tribune.

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 companiou. He was always ready to go fishing or coasting with the boys, or to take the girls to drive; although he was a bachelor and lived alone, and had a double carriage and the largest sleigh on Pippin Hill-because he had so large a heart, Peggy said. He knew as much about the wild things in the woods as "The Hunter's Own Book," and on a rainy day or when one had the mumps or the measles he would tell stories by the dozen-stories that were worth telling, too, for he had been " 'round the world and home again," and knew all there was to know about cannibals and bucenneers and wild men, and all such

distinguished and interesting people. 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 bischildren 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. The houses backed up to each other, and there was a mutual backyard fence, so, of course, it was very desirable that the neighbors should be friendly and congenial; more than this, there was a mutual apple tree. The gnarled old "high-top sweeting" was directly on the boundary line between the two estates, and the mutual fence had been cut in two to make space for it. Its branches were low and spreading, in spite of its high top, and they spread very impartially over the Bells' smooth lawn and over Mr. Pigeon's orchard, and dropped their delicious fruit-early, about the fence, because it took away so the first sweet apples that there werealmost as evenly as if it were measured him to wait; she always would believe on each of their owners' land. The only difference was that the August sunshine lay longer upon Mr. Pigeon's about Miss Pigeon because she looked and juicy apples dropped upon his orchard grass-and he tossed them up to Christine in her seat in the low crotch of the tree, the seat that he had made for her.

It was Christine who thought the most of Mr. Pigeon and he of her, because they both had a twist, Christine said. She would always speak of her trouble cheerfully, even jokingly. You would scarcely have thought that she minded it at all: it was a spinal weakness which had bowed her shoulders and | could ever be Hitty to anybody was more twisted her bead to one side. The than the other young Bells could underothers didn't mind much when Chris- stand. tine was left out of things; they were s rough, merry set, but Mr. Pigeon had always remembered her. His scowled dreadfully in response. Far twist was in one of his legs; he had to wear an uncomfortable iron boot, and wrongs was the injury she had inflicted

When Becky, who was 11 and was ealled the Bloomsboro' Budget, because and the goodfellowship of Pippin Hill. she carried all the news, came home One of the neighbors who saw him at her brother had given them many of with the dreadful intelligence that Mr. Pequanket said one would hardly know his belongings. Pigeou was going to move away, no

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 law to obtain a share of ber failed to bequeath to her because she had gone contrary to his wishes in some way, and the only share that she Pippin Hill. Perhaps the law might force her to take something else as her share, since he had held possession there so long; but she was Hitty, and he should give it up to her. That was what Mr. Pigeon said in answer to the indignant remonstrances of the Bells. She was Hitty; that was all he would say: perhaps it wasn't much of a reason, but the Bells understood. We all know what it is to give up things to people just because they are Iky the message that she didn't want such or Polly or John.

So it happened that the Bells' dear Mr. Pigeon went away to a little house that he owned down at Pequanket Mills at the old place on Pippin Hill and

And the very first thing she didit 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 scampered after the flying leaves in her garden, and, she did have their cross gobbler killed because it ran ufter her you know, and gobbled at her. He wasn't much loss, and she sent him home plucked and dressed, with the message that she should have eaten him if she had not feared he would be tough.

She complained that Becky's peacock squawked and Dicky's guinea pigs squeaked, and the vane on their stable had "a rusty squeak" that kept ber awake nights; and if one of the little and "shooed" him off as if he were a

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.

"In the first place, it's too dreadful 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 grandfather's estate, which he had 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 would have was that old estate on 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 evergrees and holly from their own Pippin Hill woods, and she had sent two beauties to Miss Pigeon, who had promptly returned them with rubbish littering up her house. Now when they beard that sad news from Mr. Pigeon she was making valentines. She had a very dainty knack with both penand Miss Mehitable Pigeon came to live | cil and brush, for a 14-year-old girl, and her valentines were more beautiful owned half of the high-top sweeting than any that could be bought in the shops, or so the Bloomsboro' young people all thought.

The fashion of sending valentines might wane 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 bushel. She threatened to have their old country, and "kilt" with homesickyellow kitten drowned because he ness, 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 red morning gown, as a gobbler will, disregarded or thrown impatiently aside, a dozen made a little warmth and comfort in a sad heart; for nobody has yet 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 Christ-Bells mounted the fence she came out mas wreath. When Mr. Pigeon went away he gave Christine an old desk that he had had ever since he was a boy. It Christine, who was inclined to look on 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."

But instead of growing better their cried over them. And now she had new neighbor grew worse. She had the found in that old desk material for the mutual fence built up ten feet high, she very queerest valentine she had ever had the branches of the sweeting tree made; and although she liked to share lopped off where they interfered with the fun of making her valentines with the fence, and Christine's seat thrown the others, she was a little secretive down to the ground so roughly that it about that, was broken. She said she had let people impose upon her all her life, and she from one of the old diaries, one side all wasn't going to any more.

Papa Bell, who was an easy man and absorbed in his business, said he supposed that so many children and squeaking things did make them troublesome neighbors: but he thought they should have to remonstrate with Miss Pigeon much of their sunshine. Christine begged that people were going to be better, and she knew there must be something good side, so the first red and yellow, mellow like her brother-"only the twist-

seemed to be in her mind, poor thing!" It was November when Christine's seat was thrown out of the tree, so she could not have used it any more that season any way; 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. She never forgot that Mr. Pigeon had said she was Hitty, though how she

Christine would bow to her, too, and smile, shyly, although Miss Pigeon only more difficult to forgive than their own walked with a queer, sideways mo-doleful letters which showed plainly Pigeon should guess who sent it—and bow homesick he was for the good air

After that little Rufus (honorably) and she told none of the others, for the

What should the paper be but a leaf 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 haz the Fever and I cant bare knot to rite becos it semes like teling somboddy, she held mi hand tite when she did knot now enyboddy 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 evver hav a bo like our agusta hity sais the Tom Tinker verse and that meens me as is rote on the 1st leef of this Diry mi name is Thomas Tinkham Pigeon hity has gott a Temper but so hav a Good Meny People and she is Good way inside and she is hity and she and i will alwys liv together but I cant bare to rite eny more for I want to now what the dokter sala, 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 cupids, 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

I'll gang along wi' him his budget to

It certainly was a very queer valentine. Christine thought it would probably be returned, even more scornfully she would be likely to guess that it came from the Belfry; for she knew that

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 bad 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 come 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

It was about a week after that a man made, under Miss Pigeon's direction, a new scat in the crotch 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.

"It's delightful," Christine said, slowly. "But it isn't exactly what I meant by the valentine," she added, to her-

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 Pequanket; when she come 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 barsh 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 hospitalyes, I can, though you wouldn't think it; and they like me! There's a doctor know who has invented a new contrivance for-formaking backsstraight" -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 benn-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 beanslingers.) "Are you really just the same? Didn't a good fairy turn you into something else?" he demanded,

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 scorned 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 d 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 meason 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 bran-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 wime day. That comic valentines are funny.

-Washington Star.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN FURS. nething Odd in Sable Boas, Mouffen

Capes, Ruches and Rosettes. Wherever one goes pleasing novelties in fur are sure to be seen. The new fushions 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 ruches and capes and jackets ornamented with fur rosettes, and even flaming choux, wish long, broad ends.

A novelty in a boa of sable has no suggestion of cape, the straight choker 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 welvet 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.

A chie cape is of moufflon. It is finished all around by a ruche of black Persian lamb. The garment is closed by two rows of rosettes, connected by loops, all made of the 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 figures 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 sae" 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.

FATHERLY ASSURANCE.

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

Mr. Cumrox' son was studying his Latic lesson. There was the tremolo of discouragement in his voice as he re-

"I don't seem to get along with this lesson very well, father."

"Can't you say any of it?"

"Yes; I can say 'amo, amas, amat, and then I always forget what comes

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

"They mean 'I love, thou lovest, he loves."

"It does seem too bad to see you starting in so soon," the old gentleman mused, "with the difficulties that has always surrounded that verb. But you might as well commence young to learn that them words in one way or another cause two-thirds of the botheration that occurs in this life."

"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 Dorcas 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?"

"Ob, 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)-1 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 clive 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 world 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. -"What provocation had you for

shooting the man?" asked the attorney. "I can't tell you to save my neck," replied the man charged with murder .-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 -1 drink nothing, sah, but what has been thoroughly distilled, sah."-Chi-

cago 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, lanch, 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

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 Ermament, 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 ploft 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 w trail of bluish sparks, which left the rain body with a peculiar crackling sound resembling the snapping of char-

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 be 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 meteorie 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 lard kettle and reaching the spot an attempt was made to scoop the fragments of a disintegrated planet irto this plebian receptacle. The piece of a "busted" star, however, evidently did not apprecite 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 kettle, 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 eigar stere.

The piece is of irregular shape, much resembling a piece of hard clay that had troken 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.

Incongruity.

The Mississippi river flows up hill, It's mouth is higher than its sourcethat is, farther from the center of the earth, on account of the bulge of the carth toward the equator.-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### IN CYCLEDOM.

HARNESSING THE WIND.

A Bleycle Invention Which Develops Exceedingly High Speed.

A new bicycle improvement makes the cyclist join hands with the wind. The combination, it is claimed, develops exceedingly high speed. The inventor, M. Demange, of Commercy, France, declares that by his plan the cyclist may ride at a speed of from 12 to 15 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 the quality of their productions. 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 to be \$25, that would be an equivalent from the center of the handle bars out- to the sale for export alone of 12,113 ward, and to this is attached the top of wheels in one month, or 484 wheels per 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 ofthe wind to the wheel. The turbing practically neutralizes the effect of a beam

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 de-

This invention is a marked departure from those designed to give motion to a bicycle without the rider's aid. Gasoline, electricity and petroleum Just the Thing for Places Where Space 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, especially in closely-settled districts. and has been fairly successful when under the control of a skillful rider who to help themselves, some ingenious is also a master of the art of handling builders have begun to manufacture a a sail. On the western prairies where small portable lean-to that can be sent the largeny of a stone wall from a the wind blows strong and steady the to any part of the country. It is a comsail on a bicycle has been utilized with paratively simple thing to have such a 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 sheif" ss 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 fail. The winters of late have been very open, with but little snow, and the roads 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 suffithing to bear in mind is to keep in motion while out of doors, and in no case cidally bent.

the back as well as the chest, is almost | American. 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 texture 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 inger. A heavy, tight-fitting hounds on a bicycle. She was thrown wristlet worn with a glove that will several times, surmounted six stiles, reach well over the coat sleeve, will was in at the death, and was presented remedy the evil. A sort of mitten of with the brush. heavy felt covered with leather has lately been devised. It is about 15 inches in length and reaches over the coat fleeve well up to the elbow; a hole is cul in the lower end, which allows from an over-ripe banana is marked the nit to fit over the cork grip, encas- forever.

ing the hand very warmly. Hoods, ear mufflers, or such a head covering as that used by skaters, while perhips not particularly handsome, Neb. The horse is said to be the largest will be quite comfortable, and if one wishes to be fully equipped he can get a fel gaiter which will pull up over the entre shoe, A loose-fitting shoe is pregrable, 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

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 day. These figures are for export only. They will convey a fair idea of the magnitude of the cycle industry in this country.

During the nine months of 1896, inciuding September, the value of exports of American bicycles and sundries was \$3,155,657. Allowing \$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 \$106,714; for the nine months, \$1,020,791-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 \$4,537 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 1,600 wheels per day. The following table shows the value of bicycle ship-

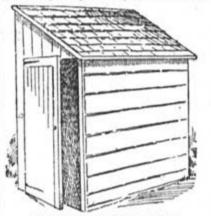
ments.			2000
			Shipments
			for nine
	Septen	ber	months
Country.	shipm	ents	of 1896.
Great Britain		100 714	\$1,020,971
Canada		12,822	304,540
Australia		83,343	262,911
France		4,107	118,760
Other European cou	ntries	24,834	886,904
Mexico		3,821	87,627
Porto Rico		1.66	7.844
Santo Domingo		193	478
Brazil		1.804	16,840
Colombia		3,988	16,485
China		1.557	7.413
Africa		8,785	26,623

# SHED FOR BICYCLES.

Is at a Premium.

The subject of how to store the bievcle is still devated in many households,

To help others, and at the same time



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

A strong and somewhat intricate lock placed on the door would give a sense of ease to the owners of wheels stored in have been such as to allow of wheeling 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 objeccient warmth. The most important tion of the keeper of a small and exquisite house to having her rugs muddied and her rooms littered with wheels should apperson stand still in the open brought in from a long ride, or with air after exercising unless one is sui- the shocking and inartistic cleaning rags which owe their inelegant ex-"A heavy chest protector, covering istence to the bicycle. - Illustrated

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 Bleycle.

Miss Dora Spillar distinguished herself in Essex, England, by riding to

### Banana Juice Is Indelible.

Banana juice makes a first-class indelible ink. A spot on a white shirt

#### Largest Horse Ever Seen. Eighteen and one-half hands is the height of a horse owned at Plymouth,

west of the Mississippi river. He-If you hit me I shall kiss you. She-How unfair! You know very well that a woman cannot throw!--N.

#### 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

When the telescope is in the vertical position the achromatic object glass is CHERBROUGH, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O. 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 evepiece the image can be magnified 2,000 to 3,000 dianseters. In this respect Archenold'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

#### STRANGE THEFTS.

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

Two of the most unique cases of thievng 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

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, Patsie, what is she called?

Patsie-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 Denied Her. "I was so vexed," said the dear girl, "that I could have cried."

"And did you?" asked the other dear "No. I was just getting ready to when the dinner bell rang."—Cincinnati

"THE WOODEN HEN."

Hatches chickens from hen's eggs. It is 10x15x8 inches; will hatch 28 eggs. Price, 86.00. Write to Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Mfr., Quincy, Ill., for a copy of his booklet "K," describing the "Wooden Hen," 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 Western North Carolina have long been noted as health and pleasure resorts, and because of the salubrious climate that vicinity has become famously known as "The Land of the Sky." Round trip tickets on sale to 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. Beam, Jr., N. W. P. 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 go-ing March 1, 2 and 3, and good returning including March 8, at special low 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.

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

#### Vibrating in Tuneful Accord, Like the strings of a musical instrument, the nervous system in health harmonizes pleas-

antly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overwrought, it jangles most inharmoniously. Quiet and invigorate it with the great tranquillizer and tonic, Hos-tetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, bilious secretion and a regular ac-tion 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 Indianapols.

This will enable the patrons of the B. &
O. S-W. Ry. to make the above named

points without the inconvenience of chang-ing 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. 15, DeKoven and Smith's latest comic opera success, "The Mandarin."

Finest Trains South. Queen & Crescent Route Florida and New Orleans Limited. Standard coaches, through | bandsome young man is teaching her. ultman sleepers, Cafe, parlor and observa-

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health 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.

APTER six years' suffering. I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY TROMSON, 201/2 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.

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

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c. Our lives are the open volume the world

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy ca-thartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made If a woman has whiskers you are no gentleman if you see them.

