

# THE IRON PORT

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL. XXVIII.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

NUMBER 10

## LENTEN SEASON RULES

### Fasting Which Must Be Observed by Catholics.

### THE BISHOP'S ANNUAL LETTER

All Members of the Church Must Observe the Lenten Season—What the Faithful Must Abstain From and What They May Eat.

Bishop Verin, of the diocese of Marquette, in a pastoral letter just issued and read in the churches this defines the lenten duties of the members of his flock: All persons who have completed their twenty-first year of age are obliged to observe all the days of Lent (Sundays excepted) as fast days. On those days only one full meal is allowed, which is to be taken at noon.

A collation is allowed in the evening. No rule as to quantity of food permitted in the collation can be given, but the practice of good Catholics is not to exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal. Exempt from the obligations of fasting are: All who are not 21 years of age, pregnant and nursing women, the sick, and all persons engaged in hard labor.

By dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on Sundays and at the full meals on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, excepting the Saturday in holy week.

The use of eggs, milk, butter and cheese is allowed on all days of Lent.

Fish and flesh meats are forbidden at the same meal on any of the days of Lent, even on Sundays.

By special indulgent of August 3, 1887, it is allowed to take in the morning a small piece of bread with a cup of coffee, tea, chocolate or something similar; also to invert the order—taking the collation in the morning and the dinner in the evening when the principal meal cannot be taken at noon.

The use of lard is allowed in the preparation of food, and when the use of meats is allowed, those exempt from fasting can use them several times a day.

By special indulgent of March 15, 1895, the faculty is granted to the ordinary of the diocese ad decem of dispensing from the law of abstinence in those circumstances of place, and persons, wherein there is grave difficulty of fulfilling the common law.

The faculty does not extend to the Fridays of the year, to Ash Wednesday, Wednesday and Saturday of holy week, or the eve of Christmas. Those days on which the use of meat is permitted to those obliged to fast, it can be used at only one meal.

As this concession is made by the holy see in favor of those who labor, it extends not only to the individual, but likewise to the entire family.

On days on which this concession is availed of, the faithful are requested to perform some other pious work, such as visiting the blessed sacrament, uniting in family prayer, or abstaining from all intoxicating beverages. The reverend clergy in exercising the faculty thereby granted by the right reverend bishop are urged to use discretion and prudence. In case of doubt the pastor or confessor is to be consulted and he may judge of the reason for exemption or commute in the particular case may require.

### AN UP TO DATE PLANT.

That of the Metropolitan Lumber Co. at Atkinson.

The Diamond Drill, writing up the village of Atkinson, thus refers to the plant of the Metropolitan Lumber Co., the one industry of the place. "The principal attractions, of course, are the two mills of the lumber company. Four hand saws are operated that have a combined capacity of 800,000 feet of merchantable lumber per day. All the appliances for cutting and handling the lumber are the best that can be obtained and the plant, from the head-mill to the slab saw, is thoroughly modern. Besides the lumber mill, there is a shingle and lath mill each of which has a daily capacity commensurate to their huge contemporaries. In the yard of the company adjacent to the mills are 25,000,000 feet of lumber piled up awaiting shipment."

### RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Wisconsin & Michigan to Build to Iron Mountain This Year.

It is reported that the Wisconsin & Michigan railway company will extend its line to Iron Mountain, where it will tap the iron ore mines. It is claimed that the road can carry ore much cheaper than the present lake carriers, direct from rails. If the company builds to Iron Mountain it will have to construct more carriages, secure more tugs and additional locomotives and rolling stock. The report says ore docks at Peshigo harbor are a sure thing, but this seems improbable.

### Postponed One Week.

Owing to the death of one of its directors, the meeting of the Delta County Agricultural society called for last Tuesday evening was postponed for one week. A full attendance is urgently requested next Tuesday evening, at M. C. Hitchcock's paint shop.

### Bill Hurling for Silver Ore.

J. M. Miller and Gad Smith have a shaft down seventy-five feet at their property near Swaney, and are drifting up on the vein. The Ishpeming Iron Ore says "the objective point is the bottom of an old shaft sunk some years ago by Mr. Reid and others of Escanaba, and

which was said to be bottomed in very rich ore. The shaft was injured by the careless use of dynamite, and another was necessary."

### GETTING A BLACK EYE.

Department Stores are Fast Losing Their Hold in Many Places.

Department stores all over the country are getting a black eye. The people are awakening to a realization of the fact that this illegitimate method of merchandising is not only ruinous to other merchants but likewise detrimental to the best interests of the community in which they are conducted. The writer recently visited several Wisconsin towns where department stores flourished only a few months ago, and found in every instance but one that their business had decreased in volume until it began to look as though they would go upon the rocks. Inquiry resulted in the information that the people were becoming acquainted with the worthless character of their goods, and refrained from pouring their hard-earned dollars into the coffers of these swindlers, preferring, rather, to patronize the reliable merchant and pay honest prices for honest goods. In some places the prominent business men and leading tax-payers arrayed themselves against the department store, held public meetings and explained to the masses that congregated how they were injuring themselves and their town by concentrating their trade. The people saw the point; others are seeing it daily; Escanabans may see it.

### THE MIRROR CHANGES HANDS.

Phil. J. McKenna Retires in Favor of Frank J. Clark.

In the Mirror of Monday Mr. McKenna announces his retirement from its management "to enable him to step into the harness in another field" (that field being, it is understood, the publication of the organ of the Catholic Order of Foresters), and bespeaks the favor of the public for his successor, Mr. F. J. Clark, who has been for some time its business manager. Mr. Clark's salutatory outlines his policy thus:

"In assuming the management of the paper I wish to state, briefly, that the course pursued by the paper in the past will be maintained in the future. The city's interest and advancement will be furthered as much as it is in the paper's power to do so, and the Mirror will be published strictly as a newspaper. Whatever stand taken on any matter will be done so with a view of the city's good, and this stand will be taken fearlessly, this paper advancing its ideas without the dictation or help from anybody."

The Iron Port welcomes Mr. Clark and wishes for him full measure of success, confident that he will deserve it. Mr. McKenna will remove, soon, to Chicago.

### THE RALLY CRY.

San Francisco Will be the Mecca of Ex-cursionists Until July.

From now until July "San Francisco, 1897," will be the rallying cry for not only Christian Endeavorers, but all who wish a most delightful trip to the Mecca of all excursionists. San Francisco is the cosmopolitan city of the west, including in its population representatives of every kindred, tribe and nation. Climate unsurpassed; fruits, flowers and minerals of every description. The lowest rates ever given have been secured, and all railroads will pay particular attention to these excursionists. Plan now to go. For full information write the "committee of agitation," W. C. Robinson, room 21, Whitney opera house, Detroit.

### ALONE IN THE SNOW.

Joseph Deronin, of Ford River, Found Unconscious and Frozen.

Joseph Deronin, whose home was in Ford River township, was found last Saturday in the woods where he had been at work, unconscious and badly frozen. As he was well advanced in years it proved impossible to save his life or even to restore him to consciousness and his death followed. It is not known whether the severe cold of the day overcame him or an attack of heart failure. Funeral services were held at St. Anne's church Tuesday morning.

### ELECTRIC PLANT BURNED.

The Lighting Plant at Gladstone Completely Destroyed.

The Electric Lighting company's model plant at Gladstone was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday forenoon, since which time the town has been in darkness. The plant was partially destroyed about two months ago, but was speedily rebuilt and had been in operation only a short time. The plant was owned by Minneapolis and St. Paul parties, and it is doubtful whether they will rebuild it. The loss is a serious one to our neighbors up the bay.

### How They are Wasted.

On Saturday last The Iron Port printed for a customer 1000 "doggers." On Monday morning it received from the kid employed to circulate them, fifteen-wasted. It is a costly method of advertising and an inefficient one.

### Indian Town Burned.

Indian Town, a small station on the Northwestern, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The principal industry was the shingle mill of John Lafond. Loss, \$7,000; no insurance.

### Our Weather Sharp.

Louis Derocher promises, for March, three weeks of snow and wind, and this (Monday) morning it looks as though he had sized up the weather, all right—the snow is coming.

### The Association Insolvent.

The Liquor Dealers' Protective Association is insolvent and its affairs are to be wound up by a receiver.

## COUNTY ROAD QUESTION

### The Matter Discussed by a Small Tax Payer.

### NINE YEARS WOULD EAT HIM UP

With Water Works and Road Bonds the County Tax Would Amount to Over \$125,000 in a Single Year. Factories Won't Come.

EDITOR IRON PORT:—I see some fellow write something about them bonds. Now when I come to figure a little on this bonding business it make me think that its not good for the county, for when those fellows want \$125,000 for to buy water works and \$175,000 to make county roads, that will make \$300,000 bonds. Now, those fellows say, make bonds run for five, ten, fifteen and twenty years at 5 per cent, so for one year we have to pay \$15,000 interest. How much that was for twenty years? And then them county road commissioners and board supervisors say they want \$2 tax on every \$1,000 valuation of the county as assessed, which valuation for 1896 was \$2,774,191, and that would make our county tax \$5,548.38 more; and now with that \$15,000 for interest we have to pay \$20,548.38 more county tax than was this year; and don't know but what we may have to pay some those bonds. First bond come due in 5 years, \$75,000 with \$5,548.38 direct tax and \$15,000 for interest and about \$30,000 regular county tax that we have to raise to pay the sheriff, clerk and other fellows in the court house, makes about \$125,548.38 county tax we have to pay that year. Now when I look at my tax receipt I got this year from City Treasurer Ellsworth I find my house and lot valued at \$1,000 and I was pay State tax \$2.50, county tax \$13.85, city tax \$16.55, school tax \$13.50, a total \$46.50. Now, when I have to pay on them bonds and interest five times so much county tax I was have to pay about \$101.90, so in about nine years where was my house and lot? He was all eat up by them tax fellows.

Well, I want to go away for I hear a man say them Diamond Match Company fellows are going to leave Ontonagon county and build mill at Green Bay, as Ontonagon county he has so much bond, and I don't think we will get any factory come here if we get so much them bonds on the county; for the first thing them factory fellows do when go to look for new place is to go to see how much is on that city and county in bonds, as they don't like so much them thing.

### TAX PAYER.

### RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Request for the People to Give Investigating Committee Information.

The House of Representatives of the State Legislature recently authorized the appointment of a special committee to investigate any violations of the laws of this state in regard to freight rates, etc., by the railroad companies doing business within its borders.

The committee is now organized and engaged in its work. It desires to ascertain whether the people of the state who have business with the railroad companies have any just cause of complaint or knowledge of any violations of law. It, therefore, invites through the press of the State any person who has knowledge of excessive rates, of discrimination on the part of companies in favor of one firm, corporation or individual as against another. Where any communities are discriminated against by either making more favorable rates or granting special concessions to shippers of such community which are not granted to others. In fact the committee will be glad to hear from any person who has information which will enable it to intelligently recommend any remedial legislation, if any, which may be found necessary. Any early response by those interested will be appreciated by the committee.

### Address all communications to Hon. John F. Wides, Chairman, Lansing, Michigan.

### THE TUG TRUSCOTT SUNK.

Capt. Jordan's Tug Lies at the Bottom of Mud Bay—Loss \$500.

The fishing tug, Truscott, the property of Capt. Peter Jordan, formerly a resident of this city, now of Gladstone, lies sunk in Mud bay, where she was engaged in fishing, and is likely to prove a total loss. The ice has carried away the housing and smoke-stack. The Truscott towed at the head of little bay for a season or two. She was built in Buffalo in 1872 and has a measurement of seven tons, and a value of about \$500.

### Rheumatism Quietly Cured.

After having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out \$25 in doctor bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dolson of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cured by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that complaint. For sale by Groos & Sons, Druggists.

### Convicted of Murder.

John O'Donnell, once a resident of this city, has been convicted of the murder of his wife at Eau Claire, Wis., and received a life sentence.

### Refused to Pay Taxes.

Several of the corporations owning land within the limits of the city of Escanaba have refused to pay their taxes

on the ground that their properties have been assessed to high. In consequence of this the school fund has been reduced to less than \$500, so that the school authorities will be compelled to borrow money in order to pay the running expenses of the schools the balance of the year. The amount of taxes due from corporations which have refused to pay up is about \$25,000.

### HORACE I. BENTON DEAD.

His Last Illness Was a Brief One and Necessarily Fatal.

At 11:30 p. m. of Monday last, after an illness of only five days' duration, Horace I. Benton, junior member of the firm of Northrup & Benton, underwriters and dealers in real estate, passed the dark portal. His disease was gangrenous appendicitis and the best efforts of his physicians—Drs. Booth and Youngquist, with Dr. Owen, of Chicago as consultant—were of no avail either to overcome it or to delay its inevitable result.

During the nine years of his residence here Mr. Benton had earned the esteem of all and the affection of many and his sudden demise comes as a shock and afflicts a grief all with whom he had come in contact either in business or society, in the former he was prompt, upright and obliging, in the latter genial and hearty, and by his death all have encountered a loss grievous to be borne.

Those who suffer most poignantly are, of course his widow (a daughter of his partner, Mr. W. R. Northrup) and his children, Ina and Harry, aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years. And to them the sympathy of the community goes out in unlimited measure. The senior class of the high school passed (and request the publication of) the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from earth the father of our friend and classmate, Ina Benton; Resolved, That we, the members of the Senior Class, tender to her and the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

Funeral services were held at 2:00 p. m. on Wednesday at the residence, No. 709 Tweedy street and the interment was in Lakewood.

### HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Alderman Valentine Buys the Cottrell Pace—Other Notes of Interest.

While at Appleton last week Secretary Cates partially closed arrangements with the owner of Happy Jack, the lone peer, for an exhibition here at the June meet. Happy Jack is a wonderful horse—goes a full mile without driver or sulky, and makes the miles in less than 2:15, his record being 2:11.

John Vassaw has received a Rousseau bike harness, which horsemen should see. It is manufactured by J. C. Rousseau, at Albion, Michigan, and has many recommendations from prominent horsemen throughout the country.

Alderman A. J. Valentine has purchased the Cottrell pace, and will probably have some fun with the boys next season.

There is a pacer owned at Gladstone that will probably be tracked here next season. He is said to be fast.

Dr. Dube, of Manistique, was here on Saturday to buy a driver, but found none that suited him.

Ed. Donovan has had his bike hand-somely painted, getting ready for next season's campaign.

About forty loads of cinders are required to complete the track.

The Agricultural society will meet next Tuesday evening.

There are several sets of 2-minute harness in town.

Mort. Hitchcock will handle Billy Van after March list.

Jim Hill offers his horse for sale: \$75 will buy him.

### WILL OPERATE ONLY ONE MILL.

The Ford River Lumber Company Closes No. 2 and the Cedar Mill.

Owing to lack of material the Ford River Lumber company will not operate the mill known as No. 2 or the cedar mill this season, and as a result quite a number of men are obliged to seek employment elsewhere the coming season.

Mr. W. W. Jennings, sawyer, takes a position with the Garth Lumber company, while George McGuire, Robert Hamilton and J. W. Rose go to Van's Harbor to work for Van Winkle & Montague. Mr. Jennings has moved his family to this city where they will reside in the future.

### Resolutions of Condolence.

C. F. Smith Corps, W. R. C., adopted and sent The Iron Port for publication the following:

WHEREAS, the loving and tender Father has removed from our midst our loyal and faithful sister Mrs. Kate Glasser, it with deepest sorrow we mourn her loss. She was ever a loyal and patriotic woman, a tender and loving friend, and be it

RESOLVED, that we as a corps tender to the husband and family our sincerest sympathy in their hour of affliction and may the all-wise Father comfort them in their desolation. MARY McKEEVER, EXTRA COOK, Com.

### Shot a Trick Dog.

On Tuesday morning last Peter Semer shot and killed "Brownie," a trick dog belonging to Jim Christie, Mr. Semer claims the dog advanced toward him, and fearing the animal would bite him he whipped out his revolver and shot him.

### Wants to Be a F. M.

H. O. Fiffeld is a candidate for the Meconiose postoffice, and has the support of the leading republicans of that city. If The Iron Port had its say about it "Hank" would certainly receive the appointment.

## THE BLUFF DIDN'T GO

### An Attempt to Hold Up the Common Council.

### ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

Fear Director Warn Takes a Leave of Absence—Several Bills Audited and Allowed—There is Money in the Various Funds.

The first business after the reading of the record at Tuesday evening's meeting of the council, was the consideration of an anonymous communication which informed the council that if Mrs. James O'Donnell's house rent was not paid by the city she would be evicted and should any damage result to her by reason of such eviction the city would be held liable. The council could not be "held up" that way and the record went to the table. Leave of absence for ten days was granted A. S. Warn, director of the poor. Salinsky & Bro. asked that the city pay back to the writers the sum of \$293.03, which they had paid under protest to the city treasurer on Feb. 10, last, for taxes, which are alleged not to have been assessed then. Their request was referred to the city attorney for his opinion, and it is altogether probable that the claim will be disallowed. Lighting plant bills—\$1,910.39—and water plant bills—\$300.74—were audited and ordered paid, as was also the expenditures of the street commissioner—\$20.55. Treasurer Ellsworth submitted a report showing the amount of money in the treasury to the credit of the several funds on March 1. The total was \$2,094.63, divided as follows: Contingent fund, \$304.71; street fund, \$304.56; police fund, \$344.27; fire fund, \$284.44; interest and sinking fund, \$683.15; salary fund, \$124.50; sidewalk fund, \$13.

### OPERATING UNDER CHECK

Cleveland-Chiefs Company Not Desirous of Filing Up Stock.

The Gladstone blast furnace of the Cleveland-Chiefs company is running under check, making about 105 tons of pig daily, says Iron Ore, whose editor is in close touch with the management. Its capacity is considerably above this, but the company is not desirous of adding to the surplus of pig now on hand. They are doing something in the manufacture of grey acetate of lime, making about 2,000 pounds daily in a temporary plant in which tests are being carried on. To put in a permanent plant would cost considerable money, and they desire to carry on experiments with a view to proving the importance of this manufacture before adopting it. They continue to manufacture alcohol from a distillation of the smoke from their charcoal kilns. The furnace is well handled, as is the chemical plant, and should prove a valuable addition to the company's possessions.

### GOLD AT METROPOLITAN.

James McGillan Thinks It is There in Paying Quantities.

James McGillan, of Appleton, who a few years ago held a position with the Harmon Lumber company at Foster City, thinks there is gold in the neighborhood of Metropolitan in quantities that would pay to mine. Mr. McGillan has been over the entire country thereabouts "on foot and on horseback," looking land, and while on one of these expeditions he discovered gold croppings near a creek a few miles from Metropolitan. He attempted to organize a company, but for some reason the matter fell through. He says there is gold there.

### Larger and Better than Ever.

The Iron Port goes to its readers this week in an enlarged form, and we hope and trust its patrons will appreciate its efforts to give them "the best there is going." It is not the intention of the publishers to expatiate at any considerable length upon the merits of The Iron Port—it can do its own wild-jamming. We simply wish to remind the reader that the subscription price remains the same as formerly, as do also the advertising rates—we are running no "department" print shop. We want your business, and want it badly, but we are not here for our health, and consequently must receive a fair compensation for our labor.

### "Sam" Retires from Congress.

Hon. S. M. Stephenson, who has represented this district in congress during the past eight years, retires to private life with a splendid record, having labored diligently and successfully in the interest of his constituents. While The Iron Port has unbounded faith in the ability of Congressman Sheldon, it is with some regret that it witnesses "Sam" step down and out.

### Dick Leads This Year.

R. E. McLean, treasurer of Wells, was the first to settle with the county treasurer and A. A. Hakes, of Bark River, was second. Both were here Wednesday.

### Elizabeth McCauley Dead.

Miss Elizabeth McCauley, known in religion as "Sister Ritta," formerly a resident of this city, died on Tuesday last at Baltimore.

### It Won't Fit—simmons.

They are talking of declaring the big fight off because the championship belt will not fit—simmons.—Green Bay Advocate.

### Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. It reason-

able care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for La Grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Groos & Sons, Druggists.

### LITERARY NOTES.

McClure's Magazine for March a Splendid Number.

The frontispiece of McClure's Magazine for March is a fine portrait of Mark Twain painted by Charles Noel Flagg, and never before reproduced. It introduces an extremely interesting number. There is the opening installment of a new novel by Robert Louis Stevenson, the last novel we shall ever have from that most charming of romancers. There is a brief critical paper, apt and comprehensive in its interpretation and full and cordial in its praise of Rudyard Kipling as a poet, by W. D. Howells. There is a paper of personal impressions on one of the greatest of illustrative artists, Daniel Verge, by his intimate friend, August Jaccaci, with numerous drawings by Verge, most of them never before published. And there is a paper by Conon Doyle relating his own personal adventures in the Arctic Seas as a young surgeon on board of a Greenland whaler. These are features varied and significant enough, one should think, to attract a crowd of readers to any magazine; but there is still much else worth mentioning in this number of McClure's. In immediate and striking interest, more noteworthy than any of these, indeed, is the opening article—an account based on conversations with Dr. J. C. Rose and Signor G. Marconi, of recent marvelous experiments of theirs in telegraphing through thick walls, and even through hills and mountains, over considerable distances, without wires. Rudyard Kipling, in an installment of "Captains Courageous," describes as no one but he could the conveying of a distracted mother to her long-lost son, by a special train from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from Los Angeles to Boston, in the unequalled time of "eighty-seven hours and thirty-five minutes, or three days, fifteen hours and a half." A paper by Hamlin Garland gives a very life-like and interesting picture of Gen. Grant as a young army officer, fond of a game of checkers and a good horse, but faithful in a round of rather dull barracks duties at Detroit and Sackett's Harbor, and later remarkably courageous and resourceful in conveying his regiment across the Isthmus to California, despite a severe infliction of cholera and the most serious deficiency of supplies and means of transportation. Cy Warman relates a stirring tale of a picturesque Rocky Mountain bandit, Clinton Ross tells a dramatic society story turning on an instance of mistaken identity; and there are some new portraits of President-elect McKinley and his mother. So, altogether, it is in its contents a most varied, attractive and distinguished number.

### ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

Mrs. Henry McFall Died last Wednesday Morning.