THE perves are tortured by neuralgia; soothed and cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

LITTLE BROTHER-"I love to have you come to see sister, Mr. Tompitus." "Why, Dickle?" "'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 bair is turning gray!"
Florrie-"My, how you must have worried grandma; her hair is all white!"-Household Words.

"Wny 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 nougilty."—Cincinnati Com-

mercial Tribune. He was watching his neighbor's trouble-

some boy climb a tree, and he had a look of painful anxiety on his countenance. "Are you afraid the lad will fail!" was asked him. No," he replied; "I'm afraid he won't."—Tit-Bits. "Mania," grumbled Mr. Billus, 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 fad among prominent statesrien." "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 Chrontele Telegraph.

icle Telegraph Extortion .-- The large and greasy bandit EXTORTION.—The large and greasy 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, toying with her fan, "was set at 10,000 plunka?" "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 beefsteak as if it was the first time they ever met such an article of food, and they are cooking it as an ex-periment. Atchison Globe.

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. Chenney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THURR is nothing that would cause woman greater secret satisfaction than to fall over in a faint when her husband is colding her.—Atchison Globe.

New Line to Washington

The popular Monon Route has established a new through Sieeping Car line to Washington, D. C., via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, by the C. H. & D., B. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Rys. The sleeper is ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station any time after 9 P. M., and leaves at 2:45 A. M. daily, articles at Washington at 6:47 the following at Washington at 6:47 the following riving 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, this 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, Kausas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, the Carolinas, the Dakotas, Utab, yirginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Tennessee, Texas, etc. The limit and stop-over priveleges will permit thorough inspection of the country. For tickets and further infor-

the country. For tickets and further in mation call on agents B. & O. S-W. Ry. A FORM OF SPEECH .- He-"I ran across grandmother in the park yesterday." His Aunt-"Oh, dear! I didn'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, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer 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 you through. Jas. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Lors of us think we are not appreciated for what we are worth. We never think so about anybody else.—Washington Demo-

Going to Washington, D. C.7

A rate of one fare round trip has been made via 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. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

It always takes a girl an awfully long time to learn to ride a bicycle when some

McVicker's Theater, Chicago. Feb. 7, first production of "The Jucklins,"

by Stuart Robson, a dramatization of Opie Read's latest successful novel. Florida. Queen & Crescent Route only 24% hours

Cincinnati to Jacksonville. THE man who will not live up to his con-

victions is untrue to himself .- Kam's Horn WITHOUT teeth frost bites. Without doubt St. Jacobs Oil cures frost-bites-sure.

EVERTONE possesses just enough conceit

LOOK out! Shiver, then soreness and stiffness. Use St. Jacobs Oil-then a cure. You know the man when you know the

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy catifartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

company he keeps —Ram's Horn.

1607 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 STANSS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse Wis., for catalogue and 12 rare farm seed samples, worth \$10, to get a start.

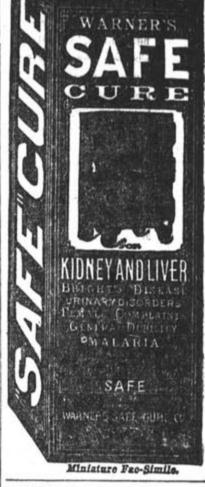
Noveme is quite so mean as for a fellow to ask you for a match when you have both hands full of bundles.—Washington Dem

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 22 trial bottle & treatise. Dn. Kline, 963 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

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

A SPRAIN cannot cripple if you use Sa Jacobs Off. It cures it.

#### THE ADVANCE ACENT OF HEALTH



in the celebrated Coast Country. Cheap and on reasonable terms, fruit, veretable and field crop farms, Great production. Direct markets. Diversified crups. Travel via Frisco Line from St. Louis. Effor land literature, maps, exempion rates and full information, write THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, 308 Rec Bidg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days No Payello Cured DR.J.L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO

PENSIONS for WILDLES

cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days treatment Free. Br. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, the

\$20 A hundred for your neighbors' addresses. Send 10 cents for contract and sample copy, ROMANCE MAGAZINE, NEW YORK.

Yucatan, it is perfection.

A. N. K.-A WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

#### REASONS FOR USING

# Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Because it is absolutely pure.

Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.

Because beans of the finest quality are used. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.

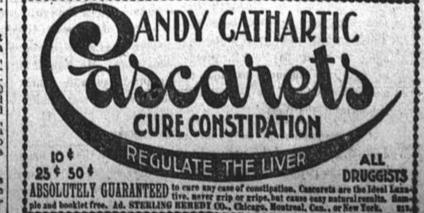
Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

**4------**"Out of the frying-pan

into the fire." Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing. Get Pearline, the original washing-

compound, the best-known, the fullyproved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous and some are—they're not economical.

Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's



Houghton county is having a tremendous run of political luck lat erly. 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 Dunean without opposition. When the state convention was held the county took the place on the state ticket alloted 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 senatorcounties 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 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. Mining Journal.

The fight is on in the Wisconsin legislature against the department stores, and it originated in Marinecte. The bill to regulate such stores is entitled "A Bill to Regulate Commerce and trade in Wisconsin," and it provides in section I 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 condi tion 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 avd Oregon Navigation interests to Edropean 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 the mistake. Journal, speaking of the proposal to

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 benthese very few. It seems to me that if the legislature will abolish the entire game protective system, game and allothere 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 cime to complete their assessment rolls in order that those worthies inay personally inspect the land of ship in the district composed of the | their respective townships and determine the true cash value therof, 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

> 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 pend \$1,00(,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 remem-

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. Pingr.e 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,

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

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

Gomez, the Cubau commander, in increase the pay of the state game an interview with a representative of definitely decided to locate in New York

The Iron Bort warden, asks "how much worse off the Inter Ocean, makes it plain that if we had no such thing as a game of the independence of the island. warden, or any game? I have not They regard the proposals of Spain the statistics and would like to know as worthy of no consideration on

> 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 cenefited by this expensive luxury to hurr, and too busy to write sentiments about men who have been dead for a hundred years,"

> > Gov. Bushnelr, 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

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

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Washington, Feb. 9.-The annual report of the civil service commission to the president shows that at the beginbing 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

Of those in the classified service 84. 239 are arranged in classes by compensation and subject to examination or registration, 26 are appointed by the president alone, 781 are excepted 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, 8,854 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 offices becomes a free delivery office.

Removals. Under the head of removals the report says that during the last four years the removals from competitive sitions 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 Washington the removals are believed to have aggregated in the four years at least 50 percent. From these igures the conclusion must be drawn that either the persons brought in through examinations are far more efient 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 dispatch received from Washington, Becretary of the Treasury Carlisle has

(First Publication, Nov. 18th, 1856.)

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. 1891, executed by Moses La Piant and Margaret La Plant 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 "1" of mortgages on page 327, on the third day of November A. D. 1892; and whereas the amount claimed to be due to a said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-five cents [\$317,75] of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars [\$13,00] as an attorney see stipulated for its 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 dobt how remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part theremaining secured by said mortgage, or any part there of, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, TRURKPORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said

Now, Impercent, Actice is nevery even, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortrage 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 front door 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 holden], on the 21rd day of February A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forencon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Escanaba county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit:

Lot number twenty-seven (27) of block number three (3) of the Hessel and Hentschel addition to the city of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated at Escanaba, November 25, 1896. A. R. NORTHUP,
Autorney for Mortgagee. A. V. Lindquist,
Mortgagee.

First Publication, Dec. 12th, 1876.

MORTGATE 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 country of Delta and state of Michigan, on the 12th day of December A. D. 1892, in Liber L of Mortgages, on page 356, 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 (\$603.95) principal and interest, the sum of forty-four 19-100 dollars (\$44.19) for taxes paid by 'aid mortgage as provided for in said mortgage, making the total amount due on said mortgage, making the total amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of sixhundred seventy-five and 14-100/dollars (\$573.14), and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted First Publication, Dec. 12th, 1856. no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale con-

Mow, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale con-tained 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, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said ortgage with interest at seven per cent per ann and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dol ars) at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of March A. D sgreet bloder, on the toth day on March and Desprished by a ten o'clock in the forencon, at the front door if the court house in the city of Escanaba, a the rounny of Delta, that being he place where the circuit court for Delta County is holden. Which said premises are described in aid mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the city of Escanab's and county of Delta and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot number nine (a) of block number seventy six (76) of the original plat of the village (now city) of Escanaba, Michigan.

he village (now city) of Faces.

Dated December 19th, 1896,

FRANK BUELL,

Mortgagee. RA C. JENNINGS, Attorney for Mortgagee

First Publication Feb. 6th, 1897.

TATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit Court for the Court of Delta. In Chancery.

Emma A Smith, Perry it. Smith, Jr., and E.n. est F. Smith, executors of the estate of Perry H. Smith, decensed, vs. Hegman Rock.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery, at Escanabi. Michigan, on the 3rd day of January, 1897.

It satisfactorily appearing to this court by affidavit on file that the defendant, Herman Rock, is not a resident of this state. but resides at St. Louls.

not a resident of this state, but resides at St. Louls, in the state of Missouri, on motion of F. D. Mead. complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Herman Rock, cause 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 com-plaint to be filed and a copy hereof to be served or said complaintant's solicitor, within twenty days aft er service on him of said bill, and notice of this order, and that in default thereof, said bill will be taken as onfessed 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 difendant, at least twenty days before the above described time for his appearance.

J. W. Stone,

F. D. MEAD

First Publication January 2d, 1897.

M ORTGAGE SALE —Default having According to the conditions of the same statements. M ORTGAGE SALE — Default having yeen made in the conditions of a mortgage made by John K, 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 or Michigan on the 13th day of November A. D. 1894, in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 3847 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-three and 12-100 dollars [82183,12] of prinand eighty-three and 12-too dollars [\$2:13,12] of principal and interest, and an attorney see of thirty-five dollars [\$35.00] provided for in said mortgage, at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two

date of this notice the sum of two thoused two hundred and eighteen and 12-100 dollars [\$2218,12] and no suit or proceedings a 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 [or 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 anction 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 holden.

Which said premises are described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situation.

gage 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 Lots 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.

A. R. Northur, Attorney for Mortgagee.

First publication, Feb. 6, 1846.

PROBATE NOTICE for hearing claims Before Court. State of Michigan, County of Delta, sa. 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., 1857, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Donald A. Wells, 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 of Escansba 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, on Tuesday the third day of August A. D. 1897 ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. Tuesday the thirm of the control of each of the control of the con

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT,—State of Michi-

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 8th 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 Sasquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, and that all creditors of said 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, in ten o'clock in the foremon of each of those days.

F. J. Merriam has purchased the Ha warden Inn, at Gladstone, paying \$6,500 thereof. The Cleveland-Cliffs Co. Aroceries and Provisious



## 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. A. ROLPA,

509 Ludington St.

The I. Stephenson

GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager.

# **\*LUMBER\***

LATH AND SHINGLES.

Dressed Flooring, Wainscoting, Etc.

ESCANABA, MICH.

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-well we are positively aceurate and that's all there isto it. Come and see.

J. N. Mead, Druggist.

The Escanaba Brewing Company's





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

ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT.

Contractors and Builders.

KEMP& WILLIAMS Window and Doors, Store Fronts, Bar Fixtures, Etc.

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

Groceries and Provisions.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

A Large and Complete Line Always in Stock.

Cor. Hale and Georgia Sta

E. M. St. JACOUES.

# 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.

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 acceptation 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 en-joy 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 injustice to those contributing

province and a second s 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 en- \$

WILLIAM McKINLEY. 

at home to the support of the government to allow people outside of that govern-ment 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 trad-ers," 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 also 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 coun-

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 \$ ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Banarananananananananananah to collect a specified sum for each pound or yard or given quantity of 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 importers or determined at the custom-house. Under the specific rate of the Mc-Kinley 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 importers 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 yalorem, but by fixing the nominal value. 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 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 renson of under valuation 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 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 iden and the systems of its enforcement, it will be interesting, now that the country is about to adopt a new tar-iff, to state briefly the tariff history of the United States.

5

=

h.

=

S

Prior to 1789, Prior to the adoption of the constitu-tion no tariff taxes were collected by the general government. Under the confed-eration, 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-

Washington, D. C., January, 1897 .- | 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 return 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 question. A large majority of the First Congress were farmers and they saw the necessity of encouraging and protecting manufacturing industries of that character, beginning with 1780, so that they might be free from dependence upon foreign nations for farming implements, machinery, clothing and arms for their protection and absolute indepen dence and at the same time make a nome 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 govern-ment, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encourage ment 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

The Western farmer's instinct JAMES G. BLAINE. Baaraaraaraaraaraaraaraaraaraaraaraa

his first annual message, said, in

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 actention to the encouragement of manufactures." Other Presidents who followed im, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, also recognized and commended the importance of the protective tariff system. The tariff of 1789 was not machanged 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 1789, based upon the protection theory, was prosperity in agriculture and wonderful increase in commerce and revival of old industries and the creation of new ones, the multiplication of our mercuant marine, the raising of a sufficient reveaue to pay the expenses of the government and give relief to its creditors and create contentment and industries among the people generally. The increase of 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 censed to export to the United States during the war period, and also the improvement in the manufactures and consequent employment of those supplying the ployes of the manufacturing establish-

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

BENJAMIN HARRISON. Bancaranan ar aranaran arang bank

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 ob-tained 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 presof 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 1892 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 manufactured goods, low prices for manufactured goods, low prices for trade against us, money of the country sontracted from \$110,000,000 to \$45,000,000; great reduction in the value of taxable property.

"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 federsl."

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, lebes employed. 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 experiences of this first thoroughly protective tariff meas-

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 these 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 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 tri-umphs in industrial progress, and to a higher and better destiny for all of its

1833 to 1842,

In 1833 the low tariff theory again possession of the public mind sufficiently 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 indus-try. Panic of 1837, bankruptcy, soup-houses to feed the idle workmen; in-dustry, agriculture and commerce paralyzed, money poor and scarce, reduction in the volume of currency. States un-able to pay interest on debt, deficit in the national treasury; the nation unable to borrow money at home or abroad; debt-creating period. The experiences were similar to those which are fresh in the minds of the people of the United States today. The national trasury be-came bankrupt and the credit of the United States very low, the revenue fell off largely and the government was compelled to borrow money to pay current expenses as is the case under the Wilson tariff today.

The result of the low tariff experiences 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 about 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, inphilosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his period in the national history, says: "Labor was everywhere in the better are his prices, and the demand, planters and large crops, and the domestic market was growing with a rapidity that promised better prices.

The produce of the farm was in denand. and prices had risen. 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, internal and external, 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.

ในเทางานเทางานเทางานเทางานเทางานเทางาน 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," Democratic measure with low rates of duty, levied purely for revenue and ad-justed so as to prevent protection, was The same inevitable adopted in 1846. 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 truth fully, that for some years after the repeal of the turiff 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 adventitious causes. But as soon as these unusual and accidental re-sources were cut off, there followed the same disastrous results, as always be-fore under free trade or very low duties. Many industries were destroyed; business was paralyzed; total ruin overtook tens of thousands of the most successfur merchants and manfacturers of the country; and armies of tollers were hurled from the factory or the shop into the streets to steal or starve. Our exports of cotton, rice, tobacco, corn and pork di-minished, the demand for ships and for labor fell off, and immigration, which had trebled 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 of 1846, 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 banks and commercial houses, almost total destruction of American industry; banks and commercial houses, almost total destruction of American industry; poor prices for farm products, high prices for foreign manufactured goods; little employment, low wages, souphouses opened to feed the idle workmen. Bankruptcy, "wildcat" state bank failures, almost total disappearance of the circulating medium; in the value of American securities: debt-creating period; little gold or silver left in the country.

From this time to 1861, when the progression of the campaign, one-half the net proceeds to be devoted to "bimetallism," but this is his feebleness, and the secondary form of it, at last. He tried at the close of the proceidential campaign to arouse the mob spirit. His preaching was simply seditious, and the people did not follow him.

Between his silly proclamation, showmand, which, of cour and hear a few cheers, and his book of the campaign, one-half the net proceeds to be devoted to "bimetallism," the prople who we wasted the force that silence might have held. His utterances have been weak, guardians appointed.

From 1861 to 1894.

From 1861 to 1894 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 impossible 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 ocen greatly reduced, it was possible to make a still further reduction in the tariff and the revenue and the McKinley tariff was feduced, it was possible to make a still further reduction in the tariff and the revenue 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 try and employment, increase of wages and government revenues, great pros-perity; 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, bal-ance of trade in our favor.

In 1894 the Democrats having obtained control of the House, Senate and presidency, passed a low tariff act whose du-tics, averaging about 21 per cent., were collected by the ad valorem system, thus enabling importers by fraudulent valua-tions to really get a much lower rate than that nominally fixed by the act it-self. The effect of this tariff is so fresh in the minds of the public as to need lit tle comment. From the moment that it be came known that a Democratic tariff was to be enacted alarm took possession of the public mind, especially in basiness circles, and depression was followed by panic; result, banks closed by hundreds, business establishments by thousands suspended, manufactories closed their doors or reduced wages. The actual enactment of the ad valorem low tariff act was followed by constant deficiencies in the revenues of the government. In the first twenty-eight months, in which the law was in operation, the treasury deficit amounted to \$120,954,456 and the government was compelled to borrow \$260,000,000 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 United States voted by an overwhelming majority to restore to power the party which has, during its entire 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 cited above always brought prosperity to the country. There is, there-fore, good renson to believe that the pro-tective tariff which the Republicans hope to be able to place upon the statute books crease in immigration, money good and plenty, a revenue sufficient for all expenses of the government and a wealth-have always supplied.

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 clear majority in that body in the next Congress. Should it not be able to east a majority of the votes in the Senate no one can foretell bow successful it will be in passing a thoroughly protective tariff measure or how promptly action can be had. The framing and consideration by both branches of Congress of a tariff 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 presidence of the statute beautiful and the statute of the s 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. This 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, 1806. Patience, 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 see 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 depres-sion, deficiency and disasters which have accompanied the years of Democracy and low tariff with which the country has been struggling since the election of

#### TWO KINDS OF DEMOCRATS. The Bryan-Altgeld Section is Recruiting

Its Forces from the Penitentiaries. (Exchange.)

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 adminisration of

in the interpretation and adminisration 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 mutters "bimetallism," but this is

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 he 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.

Co. are not in it. As there are a great many Democrats who cannot consent to be Altgeld Anarchists, they should be hospitably received in the ranks of the Republican party, and instead of banging 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 '94'95'96. That done, they may ameliorate '96. That done, they may ameliorate their condition by accepting genially the chemistry of assimilation.

#### BRYAN'S 1900 PLATFORM.

Mr. Bryan's speech at the Jackson

He and Gov. Altgeld Want to Repeat the Campaign ot 1896 in 1900. (Macon, Ga., Telegraph, Dem.)

Day banquet in Chicago was in line with all his other deliverances since his defeat in November. He purposes, if his own efforts will bring it about, to have the Chicago platform of 1896 re-affirmed by the Democratic convention-of 1900. As Gov. Altgeld also spoke during the evening it may be taken for during the evening, it may be taken for granted that Mr. Bryan will not object to the reaffirmation of the free riot as well as the free silver plank. He be-lieves the Democratic party must make free silver its single issue; second, that he will remain with it only so long as it sticks to that issue, and, third, that he will abandon the party, as he said a year ago he would do, if it should change its mind and declare for the gold standard. In other words, "I, Bryan, am the Democracy," or as a sovereign of France once remarked: "I am the state." The cool effrontery of the ambitious Nebraskan, the intensity of his belief that his word and his wish should be the rule of the party. wish should be the rule of the party, and his superlative egotism were never more sharply manifested. And yet it only four years ago that he left the Democratic ranks to fight under the banner of Weaver, the greenbacker and Populist. Suppose free silver should win in 1900. What would Mr. Bryan advise that the Democratic par-ty take up next; or, if it should be defeated, in what direction would be steer the ship? But—dies irae, dies illa!—sup-pose Mr. Bryan should die in the meantime-what would the Democratic party do, not knowing his wishes as to "another issue?" As he has put himself in the place of Jefferson and Jackson he ought not to delay in preparing a chart for the future. It is too risky a thing for the party to bang its destinies upon the life of an individual or upon single issue.

But the part of his speech which was ost impressive was that in which he felicitated his worshipers upon the fail-ure of sixteen banks since the election. fact that 10,000 other banks are continuing to do business and declaring dividends was calmly ignored, for he had found one of these banks which failed because of "inability to realize upon its assets." Upon this he dwelt with great "Upon this he dwelt with great All of Bryan's addresses are marked by this trick of the demagoguegeneralization from exceptions. He sets up straw men to knock them down and is content if the groundlings laugh, though the judicious grieve. But in doing these things he exposes himself as an implacable and vicious enemy of industrial and commercial peace. His attitude is the same as that of the Anar-

### 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 modera-tion generally displayed by the petitioners who have appeared before the committee. With the single exception of the spokesmen employed by the Wool Growers' association, not a single important interest has made extravagant de-mands upon Chairman Dingley and his assistants. It should be remembered, moreover, that the wool growers have been subject to heavy and unjust losses 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, smarting under the wrongs which ruinous Democratic legis-lation has inflicted on them, should ask for virtually prohibitory rates on one of their leading products. So long as hu-man nature remains what it is, such a result was inevitable. Sneers and scoffs at these impoverished farmers come 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 own-ers supported 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

Incidents Due to Bad Management. (Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dem.)

In spite of the recent bank failures out in the West, precipitated by the crockedness of bank officials, and in spite of the joyful demonstrations indulged in over the fall of those institutions by colonity boules, the tions by calamity howlers, there are unmistakable evidences on every hand of a gradual 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 up again in all its branches, putting 7000 hands at work-just double the

7000 hands at work—just double the number thrown out a month ago.

But 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 Benton, 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 thou-

POLITICAL SECRT STOPS

That \$600,000 treasury surplus at the close of the year would look better it it were not the fag end of \$178,000,000 bor rowed 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. Lease has just lost ground, also—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 daft on finance.

The sheepmen insist that they are en-

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

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

Goy. 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 crimicals.

inals. Along with the seven murderers pardoned last Tuesday were several bur-glars, 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 "hard 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 bard; Save money

l'ay their debts; Patronize bome 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 are still right, and if our opponents were wrong during the campaign they are still wrong." That man's reasoning pow-ers 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 stand-ard 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 Nev York, employing 7000 workers, which have been idle for some months, have resumed operations. The proprietors probably wish to make carpets while they can get free carpet wools. The Lowell Car-pet mills, at Lowell, Mass., will also resume work today.

It is true Massachusetts is not treating he colored man and brother right in trying to bribe him to go out of the country till his term as member of the governor's 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 the sand 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 great shops at Bethlehem have special facili-

The Canadian government will send a commission to Washington early in the McKinley administration to enter into some sort of reciprocity negotiations. If liberal and fair-minded they should be welcome, but if they propose as on former occasions, to get a jughandled arrange-ment 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 grow-ing rich faster than any nation had ever done in the history of the world. Ours is the richest country in the world today. 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 selfing 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 self 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 im-

proved. Mr. Bryan can never learn the differand 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. Bry-an insists that free coinage of silver in this country would be bimetallism, when it would result in menometallism. 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 be-cause it has not already repaired the danger done 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 Wheat is going on a large scare, 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 fur-naces to Europe is limited only by the showshowfeat, his conditions are right for a permanent revival of business, if bad legislation or a fool crusade does not stand in the way.

The people who would, at this time, drag the country into war ought to have guardians appointed.

The same time it is said the shipments of iron from Southern for naces to Europe is limited only by the difficulty in obtaining freight-com. 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 nine considerations favoring a revival of business to one which discourages it.

Senator Hill says that he has to told by the leaders of the cause that they are services of the services of th

#### FOUR SAD YEARS.

sormous Increase in Failures Under Free Trade and Threats of Populism. The Florida Times-Union, a Demo-

eratic paper, calls attention editorially to e fremendous increase in the business disasters in the past four years, and laments over the fact that not only have there been failures and disasters but that e business troubles have bred a new national plague, populism. Its utterances on the subject are interesting, even though it fails to absolutely admit that the downward course of business began with the election of a free trade President and Congress. Its remarks are

The list of commercial failures of the The list of commercial failures of the year just passed, as compiled by Dun's, is interesting. From the report it appears that the number of failures was larger than that of any other year in the history of the country, save in 1893. During the latter year the number of failures aggregated 15,560, and in 1896 the number was 15,112. The following is the tabulated list with percentages. In this table the liabilities are expressed in millions of dollars, and the "per cent. failing" represents the percentage of failing" represents the percentage of failures to the number of firms and corporations in actual business:

			Ler cent.	F 40.F
	No.	Total	assets to	cent
	fallures.	liabilities.	liabilities.	fallin
1896	. 15,112	247.0	59.9	1.
1895	. 13,013	158.8	53.4	1.3
1894	. 12,721	149.5	53.0	1.3
1893	. 15,500	402.4	65.0	1.3
1802	. 10,270	108.5	50.0	1.0
1891	. 12,394	193.1	53.0	1.3
1890	. 10,673	175.0	53.0	1.0
1889	. 11,719	140.7	50.0	1.3
1888	. 10,587	120.2	52.0	1.
1887	9,740	130.6	50.0	1.0
1886	. 10,568	113.6	49.0	1.
1885	. 11,116	119.1	46.0	1.3
1884	. 11,620	248.7	54.0	1.3
1883	. 10,299	175.9	52.0	1.3
1882	7,635	93.2	51.0	
1881	5,929	76.0	47.0	-
The	Pone 190	W man a c	Lienstrone	one i

The year 1806 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, with the single exception of the year 1884. when the liabilities reached nearly \$249, 000,000. The table covers the business casualties of the past sixteen years, and may be relied upon as being as correct as care and conscientiousness in compil-ing could make it.

If looks like a paradox to say that a

party born of the discontent growing out of unfavorable business conditions is responsible for those conditions; yet that may be said now with a very considerable degree of truth. The years of de-pression in the West and South that made the beginnings of the Populist party possible-that made men willing to turn away from the teachings of the world's experience and stake their broken fortunes on the wisdom of leaders never before that time regarded with re-spect—are now looked back to as years of comparative prosperity. For the ng-gravation of bad conditions, if not for the failure of the country to promptly recover from them, it may be reasonably contended that the influences which have shaken confidence in the stability of our institutions are responsible. Is not the Populist party one of the most pow-erful of those influences? Would not the but shown that it is able to dominate, in some parts of the country, in some degree, both of the greater political parties? If so, then it must be admitted that the people the preservation of whose acquired rights depends upon the methods and purposes of our government remainwhat they have been in the past have had cause for alarm, and it was impossible that their efforts to save themselves from loss could fail to damage other people-the people who were doing business on borrowed capital and all dependent upon them for employment or support.

#### "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. age of \$57,000,000 per annum. The Bryan was present and made a short speech, the tenor of which was that it of 1896 was \$159,000,000, and in 1895 it was better to have run for office and lost than never to have run at all.

There is no doubt but this correctly

expressed Mr. Bryan's real views of the ing business." The silver purchasing act was not a stroke of wise statesmanship, last presidential campaign. It was not so much the welfare of the country, or sympathy for the "toiling masses," the laudable desire to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number that nerved him to make 700 speeches in the canvass, but the hope of office and personal glory. The sentiments ascribed to Mr. Bryan might do for a crossroads constable to utter, or even a justice of the peace, but emanating from the lips of a man who has been pictured along-side Lincoln, Washington and Jefferson, as the equal of those great statesmen, they sound ridiculous, although doubtless characteristic.

Possibly Mr. Bryan took the occasion to thus give his views as to office-seeking. If it was better to have run in 1896 and lost "than never to have run at all," the same idea will hold good for 1900, when he hopes for better luck. and if he fails again the same source of comfort is still open to him. Mr. Bryan, however, is declining so rapidly in pub-lic estimation that the chances of his ever having an opportunity to run again for office are exceedingly remote.

#### FREE TRADE FAILING.

It Does Not Do What it Once Did for

England. 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? As long as England was the workshop of the world the more raw material she imported the more manufactures she could export. When



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

attract as much attention during the coming few months as its capitol. Upon the steps of that grand structure the the steps of that grand structure the newly-elected President will take the oath of office. Within its halls and committee rooms the tariff bill which is expected to bring relief and vigor to the public had in twenty years' time been public had in twenty years' time been industries of the country will be framed. 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 which it is hoped may result in a great increase in the use of silver as one of the moneys of the world. In House and Scuate cham-bers these bills will be discussed and enacted into laws, providing the Republican party controls both branches of Congress. Whether it is to control the Senate is not yet certain, but if it does the country may rest assured that not only will a measure looking to interna-tional bimetallism but also a bill thoroughly protecting the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country be made law.

In view of the great interest attaching to the events which are to take place at the national capitol a brief description of the building may be found of interest, Those who have examined it intelligently and had opportunity to compare it with the legislative buildings of other parts of the world have no hesitation in pronouncing it the grandest and most perfect structure of its kind now existing.

Sixteen million dollars and a century of time and attention would perhaps tell the cost and outline the history of this noble building. If there were then added the cost of many of the interior decorations, the beautiful paintings, the noble statu-ary, the polished marble columns, the modern fixtures and conveniences, and elegant furnishings and hangings which erful of those influences? Would not the carrying out of its programme revolutionize, not the form, but the purposes and methods of our government? Has it figures named. More than 103 years ago figures named. More than 103 years ago the cornerstone of this building was laid by President George Washington, September 18, 1793, is the date of the impressive ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol of the United States represented by the accompanying illustration. In the year 1800 the north wing of the original building was completed and in 1811 the south wing was completed. In August, 1814, the British army marched into Washing-ton, took possession of the capitol building, held a mock session of Congress in | wings, one at either end. Marble was south wing in 1811. A wooden passage | library.

TAKE CARE OF THE REVENUES.

And the Currency of the Country will

Take Care of Itself.