Mrs. McFall, wife of coroner Henry McFall, who has been a resident of Escanaba for more than twenty-seven years and active in all good work in church and society, passed away at an early hour last Wednesday morning at the age of fifty-seven years. She had suffered many months from nervous prostration and death was to her a happy release though it falls heavily upon her husband and children and only less so upon her friends in the Presbyterian church, the W. C. T. U. and the Woman's Relief Corps, in each of which she was "A Working Member." She leaves a grown-up family—B. B. McFall, of Belvidere, Ill., Harry McFall, Mrs. N. E. Moger and Mrs. Alfred Crebo, of this city—to whom, as to her husband, the sympathy of the community is extended. Funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church at 2:00 p. m. yesterday, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Todd, and her remains rest in Lakewood.

### Miners Still Out.

The Aragon miners are still out and there is no authentic information as to how much longer the strike will continue. It is rumored from time to time that an understanding has been reached and many people feel positive that work will resume March 1st, but diligent inquiry fails to find any good grounds for the opinion.

### That Cuts Journal.

For the information of the Journal it may be stated that one of the duties of a locomotive fireman is to "take water" from the tank into the tender and that the engine gets its water as needed from the tender. The outness of the Journal is much but its lack of information is more.

### A Foolish Fight.

Some of the large taxpayers of Oconto have refused to pay their taxes, alleging excessive assessment. The city has retaliated by discharging its entire fire department, thus leaving the mill companies without fire protection.

### Change of Management.

J. C. Ricketson, for many years manager of the fleet of the Inter-Ocean Transportation Co., has resigned and the fleet will hereafter be managed by David Vance & Co.

### Resumed Work.

The South Shore shops at Marquette resumed operations this week after having been closed for two months.

## A COUNTER PETITION

### The Board of Public Works Favors the Bond Issue.

### THE WATER PLANT AT SARGENT.

The Legislature Asked to Enact The Bill Authorizing the Issue of Bonds to Raise Money To Buy It at \$125,000.

To counteract the effect of the remonstrance sent to the legislature against the passage of the bill authorizing the city to issue bonds for \$125,000 to provide money for the purchase of the water plant, a petition is now circulating praying for its passage. This is the text of the petition:

To the honorable legislature of the state of Michigan:

We, the undersigned residents and taxpayers of the city of Escanaba, Delta county, Michigan, most respectfully and earnestly petition the honorable senate and house of representatives, composing the legislature of the state, to pass the bill heretofore introduced, and now pending in the said house of representatives, entitled "A bill to authorize the city of Escanaba, in the county of Delta, and state of Michigan, to borrow money and issue bonds in the sum of \$125,000 to be used in the purchase of a waterworks system in said city."

The Iron Port is on record as opposing, at this time, any addition to the debt of the city, but it does not care to make any strenuous fight upon the bill. If two-thirds of the people of the city favor the issue of the bonds the bill should not be defeated; if the supporters of the measure are less than that proportion of the voters it will fail at the polls. The opponents of the purchase should put in their work with the voters of the city; they constitute the "court of last resort" and their will will be potent in the end; the legislature will not long resist their demand if it is (as it doubtless will be) pressed.

### GENERAL CITY NEWS.

## WATERDOWN ARSENAL.

Where Uncle Sam Makes Ammunition for Large Arms.

The Manufacturers of Gun Barrels and Projectiles Demand the Strongest Protection and Security—The Latest Discoveries in Carriages.

(Special Boston Letter.)  
There is an old Latin proverb—*si vis pacem, para bellum*, "if you want peace prepare for war."

It has not been until very recently that our country has come to realize the truth of this saying. For 20 years after the close of the civil war, the American people pursued every act of legislative administration, that might suggest bloodshed. The terrible fury of that ten-year conflict and the sad fact realized by all that it was a fight or brother against brother combined to effect an almost morbid disgust for anything suggestive of militarism.

In Europe, on the other hand, the two decades following the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871 were so fruitful of developments in military

while at the same time it is so delicately constructed that it will measure the thickness and tensile strength of a hair. Of the four kinds of cannon—mountain guns, field guns, siege artillery and sea coast defenses, the last is by far the bulkiest, and it is to the manufacture of these that the Watertown arsenal is devoted. The carriage is building for a cannon which will be the largest in the world, equal in size to the one exhibited by Krupp at the Chicago world's fair in '93. It will be a breech-loader with a bore of 16 inches, the length of the barrel being 49.67 feet. When completed it will weigh 280,000 pounds or 140 tons. The projectile will weigh 2,370 pounds, while one round will consume 1,000 pounds of powder. At a distance of 3,500 yards, about a mile and a half, the projectile will penetrate steel of the best quality to the thickness of 29.2 inches. These figures must appear all the more surprising when one considers that the largest cannon used in the civil war, which in its days was itself a giant, weighed one-sixth as much, fired a projectile of 500 pounds with 50 pounds of powder, and had a penetrating power of 6 inches at shooting range. Bulky as these instruments are, their

## CLEANING GLOVES.

A Vexed Question, But Results in Good if Well Done.

The cleaning of gloves is a vexed question. The great establishments for scouring and renovating clothing seem to ignore this portion of their work with a contempt for such small economies quite characteristic of the American tradesman.

The stained, stiff gloves that are returned by most of our regular scourers as "cleaned" are in marked contrast to the work of the French glove-cleaners. A glazed kid glove is difficult to clean, because the polish is removed in the process of the work and cannot be restored, but gloves of the soft-finished undressed kid, if they are of first quality, may be repeatedly cleaned, and only grow softer and prettier in the process. They may lose a little of their color, but the more delicate and flower-like the bloom on the surface of such a glove the more desirable.

If the gloves are very much soiled it will take patience to clean them thoroughly, but the result will amply reward one for the trouble, always providing they are gloves of fine make.

Purchase at a chemist's a pint of the finest refined benzine. Do not attempt to get the deodorized fluid; if the gloves are properly aired every particle of the unpleasant odor will pass away, and they will quickly take on the fragrance of violets or any perfume which lines your glove sachet. Stretch the gloves on your hands—one at a time. It is a great convenience for two persons to do this work together, one putting on the gloves and the other cleaning them. A pair of wooden hands of the size of your hands is a great convenience. Have a supply of small cloths of white cotton, or, better still, of linen. Dip one of these cloths in a little of the benzine and begin rubbing the gloves. Clean them first carefully at the tips and wherever they are most soiled. Do not saturate the leather with benzine at any time, but apply just enough of the benzine with the cloth to remove the dirt. It will require vigorous rubbing to do this. In a few minutes the cloth will be so soiled that a clean one must be used. Renew the cloth frequently, as it absorbs the dirt. Rub the gloves with downward strokes from the fingers to the wrist. After a short time the gloves will be found perfectly clean, but they have now the harsh look of a "cleaned glove."

Bring forward a bowl of talcum powder. Rub the gloves thoroughly with it, applying it with a flannel cloth. This powder absorbs any remnant of oil, such as is found in even the best refined benzine, and restores the soft, velvety surface of the glove. After the gloves have been rubbed thoroughly with the powder, clean it off with a fresh flannel, shaking the gloves well. Hang them out in the open air for a few hours, where the sun cannot reach them. In a little while take them in and lay them away in your glove sachet.

Some glove cleaners use a preparation of one quart of deodorized benzine with one dram of sulphuric ether, one dram of chloroform and two drams of alcohol. The gloves are washed in this preparation. There is the same objection, however, to this process as there is to all processes where the leather is saturated, and it is apt to make the gloves stiff and hard. Talcum powder may be purchased at any good druggist's shop.—Philadelphia Press.

## MALE SOCIETY BUD.

He Has Arrived and Great Things Are Expected of Him.

If the blossoming of the female "bud" into a flower of society is a proper topic for newspaper discussion, why should not the male "bud" be also honored with a detailed "write-up" in the public prints, so that his charms may be as widely advertised as those of the attractive creatures who depend upon him for seats at the opera and partners at the german? Evidently there is no just reason for the discrimination from the point of view of a Washington paper, which presents in several columns the best qualities of a number of masculine "buds" which are now full blown.

The proud monopoly which the fairer sex have heretofore enjoyed is thus rudely assailed, and hereafter it would not be surprising if the enterprising society reporter has to give as much attention to those coy young things that wear dress coats and belong to the club as he has heretofore devoted to the ladies. Whether this shall prove to be an affliction remains to be seen, but the novelty of the innovation will no doubt lend some interest at first to the apotheosis of the male "bud." Blond or brunette, or strawberry type, he will be pictured to us in all his stunning beauty.

The part of his hair, the length of his collar and the brevity of his top coat, the style of his boots and the color of his gloves, the diameter of his eyeglasses and the angle at which he wears his silk hat—all these details and many more not here set forth will be dwelt upon with the nice analysis and painstaking industry of the society reporter. Eyebrows, teeth, trim of beard or moustache, nose of Grecian or Roman type, perhaps reticence or expansive, will not be neglected, of course.

Great things are promised for the exaltation of the male "bud," and if he has heretofore blossomed in obscurity the time of his apotheosis has come. No longer will he be a violet in modest seclusion, but a sunflower, brilliant, if not gaudy.—Baltimore Sun.

## Lemon Cheese Cake.

Lemon cheese cake is a pastry much esteemed at English tables. It has no cheese about it, but plenty of lemon. To a quart of a pound of butter are added a pound of loaf sugar broken small, six eggs well beaten with the whites of two left out, and the grated rinds of two lemons with the juice of three. These ingredients are put into a porcelain lined sauceron and simmered over a slow fire, the mixture being constantly stirred until it is about the thickness of custard. Have ready some individual pastecases of pastry that are partly baked, fill each with the mixture, and return to the oven to bake.—St. Louis Republic.

## Oyster Cakes.

Two eggs, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a large pinch of salt to one pint of oysters. Thin the batter with oyster liquor or milk until it will drop from a spoon. Put one or two oysters in each spoonful of batter, instead of mixing them in. Cook in very hot fat.—Ladies' World.

## SIGNALING FROM MARS.

Possibility of Communications from the Planet.

Any citizen who is tired of mundane concerns, and wants to fix his mind on something higher, is invited to consider the allegation of Sir Francis Galton, made in the London Fortnightly Review, that someone on Mars is signaling to earth.

The information seems not as yet to be very generally confirmed by astronomical observers, but Sir Francis is quoted as authority for the report that in one of the European observatories an apparatus has been devised for recording the Marlian flashes, and that the record shows that three signals and no more are made, and that they differ, as all flash-light signals do, in the length of the flashes and of the intervals between, so that if we had the key they might read like telegraphic messages.

Of course this is not a yarn to be swallowed whole, but the association of the name of Sir Francis Galton with it is enough to entitle it to consideration. There seems to be no intrinsic impossibility of our having relations with people in Mars. It sounds preposterous, of course, but, like other marvels, it

## SHE NEVER KISSED.

The Old Man Was Certain About His Daughter.

"I reckon if I was to ketch my daughter kisin' of a man I'd just natchely cut him into mince-meat ground fine," said the old man from the swamps of the Bracken hills, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Then your daughter won't kiss the boys?" ventured a Dover youth with spectacles.

"Yell, I reckon not, young man," and the old man gave him a look that dashed his spec.

"But—ah, you know, some girls—who are engaged—you know—sometimes kiss their—their—boys—you know—and—it's right and proper—and—"

The old man looked at him real hard, and, after watching the youth wilt like a tobacco leaf in an August sun, thundered out: "Well, my daughter never kissed a livin' man, not even her pap—ner a poodle dog, ner a cat, ner nothin'!"

"But there's no harm—and why—er—why—er?" stammered the brave youth.

"Well, I reckon the most principal reason why my daughter never kised

## CHINA'S NEW CAPITAL.

Plan to Forego Peking for a New Seat of Government.

Under the current of the conservative existence of the Chinese empire there is working the spirit of change. It is a truth strongly displayed by the recent visit of Li Hung Chang, China's most powerful viceroy, to the rest of the world; but it is even more clearly shown by the fact that in the empire "ruled by its ancestors," where any departure from what has been is thought a wrong, there is talk of changing the capital. As yet it is merely talk, but its existence and the radical change with which it deals shows plainly the recent progress of Far Cathay.

Hankow, the city proposed as the new seat of government, possesses from a commercial point of view, radical advantages over Peking, and this fact is urged as the strong reason for the change. Situated in the center of China proper, on the banks of its great artery, the Yangtze, by which large steamers can penetrate to the heart of the city, Hankow has a great future before it. With the awakening of a more progressive spirit in the empire, it must become a place of prime importance. It is already the center of the tea trade in the Yangtze valley, and during the tea season of May and June it is crowded with buyers from all parts of the world. By far the largest portion of this trade is in the hands of Russian merchants, but other nations are represented in the neighborhood.

For a considerable time the British have had a settlement about half a mile north of the Han, a large tributary of the Yangtze, from which Hankow, literally the mouth of the Han, takes its name. The French have also been in possession of a grant. Some time ago the Germans, taking the initiative, applied for and obtained a settlement about a mile north of the British concession. Russia, whose interests in Hankow are very great, promptly followed and obtained land also bordering on the river between the British concession and the French and German settlements.

In these settlements the introduction of improvements has been rapid. A bund, or esplanade, has been constructed, and other work is under way and being rapidly pushed forward. The river rises 40 feet when it is within a short distance of the bund wall, but occasionally it is necessary to take boats up and down the bund and along the streets. Both sides of the bund are planted with trees, and from the river the British concession has a pleasing appearance, looking not unlike a portion of Shanghai bodily moved up the Yangtze.

Through the work of Europeans and the native rulers, progress in the city has been considerable. A railway has lately been projected between Peking and Hankow. Should it be continued to Canton, rapid transit of passengers and goods might be made between the two latter places. The long, roundabout, and sometimes disagreeable passage by the Yangtze and the dangerous China sea could be done away with at pleasure, and the journey itself accomplished in perhaps less than two days.

Immediately opposite Hankow city lies Wuchang, the principal residence of the most powerful viceroy in the empire after Li Hung Chang—Chang Chi Tung. He is a man of strong intellectual power, and has brought about many reforms. At Wuchang there are large cotton mills, and at Hanyang, on the Hankow side of the river, are large iron works and arsenal, the formation of which has cost Chang Chi Tung an enormous amount of money. His right-hand man, Tsai Tasi, is a well-educated and most gentlemanlike man. Until quite lately Englishmen held most of the important posts. They have been gradually superseded by Germans. German interests are being pushed forward in every direction. Even the troops at the garrison and fort at Wuchang are being placed under German officers for instruction.

In Hankow there are no European shops. Most of the necessities of life, however, can be obtained from native storekeepers. The climate is extremely trying to foreigners, the thermometer frequently going up to 103 and 104 in summer, with perhaps only two or three degrees difference between midday and midnight. At sunset all breezes die away and radiation sets in, making a summer night in Hankow a thing to be looked forward to with dread. The winters are very cold, but during spring and autumn life at Hankow is a delight.—Chicago Tribune.

## A Meteoric Bomb.

Several remarkable meteors, seen in and around New York city on the afternoon of December 4 last, were the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the New York academy of sciences. One passed over Central park, one was seen from the Brooklyn bridge and one appeared at Fordham. At nearly the same hour a meteor passed over Passaic, Irvington and Danbury, Conn., and one burst near Rahway, and apparently came to the ground in four places. From a study of the reports concerning these phenomena it has been suggested that the bursting meteor seen at Rahway was a fragment of the body which later passed over Passaic; that the meteor again separated into at least three parts—one of which shot over Irvington and Danbury, another over Fordham and the third over New York, but where they struck the earth is not known.—Youth's Companion.

## Her Favorite Number.

The prince in the fairy tale proceeded with his glowing description of the home he had prepared for his bride. "A hundred witching odors," he exclaimed, "shall greet thy nostrils!" "Can't you make it 99 cents?" suddenly demanded the princess, who was inclined to be advanced a couple of centuries on such a matter, and whose every aspiration was harking forward to a more practical age.—Detroit Journal.

## Easily Answered.

"What did Noah live on when the flood subsided and his provisions in the ark were exhausted?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her class. "I know," squeaked a little girl, after the others had given up. "Well, what?" inquired the teacher. "Dry land."—London Answers.

## Their Location.

Mrs. Murrill—Why, Bridget, that is the third year you have let fall this month. How can you be so stupid? Where are your faculties, girl? Bridget (puzzled, but for a second only)—Paddy Dillon has 'em, mum!—N. Y. Journal.

## To Connect Two Seas.

A project for connecting the Baltic and Black seas by a waterway extending from Riga along the rivers Dwina, Perekina and Dnieper to Kherson has for some time been occupying the attention of the Russian press.

## Auturian Life Insurance.

In Austria the man who loses both his hands in an accident can claim the whole of his life insurance money on the ground that he has lost the means of maintaining himself. Loss of the right hand reduces the claim from 70 to 90 per cent of the total.

## Commemorating Verelaine's Death.

A queer Parisian commemoration is that of the anniversary of Paul Verelaine's death by a mass in the most geriatric church of the Faubourg St. Germain-Sainte Clotilde. There is nothing in common in the piece and the works of the wretched life of the doctennus poet.



In the Background.—"What is Mrs. Rickett's fad this year? You know she had the appendicitis habit last year." "Oh, this year she has the Roentgen ray habit."

## FORGOT HIS PARCEL.

It Was a Lady Who Might Have Been His Wife.

A rather unique instance of absent-mindedness occurred the other evening on the Jefferson avenue car line, says the Detroit News-Tribune.

The car was well filled with passengers and as a stop was made at McDougall avenue a man stepped off the back platform, where he had been standing, and the car moved on.

Instantly a wild cry went up from the late passenger, which broadened into a howl of despair as the distance between him and the trolley car widened. As he shrieked he also ran and waved his hands frantically. The conductor, seeing the shadowy form in the dimness of the night and hearing the unearthly cries, pulled the bell-strap and thus induced the motorman

## DRUNKEN BEES.

Bumblebees That Gave Evidence of Feeling Remorse.

T. L. Williams, in a note in the Journal of Botany, points out certain facts about bumblebees which will be of interest to some humans. He says that these insects often get drunk. Their intoxicating tippie is the honey produced by the crowded flowers of the capitulate heads of certain compositae and dipasaceteae.

When the stage of intoxication is reached it is indicated by rolling on the back, striking the legs wildly in the air, and general helplessness.

The bees rapidly recovered from the effects, and in most cases were eager to repeat the debauch; but one individual which had been shut up in a vasculum with copious supplies of cen-



"Bilkins has just returned." "Where has he been?" "To Monte Carlo, to win enough to pay his wedding expenses." "And the wedding?" "Has been postponed for two years."

## DID NOT SUCCEED.

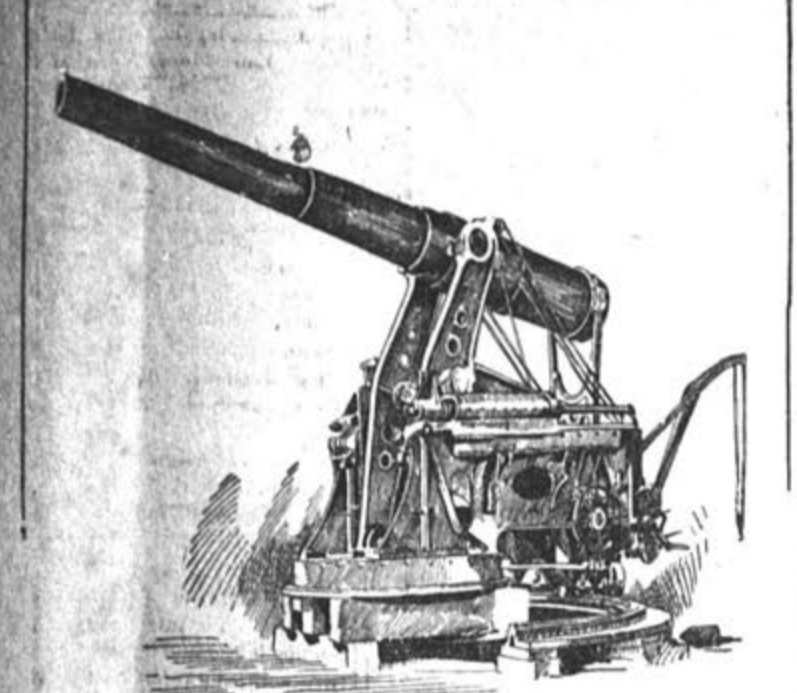
"Bilkins has just returned." "Where has he been?" "To Monte Carlo, to win enough to pay his wedding expenses." "And the wedding?" "Has been postponed for two years."

## taurus senbos manifested the next morning a praiseworthy remorse and disgust, raising his head and forelegs as high as it could above the plants, then hurrying away as soon as released.

The most dissolute species is the neuter of *bombus lapidarius*. The remorse probably indicates the presence of the headache, which in the highest animal of all is so provocative of good resolutions.

## Worms in Oranges.

No one is surprised to find a worm in an apple, and occasionally in other fruits, but it is a surprise to learn that the orange is getting to be infested as well as the rest. The worm in the orange is named by the entomologists *trypeta ludens*. So far as has been discovered it has not been found in any of the oranges grown in the different parts of the United States, although it is said it is getting common in the fruit grown beyond our Mexican borders.—Chicago Times-Herald.



EIGHT-INCH DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE IN FIRING POSITION.

science and in the mechanical industries connected with it as fairly to revolutionize the entire art of war. Should Europe break out to-day, the campaign would be conducted in almost as different a fashion from those of '01 as the latter differed from the military engagements of chivalry.

In our country the clamor for coast defenses was heeded during Cleveland's first administration.

The building of men-of-war has since been undertaken on a large scale and our navy to-day is far more efficient than most people imagine. On the Pacific coast, San Francisco has been provided with as thorough fortifications as any European city could desire, and the Columbia river at Portland, Ore., has also been well fortified. Guns are now building for the Boston harbor, which is already fortified, and these will be so arranged that 132 projectiles filled with dynamite may be simultaneously shovelled upon a hostile fleet. Quite a number of cities on the Atlantic coast are in a position to rebuff the largest fleet that John Bull and Alphonso together could send across the Atlantic.

So far as the excellence of army equipments is concerned, the United States is fully the equal of European powers. In fact, it is generally admitted that we are making the best rifles in the world, while in the manufacture of large pieces for army service Germany alone can claim to be a rival, and none our superior. Nearly all the supplies are made by the government at its manufacturing arsenals. The navy has establishments at Washington, New York, Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Cal. The army's manufacturing arsenals are five in number. One located at Springfield, Mass., makes the infantry rifles; another at Rock Island, Ill., manufactures exclusively the horse equipments for cavalry and artillery; the barrels of artillery guns are manufactured at Watervliet



MAJ. JAMES W. REILLY, U.S.A.

arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Frankford arsenal, near Philadelphia, supplies the ammunition for small arms, and the gun carriages, as well as the ammunition for large arms, are turned out at Watertown, near Boston.