During the last three months govern-

ment notes to the amount of only \$19 .-

000,000 were redeemed in gold, an aver-

was \$117,000,000. This shows how lit-

tle ground there is for the chatter about

the government's going out of the "bank-

but it is evident that the treasury notes

issued in payment for purchases of silver

have played little part in depleting the

This act was passed on

gold reserve. This act was passed on July 14, 1890, but not a dollar of the

notes in question was presented for re-

demption until the fiscal year of 1892.

000. In the succeeding year \$47,000,000 was thus presented. Much the same is

true of the greenbacks. Only \$11,000,-

000 in these notes was redeemed during 1891 and 1892 combined. In 1893 over

\$55,000,000 in greenbacks was presented

cal year that government receipts ex-ceeded expenditures by only \$2,300,000.

In 1894, when the treasury deficit reached \$70,000,000, the amount of

greenbacks and treasury notes presented for redemption was \$85,000,000.

The talk about "currency reform"

and then the amount was only

No building in the United States will | the hall of the House of Representatives | constructing and completing as their capitol building. Happily the fire did not destroy the patriotism of the people and it is also a pleasing thought that it did not even destroy the walls of the building whose cornerstone President Washington himself had laid. The stones which now compose the walls of the central portion of the building are those which successfully resisted the fire kindled by British hands and if they could speak they would tell the story of that event.

> If the reader will examine carefully the representation of the capitol building herewith given, he will observe that the structure is composed first of a central section covered with a high dome, then on either side, and near a comparatively small wing and stretching beyond cach of these wings, still other much larger wings or structures. The original building was the two small wings standing between the dome and the large wings at either end of the present structure. These buildings, which were the original wings, stood when originally constructed a considerable distance apart, one being used as the House of Representatives hall and the other as the Senate chamber, and they were connected by a wooden passageway. This was the condition of the building when the torch was applied by the British in 1814. The damage to the building was repaired as promptly as possible and in 1818 Congress authorized the construction of a central building to connect the two This central structure was covwings. This central structure was covered by a dome constructed of wood and covered with copper. When finished the structure, composed of the two wings and the central dome, presented a complete and perfectly proportioned appearance and was looked upon as a hand-ance and ance and ance and ance a some and complete capitol structure. It Potomac. cost up to that time, 1827, in round numbers, \$2,500,000.

A half century of national life and growth showed to Congress that the handsome structure which was complete structed of sandstone from quarries in in 1827 was not sufficient for the needs Aquin creek, Virginia. The work was of the Congress of a great nation such as the United States was growing to be. Hallett, James Hoban, George Hadfield It was determined therefore to extend and B. H. Latrobe, architects. The the building by the construction of large north wing was finished in 1800, and the

selected as the material from which these 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. The cornerstone of the extensions were laid July 4, 1850, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. The wing at the north end of the building was to be occupied by the Senate, the one at the south end, by the House of Representatives. These were sufficiently complete to be occupied for legislative purposes, January 4, 1859, although the interior decorations and furnishings were not completed until long after that date. The legislative halls occupied by the House and Senate in their respective wings are regarded as the most attractive and perfect structures for their purposes, to be seen perhaps in any part of the world.

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 which had covered the section connecting the original wings of the

building. This dome, egg-shaped, is entirely of ron, weighing in round numbers 9,-000,000 pounds and was nearly ten years in course of construction. Beneath it is the grand rotunda through which thousands of people pass daily and whose walls are lined with paintings by the great artists of America, representing important and thrilling events of the history of the nation.

The following brief description of the building is taken from the official Congressional directory:

The southeast cornerstone of the original building was laid on the 18th of September, 1793, by President Washington,

August, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. The damage to the building was immediately repaired. In 1818 the central portion of the building was commenced, under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bulfinch. The original building was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations, and repairs, up to 1827, was \$2,433,844.13.

1827, was \$2,433,844.13.

The cornerstone of the extensions was laid on the 4th of July, 1851, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. This work was prosecuted under the grehitectural direction of Thomas U. Walter, till 1865, when he resigned. It was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark, the pressupervision of Edward Clark, the present architect of the capitol. The material used in the walls is white marble from the quarries at Lee, Mass., and that in the columns from the quarries at Cockeysville, Md. These extensions were first occupied for legislative purposes January 4, 1859.

The entire length of the building from north to south is 751 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast-iron. It was completed in 1865. weight of iron used is 8,009,200 pounds. The dome' is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high, and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modeled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches. The height from the top of the balus-trade of the building is 217 feet 11 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches.

The rotunda is 95 feet 6 inches in diainches.

The Senate width and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 1000 persons. imports per capita under various stages of the tariff: The Representatives' hall is 130 feet in length by 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height.

The room now occupied by the Supreme court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law

they were better known as Democratic

Republicans. Jefferson himself accepted

the designation while it lasted, and he

### was the soundest of sound-money Demo-

SOME INSTRUCTIVE FIGURES. How the Public Debt Fared Under Protection and How Under Low Tariff.

(From New York Commercial Advertiser.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 15,-The close of the year 1896 supplies information that affords much food for reflection, and the beginning of a new year is a fitting occasion to reflect. That there has been frightful stagnation of business during the last few years, unprecedented failures, distress and poverty among the people, and a loss of money that it will never be possible to compute, is common knowledge. Statements of hundreds of millions of dollars wasted have become so frequent that they lose their force to a certain extent. are read and passed by without earnest consideration by the masses of the people, to whom a question of dollars and cents is of far more vital concern. And it is upon a dollars and cents basis that the following facts are submitted for public consideration. The Commercial Advertiser is in receipt of some figures, from an official source, that have not yet been published down to date. They bring the national debt statement and the consumption of leading staples, down to 1806, for every man, woman and child in the United States, thus appealing to each individual. Dealing first with the national debt, there is the following showing:

Debt and Interest Per Cantte

		Т		•	"	•	ľ	_	7	"	•	ľ	7	"	•	۳	-	۳	_	•	-	3	•	~	-8	***		
																			T	0	e	s) Li	n i	n			Inte	
867.																				.4	М	Ю.	.2	r			- 1	\$3
890.					è								្					ě.			1	4	2	3	9			n
891.							ı														1	3	3	2				D.
892.	ú	Ĺ	è			è													÷	ď	1	2	.8	1				М
893.																				d	1	2	R	5				3
894.		ú		i		•	Û		i		į,										i	3	1	1				3/1
895.	¢	Ç	ì	4	ĺ	٥												í	í	d	1	2	9	r				
900																												

out from New York. This city's contributions to that cargo consisted of axic grease, link belts, folding sewing machines, boilers, car axles, mining machinery, office supplies, carriages, wagons, carts, sewing machines, heavy hardware, furniture, provisions, electrical goods, cutiery, harbed wire and reapers. There is no single industry that gets all the advantages of reciprocity, whose beneficent influence extends, as this illustration shows, through a wide range and affects directly thousands of our citizens.

And as it is with Chicago so it is with many towns and cities both Fast and West. The reciprocity clause was the saving feature of the McKinley bill, and it should be a prominent feature of the new tariff law which the Republicans will enact next spring.

A Party Name.

The Democratic-Republican party would not be a bad name for the soundmoney Democrats, and it would have some historic prestige. The party, or faction, led by Thomas Jefferson first took the name of Republican. In 1805, they dropped that name and adopted that of Democrat, though for some time

THE INCREASE OF GOLD.

It Grow Much Faster than the Popula-tion or Public Needs. (Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dem.) The director of the United States mint, the best authority in the country,

mint, the best authority in the country, puts the production of gold in the world for the year 1896 at \$215,000,000, an increase of nearly 6 per cent. over the production of the world for 1895.

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 1895 of something over 10 per cent. The production of 1895 was \$46,610,000. For 1894, \$39,500,000. For 1893, \$35,955,000. For 1892, \$33,000,000. Here is an increase since 1892 of \$24,000,000, or 72 per cent.

This enormous increase can be better This enormous increase can be better

This enormous increase can be better appreciated when it is called to mind that our increase of population is about 1 per cent. a year. Therefore, while our population has increased about 5 per cent, during the last five years our gold crop has increased 72 per cent.

It is estimated that about \$9,000,000 of this cold.

of this gold goes into the arts, leaving \$48,000,000 available for gold coln, averaging \$4,000,000 a month.

We have heard a great deal during the last few years about the danger of the gold standard, the single argument being advanced that there was not enough gold in the converte to west. not enough gold in the country to meet demands for "redemption money." Peo-ple who could not tell what "redemption money" is have proclaimed it with loud voices, and succeeded in frightening a great many good and well meaning per-

When these facts are taken into consideration along with the other fact that our silver coinage has much more than kept pace also 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.

When it becomes known, as it should be known, by the masses, that the volume of our gold currency, and the volume of our gold currency, and the vol-

ume of our gold currency, and the volume of our silver currency, increase every year at a greater ratio than the increase of our population and our busi-ness, the occupation of the professional fiat money agitator will be gone.

The country needs to have done with agitations on the lines of the last few years. It needs wise men and not reckless advanturers for léaders. It needs wise legislation, and business management of its business affairs. All economic questions are business questions, and they should be handled by wise and honest business men. When little dema-gogues and political dervishes swarm about the capital and assail the vital function of the government the people are in danger.

#### 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, while at the same time lessening the burden of taxation from "a tariff tax." But results do not justify their claims. Since they broke down the wall of protection in 1894, exports have decreased by 62 cents per capita, and by \$3.42 per capita since 1892. At the same time imports have increased by \$1.34 per capita since 1894, and the "tariff tax" has been increased by \$1.35 per capita since 1894. by 30 cents per capita through larger collections of customs duties. The official records distinctly show a decrease in customs duties per capita under pro-tection, with an increase under free trade, or a mere touch of it. Fortunately the country is once more about to remeter and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 ity, to larger exports, less taxes, less debt and a better home market for the products of farms, fields and factories. The inches in length by 80 feet 3 inches in following table shows the exports and

	tic mer-	Imports for con-	Dutles
Year.	chandise.	sumption.	collected,
1867		\$10.44	\$4.10
1890	. 13.50	12,35	3.62
1891	. 13.63	13.36	3.39
1892	. 15.53	12.44	2.66
1893	12.44	12.64	2.97
1894	12.73	9.32	1.90
1895	. 11.37	10.48	2.14
1896		10.66	2.20

During nearly thirty years of uninterrupted Republican administration the exports of domestic products and manufactures were more than double per capita of population, increasing from \$7.73 in 1867 to \$15.53 per capita in 1892. Since 1875 the per capita of exports has never been so low as it was in 1895.

The greatest imports per capita were \$13.80 in 1872, and in 1894 they were lower than in any year since 1879. The decrease in the amount of customs du-ties collected is most striking. In 1872 they averaged \$5.23 per capita, falling to \$1.90 in 1894 under the McKinley protective tariff, but have since increased to \$2.20 per capita under the free-trade tariff of the Democratic party.

#### FALSE FIGURING.

The Free Traders Would Make You Believe that White is Black. (Boston Journal.)

In an article upon "The Demands of the Wool Growers," the Herald gives an amusing illustration of confused and confusing arithmetic. The article is based on the statement credited to the representative of the Ohlo wool growers. that what the wool growers want is to raise the price of their wool from its present level of nine cents a pound to twenty cents.

The Herald mathematician then pro-

ceeds: "Obviously, by this cumulative process, the buyer of the suit of clothes which formerly cost \$12 would suddenly find 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 be-tween the grower of the wool and the wearer of the clothes merely charging the customary rate of profit on the value of the material passing through his hands."

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 to the making of the suit of clothes, but the Herald commits the egregrious error of figuring a proportionate increase in every item of the cost of production. Because the the cost of production. Because the wool, under the circumstances imagined, costs approximately double what it did.

wool, under the circumstances imagined, costs approximately double what it did, is the manufacturer, for that reason, going to double the wages of his operatives? And is the manufacturing clothier going to pay his tailors \$6.25 a day instead of \$3? Yet that is precisely what the Herald's arithmetic requires.

The true basis of calculation is as follows: It takes about fifteen pounds of unwashed wool to make a good suit of winter 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 increased 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 sati-fied with his administration. But it is difficult to believe Mr. Cleveland is so utterly devoid of patrictism.

#### being imperatively essential to a revival of business confidence is largely rubbish. Perhaps the currency system could be improved. No country has a perfect currency, and probably never will have. But the United States managed to pros-

the Gold Democrats.

(Hartford Courant.)

"AUSOLUTE SURRENDER"

enabled

periodically passing the hat. Is the Terms Which Mr. Bryan Offers Since the election some of the gold, Democrats who bolted the Chicago plat-Since the election some of the goldmanufactures she could export. When
other countries picked up her secrets and
set up factories of their own, she anticipated no serious trouble from the
competition. But she is now feeling the
pinch severely, and understands but too
clearly the difference between selling the
goods she used to make, and selling the
machinery and coal to enable others fo
make them. Take, for instance, Iancashire and its cotton trade. During last
year it found its foreign customers buying more yarn and less cloth. Thirtythree million yards of plain cotton stuffs
was the decrease in October alone. To
weave the yarn, extra machinery was
seeded, and the total export of machines
and mill supplies for the first ten unonths
of 1886 was \$72,000,000, as against \$63,000,000 in the same period the previous
year. Most of this went to India, China
and Japan, where mills are multiplying
rapidly. These totals look very nice in
the swelling sit disties of gross exports,
and so might the selling price of the dead
goose, as compared with the value of the
aingle golden egg she laid every moraing
while she was alive.—The American.

Since the election some of the goldpomorats who bolted the Chicago plataform and tixet have been actively wave
ing olive branches at the silver Democrate
loop.

Bryan says we are perishing on acother on the
studying.

Bryan says we are perishing on acother on the studying.

Here is the official report of cash in the
emplies of Democratis onthe common the studying.

Here is the official report of cash in the
emplies of the deal support of the deal
way to unite was just to agree to let
be applied on the divisive silvery issue, holst the old effersonian banner, and attack the Republicans.

We do not observe as yet any very
general or very gracious response on the
part of the silver Democrate
some them—a Connection
there is the official report of cash in the
emplies of the deals
of the day
to the third one the day
to the day
to the divisive silvery issue, holst th

nonsensical. He also insists that he and the men who voted for him are the Democratic party. There is no uncertain ground-and certainly no soothing, con-ciliatory sound-in the latest public utterances of Mr. Bryan. "In my opinion, he said to the Chicagoans on St. Jackson's Day, "there should be no compro-mise in the issues involved in the late campaign, and no terms short of absoamount redeemed during the fiscal year lute surrender offered to those who have descrited us. If any Democrat becomes convinced that the gold standard is necessary or becomes a defender of trusts be can leave the party and join the bolt-ing Democrats or the Republicans."

Those of us who live long enough will see whether Mr. Bryan's views as to the only terms to be offered to the "de-serters" of 1896 prevail in the congresserters" of 1896 prevail in the congressional campaign of 1898 and the presidential campaign of 1900. Meanwhile the gold Democrats have fresh food for thought in that remark of his about "absolute surrender."