I visited the last-named place this morning. It is in charge of Maj. James William Reilly, who was sent there on February 1, 1892, when the capacity of the arsenal was first increased from that of a small shop to that of a gigantic manufacturing establishment. The arsenal at Watervliet, which made the barrels, had been put into operation some year earlier. The supply of gun barrels is therefore considerably larger than that of carriages, and consequently some of the latter are now being made by private parties. Thus a contract for 100 guns was let some four years ago to the Bethlehem iron works.

"It will take them just again as long," remarked Maj. Reilly, "to finish the job. The making of a big gun carriage is no mean undertaking. It requires tremendous machinery, all of which must be both made and manipulated with the most minute accuracy. The trouble is that the machines needed by the manufacture of guns can often be utilized for no other purpose, while most of the machines in other shops are serviceable in a great variety of work. Private concerns have therefore competed but little for the business, and it has been left to the government to build its own machinery and supply it."

## No Wonder.

"I didn't see you at the reception last evening." "No, you were too busy easting."—Chicago Tribune.

## He Never Kissed.

"I reckon if I was to ketch my daughter kisin' of a man I'd just natchely cut him into mince-meat ground fine," said the old man from the swamps of the Bracken hills, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

## China's New Capital.

Under the current of the conservative existence of the Chinese empire there is working the spirit of change. It is a truth strongly displayed by the recent visit of Li Hung Chang, China's most powerful viceroy, to the rest of the world; but it is even more clearly shown by the fact that in the empire "ruled by its ancestors," where any departure from what has been is thought a wrong, there is talk of changing the capital.

## A Little Nonsense.

—Mr. Dukane—"That man yonder seems very penive. Do you suppose he is in love?" Mr. Gaswell—"O, no; that's impossible. I know him very well. He's married."—Philadelphia North American.

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A STILL WHITE FACE.

A still white face in calmness rests, Upturned from pillow gently set. Closed eyelids shutting out the light...

A DOWNRIGHT JUDGE.

BAKER and Barker lived in the country, two or three miles from town...

per annum, and as is usually the case, his attacks upon the highway were not vicious or prolonged.

One noon-time Baker and Barker were taking their luncheon in the shade, by the side of an exaggerated creek...

Barker, who loved a mechanical joke, now made his first agile movement of the day. Just as Baker had ceased snoring...

After our victim had floundered his way clear of the disturbed stream, he went straight to the village and sued Barker for assault.

The old justice before whom the case was tried was the most ingenious practical joker in the county...

"My defense is, your honor," replied Barker, "that I couldn't help it. He laid there a-snoring; just a few inches above the water...

"An' I thought 'now or never,' an' I crep' up—an' up—"

"Had to go very still, I suppose," said the justice, leaning forward eagerly.

"An' I jest reached out this 'ere forefinger an' give him a little push—"

"Not at all," said the lady. "Then I don't mind, either," answered the dean.

"It was not," says Mr. Lang, "absence of mind, but unrivalled presence of mind that Stanley displayed on this occasion."

One fine Sunday morning a tourist arrived at a Kirk in Argyleshire, intending to enter for the English service...

"No, but it will not be very long." "So the tourist strolled on into the churchyard where the tombstones lay deep in the long grass...

"I'm a plain, practical man," he said, bluntly, when he thought the time had come to propose.

"You see," she said to a friend, "my daughter Harriet is married to one of these homey-path doctors...

HUGE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

Sharp Made in an Open Lot—Why It Was Constructed.

The most gigantic harp ever constructed, as far as the record goes, was that made by Veritan...

When the dejected animal was finally landed and tried to stand up, he couldn't use his rear paws at all.

There is one thing about a prayer meeting: It lets out at nine o'clock, while a dance keeps going until one or two o'clock in the morning.

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matters of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes...

It is impossible to discourage the man, who has learned in whatsoever condition he finds himself, therewith to be content.

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...

Free Labor Bureau. In order to assist the thousands of unemployed men in Chicago, the Workingmen's Home, at 42 Custom House Place, has established a Free Labor Bureau...

CAMEL'S EXPERIENCE.

There is one large lark in this country that has taken business on its turn and means to ride in on the rising tide.

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MILLIONS OF COOK BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

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A STRANGE BREAK OF NATURE.

We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Hind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious!

When the dejected animal was finally landed and tried to stand up, he couldn't use his rear paws at all.

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During March. Colds and chills are prevalent, and unless the system is strong enough to throw them off, serious illness, often ending in pneumonia and death results.

W.L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE. For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has displaced all competitors.

REASONS FOR USING Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Because it is absolutely pure.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE. ANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION. REGULATE THE LIVER. ALL DRUGGISTS.

A GREAT MAGAZINE OFFER. 3 FOR 1. Demorest's Magazine, Judge's Library, and Funny Pictures.

Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. For the enclosed \$3.00 please send Demorest's Family Magazine, Judge's Library (a magazine of fun), and Funny Pictures for one year as per your offer.

SOUTHERN HOMES IN TEXAS. Magic Lotus Tablets. CONSUMPTION AND RHEUMATISM POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.



THIS IS THE LONGEST FENCE I EVER SAW.

DOGS KILL A DOG.

How Animals Dispose of Injured Companions. A. C. Heffinger tells in the American Field how an old fox hound was done to death by the pack of which it was a member.

SPONGE FISHING.

Method of Securing the Useful Articles is a Trying One. Lying on his chest along with the boat's deck, the sponge fisher, with his water-glass, a pane set in a box fitted with handles—looks down 40 feet into the clear depths.



TRAINING QUARTERS AT CARSON, NEV. AND A PORTRAIT OF THE MAN WHO MADE PRIZE FIGHTING IN THAT STATE POSSIBLE.

It was A. Livingston who first suggested to Promoter Dan Stuart that the great international battle could be held in Nevada.

A Wandering Lake.

The Swedish explorer of Central Asia, Sven Hedin, gives the latest information concerning the "wandering" of Lake Nor in the Gobi desert.

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The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT CO., Publishers. CHAS. H. LONG, Editor and Manager. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Unless The Iron Port is mistaken in its estimate of the strength of the opposition to it the proposition to issue county bonds to raise money for road construction will be rejected by the voters of the county.

The Bessemer steel production of the United States, as reported by the American Iron and Steel Association, amounted in 1896 to 3,919,000 long tons. This showed a decrease of 989,252 tons, or 20 per cent, from the great output of 1895, but was nevertheless greater than that reported for any previous year except 1892.

Genuine improvement in business does not come with a rush, like the breaking of a great dam. The growth for some weeks past has been more encouraging, because in nearly all lines it has been gradual and moderate.

Mr. Cleveland used his veto, for the last time, last Tuesday, returning with his disapproval the bill to restrict immigration. He objected to the educational test and declared that "it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants who, although unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control who cannot only read and write, but delights in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult."

At a dinner in New York a few nights ago General Horace Porter told a little story. Referring to the great sound-money parade in New York during the last campaign, of which he was grand marshal, he said: "That parade reminded me somewhat of the one that General Sherman and I reviewed many years ago."

At a recent meeting at Palermo, Sicily, to express sympathy with the Cretan revolt against the Turks, a letter was read from Signor Crispi, formerly Prime Minister to Italy, who said: "If the powers intervene

it ought to be for the liberation of oppressed nations, and never to maintain a state of barbarism living on incendiarism and assassination."

The talk, which comes from Washington, of turning down Tom Reed is the sheerest nonsense. However little affection there may be between President McKinley and Mr. Reed, the president can not afford to open his administration by a quarrel with the man who, next to himself, is strongest with the republican party nor is it likely that he will do so.

Game Warden Osborn don't want much; only that every man who carries a gun during the open season shall have a license to hunt deer and shall be allowed to kill only two, that wild pigeons shall not be killed at all, nor any insectivorous birds, nor beaver for ten years, nor any fur-bearing animal except when its pelt is prime.

Republicans were happy when, on Thursday, Wm. McKinley became president and Grover Cleveland a private citizen but it is probable that those who rejoiced most were the men whose votes placed Grover in office four years ago.

Representative Crippen has introduced a bill making the duty of the mine inspector to see that all the shafts and open pits around idle or abandoned mines are protected by a suitable fence or railing to prevent persons or domestic animals from accidentally falling therein.

Prof. Felix Adler may expect the righteous indignation of the suffrage women all over the land. He has been telling a New York audience that while he believes the interests of women cannot be adequately protected until they have a right to voice their interests directly, "the great majority are not as yet capable of exercising the rightful use of the ballot in a really intelligent manner."

The Cincinnati Enquirer has canvassed the fighting men for their opinions on the coming fight at Carson with the result that of twenty-two seventeen gave the fight to Corbett and only five pin their faith to Fitzsimmons.

berlain withdrew the concurrent resolution, so the legislative grind will continue. It might also as well have passed, though; the governor and his staff went, and senators and representatives enough to make a car load, among them our representative, Hon. O. B. Fuller and Smith, of Houghton.

Compared to Lent, how ordinary are all the other festivals. Not that they do not all appeal to the higher feelings—if only for novelty, festive days would have to appeal to them—but they are all so essentially lacking in that complexity which modern life demands; they are as unmodern as a peasant girl is compared with a new woman.

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There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages.

Notice is hereby given that a regular public examination for the purpose of examining all persons who may offer themselves as teachers for the public schools of Delta county, will be held at the court house in the city of Escanaba on Thursday the 25th day of March, 1897, beginning at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Excursion Rates to the Mardi Gras and Winter Resorts. On account of the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and Mobile, the North-Western Line will February 22d to 28th, inclusive, sell excursion tickets at very low rates, limited for return passage until March 27th.

From Cripple Creek. After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled.

Housekeeper Wanted. A competent woman wanted to keep house for a family of four—father and three small children. A good compensation will be paid to such a person. Apply at 222 North Charlotte St. to H. W. A. KIRKPATRICK.

Special Facilities. For Steamship Tickets, Outward and Prepaid, with lowest rates, quick passage and short rail route. For sailings and information, call at once on nearest Soo Line Agent or L. J. Perrin, Agent, Soo Line, Escanaba, Mich. 6-41

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

Legal Notices. First Publication Feb. 26th, 1897. STATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made by the mortgagor, Herman Rock, in the payment of the principal and interest on a mortgage made by him to the mortgagee, Frank Buell, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1894, in the county of Delta, and state of Michigan, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1896, the sum of \$200.00 principal and interest, together with the sum of \$4.00 for taxes paid by said mortgagor, making the total amount due on said mortgage, the sum of \$204.00.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made by the mortgagor, John Magnuson and Emma Magnuson, his wife, in the payment of the principal and interest on a mortgage made by them to the mortgagee, Frank Buell, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1894, in the county of Delta, and state of Michigan, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1896, the sum of \$200.00 principal and interest, together with the sum of \$4.00 for taxes paid by said mortgagors, making the total amount due on said mortgage, the sum of \$204.00.

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Drugs and Medicines.