### A TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

And it Comes from a Democratic Source.

for redemption. It was during that fis-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, with the prospect that the people of this republic will reach the end of this century in a higher condition of prosperity than they or any other people have ever experienced. A few snaring critics are trying to resist this increasing tide of prosperity; but they are impotent in their malignity. Mr. McKinley will enter upon his administration with the good will of men of all parties to a degree never enjoyed by any President in the memory of this generation. The per under the present system, and it will do so again when industries are sufficiently protected and the government is to meet its obligations without tion now standing between us and politi-cal chaos, strengthens the assurance with which the people may look forward to that abounding prosperity.

The period of gloom is over. Hereafter

we shall see steady progress and increasing confidence and cheerfulness.—New York Sun.

Dollars. 384,584,572.00 it should be a promine Subsidiary Coin. 14,215,765.62 new tariff law which Bars. 110,815,216.53 will enact next spring.

#### Also What Loss Its Repeal Caused to the Manufacturing Interests.

WHAT RECIPROCITY DID.

(Chicago Journal.) The year 1802 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. During 1893 there was a remarkable falling off in exports to all parts of the world except South America. The drop was \$180,000,000 in exports to Europe alone, and it was noticeably large in those to the far East. But the decrease in our shipments to South America was only \$483,000, while there was an astonishing increase in our trade with those South American countries with which we had reciprocity arrangements. While the general trend was down this isolated gain was \$3,560,515 over 1892 and \$16,440,000 over 1891.

It is to be noted, also, that the times were not propitious for a fair test of the new arrangement because of revolu-tionary troubles in Central America and Brazil. Great European nations like France and England lost heavily, while we were making headway. For the three years from 1891 to 1894 French sales to Brazil fell off more than twothirds; in the same time the British exports to the same country decreased by nearly \$4,000,000.

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. Nor did the evil effect stop there. Those countries that had entered into reciprocity agreements in good faith were of-fended at the cavalier manner in which they had been treated. Protests came thick and fast from them all against hearty support which every conservative what they looked upon as a breach of interest gives to him, and to the Republican party as the only political organization was injured perceptibly and it is only by was injured perceptibly and it is only by the prompt repudiation of our contracts in the Wilson bill that we may reasonably hope to regain what we have lost. The special interest that Chicago has in this trade is evidenced by a report on a typical South American cages sent out from New York. This city's con-tributions to that cargo consisted of axle grease, link belts, folding sewing ma-

## Dersonal and Social

visited her at her home last Sunday eve | Cards and refreshments. ning-the visit was a "surprise"-and enjoyed the evening exceedingly. Brotherton's orchestra was present and discoursed aweet music. Present-Mr. and Mrs. Nie Walch, Emil Glaser, Peter Lemmer, Jos. Hess, Ernest Wickert, J. ( ing here. Roemer, Nic Stockemer, Anton Wickert, Jos. Mathias, Emil Noe, Jos. Hirn, Anton Loritz. Madames Ed. Arnold, Hermes, Henry Gunter, Weisner, Misses C. Peffer, Mary DeGraff, L. Kinnen, Kate Will, Mary Hirn. Messrs. Nic Bink, Mike Hiru, Prof. Schultz, John Richter, H. Thomey, Jos. Walch, Albert Butke, Bernhard Wilter, Adam Henry, Jos. Gunter, Nic Gunter, Jos. Schwalbach, Otto Witti, Nic Williams, Nic Peller, Jim Peller, Matt Hames, Carl Grunert, Jacob Baierl, 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 Duranceau'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 capsize 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 Hillyer led off yester-

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. Narracong, of Gladstone, paid The Iron Port a wel-

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

Allen Tyrrell has been in town, selling Marbles and granites, as usual, during DeVoght, Doton, McColl, McRae, Rob-

Forty or more of our musical people are rehearing the oper tta "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. Hazen, 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. "Yank" Anderson was in town yester-

The following are the committees for the charity ball on Washington's birthday: Reception, Q. R. Hessel, John Corcoran, Paul Hohlfeldt, 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. Rowells.

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 fast 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 McCrory, 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 Keenanhave gone to Belvidere, Ills., to take situations there.

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

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

Counsellor 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

The Irlends of Mrs. Franziska Loell | evening at the residence of the latter. 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 visit-

The morning services at St. Stephen's who, The Iron Port understands, is to Delta county. succeed Mr. Greene. The evening service friends and was impressive and interest-

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.

ing. Mr. Greene will leave the first of

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 Negannee 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. Kirstine 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, ertson, Harris, L. Blanchet, Fish, Walch, 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 beadquarters in the Lyons build-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 goue 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 to extend aid to them. 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 do it "to the Queen's taste."

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

Mrs. F. D. Mead received her friends Wednesday afternoon by way of farewell to Mrs. Greene. Q. R. Hessel and his daughter attend-

ed the funeral of a relative at Manitowoe this week.

Crooks, of Rapid River, deputy for that locality. Fr. Neumavi, of Gladstone, attended the concert at Ste. Anne's Wednesday

Ralph Rogers is in a very critical condition, suffering from a malignant ty-

phoid. Mrs. Egan and her daughter are visiting with Mrs. B. 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 Wednes day, 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 o

Municipal Gossip. 

According to the annual report of Labor Commissioner Morse there are last Sunday were conducted by the Rev. 39,021 acres of standing pine and 129,> F. O. Tarrant, of Havelock, Ontario, 357 acres of standing bardwood in

I have given Chamberlain's Cough was Mr. Greene's farewell to his railway | Remedy a fair test and conside: it one of the very best remedies for eroup that I 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 tion of lands in his township in order to croup and colds in children,-GRO, E. WOLFF, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Flo. Sold by Groos & Sons, Druggists.

Tickets for the Charity ball will cost one dollar per couple and supper twentyfive 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 Enrope and America but got no perman it 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 exceed him. For sale by Groos & Sous, Druggists.

It looks, now, as though the price of at \$9.50 per ton.

A few months ago, Mr. yron Every, of Woodstock, Mi. b., 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 Groos & 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 can personally vouch for this. Nearly concerted pressure upon Greece to compel the recall of the Greek fleet from Cretan waters.

here from Crete say that a fight oc- the "go by" for outsiders. ing on north Georgia street. Martin curred 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 Sphakteria 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 al-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 fice to Greece Pireus. 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

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 fMrs. 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 Sheriff Olmsted has appointed Richard president and Mrs. Cleveland and all those present signed the church regis-

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 last. 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 inrurgents 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 Venocia plantation and the stores at Cano, burning the buildings at the latter place. A large number of houses were also destroyed.

General, Social and Personal Paragraphs.

GIVE SUPERVISORS MORE TIME

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

The Iron Port reporter notices with some degree of satisfaction that the mathave ever found. One dose has always ter of giving supervisors more time in which to complete their annual assessment rolls is being agitated. The supervisor should make a personal examinaascertain 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 outh 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 ore and the rate of freight would both him time to make a personal examinabe low this season. Pig iron is selling tion 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 lauds, 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 beading. 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 every line of business is represented in the directory, and each carries a complete stock in their respective branch of traffic, Athens, Feb. 12 .- Advices received so there is no occasion for giving them

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 be never carried a horn and followed in the on Monday. wake of a brass band to gain admittance to a skating rink. And he has family. never been accused of it, either.

A prominent lady said to your correspondent the other day: "I think it is strauge 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 lowed of the attitude of Greece on the 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

fully 8,000 Cretans have arrived at the 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 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 prob-

ably 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

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. Yeanell 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

RIVER AND GARTH Rapid River Business Directory

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

HAMILTON'S . PHARMACY Pure Drugs and Medicines.

Prescriptions accurately compounded day an night. A full lise of perfumes and choice eigars.

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 in time. We want your trade.

o-H. E. PFEIFER,-o 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 convey ing traveling men, lumbermen, cruisers parties. Prices always reasonable. +- J. H. SINNITT++

botel • 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 jot at a reason-

able price and on favorable terms to secure lots H. W. COLE.

KOSTKA & BOEDCHER.

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.

mals got away from A. Spooner, and gave him a long search. Capt. C. E. Burns greeted his many

friends here the first of the week. Prof. C. M. Thatcher spent a couple of days at Escanaba this week.

A. Spooner brought up a lot of horses on Monday, to fill orders. The attendance at the skating rink is

not as good as formerly. A sister of Mrs. Papineau is visiting with him this week. Mrs. Wm. Bassford has been quite ill

for the last week. are "beauts."

J. H. Sinnitt was at the county seat Mr. A. Bowdah spent Sunday with his

Louis Labumbard is ill with the grip.

More snow and we all rejoice.

IN AND AROUND GARTH. to have it in working order in a week or ness. so. Early grough 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, im-

migration 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 sufficity at \$2.00 per cord. Office at foot of cient momentum to carry them over an Ludington street. 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 discomforted by the uncertain footing which the iced path gives his

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 AuTrain. Mrs. M. H. Grover is visiting friends in Marquette.

Frank Bartley, of Escanaba, spent Wednesday and Thursday with his friend, E. W. Carrington. Escanaba on Wednesday one of the ani-

Wm. Monday and tamily returned

THE She RAPID . RIVER . BARGAIN . STORE

is enlarging its building, and as soon as com-pleted will a d'la-gely to its stock including forniture of all kinds. Watch for Our New Spring Stock.

SINNITT BROTHERS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION. Here is where "the boys" can find the best the market affords, and receive right treatment every

D. E. JOHNSON, General . Blacksmithing

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All work neatly and promptly done at right prices. BUCHMAN BROS. Dealers in

GENERAL • MERCHANDISE Complete Line of Furniture. Give us a call. We will treat you right.

J. A. BAUGHMAN, Physician . and . Surgeon

Rapid River. - Michigan

DARROW & HILL, THE CASH GROCERS

Offer exceptional bargains in all goods for Spot Cash. They carry also Oats, Hay, Feed, Lune, Brick, Cement, Ric. Camp Supplies a specialty

#==#JEWELER

FRED E DARLING

Fine Watch Repotring a specialty and all work guaranteed. Don't send your work out of town when it can be done as well at home—and cheaper, J. A. BAKER,

MERCHANT . TAILORS DRY GOODS, GRUCERIES, PROVISIONS

A liberal portion of your trade is respectfully so-licited. Goods and prices are guaranteed satisfac-Send your work to

ED. RABIDEAU. Agent. specialty made a washing no orders and

The Escanaba Steam Laundry

from a several weeks' visit at Antige, C. C. collins, M. N. Jolley and George Harding drove to Escanaba Wednesday,

Mrs. George Hardens is seriously iff with an attack of pleuries 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 stains linen it is positive evidence B. B. Baker's new team of chestnits 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 rder.

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 urium y passages. 'It corrects inabil-The spirtual welfare of Garth has been ity to hold urine and scalding pain in a matter of very little concern until re- passing it, or bad effect following the cently. Undoubtedly the good reputa- use of liquor, wine or beer and overtion of the hamlet has operated against | comes that empleasant necessity of being attracting the attention of the clerical compelled to get up many times during profession. Wednesday evening, how- the night to urinate. The mild and the ener, Rev. A. A. Crane, of Rapid River, extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is conducted services in the schoolhouse soon realized. It stands the highest for and announced that the meetings would its wonderful cures of the most distressbe continued at regular intervals during ing cases. If you need a medicine you omitted. Everybody had a good time. the winter. A revival of a more tempor- should have the best. Sold by drag-The Christian Endeavor Society here is al character has also been instituted dur- gists price fifty cents and one dollar. for safety. Since the outbreak began a credit to our young people considering | ing the past week. In this case the lat- | For a sample bottl and pamphlet, both. ent intellectual force of the community sent free by mail, mention The Iron has found an outlet in a night school Port and send your full post-office adsupplemented by a debating and literary dress to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, society. The organization has not yet N.Y. This offer appearing in this paper been perfected, but its promoters hope is a sufficient guarantee of its genuine-

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,

Stove Wood for Sale. The I. Stephenson Co. will deliver pine store wood to order, at any point in the

Soo Line, Escanaba, Mich.

Royal Baking Powder.



#### THE SINGER.

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

Face after face they all have fled Through memory's portal; One after one they all are dead;

They sang for fame, or praise, or pay, And won and lost them— Baubles that tarnish and decay Where time hath tossed them. The music that they made is gone

Past all returning; The music that she made goes on Like the stars' burning;

For heaven and earth to bring more ne Was her endeavor, And as she sang when she was here

When earth grows dim and the far sky Is growing clearer, Part of my joy will be that I Again shall hear her. -Edward N. Pomeroy, in Youth's Com-

#### 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. Her reading and culture had given zest to her travels, and she had understood as well as seen.

The important subject under discussion on the October morning which tively. brings them to our notice is an invitation to be present at a wedding in the north of England.

But here was a dilemma. Mrs. Shel don was so indisposed as to be unfit for me off my guard," thought Zona, again the journey, yet she did not wish Zona to stay at home.

Unhappily, among other ideas perhaps a little erroneous, Mrs. Sheldon told that the train had entered a tunhad a firm belief that it was a perilous undertaking to travel in a compartment her ears, Zona's nerves were strained car, unless there were so many passengers that there was no possible danger of assault.

"I don't want you to consider me at ill, only just indisposed enough not to into the daylight again. The man was feel able to take such a journey. You at her side. know Mrs. Gannet will take good care of me. If you will promise not to go into an empty compartment, I think I can rest easy."

"Very well, mother, I will promise you that," said Zona.

Morning saw our heroine at the King's Cross station anxiously scanning the carriages to make sure of one well filled and at least one or two ladies in it. At last she saw one that met herrequirements, and slipping a coin into the hand of the guard she entered.

The train steamed out of the station and Zona took a survey of her fellow Samaritan. "She must suffer dread- A moment's confusion-a flush that nose and a heavy one on his chin and -father. travelers. There was a familymother and three children, an elderly lady, two business men and in one corner a man whom she did not particularly notice.

She took out her fountain pen and a sheet of paper, and wrote: "All safe; Zona, with her eye fast swelling, bitcompartment full." At the first stopping place she gave it to the guard and the journey. the busy wires carried it to her mother, setting at rest her fears.

And now Zona, who was a good traveler, settled down to enjoy herself. For awhile she looked out of the window, admiring the flying landscape. Then she produced a book and began to read.

Anon a new sensation stirred within her; shedrewout her dainty little watch and looked at it. Twelve o'clock and 20 minutes. Two hours since she had started. She laid down the book and opened the little lunch basket, then she drew off her gloves, tucked them in the pocket of her jacket and began to eat. The man in the corner took this opportunity to read the title of her book. "Bigelow Papers." "I know she's an American," he thought. "I can see it from the tip of her nose to the toe of her little boot. I didn't know before that eating was one of the fine arts."

Zona, all unconscious of his scrutiny, finished her dinner, returned to her book, and I must admit, fell asleep for awhile. She did not know when some of the other occupants of the compartment got out, and about four o'clock she was roused by hearing the mother of the family say: "Wake up, now, Tillie! Wake up: We get out at the next station."

Zona looked about with a start to see the October day darkening down and realize that when the family party should leave the train, she and the man in the corner would be the only occupants of the compartment.

Hereupon occurred a strange thing. Zona, who had never before felt a fear in traveling, began to recall her mother's stories with which she was wont to fortify her theories of the dangers of traveling in compartment cars.