A Race for Life is the race all things human have to run from the grim pursuer—Death. There is nothing that will aid you in the race, when attacked by grip, bronchitis, coughs, colds and all pulmonary diseases that you are liable to be affected with during Winter's cold and changeable blasts, as our Compound Cough Syrup.

J. N. MEAD, DRUGGIST. 611 Ludington Street.

Groceries and Provisions.



AN EVENING PARTY or your every day table will be catered to by us in all the choicest table delicacies in canned, potted and deviled meats, anchovies, sardelles, sardines, salmon, olives, preserves in glass, fruit butter, jams and jellies, and all kinds of canned foods put up by the best canners of Europe and America.

A. H. ROLPA. 509 Ludington St. The New York Tribune.

The New York Weekly Tribune

FOR EVERY member of EVERY family, 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.

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BOTTLED BEER.

THE ESCANABA BREWING COMPANY'S BOTTLED BEER. This delicious beverage is bottled at the Escanaba Brewing Co's bottling works, and is just what you want.

ALL LIQUOR DEALERS SELL IT.

Flour and Feed

Flour and Feed. Hay, Grain, Seeds, Etc. 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.

Supplement to the Escanaba Iron Port. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

MAKING A TARIFF.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WORKING ON NEW BILL.

The Farmers' Interests Being Carefully Studied. Special Correspondence: Washington, February, 1897.

The Ways and Means Committee is pushing the work of the new tariff bill as rapidly as possible. One of the most distinguished members of the committee, speaking of the difficulties in the way of framing a satisfactory tariff bill and the length of time necessary for it, said to your correspondent:

"If any man, no matter how well posted, will attempt to determine for himself what ought to be the duty on pyroligneous acid, and then multiply the time occupied in that attempt by the thousands of items in a tariff measure, he will get something of an idea of the time and labor required to complete it."

This suggestion indicates in some degree the amount of labor required to complete a bill of this kind and the amount of labor which the Ways and Means Committee is putting on this new measure. The two weeks of hearings which they gave were a small fragment of the amount of labor necessary for the framing of the bill.

The statements made before them orally during the fortnight during which they were hearing arguments were a small proportion only of the material pressed upon them by the friends of the various industries, and especially by the friends of the farmers. Hundreds upon hundreds of written manuscripts and thousands upon thousands of letters have reached the committee and its members with reference to the various schedules of the tariff bill.

No class of citizens has shown a greater interest in the tariff than the farmer, and it may be set down as certain that no class of citizens will get more careful and faithful attention in the framing of the bill than those same farmers. Every question relating to their industries and interests is considered. Many of the important items relating to their industries have been acted upon already, and in all of these the new rates fixed have been such as to give a satisfactory protection. While the figure which has been fixed upon cattle is not quite as high as that of the McKinley law, it is believed to be ample to thoroughly protect the stock raisers of the United States against the competition of Mexico and Canada, which were the only countries sending in live stock in competition with our own.

On some agricultural products the rates of the McKinley act have been restored. The prosperity of the agriculturist under that law was so strongly marked, and its popularity with the farmers was so great that the committee has cheerfully acted upon the recommendation of representatives of the agricultural interests and restored the McKinley law in a very large proportion of cases.

One subject which has given them a great deal of difficulty is that of wool. The Wool Growers' Association has requested a rate of 12 cents per pound on first and second-class wools, with an addition of 3 cents per pound for skirted Australian wools, which is very considerably in excess of the rates of the McKinley law, and also something higher than those suggested by the woolen manufacturers. The members of the committee are somewhat embarrassed by what they consider an extreme demand on the part of the Wool Growers' Association, for they feel that if they make the rates of duty on wool excessive it will result in such an increase in the price of woolen goods as to grow unsatisfactory and result disadvantageously to the people of the country as well as unpopular in its effect on the public mind.

The woolen manufacturers have recommended a rate of 5 cents per pound on wools valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and it is probable that the committee will find some golden mean between these two requests of the wool growers and manufacturers.

On the question of reciprocity, nothing has as yet been determined. There is a disposition on the part of the committee to provide a reciprocity clause, but they are finding difficulty in this because of the fact that they do not expect to put sugar on the free list, as was the case under the McKinley law. It will be remembered that reciprocity was made easy under the McKinley law because that act placed sugar on the free list, but gave to the President the right to demand an equal concession in the duties levied on our goods by those countries wanting our sugar to come in their ports free of duty. The fact, however, that the law which is now being framed is not to put sugar on the free list renders it more difficult to make reciprocity a feature of the new law. Yet it is expected that the bill will, when completed, contain such provisions as will make it practicable to again put into operation certain reciprocity arrangements which proved so extremely valuable and added so much to our exports in certain directions during the operations of the McKinley act. No subject has more interested the farmers than that of reciprocity, and while the details of the bill have in this line been completed, they may rest assured that their interests will be guarded in these as in other lines of the bill.

The sugar question is one which is still troubling the committee. While there was a recommendation on the part of certain sugar producers in favor of a bounty on beet and cane sugar, it is scarcely probable, judging from present indications, that this will be complied with. There will be, however, a sufficient protective rate of duty on sugar to encourage the beet growers of the upper Mississippi valley and Pacific coast, as well as the cane producers of the Southern States.

It is probable that the new bill will not be given to the public until the special session of Congress is called. It is now understood that that session will begin on or about March 15. The committee expects to have the bill ready by that time, and it is understood that about two weeks of discussion will be considered sufficient in the House. Of the passage of the bill there, there of course is no doubt, for the House will be thoroughly Republican, and it is understood that the Democrats do not expect to make any factious opposition to the bill. What will develop when the bill comes into the Senate nobody knows. The silver people are remaining silent, and if the public is to judge by their attitude in

the past there is no reason to hope for co-operation on their part in anything proposed by the Republicans. There is, however, reason to believe that there will be sufficient co-operation on the part of the gold Democrats to bring about the passage of the bill in the Senate after a reasonable discussion. Senator-elect McEnery, of Louisiana, although a Democrat, has already expressed his intention to support a reasonable protective bill, and it is probable that certain of the gold Democrats will take similar action in case their votes are necessary to put the bill upon the statute books.

DECLINE OF BRYANISM.

His Rapid Disappearance Is Evidence that His Is a "Lost Cause."

Perhaps the only thing in American politics more remarkable than the rapid and picturesque rise of the silver movement before the last presidential election is the precipitous downward tendency of the same movement since the defeat of its vociferous prophet, William J. Bryan.

As the period of sober aftermath lengthens out, and as the time for the inauguration of President McKinley draws near, the conviction is forced upon Republicans that they were unnecessarily alarmed and upon Popocrats that they were foolishly hopeful.

The delusion that Bryan was dramatically near the goal, and that he could keep up the fever of silver enthusiasm for four years and win, hands down, in 1900, was soon dispelled. When the clamorous din of his oratory died away, all the enthusiasm went with it. Among his followers the bitterness of first disappointment has been followed by the hopelessness of utter despair.

A careful study of the official returns has convinced the sincere men of all political faiths that McKinley's victory was, with one exception, the most sweeping in the history of the country, and that Bryan's defeat was a deliberate, honest and mighty protest against dangerous fallacies, designed to mislead the unthinking and catch the time serving.

Considering normal conditions, the most emphatic repudiation of Bryanism came from the States where he expounded his doctrines most persistently. In the eighteenth decisive McKinley States, McKinley's majority over Bryan was 1,948,000, with 241 electoral votes, not to speak of the 30 additional electoral votes received in the close States.

Mr. Bryan still travels about considerably, but he can lose himself in a crowd just the same as any other citizen. His goings and comings are no longer announced. Since his defeat he has made two visits to this city, and on each occasion the only one so poor to do him reverence was his friend Robidoux, the Union avenue schoolkeeper.

In politics it is possible to set in motion a great wave on a false issue; but when the tide once begins to ebb it never returns.

There is nothing unique in the neglect of Mr. Bryan. He is simply the champion of a lost cause.—Kansas City Journal.

THE TARIFF WILL PASS.

Democrats to Join with Republicans in Favor of a Protective Measure. Unless the most experienced observers in Washington are greatly deceived, says an exchange, the Republicans need have no anxiety about the passing of the Republican tariff bill by the Senate, even if the Republican Senators are not a majority. There will be no serious opposition to such a tariff bill as the Ways and Means Committee is framing. Democratic Senators may offer some opposition, but it will be perfunctory. This is because there are not a dozen free traders in Congress such as are there used to be, and possibly fewer advocates of high tariff.

The free trader is now confined to the editorial room or the recitation rooms of a few colleges. The experience of the past few years has modified the free trader who has connection with business. As for the people generally, they attribute the stagnation in business to the present tariff. Democrats in Congress who were free traders are now in favor of a revenue tariff which will give incidental protection. The new Dingley tariff bill will be a moderate measure, say those who know about it. It will give protection to home industries, but such protection as is compatible with an increase of revenue. To such a measure there will be no serious opposition. Even the silverites, who a year ago threatened to antagonize any revenue measure which does not include the free coinage of fifty-cent dollars, have wisely come to the conclusion that such a line of action would be unwise, and would hurt their cause. Democrats, who are now chiefly from the South, see the folly of opposing a tariff which will insure ample revenue at a time when the deficit is at the rate of sixty or seventy million dollars a year.

WAGES IN EUROPE.

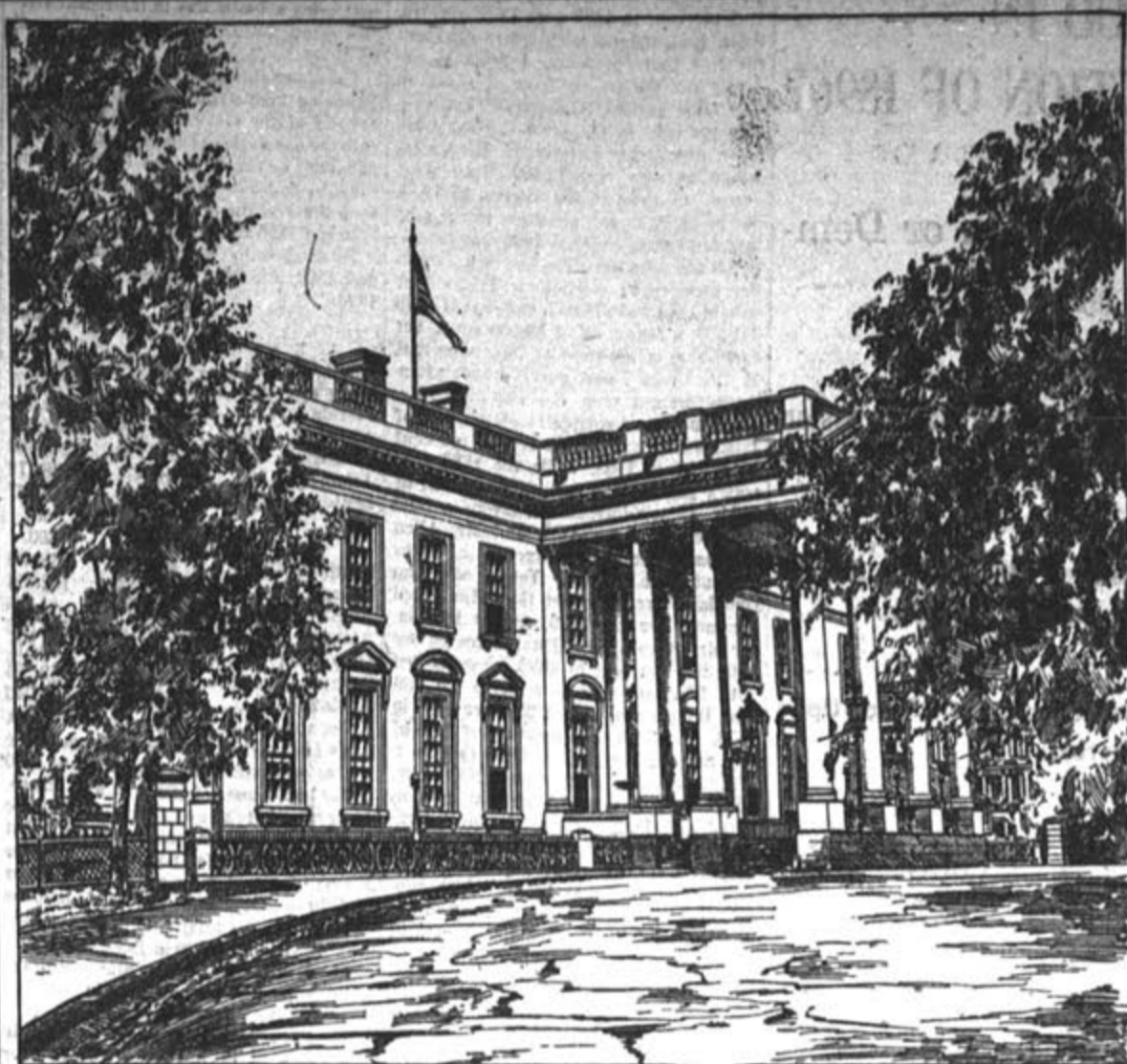
A Comparison with the Figures Paid in America.

The recent annual report of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor contains a careful comparison of wages and prices here and abroad. Chief Wadlin ascertains that during the period 1890-1893 wages were 75.4 per cent higher in Massachusetts than in Great Britain, and the general average weekly wage is now 77 per cent higher.

As to the items entering into the cost of living, they were on the average only 17.29 per cent higher in 1893 in Massachusetts than in Great Britain—and of his figures 11.49 per cent was due to the single item of higher rents, leaving only 5.51 as the higher average cost of food, clothing and other necessities.

Of course, the Massachusetts workman spends more money than his English cousin—he can afford to. He earns 75.4 per cent more. He expends 11.49 per cent more because of his higher rent, and 5.51 per cent more on account of the higher cost of certain necessities of life. Then beyond this, as Chief Wadlin's figures show, he expends voluntarily 31.12 per cent to maintain that higher standard of American living generally which is rejected in his higher rent. The Massachusetts workman, native or naturalized, demands a larger house and more conveniences than he or his ancestors were satisfied with in the "old country." It is this which makes his rent a larger item, and he demands other things to correspond.

Altogether, the Massachusetts workman spends 48.41 per cent more for the support of his family than the English workman. But as the Massachusetts workman earns 75.4 per cent more, he can do this—he can provide a better home and longer schooling for his children, and still lay up a larger proportion of his wages against the inevitable "rainy day."



THE WHITE HOUSE.

The executive mansion, better known as the "White House," which is to be the home of Hon. William McKinley during the coming four years, will, at the end of his term, have given to the country a hundred years of its history.

Although its corner stone was laid in 1792, it was not until the latter part of the year 1800 that it was occupied as a presidential residence, and even then it was not in a completed condition. So it will require practically all of the term of President McKinley to round out the century of the occupancy of the executive mansion by Presidents of the United States.

George Washington, under whose auspices and during whose presidency the corner stone was laid, did not live to see the building completed, his death occurring but a few months prior to its occupancy, and it is stated, and as it was found that the walls were not damaged, they were not rebuilt. The fire and smoke having, however, disfigured them, it became necessary to cover them with a coat of paint, and thus the presidential mansion became known as the "White House," and has so remained since that time. Coat after coat of paint has been given it as years have passed, but it is the same old White House whose plans were made under the direction of Gen. Washington, and whose corner stone was laid in his presence and whose nearly

completed walls and apartments were frequently admired by him during the closing years of his life.

The executive mansion has been so frequently described that its details seem unnecessary. Standing in the midst of a magnificent group of oaks, elms and other forest trees, surrounded by well-kept lawns which are ornamented with various flowers and shrubs showing the highest production of the landscape gardener's art, it divides attention among visitors to Washington with the great Capitol whose picture was given to the readers of this paper a few weeks since. Surrounded by ample ground, whose total area is about eighty acres, the gates at its front stand always open to visitors, who may freely enter not only the grounds but, during certain hours of the day, the executive mansion itself. No permit is necessary; every American citizen, every visitor to the American republic, may visit and inspect and enter upon the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the land. Courteous officials at the doors admit all who come during the hours allotted for visitors and they are permitted to pass through the rooms which are kept as private business offices of the President. The great East Room, celebrated in history and the subject of constant admiration, is always open to the public, and its walls frequently contain the most brilliant assemblages, including representatives of all the great nations of the world.

The structure, as already indicated, is built of brown stone painted white. Its length is 170 feet and its width 86. It is originally fronted southward, looking out on the Potomac river, but the driveway was constructed so as to bring carriages past the north entrance, and that has gradually come to be known as the "front" of the building. During Jackson's term, a large portico, with heavy stone columns, was added to the north front, so arranged that carriages drive under it between the great pillars, depositing their occupants upon the stone steps leading to the vestibule of the executive mansion. It is the north front of the building, and the portico added during Jackson's administration, which is shown in the accompanying picture. The building cost originally \$250,000, but the ad-

ditions which have been made and the interior decorations from time to time bring the total cost, down to date, with furnishings, pictures, etc., to about \$1,500,000.

The first floor is occupied by the great East Room, 80 feet by 40, stretching across the entire eastern wing of the building; opening from this three other rooms in line, known as the Green Room, the Blue Room and the Red Room. These titles grow out of the fact that the walls and furnishings are of the colors indicated. Still beyond these at the southwest corner of the building is the great state dining room, 40 feet by 30, and capable of seating fifty-four people at the large table which stretches its entire length. On the opposite side of the great corridor which runs through the building is the private dining room, where the President and his family gather around the family board. The basement is occupied by kitchen, laundry and other paraphernalia of household life. The second floor is occupied in part as the residence of the presidential family, the remainder of the floor being given up for offices for the President and his staff of clerks and assistants, the western end of the house is occupied exclusively by the family, and this is sacred from the public eye, while the eastern half is given up to business. Into this portion of the building all day long flows a stream of visitors, some of them to pay their respects to the President, others to discuss with him the affairs of the nation, others pleading for appointment for themselves or their friends, while still others are content to lay their wants before the President's private secretary or his corps of assistants and clerks who occupy adjoining rooms.

President and Mrs. McKinley will find the executive mansion in apple pie order upon their entrance on the 4th of March. The retinue of servants and attaches remain through one administration after another, excepting as to the few personal attendants whom the President or his family may desire to bring. The force of clerks and assistants to the President usually remain with but slight change, many of those now employed having been on duty in the building since the time of Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

BRYAN AS SPEECHMAKER.

The States in Which He Spoke Voted Against Him.

To the credit of American intelligence it may be said that wherever Bryan personally expounded the false doctrines of free silver and repudiation, just there the election returns demonstrated his greatest weakness. It may be claimed by his admirers that but for Bryan's oratory his defeat would have been even yet more disastrous. How could it well have been more emphatic than the following figures show? Let us exhibit the result in the eighteen decisive McKinley States only:

Table with 2 columns: Elec. vote over Bryan, McKinley vote. States listed include Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Connecticut, Ohio, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Indiana, West Virginia, and Total.

FREE TRADE AT HOME.

The Greatest "Free Trade" Field is Furnished by Our Own States. There is a ripple of pleasurable and surprised excitement at present among the world's devotees of the markets of the lonely fetich concerning the "tremendous" increase in the export of American manufactured goods. It is estimated that these exports will reach this year the "unparalleled" total of \$200,000,000. It was last year \$228,480,803, as against \$183,508,743 in 1885. The percentage of manufactured products in all exports rose from 21.14 to 24.47 per cent between the years 1894 and 1896. The fiscal year ending June 30 is, of course, contemplated in all these statements. These are large figures when printed by themselves. They always are printed by themselves in journals which see in them the long looked for opening of the markets of the world. But they shrink—they shrink pitifully—when arrayed beside those of the value of the total manufactured products of the country in a prosperous year, thus:

Table with 2 columns: exports, 1897; Actual manufactured products, 1890. Values are \$200,000,000 and 9,000,000,000 respectively.

Leaving as home market absorption... \$8,740,000,000. Our concern with the markets of the world is seen to be considerably less than 3 per cent of our concern with the markets of ourselves in this which was once well called by William McKinley the greatest free trade system extant, the internal commerce of forty-five States and five territories.

MOREWORK AND BETTER WAGES.

Encouraging Figures for the Workmen of the Country. Labor agitators constantly assert that the number of employed is decreasing and that wages are growing lower. The statistics of the United States census office from 1870 to 1890 disprove these assertions, showing a constant increase both in the number of persons employed and

GOLD RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Some Interesting Facts Bearing on the Question of the Use of Silver. There is an intimate, although indirect, connection between the question of establishing a bimetallic monetary standard by international agreement, and the immense increase, during recent years, in the world's production of gold. If the annual output of gold has reached such a figure, and is increasing at such a percentage as to afford a virtual guarantee that the world's commerce does not require, for its satisfactory handling, a greater use of silver than now exists, then the necessity or probability of an international agreement in behalf of silver is very remote. Now let us study the question of the increase in the world's supply of gold. The Engineering and Mining Journal, a most excellent, though of course not an official authority upon the subject, gives the following figures as representing the gold production for 1885 and 1896:

Table with 2 columns: 1885, 1896. Countries listed include United States, Africa, Australia, Russia, Mexico, India, China, Colombia, Brazil, Germany, Guiana (Brit.), Guiana (F'ch), Austria-Hungary, and Other countries.

Totals... \$218,500,000 \$201,106,000. According to this table, the production of last year exceeded that of 1885 by \$17,393,000.

A still better appreciation of the increase in the world's gold output can be obtained when it is remembered that for 1894 it amounted to \$179,000,000 in round figures, while in 1891 the total value of all the gold mined was only about \$130,000,000.

It is thus seen that the stock of gold is increasing at an extraordinary rate, nor is there any possibility that the value of the yearly output will be less than the present figures for a long time to come.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"STILL LACKING."

The Tariff Law a Failure to the Last. The receipts for January were nearly \$6,000,000 less than the expenditures. That is, under the present Wilson tariff, which some Democrats affect to believe will some day produce enough revenue, we increased our debt last month \$200,000 daily. This Wilson tariff has now been in operation twenty-nine months, and has resulted in a total deficit of \$123,877,216. For the first twenty-nine months of the McKinley tariff it produced a surplus of \$23,026,188. The mere statement of these easily proved and not disputed facts should be sufficient argument to convince any sensible mind that the repeal of the McKinley tariff was a gigantic blunder, and the passage of the Wilson tariff an act not far removed from a crime.