For a moment Zona was possessed with an insane desire to scream, and only by a strong effort controlled herself. The man in the corner, who up to this time had not moved from his seat all day, now rose and walked to the other end of the car. Zona trembled with fear. He reached under the seat and took out a small handsatchel, which warmly greeted by her friend Louise, he opened. Was he going to get a re- while Riley, to avoid answering quesvolver? No, it would be a knife, a revolver would make too much noise. She watched him with fascinated eyes. He took out something small and slipped it into the pocket of his cost. Soon he rose again and sauntered to the far end of the car. He lit a taper, bent down and was engaged in something-what was it? Zona put her hand to the window and made a desperate effort to open it, that she might be ready to call the guard. The man heard and turned; he came quickly forward: "Allow me," are positively trembling with cold."

purpose and that there was a covert

He settled down in his corner again, and always when she looked he withdrew his gaze from her.

countenance. One can see he is a deshe is looking at my ring."

Now the ring was a beautiful diamoud, given to Zona by her mother, and Zona, with a disregard of conventionality, wore it on her finger which is usually set apart to carry the signal of engagement. Therefore, his thoughts were: "Engaged! Well, I don't wonder, she surely is the loveliest girl I ever saw. I wonder who the happy fellow is. What can be the matter with her, though? She doesn't look a bit like she did the first part of the day. I've a notion to speak to her; an American girl isn't likely to be so squeamish as a native-here goes."

"I beg your pardon," he said aloud. You look wearied. Do you go much further?"

"An Englishman wouldn't speak without an introduction," thought Zona, "if be hadn't some design."

It was some time before the question was answered, for she was making a calculation whether if she should tell row." him that her journey's end was near he would be likely to make the best of his time, and attack her immediately, or whether he might perhaps abandon his purpose altogether. So that, as I said, some time had elapsed in the uncertainty when she said:

"I don't know, sir." "You have never been in this part of the country before," he said, tenta-

She answered in brief monosyllables to this and several other remarks, and he, perforce, relapsed into silence.

"He wants to make me ta'k and throw attempting to open the window, and this time with success. Soon the darkness increased, and the hollow rumbling nel. With the echoes thundering in to catch any sound of motion made by her companion. All at once she felt a sharp sting, and a shrick from her mingled with the yell of the engine, all, Zona," said her mother, "I am not as it gave vent to its joy at emerging

"I beg pardon for intruding; are you hurt?" he asked, anxiously.

Zona thought his anxiety was caused by fear lest the guard might have heard her scream. At the same time she became conscious that the pain was in her right eye. A cinder from the open window had lodged in it. "If you will let ing? I wish Louise had not told him." me," said the stranger, producing from his pocket a handkerchief.

"Chloroform!" flashed through Zona's brain, and she shrieked out. "No! don't come near me." "Poor thing!" thought the would-be

Then aloud "I am sure if you would

"No, I tell you," said Zona, vehement-

ly, with a stamp of her fcot. The man subsided into his corner, and

terly repented her temerity in taking "I'll never travel alone again! Oh, dear! I don't suppose I'll ever travel

at all again. I have laughed at dear mamma, and thought her fussy. I ought to have considered that she knew the world better than I." And then came a long whistle. The man in the corner rose, snatched up

his satchel, the guard uplocked the door-"Newcastle, ma'am; you're at your journey's end," and he picked up her valise. Will Zona Sheldon ever again know

such a sense of relief, or will any other face ever be so welcome to her as was that of the burly guard, as he made this announcement to her? She was safely on the platform, and a coachman narrowly watching the passengers, stepped up to her, saying, "Mr. Mowbray's carriage for Miss Sheldon."

"I am she," she said, in a voice which her mother would not have recognized. "Let me have your valise, then," said the coachman, extending his hand. He opened the door, and Zona, stepping into the carriage, sank back on the cushions and burst into hysterical

The man who had been in the corner, standing with his satchel in his hand, gave a low whistle as the eight met his gaze through the window. Walking forward to the coachman, he said: "Give me a lift, Riley; I guess I'll ride with you."

"All right, Mr. John," said the coachman, lifting up the satchel. "Come down from Edinbro, sir?"

"Not directly, Riley. Let me down at the gate, and don't tell them I've come. I want to have a bit of joke with them."

"Hall right, sir."

tears.

"So that is the traveling young lady who is to be bridemaid to-morrow, and stand up with me! If I'm not much mistaken, she will be in no condition to stand up.

He swung himself lightly down at the gate. The carriage was driven up to the hall. Zona was helped out and tions, drove away.

The first greeting over, Louise looked

about her. "Where is Riley? Didn't cousin John come? I thought may be he would come with you; he went down to London a few days ago."

"No, there was no one with me, only a horrid"-and here hysterics again threatened her.

"My dear Zona," said Louise, noticing her agitation, "let me take you in; you poses. He ground them into powder, "Oh, yes; do let me get up upstairs "Oh, no, thank you," said Zona, hasti- awhile! I had a dreadful time. I'll acriptions, but it seems not to have ly. She felt sure he had designed her tell you all about it."

And in Louise's snug room the pros-pective bridemaid recounted her woes, and was pitied and comforted, and asand Zona cast furtive glances at him, sured that she should not be allowed

to go back alone. "Cousin John Pierpont, who is going "What a Lowerful built fellow he is," to be best man, is going down and he went her thoughts. "What a villainous will see you safely back. You know he is an American, a graduate in medicine, perate fellow. How foolish I was to let | and has been studying in Edinburgh. my watch and rings be seen! I am sure He is going to spend this winter in London hospitals, and I know you will like him. I hear a bustle now. I believe he has come. Will you excuse me till I go down and see?"

Of course Zona would, and Louise soon ran up again. "Yes, it is he; and now, dear, dinner

is ready. Let me help you." "Oh, Louise, dear, you must excuse me from dinner. I can't go down with

this horrible black eye." Thus Louise went down alone to dinner, where she related in full the sad journey which her friend had.

"Would she recognize the villain, do you suppose?" asked Dr. Pierpont, who had listened with much interest to Louise's recital.

"I don't know, indeed," said Louise.

"She says he was a tall, powerful fellow-very sinister looking." "You had better let me see her eye, at all vents," said her cousin. "If you don't she will not be fit for duty to-mor-

"Zona," said Louise, as she came in after dinner, "Cousin John thinks you had better let him examine your eve. He says it is dangerous to let the inflammation run on, and he thinks it will be quite well to-morrow if you get

good night's rest." "Well, if you wish it. I don't want to spoil your wedding, after all."

"Miss Sheldon, my cousin, Dr. Pierpont," said Louise, as she ushered in the doctor. Zona, whose vision was much impaired by the sore eye, did not recognize him as the man in the corner. He merely bowed.

"A clean pocket handkerchief, Louise," he said, cheerily. At the sound of his voice Zona looked

up quickly. A twinkle shone in John Pierpont's blue eyes. "Now, Miss Sheldon, one moment and

it is out," he said. "What instant relief!" exclaimed Zona, "Thank you, doctor."

"You are quite welcome," he replied, By to-morrow I hope you will have quite forgotten it."

There was little sleep that night for Zona Sheldon.

"What a little idiot I have been! How sould I have imagined such things of bim? He is tall and powerful-that was right. But dark and murderous looking! Why, he is fairer than I. What blue eyes, and what a pleasant smile! Oh, how can I meet him in the morn-But sieep came at last, and Zona woke

radiant as ever. She dressed and went out into the park to settle how she should meet Dr. Pierpont. But it was settled for her; a sudden turn in the path brought her face to face with him. dyed her whole face, and then the smile on his became contagious, and she which he echoed.

"Dr. Pierpont," she said, "I hope you will be merciful and keep my secret." "I am not likely to tell a secret so much to my disadvantage. What was it? Villainous-"

"Please, doctor," she implored, "I did not notice your looks at all. I had parted with my senses."

"Very well, then," he said. "It is A compact. Let us go back to the house for breakfast and say no more about it." Had not the whole household been absorbed in the wedding, they must have seen that there was a secret understanding between the compatriots which quickly ripened into intimacy.

"And Zona is to go back to London under your escort, John," said Louise, "Provided she is not afraid to travel with me," he said, with a laughing bow to Zona.

A smile was her only answer. They were seated—the sole occupants of the compartment.

"Will you tell me one thing?" said Zona. "What was it you took out of your satchel and put in your side pocket?"

"So you don't wholly trust me, even yet," he said, with a smile. "It was a mirror. You looked at me with such a horrified face that I thought there must be something wrong with my looks. Now, will you enswer me a question? Had you made up your mind what to do if worst came to worst?"

"Yes," she said, laughing. "I was going to take off my watch and ring and offer them to you, as well as my purse. I fancied you looked at my ring particularly."

"I did," he said, after a pause, "because, you know the finger you wear it on. May I ask, Miss Sheldon, if there is any particular significance in it?" "It was given me by my mother," she

said, simply. "Then," he said, "will you give me the right to put one on that finger?"

"I sm very grateful, indeed, Dr. Pierpont," said Mrs. Sheldon late in the evening, as the three sat in her parlor, "that my daughter has had your company. I never feel safe to have a lady travel unattended in a compart-" Her auditors glanced at each other and burst into uncontrollable laughter.

-Atlanta Constitution. Nicaraguan Mahogany. The vast mahogany forests of Nicaragua are almost wholly controlled by Roston firms by contract with the Nicaraguan government. The export trade in the expensive wood has become very extensive, it having reached 6,000,000 feet in 1893. In connection with this industry it is interesting to recall that the first mahogany logs imported into England were purchased by a doctor to use for medicinal purafter the manner of Peruvian bark, and administered the powder in his prebeen desirable as a remedy.

A STRANGE ISLAND. The Curious Climate of Saghallen, Off the

East Coast of Spain.

Sughalien, on the eastern coast of Siberia, presents a very curious anomaly two cold ocean currents and in winter nothing protects it against the ley northwest winds coming from Siberia, At the sea level the snow falls continually and stays on the ground till the end of May and the seashore is very cold. Farther inland, however, especially as we go higher up, the climate is modified—just the opposite to what is observed elsewhere. It has often been observed in Siberia and in central Europe that in winter the cold is greater on the plains and the valleys and that the highlands have a sensibly milder

temperature; it is as if the denser cold

air accumulated in the lowlands, This fact is very often observed in our climate; there are several very good examples of it; all the trees and shrubs of a valley have been known to be killed by frost, while above a certain level, very clearly marked out, on the hill or the mountain, the vegetation has not suffered at all. The cold air often flows from the summit toward their bases. This is what takes place at Sagbalien. The cold air accumulates in the low regions of the island and on the coast; the higher regions have a more elevated temperature. So it happens that the lower parts have an arctic vegetation, while the intermediate altitudes have the vegetation of the temperate zone, sometimes subtropical. .

The birch, the ash, the pine, the fir, abound in the low regions and form often impenetrable forests, but toward the center of the island appear bamboos, hydrangeas, aralias and other plants that one is greatly surprised to meet, and whose presence can be explained only by the altogether abnormal climatic conditions of the island.

REMARKABLE JUGGLING.

The Difficult Feats Performed by a Hindoo Trickster.

There is always an abundant supply of stories of the experiences of Hindoo jugglers and acrobats. One who moves about perched upon a single long stick is the latest novelty. This performer is mounted on a bamboo pole about 15 feet high, the top of which is tied to a girdle worn round his waist. A small cushion is fastened a few feet down the pole, which acts as a leg rest. The acrobat hops around a large space in the liveliest way, uttering cheerful shouts and accompanied by the tapping of a curious drum. He also executes a sort of dance and goes through a little pantomime. It is a marvelous feat of equilibrium. To walk on a pair of stilts as high as this would be a performance worthy of exhibition on our variety stage. But to hop around on one is

quite another thing. The same man can do many other wonderful things. He appears absolutely perfect in the art of balancing. He can balance a very light stick on his with his head and catch it on the end of | ble lodging houses, and for the restburst into a peal of merry laughter, | the light. When balancing these two sticks, end on end, he will make one revolve in one direction and the other in the other. He puts one hand on a flat circular stone, throws his feet up into the air and balancing a stick on each of them. At the same time he revolves rapidly on the pivot formed by his arms

and the stone.-Chicago Chronicle. No Wedding in Twenty Years. In Windsor county, Vt., is about as queer a town as there is in the United States. Its name is Baltimore, and it possesses extremely little else except a history in which none of its inhabitants express the slightest pride. Baltimore is fairly old, as American towns go, having been set off from Cavendish and organized in 1793. It then had 275 presumably ambitious and hopeful inhabitants, but every census taken since then has revealed a steady growthdownward. In 1800 the place had los. one citizen, and the subsequent record stands as follows: In 1810, 207 inhabitants; 1820, 204; 1830, 179; 1840, 155; 1850, 124; 1860, 116; 1870, 83; 1881, 71, and 1890, 64. To-day the number is 59, and one of the 59 spends his winters in the soldiers' home at Brattleboro. Nothing ever happened in the town, not even a crime, and it has no distinguished sons or daughters. The houses are scattered over the territory included within Baltimore's limits, nowhere forming anything like a village, and there is no store, no church, no post office, not even a cider mill. The people are prosperous enough, as Vermont farmers define prosperity, but they keep moving away whenever opportunity offers, and nobody ever moves in. It is 20 years since a wedding took place in the town .-- N. Y.

Robinson Crusoe's Chair.

The chair upon which Daniel De Foe sat when he wrote "Robinson Crusoe" is in possession of Mrs. Hannah May Mendenhall, of Hamonton, Pa. The chair came to her through Elizabeth Maxwell, who ran away from her home in England in 1693 because of the opposition of her parents to her marriage. She afterward married Thomas Job, and on the death of her mother the chair was sent to her. The father of Elizabeth Maxwell was an officer under Cromwell with De Foe, who was his cousin. When the cause failed De Foe went into hiding with Maxwell, and there wrote his famous book sitting upon the chair now owned by Mrs. Mendenhall.-N. Y. Press.

Not a Hog. Mother-Tommy! What did I promhe you next time I caught you playing

with Bill Jones? Tommy-Well, there's no need of you givin' it to me.

Mother-Why not? Tommy-I got it from Bill.-Up-to-Date.

-The domestic cow is of all shades of color; black, brown, red, every variety of piebald, mottled, spotted and WORKERS IN MIDWINTER.

How Hot-Weather Laborers Dispess Themselves During the Cold Sesson. Thousands of men are thrown out of imployment annually by the coming of of climate. The island is bathed by the cold weather. Chicago, through the Cook county poorhouse, cares for over 1,200 every winter; as many more are looked after by private and organized charity. The remainder dispose of themselves in various ways. The fruit men who look after the

> loading and unloading of the fruit cargoes, the lake sailors, the pleasure boat men, the fishermen and all the ilk of workers who depend, directly or indirectly, upon the lake for a living are the chief recruits of the cold weather sufferers. To them are added the men who do odd jobs around the parks, the shipping yards and the teamsters. Of these men the fruit handlers are reported as frequently spending the winter months in the bridewell; the poorhouse they regard as too aristocratio for them. All summer they live, eat, sleep, spend their entire time on the narrow strip of platform lying between the river and the sheds, and with the opening of the fruit season they go tack to their old haunts. The sailors and boatmen belong for the most part to a different grade. The more shiftless among them seek the places where a sailor man may be boarded from the closing until the opening of the navigation season for the small sum of \$25. The careful men, who manage to work steadily all the year round, keep an eye open for a winter's job, and either follow the fruit trade south or contrive to leave the boat in the vicinity of a mining or logging camp. Many of them are employed at the same place year after year. In some cases their train fare is paid for them; in others they are advanced sufficient money to enab'e them to reach the camps. Duluth, Escanaba, all the boat towns, in fact, relieve Chicago of hundreds of men every year. With the opening of spring they are back at the boats.

> Teamsters, and the men who work with them, stay in Chicago and wait for the snow. The city and the large f.rms gladly pay for the shoveling and carting away of "the beautiful," and hundreds of men support themselves in this manner. Countless others do the same by cleaning the steps and pavements of private houses. The ice companies also furnish employment for many of the summer workmen. Strong, able-bodied, willing men frequently find an opportunity to reach the seene of the ice cutting free of charge; the various charitable societies help quantities of them every winter, the assistance rendered ranging all the way from a pair of warm mittens to railroad Other men, the elder sailors especial-

ly, find work as window cleaners; the large buildings with their armies of assistant janitors, cleaners and the like, employ a large number of extra men in winter, as do also the cheap lodging houses. A large percentage of the men still unaccounted for subsist from day to

day on odd jobs, living at the charita-

quien sabe? The problem of what becomes of the hundreds of Chicago workmen whom the winter throws out of employment is a problem which nobody can answer. For nobody knows.-Chicago Tribune.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

Common Vegetable Growths That Are

Extremely Dangerous. When we take into consideration the poisonous qualities of the vegetables and plants with which we are surrounded, we are led to wonder how it is that children and heedless persons go about and escape with their lives, Little children especially who have the habit of putting so many things into their mouths ought to be carefully

It will surprise many persons to be told that old potatoes which have sprouted contain a definitely recognized poison known as solanine. New potatoes, which are so eagerly sought after early in the season, would be poisonous if eaten raw. The heat of cooking destroys their toxic qualities. The root of the common kidney pean is a most powerful narcotic. The jimsonweed is dangerous to life. The bark of the common elder is a deadly poison, which fact was never suspected until five boys near Tarrytown, N. Y., chewed the stalks, supposing they were sassafras. They all died within a few hours. The bulb of the narcissus is deadly poison. A small bit chewed may cause death, while to chew the leaves is to put oneself in danger of the most violent attacks of vomiting. Yew-berries are deadly; peach pits and cherry kernels contain prussic acid, and any quantity of them eaten may prove fatal. Wild parsnip has many ills laid at its door, although families claim that they have raved the seeds of the wild parsnip and cultivated therefrom roots that were used as food without any injurious effects. It would be well for the agricultural department to publish a bulletin containing the names and description of injurious plants, and scatter copies of it broadcast throughout the country. Who knows how many children die of diseases induced by eating some familiar plant.?-N. Y. Ledger.

They Were All There. The wild-eyed gentleman paused and ooked long and earnestly at the little wheel ventilator which was buzzing around in the window pane high over his head. "Can it be?" he asked, half aloud. Placing one finger in his right ear he closed his eyes thoughtfully for a second. "No," he said, with a sigh of relief, as he moved on again, "it isn't one of mine lost from its place. They're all there. Unlike most men, he could count his wheels.-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"How are you feeling?" asked the

"Well, I can't complain," wrote the football player as he pointed to the bandage on his chin,-Up-to-Date.

Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier, Hood's Pills do not cause pain or

HISTORY REHASHED.

The first fire insurance company to begin business in this country opened its doors in Philadelphia in the year

The first newspaper is said to have been the Boston News Letter, first issued in 1704. It was a half sheet, 12 by 18 inches.

Hohenlinden, where Moreau inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Austrians, is a hamlet of upper Bavaria, 20 miles east of Munich. The famous poem of Thomas Campbell, beginning "On Linden when the sun was low," was written by the poet after a visit to the battlefield the day succeeding the battle.

The glove is of great antiquity. It was known in England at the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings, but it was the sixteenth century that saw the greatest display in this direction. In the "Book of the Royal Wardrobe of Scotland" (1579) a hawk glove is described as "set with 12 rubies, 7 garnets, 52 pearls, and the rest set over with small pearls." Elsewhere we are told that Queen Mary's ordinary gloves were of the gauntlet form, embroidered with silver, colored silks and small pearls."

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Brattleboro (Vt.) enterprise proposes to dam the Connecticut river two miles north of the village and put in an electric plant to carry electric power to the village for manufacturing uses.

At a recent meeting the board of trade of Little Rock adopted a report of a committee which favored a scheme of building a railroad with convict labor. The legislature is to consider the mat-Schoolhouses are multiplying in New

Jersey. During the past year 38 new buildings were erected, 65 were enlarged or remodeled, and the value of school property was increased by \$108,. 515. The total seating capacity is now 270,068. Indiana is preparing for a centennial

celebration at its capital. One suggestion already meeting considerable approval is that the state erect on land which it owns in Indianapolis a building which shall contain a permanent exhibition of the products and industries of the state.

THE WHEEL

Newcastle (Pa.) mills are shippin bicycle tubing to England.

The century run is a distinctly Amercan eyeling institution.

Philadelphia, Columbus and Nashville are the leading claimants for the national meet of the L. A. W. in this year. Philadelphia is the favorite among wheelmen, and will doubtless be chosen.

One of the leading bicycle firms now furnishes gear cases for their wheels, if so desired. All English wheels are thus protected, and it looks as if our riders are inclining to the belief that it is a good thing.

Manufacturers who are trying to introduce the bevel gear, or chainless bicycle, are injuring their own interests by putting a high price on the machine. Anyone of intelligence can see that a bevel gear is very little more costly than the chain attachment, but the makers ask \$25 extra.



make herself as attractive as possible in a modest, womanly way and rely upon human nature and manly instinct. A sensible man naturally seeks a wholesome-looking, healthy, capable companion. Men are not unselfish enough to willingly assume the care of a weak, nervous, d bilitated wife.

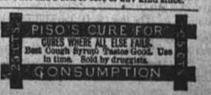
Men are not attracted by a sallow, pimply complexion, foul breath, or thin, emaciated orm, because these symptoms are the sure index of poor digestion and impoverished A woman afflicted by these mortifying miseries should seek the powerful, purify-ing and nutrimental influence of Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery, which com-pletely dispels all unwholesome appearances by clearing and renovating the organic sources of healthful vitality.

It helps the liver to filter all bilious impurities from the blood. It gives the digestive organs power to extract nourishment from the food. It rounds out thin forms;

plexion its natural clearness and bloom. "Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me
of a severe case of poisoning of the blood."
writes Mrs. Selia Ricca, of Coast, Santa Cruz Co.,
Cal. "Boils one after another would break out on
my arms, and were very painful. I have tried the
loudly praised Sarsaparilias without any benefit
whatever, and not until I took your 'Discovery'
did I get well. That was two years ago, and I
have not had a boil or sore of any kind since."

wipes away wrinkles, and gives to the com-



when most and o move nacle die a ocean posed 

man

fashi

that

ing i

ion /

ente

whos

the that

ing

tinet

duci

and

veni

Wors

a ci

breed

the v

navig

Bulli

lyn,

tranc

admi

check

would

80 as

mare

river.

is po

would

would

one t

is one

pense

Sep

To

be we

ould

he pie The tlant he lo nvent f de chemy rawn ock pl lis sea f fam pro athin bat r hen

onnec land. lanne hanne a de ntran t a tir the Thes the or lo this ites c rsom

traigh

e sea cam ad fo ss the de b ter, ek t ace. bug erse t al tem

#### OCEAN TURNED BACK.

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

Foresces Great Benefits-Perpetual High Tide in Harbor-Great Saving in Dock-ing Yessels-Government Alone Could Build the Docks.

[Copyright, 1897.]

Among the many mistakes which, ecording 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 for the night in midstream, having the hat the water is high or low, accordtinct detriment to navigation, is conand causes endless trouble and inconvenience to mariners and boatmen. Worst of all, it endangers the health of the water recedes.

Bullis, of 839 Belmont avenue, Brook- bottom of the craft. lyn, proposes to build at harbor en-

Separated from its salty neighbor, it | manent navigable depth there. is pointed out, the water of the harbor penses, as things go now. Except the harbor itself in good condition.

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

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 presnt 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

homesick voyagers "so near and yet ing to the action of the tide, is a dis- so far" to pray for the incoming tide to hasten. With the barnacles dropping ducive to collisions between river craft 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 city by leaving a mass of disease- tranquil in his mind, for he will know breeding mud to bake in the sun when that he can utilize every minute of the time before going out again and that he To abolish these drawbacks to river can sail days earlier than he could in navigation and health, Franklin H. the old times when he had to scrape the

can swing in and land her passengers

at any time, instead of having to anchor

At New York vessels of deep draft trances "Despatch Locks," capable of could steam much further under the admitting the largest vessels without proposed lock system than now. In fact, checking their speed. These locks he there is no reason why war vessels of would connect with massive sea walls the greatest draft could not reach so as to form an effective line of de- points as far north as Troy; the water marcation between old ocean and the will not have to be raised to an impracticable height in order to make per-

The new scheme, too, will reduce would soon become fresh, and this enormously the present heavy dredging would result in many advantages. For expenses. Year by year the Hudson is one thing it would save docking, which becoming shallower and thousands is one of the ship owner's heaviest ex- have to be spent annually to keep even

when repairs are necessary ships are | With regard to the flow of newage mostly docked in order that barnacles under the new system, Mr. Bullis claims and other marine growths may be re- that the locked river will be a decided moved from ships' bottoms, and bar- improvement. Under the present sysnacles cannot live in fresh water-they | tem, he points out, the tide flows up die and drop off when removed from stream for six hours, carrying its sewocean's brine. Then, again, the pro- age with it, before taking it on to the posed locks would make the waters of ocean. Even then the work is not done

HOW NEW YORK HARBOR MIGHT BE LOCKED IN

proposed lock at close hance

Midwinter Novelties Which Moddistes of Paris Prescribe.

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

[Copyright, 1897.]

Taris .- 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.

"I 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, vellow or water green. You should show the lining as you lift it, and, that it may please upon exhibition, you must have son. At one side of the skirt is a panel a skirt of this order "it is necessary"

ELLEN OSBORN'S LETTER. | according to rule at the moment to have apels, epaulets, collars and cuffs of light shade contrasting with the dress and on these to display black braiding in vermicelli 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 subsidence 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 glinting with gold and jewels is lined with pink chifion, 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 bertha of finelyplaited 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 seaunlimited frills inside the hem. With edged with gold and jeweled passementerie and tied across with straps and



A GROUP OF MIDWINTER MODELS.

it in color. Over the blouse there must I sementerie edges the fan-shaped bodice your visiting or reception costume is garniture of roses. 'comme il faut," as it is necessary.

I cannot talk back to millinery great ness but I can ape the manners of my from the shoulders, but this is not obligatory.

You must be quick to catch the new

can be introduced between.

that it has no seam in the back at all. study in blue and green. Sometimes the front hangs straight alupon design.

For every evening bodice you must be prepared to squander material coming 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 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 vesterday which stood out so formidably at the sides.

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

come a bolero of some delicate, light- front, which opens on the left side. A colored velvet, preferably of the same puffed bertha of old rose mousseline tint as the skirt lining. This bolero de soic is drawn about the shoulders requires embroidery in gold and jewels. and peeps out from under the bodice You need a black satin corselet and fan and all the way to the ground from some dainty finish of white or cream- beneath the skirt panel. The short colored lace at the throat, and then sleeves are of mousseline de soie with

A handsome visiting dress of silver gray corded silk is j ment to America. The bodice has a betters and play the despot in my turn. | zouave of silver and jet passementerie You are required, if you care to show lined with silk of a tawny mandarin yourself well abreast of the fashions, yellow and having long long pointed to wear your bodice trimmings high up hanging fronts, coming well down upon on the shoulders. Puffings of ribbon or the skirt draperies. Two vandykes of velvet and large ribbon bows stand the same passementeric ernament the erect. They are wired if they refuse to front of the skirt, which is otherwise do so, for they must not flare at the richly plain. Epaulets in the form of sides. You will show your understand- small double capes, black satin bows to ing of the situation if you have an even- hold the zouave in position in front, and ing bodice with a high wired collar a broad folded belt of black satin are the only accessories. Altogether different in style is a

promenade dress for the Riviera, that lines of the sleeve. To gather it in at tayored land of sunshine from which the shoulder without any rise to it, let I hope to be writing again very soon. it hang almost in a bag to the cloow. It is warm enough at San Remo or then tighten it gradually and not with Mentone to dispense with wraps very any pinching exactness to the wrist frequently in the early afternoon, and and let it flare broadly over the hand, so winter dress for that climate is not is the mode for next spring. Look at unlike what New York will see about pictures of 1810, of the decade that Easter. The gown of which I am Conan Doyle writes of in his newest thinking has a skirt of olive green velbook, if you need a more detailed de- vet. This is almost entirely covered by scription. There is less fullness and an overskirt of dark violet cloth which more droop at the shoulders, a looser comes to the ground but is caught up a cut and with more curve and flexibility bit on the right side. Arabesque emfrom elbow to wrist and a more daring | broidery in olive green cord borders it outburst at the wrist than you get in and covers the narrow belt of the skirt the experimental, transitional sleeve of material. The bodice is a velvet cross over blouse, if such a term can be al-Every bodice, jacket and cloak has a lowed. It opens a bit in front to show most enormously high collar of lace or a violet cloth vest and above it is a chiffon; or if the collar is of silk or vel- very short violet silk bolero with olive vet, it is cloven, so that lace or chiffon green embroidery. Fluted silk epaulets cover the tops of the velvet sleeves. The sacque-back coat continues the The large hat of olive green straw is favorite model in cloth or fur. It is trimmed with violet ribbon and with better called a whole-back cont, for this foliage. A big bow of white tulle at the better expresses what is really meant, throat adds the finishing touch to this

"Tis a jump back again to midwinter so, but for this there is only silent per to pass on to a skating dress buried in mission, not approval. One box plait fur, and quite Russian in appearance. on either side of the front is according Warm and cozy it looks with its redingto the letter of the law and gives a gote cut of poppy red cloth edged with much better figure. Great numbers of a deep border of mink fur. A mink bodices have these box plaits in front, cape with a high collar lies over the coming below the waist, and they are shoulder, its long pointed ends passing becoming more and more the smiled 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 enough for two, the drapings are be- 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 is why she who must be obeyed thinks 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 yellow chiffon and powdered with silver sequins. Garlands of rosebuds are the decorations. Dress at the theaters is rather good, but here is more than enough for now.

#### 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.

[Copyright, 1897.]

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 inva-

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 quarantipe service which beat back the onslaught of the cholera germs in 1892, when Haraburg 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 employes, and un administrative building, and there is a dock for landing. Besides the Staten island establishment, there are two small islands in the lower buy, 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 reestablished, however, at a moment's

trol 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, Cala; 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.

The national quarantine is in the co

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 one "I must say that I am prejudiced in favor of the state and not the national notice. Fire island, the patch of ground system. The New York city board of that sticks its head above the waves health trains from 25 to 50 young men off the south coast of Long island, and every year to handle infectious dia-



was bought in haste by the state in cases, and has at least 200 men under 1892, for the housing of passengers detained at the height of the cholera is a much larger number than the ma-

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 the routes taken by the cholera in times Cape Henlopen are taxed—each steamer three dollars, and each sailing vessel | cholera has always started from India, one dollar. The amount of these fees its course being around the coast, as varies from year to year, but generally it just about covers the running expenses, which are about \$50,000. When- gulf and over the inland lines of travel ever there is any extra expenditure it to the cities of Persia and across the is met by special appropriation by the Caspian. The plague would also unlegislature.

Prior to the cholera scare of 1892 it

In addition to the protection of the ular steam communication across the state quarantine, the port of New York | Pacific, it might also travel from west would also have all additional protec- to east. In these days, too, a plague tion it should ask from the United might travel much faster than in olden States government quarantine in cases

immediate control at all times. This scare of that year, has been sold.

Fxclusive of the force employed on command, as things go now, in ten vears."

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 criticises the provisions of the national quarantine law, for sending men to foreign ports, and believes that eacls 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 past. Like the plague at this time, the well as across the peninsula, to Bombay; thence to and along the Persion doubtedly travel the Red sea and Mediterranean, following the main lines but, now that there is constant and regtimes; but the chances for stopping it are almost infinitely better.

he pier, and so on.

There are few harbors on either the he locks could not be adapted in the eventor's opinion, but for the purposes heme Mr. Bullis has had diagrams rawn' showing how the Despatch ock plan could be utilized at New York. is sea wall would begin in the middle f famous old Coney island, incidentalproviding both salt and fresh water hat merry resort. The wall would en run diagonally seaward and onnect with the land again at Staten land. The locks themselves are annel, where, at low water, there would have high and fresh water. a depth of 36 feet. There are to be trance and exit gates for four vessels a time, or as many more as the needs

the harbor require. These locks are to be built according through the signal will be given nce. When the ship has passed fited. ough the lock the sliding process is As an additional advantage, and one ed and the lock is ready for the that makes the lock plan of national

he harbor before which they stand thoroughly, since much of the sewage gard smooth and tranquil even when settles, shoals the harbor and forms the he weather is roughest outside; there | deadly black mud of the low water ould always be plenty of water at season. With the tide abolished the he harbor mouth for the entrance of sewage would flow to and disappear he biggest ships, plenty of water at through the gates of the locks, leaving no trace of its presence behind.

Among the harbors and rivers on the tlantic or the Pacific coast to which Atlantic coast which the invention of ocean locks claims to be benefited by the use of the locks are Belfast, Portdemonstrating the value of his land, Bath, Augusta, in Maine; Newburyport, Glouceseter, 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 athing for the summer sojourners at towns on the Hudson, East Hackensack, Rahway, Raritan, Passaic and Harlem rivers. By placing the docks raight across the main channel, to in the Delaware river below Wilmington, Del., Mr. Bullis claims that Philadelphia, Baltimore and Annapolis, and lanned to be in the center of the all cities and towns on the Delaware

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, Columthe patented plans of the inventor. bia, Newberne and Wilmington, N. C.; or locks of such a gigantic size as Georgetown, Charleston, Beaufort, S. uld be necessary in an undertaking C.; Savannah, Darlen, Brunswick, Ga.; this kind, the ordinary swinging Jacksonville and all towns on the St. tes of the canal lock would be cum- Johns river, besides St. Augustine, rsome and useless. The "gates" of Tampa, Pensacola, Milton, Fla.; Mobile, sea locks are to be cars worked by Ala. All towns on Mobille bay, Wallisam power and made to slide back ville and all towns on Trinity bay, forth. When a vessel is ready to Tex. Galveston, Tex. On the Pacific coast, Vancouver, Portland and nearly the engineer and the machinery will all cities and towns on the Columbia le back the section that admits the river; Empire City, Eureka, San Diego, er, allowing the same section to San Francisco, and all cities and towns ck the water at the neighboring en- on San Francisco bay would be bene-

ship that comes in. This sliding importance, Mr. Bullis asserts that the em is regarded by lock experts as building of this sea wall would prove nmense improvement on the old of immense service in war time, as, with guns judiciously mounted on forthere are two entrances to New | tified sections of the wall, it would be harbor, one at the Narrows and impossible for an enemy's fleet to force Long Island sound, it will be an entrance into an American harbor.

was not always easy to obtain the of travel to the chief European cities. necessary extra appropriations, but On reaching the Atlantic coast it would since then there has been no trouble or take ship with the passengers and be delay. This result is held to have been | brought to the chief ports of the United exceedingly beneficial; the methods of States, if no stamped out upon the seamaintaining quarantine have not coast here it would then work its way changed materially, however, since they along the lines of rail and water comwere undoubtedly already the best in munications. So far Asiatic scourges the world, only needing sufficient means | have always traveled from east to west, to carry them out.

### IN CONGRESS.

aced Semicolon Starts a Lively Debate in tao Houss.

#### MONEY QUESTION IS DISCUSSED.

Senator Morgan Criticises 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 au-thorized 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 discusaion 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. McMillin (dem., Tenn.) the possibility that the hill 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 disenssion 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 doubtiess 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. McMillin'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

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, fram 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 whole and discussed for an hour without action. The house then adjourned. Senate.

Washington, Feb. 12.-The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of \$1,695,308, was passed after some caustic remarks by Benator Morgan (dem., Als.) on an item of \$10,000 for a minister plenipotentiary to the states of Nicaragua, Costs Rica and Salvador. Two of these states, be said, had, according to newspaper peports, formed with Honduras a new government called the Greater Repub-ic of Central America, sending a minster 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. Meither had Senator Hale (rep., Me.), who was in charge of the bill, and who secognized the force of Senator Morgan's observation, but said that the bill to make the mulct law apply to thought it better to leave the usual item | feet in the law on which the supreme in the bill, and let the state department court held Wednesday that it did not arrange the difficulty in the way that apply to these cities. In the senate might seem best to it. An agreement Senator Bonsen objected on the ground was reached to have the vote on the con- that a different kind of relief was wantference report to the immigration bill ed to remove restrictions of the mulct taken at four p. m. next Wednesday. At law. But for his objection the bill half past one the senate went into ex- would have passed the senate. It went centive session on the arbitration over till to-day. treaty, and continued to sit with closed doors till 4:45 p. m., when it adjourned.

Sundry Civil Bill Ready. Washington, Feb. 12.—The commit-See 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 \$3,000,000 below the esfimates, and \$17,500,000 in excess of theappropriation for the current year. The estimates include \$17,529,053 for river and harbor contracts and the committee allow \$18,615,996 for such pur-

Sana, Nebraska and California for \$1,- day by the supreme court on the case 865,156 to pay the balance due sugar producers under the law of 1890 was not allowed.

Among the appropriations are the fol-owing: Allegheny river, Pennsylvania, seks and dams at Herr Island, \$400,000: Opper Monongahela river, West Virginia, M00,000: Cumberiand river, above Nash-ville, \$400,000: Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., M00,000: Ohio river, near mouth of Beaver giver, to complete, \$300,000: Chicago river, \$13,000: Hilnois and Mississippi canal, \$1,-\$20,000: Keewana hay to Lake Superior, Michigan, \$600,000: Mississippi river, from mouth of Missouri to St. Paul, Minn., \$35,-\$5: Mississippi river, from Passes to mouth the Missouri to St. Paul, Minn., \$25,fississippi river, from Passes to mouth
hio, 12,533,000; Missouri river, from
h to Sloux City, \$200,000; for comg channel connecting the waters
he great lakes between Chicago.
h and Buffalo, \$1,000,000; Cleve(C.) harbor, \$450,000; Missouri \$150,000;
h Chinn 1,520,000; Cimpha exposition.

two revenue steamers for the great lakes, 200,000; education in Alaska, 230,000; reindeer for Alaska, 212,000; for relief of native inhabitants of Alaska, 212,000; enforcetive inhabitants of Alaska, \$19,000; enforcement alien contract labor laws, \$100,000; armories and arsenals, \$128,000; artificial limbs and appliances for soldiers, \$185,000; custodians public buildings, \$845,000; Chick-amauga and Chattanooga National park, \$75,000; enforcement of Chinese exclusion set, \$125,000; coast and geodetic survey, \$68,000; /bounty, back pay and claims to soldiers, \$541,000; defense for Indian depredation claims \$52,000; fish commission. soldiers, E541,000; defense for Indian depre-dation claims, \$52,000; fish commission. \$55,000: Gettysburg Military park, \$50,000; geological survey, \$479,000; support of homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, \$2,500,000; to aid homes for soldiers in states and ter-ritories, \$825,000; interstate commerce com-mission, \$250,000; life-saving service, \$1,562,-

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 thread 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.

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

Stuart says that there will be several asked for poor work elsewhere. 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.

Pesse 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 Lat-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.

Mulet Law Legislation. Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 12.-The house on Thursday in 20 minutes passed a sommittee on appropriations had special charter cities, to remedy the de-

> 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 re-The request of members from Louis- sult of the decision rendered Wednesappealed from this district nullifying the mulet 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 Welsch's, saloon, Schmidt Bros.' saloon and L. Buchhulz's barber shop. Total loss, \$10,-000; insurance, \$4,000.

The Ice Was Thin. Paigtsville, Ky., Feb. 12. - Andrew Wilson, Preston Hall and Henry Brown were drowned in the Big Sandy river rection of buildings and for gov. were drowned in the Big Sandy r

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 Prices of all Meats, Hams, Sausages and some one fumbling over her bed. On making an outery she was shot at twice and thrown over a trunk. Downstairs the escaping burglar shot and wounded Mr. Shileds. 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 Lawren of Local Park | Pork Chops. | Allegan | James Lawren of Local Park | James Lawren of Local Park

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

Steam Laundry.



#### They Looked so Sweet, and They Dressed so Neat"

that every one in to an knew that they must have had their linen and fine shirt waists laundered at the Steam Laundry for they were immaculate in their cleanliness. Shirts, collars, cuffs, shirt waists, underwear and everything sent to the Escanaba Steam Laundry has the stamp of being properly and perfectly laundered and their prices are no higher than is DR. J. C. BROOKS,

Escanaba Steam Laundry.

MILLER & WOLF, Prop'rs.

Telephone 39. 516 Ludington St.

Railroads 000 Direct Route to

CANADIAN PROVINCES, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK.

And All Points East.

Solid Vestibuled Tain to Montreal. Only through

THE ATLANTIC LIMITED

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. -AND THE-

TRUE SCENIC ROUTE Banff, Great Glacier, Vancouver,

Victoria, Oregon and California.

Through Sleeping and Dining Service. Comfortable Tourist Car to Seattle

WITHOUT CHANGE THE PACIFIC LIMITED."

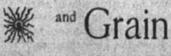
For Particulars write W. R. CALLAWAY,

> Flour and Feed. ED. DONOVAN,

> > SBALER IN



Feed, Hay,



Wholesale and Retail,

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

. . . . ED. DONOVAN. ERIE MEDICAL CO., MUFFALO, N. V.

# Cash Talks

Lard, have gone down lower dban ever before.

Liver Sausage ...... Picase Ham. Lard, Home Made .....

These prices are for the best meats and will always be guided by the wholesale market, as this goes up or down. All goods delivered.

M. Anderson. West Ludington Street.

Professional Cards.

DR. C. H. LONG, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given diseases of the eye, in cluding fitting spectacles. Office over Young's bakery, 605 Ludington St.

REVNOLDS & COTTON, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Homeopathists. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office hours: 7 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., Masonic block, Escanaba.

O. E. VOUNGQUIST, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office 110 South Georgia Street. OFF'CE Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

JOHN POWER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in Masonic block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts, state or federal lections payment of taxes, etc., promptly

Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist. RAPID RIVER, DELTA CO., MICH.

FRED. E. HARRIS,

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

MICHIGAN.



W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe.

Stylish, durable, perfect fitting. Endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also \$2.50 and \$2 Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 Boys

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf, French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the aboss. If dealer cannot supply you, write Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

E. HOFFMAN, 708 LUDINGTON ST.

Groceries

JAMES S. DOHERTY.



Crockery . and . Canned . Goods.

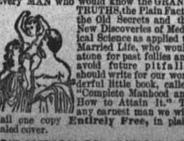
A Specialty. Lowest Market

264 Fannie St.,

Escanaba

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE! Happy and Fruitful Marriage.

Erie Medical Company.



Rrickson & Bi-sell.

# Frickson & Bissell

Read the Bargains in Groceries offered here. Make a note of it and don't failto go and buy some of them. Everything is guaranteed to be First Class.

- CORD

Pure Fruit Jams and Preserves, 1 lb cans, worth 15c, only Same in glass jars, worth 25c, only 15 Apple Butter, large glass jars 15 Extracted Honey, per glass Comb Honey, round frames, 15 New Maple Sugar, per pound . . . -124 Pure fresh ground Horse Radish, per bottle 10 Best Catsup, 15c bottles for 10 Chilli Sauce 20c bottles for Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, large bottles only 25 Mixed Pickles, a few small bottles, each Pickled Onions, very fine, worth 15c, only 10 Extra fine Olives, small bottles 15 Large bottles Olives 30 Best Olives in bulk, per quart . Small, sweet spiced Pickles, per quart Chow Chow, per quart - . 20 Pure Buckwheat Flour, per sack Self Rising Buckwheat Flour, per package 10 Good Canned Tomatoes, 3 cans for - . 25 Best Canned Tomatoes, per can . . 10 Good Canned Corn, 4 cans for . Genesee Brand Corn, per can, 10c, per dozen 1.00 Apples, gallon cans, only . . . Strictly Fresh Eggs, per doz . Fxtra fine Dairy Butter . Fine Lake Herring, something good, per lb only 2

ERICKSON & BISSELL

The New York Tribune.

# The New York Weekly Tribune



**EVERY** member of **EVERY** family on EVERY farm, in EVERY village, in EVERY State or Territory.

FOR Education. FOR Noble Manhood, FOR True Womanhood.

IT GIVES all important news of the Nation. IT GIVES all important news of the World. IT GIVES the most reliable market reports.

IT GIVES brilliant and instructive editorials. IT GIVES fascinating short stories.
IT GIVES an unexcelled agricultural department.

IT GIVES scientific and mechanical information. IT GIVES illustrated fashion articles. IT GIVES humorous illustrations. IT GIVES entertainment to old and young.

IT GIVES satisfaction to everybody

We furnish THE IRON PORT and N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE 1 year for \$2.00, cash in advance.

Address all orders to THE IRON PORT.

Write your same and address on a postal card and send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Office, New York City, and a sample copy of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY Tribune will be malled to you.

Flonr - Feed

# Flour • and • Feed

Hay, Grain, Seeds, Cte.

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

C. MALONEY & CO.



HAY, FLOURAND FEED