The excuse that the shortage under the Wilson law is due to more extravagant appropriations will not hold water, for the receipts for the twenty-nine months under the McKinley law were greater than under the Wilson law for the same time by \$146,114.62, while the expenditures for the same time under the McKinley law were not quite \$3,000,000 less. There has been a great deal of unwise legislation in the world, but it is doubtful if ever a people were called upon before to repeal a law, under which they were enjoying unexampled prosperity, and adopt one in its stead designed to close their factories, paralyze their industries, decrease their commerce and plunge them into bankruptcy.—Louisville Commercial.

SLOW BUT SURE.

Business Improvements Coming as Rapidly as Could Be Expected. There is a gradual but certain improvement in all departments of business activity, including the manufacturing and merchandising interests in all parts of the country. With this acceleration of trading activity comes a growth of business confidence that is shown in the large purchases of raw materials for use in supplying a market that is certain to open up brisk and strong in the spring.

It is believed by close observers of commercial conditions for many years past that the industrial recuperation will be similar to the trade revival that followed the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The people waited for a few months for the benefits that were promised, and there was great disappointment over the fact that a quick wave of prosperity did not sweep over the country. When the revival came, however, it came suddenly and strong, bringing the greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen.

There is every indication that such a recovery from the depression of the past three years has already set in. There is no wild speculation of any kind at this time, and hence the gain must be attributed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most conservative business men.—Chicago Times-Herald.

POPULISM AND SILVER.

Was the People's Party Really the Friend of the White Metal? In a speech before the bimetallic convention at Topeka on Tuesday ex-Senator John Martin declared that free silver was only a surface issue and that deep down beneath it were the real issues which the silver party would be called upon to solve. In the next breath he declared for the government ownership of railroads and hinted at other procedures which have come to be regarded as the socialistic program, pure and simple.

At Boston on Monday George F. Washburn, member of the Populist National Committee, issued an address to the Populist party, in the course of which he said: "We united with the silver forces in the recent campaign—not because we believe free coinage of silver is the solution of a financial problem, but because it would better existing conditions, would meet with the least resistance and would be the entering wedge for our main issue, viz.: Full legal tender paper money, issued and regulated by the Government alone. We do not stand for redemption money, but for a scientific dollar, kept invariable by proper regulation of the money value."

At a dozen different places since the last election, leaders of the Populist party have uttered the same sentiments. In fact, they have lost no opportunity since election is over to furnish substantial evidence that the Republican charge was true and that the Populist party is not a friend to silver.—Kansas City Journal.

LYNCHING NEGROES.

The Southern Newspapers Are Criticizing the Custom. It is gratifying to note that all the leading papers of the South—the best and most influential papers—have taken up a serious and vigorous discussion of lynching, its causes and effects. Some time ago the Chicago Tribune printed a table of its own compiling which showed the following lynchings for 1896:

Table with 2 columns: State, Number of lynchings. States listed include Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Of these lynchings, 112 were in Southern States and ten in Southern territories, leaving nine for the other parts of the country. The greatest number of lynchings in any year of the last decade was 235 in 1892, so that the returns show a gratifying decrease of the crime.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Be deaf to the suggestions of talk-bearers, calculators, pick-thanks or malevolent detractors, who, while great men sleep, sow the seeds of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.

Directory

Whose cards appear in this Directory are reliable. T. H. BARNES & SONS. Building, and as soon as possible, to be ready to its stock. Near New Spring Street. FITT BROTHERS, ES. LIQUORS AND CIGARS. BAKT IN CONNECTION. L. JOHNSON, Blacksmithing. Showing a Specialty. and promptly done at right prices. KEAN BROS. Dealers in MERCHANDISE. Also Lines of Furniture. We will treat you right. BAUGHMAN, in and Surgeon. River, Michigan.

ROW & HILL, ASH GROCERS. Specialties in all goods for They carry also Oats, Hay, Brick, Cement, Etc. Camp specialty. E. DARLING JEWELRY.

Repairing a specialty and all work Don't send your work out of town done as well as home—and cheaper. J. A. BAKER, S. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS. No. 1000 E. Main St. Prices as you trade is especially so and prices are guaranteed.

id your work to naba Steam Laundry. RABIDEAU, Agent. ide of washing fine underwear and woolen goods.

IV FEED

to the policemen and other as he was carried away to use tender Maple, which will to Currituck sound. Pre-liminary stopped but a moment after the welfare of his wife accompanied by Senator he walked briskly to the road. WRECK ON B. & O.

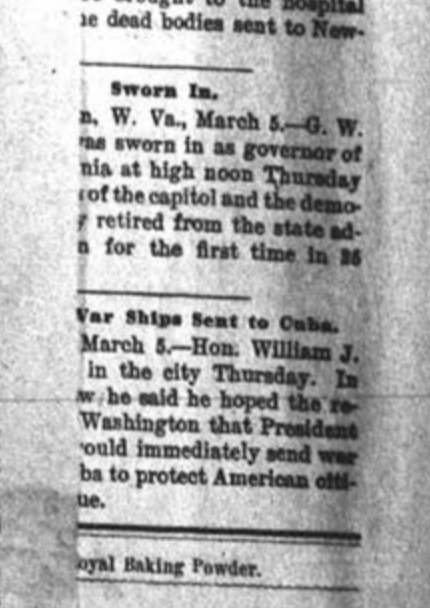
is Down an Embankment near Zanesville, O.

o. O. March 5.—A horrible which three lives were lost Deep Cut, on the Baltimore Bay, three miles east of this noon Thursday. A wrecking crew of 13 men, all of New-mposed of an engine, two two flat cars and one wreck had been at work at a small Sonora was hurrying back in order to clear the main passenger train No. 103, and was running backward at 30 miles an hour, struck the Deep Cut it jumped the track, (b) it the entire train, which n an embankment 40 feet iner Gus Dutton, Fireman s Head Brakeman John l of Newark, who were rid-engine, were crushed under and killed instantly. Joseph assistant wreck train fore-William Dubois, brakeman, ly injured, Smart being out the chest and having his roken; Dubois being badly ut the head, back and chest thigh broken. Eight others y injured. Those seriously e brought to the hospital ead bodies sent to New-

Sworn In. n. W. Va., March 5.—G. W. he sworn in as governor of his at high noon Thursday of the capitol and the demo- retired from the state ad- s for the first time in 36

War Ships Sent to Cuba. March 5.—Hon. William J. in the city Thursday. In he, he said he hoped the re-Washington that President ould immediately send war- ba to protect American citi- ue.

royal Baking Powder.



MAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great strengthening and healthfulness. Assured the food supply of all forms of adulteration common to the cheap grades. PREPARED BY ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ceremonies at Washington. High Brotherton is chief musician of the Stephenson Guards. Supt. Linsley returned from Cleveland on Thursday. Charles Herrmann, keeper of Poverty

received that he was to be married to the hospital yesterday. Presbyterian Church. There will be services at the Presbyterian church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Bip-

Fishing Very Poor. Fishermen report few fish taken except herring and the price for fish to low for the trouble of taking them.

Alex. is an old-time liverman, and understands the wants of his patrons to the letter. Max Glazer, having completed the improvements upon his store, invited the Paragon band to make "moochick" there

10-3t LOUIS JEROME. To Owners of Cows. Owners of milk cows who may require the services of a bull can secure them by applying at 219 North Norris street.

a carriage in which Capt. Robley Evans and Commander Lamberton were awaiting him. There were no formalities about his leave-taking, and had it not been for the presence of Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, no one but the president would have said good-by to him. Gen. Wilson smiled him and he waved

# WAS THERE FRAUD IN THE ELECTION OF 1896?

## If So, Was It in Republican or Democratic States?

### Some Startling Figures Showing Systematic Suppression of Republican Votes.

The South Would Have Given a Majority for McKinley, as Did the North, Could Her Voters Have Had Fair Treatment.

A Non-Partisan Discussion of the Election Results Based Upon Official Figures.

The final count by Congress of the electoral vote, coupled with the various charges which have been made by different people of excessive votes in certain of the Northern States and suppression of the Republican votes in the South, suggest a careful study of the figures of the election in the light of those of other elections and records of population as well as votes.

Gov. Altgeld and Senator Allen have charged a fraudulent excess of votes in nearly all of the close States which were carried by the Republicans in the late campaign, including Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, California, West Virginia, Maryland and even Pennsylvania. Senator Allen published an official document a paper containing a charge of this character and also introduced a resolution calling for an investigation, but has not up to this time made any move in the way of even asking consideration for his resolution.

Fortunately, it is possible by examining the figures of the census of 1890 to get a pretty fair idea as to whether the alleged vote in any State was actually in excess of the number of voters in the State. The census of 1890 shows the number of males above the age of twenty-one in each State and it is reasonable to assume that there has been a very material increase in the number of males of voting age in all parts of the country, and especially in the Mississippi valley, in the six years between the date of the census and the election of 1896. This makes it comparatively easy to examine in an intelligent way the charges of fraud as made by Senator Allen and Gov. Altgeld.

Let us examine a few of these charges. In Ohio Mr. Allen charges that the "fraudulent excess" of votes in 1896 was 94,500. Let us see, according to his figures gave 1,011,576 votes. There were in Ohio in 1890, according to the census, 1,016,494 males of voting age, or more than 5,000 in excess of the number of votes cast in 1896. Ohio increased her population 14.83 per cent in the decade from 1880 to 1890, and it is reasonable to assume that, with the great prosperity which has attended her development of manufactures in the natural gas region in the past few years, the increase of population from 1890 to 1896 has been, at a very low estimate, ten per cent, which would bring the male population of 21 years and upwards, up to 1,117,000, or 106,000 in excess of the number of votes cast, yet Mr. Allen charges officially, but admits that he does not know by what process he arrives at the conclusion, that 94,500 "fraudulent excess" of votes was cast in that State.

In Indiana and Illinois the total number of votes cast in 1896 slightly exceeds the total number of males above 21 years of age shown by the census of 1890 in those States. In Illinois the excess of votes in 1896 above those of voting age in 1890 in that State is less than 19,000. Illinois gained in population in the decade from 1880 to 1890 24.32 per cent. In view of the great number of people drawn to Chicago during the World's Fair period, many of whom remained there, it is reasonable to suppose that the rate of gain since 1890 has been quite as rapid and that the increase of population and in the number of persons of voting age is fully 26 per cent. This would bring the number of males of voting age in the State up to 1,243,000, or 232,000 in excess of the number of votes actually cast. In Indiana the increase of population has been much more rapid probably than in Illinois, because of the wonderful development of the natural gas region of that State, where industries have been extremely active and prosperous, even while there was depression and absolute inactivity in nearly all other parts of the country. The total male population of Indiana above 21 years of age in 1890 was 505,096, but with the phenomenal growth of population which it has had since that time, it has probably increased 100,000, so that there is every reason to believe that the total number of voters in the State was, in 1896, nearly or quite 700,000, while the total number of votes cast was only 637,284.

The Voters Did Not All Vote. It is unnecessary to pursue in detail the investigation of the relation of the votes cast to the voting population in all the States charged with a "fraudulent excess" of votes in Senator Allen's official paper. The following table gives the number of males of voting age in each of the States in question in 1890 and beside it the number of votes cast in 1896. When it is remembered that the natural growth of population in these States in the six years since the census of 1890 is from 10 to 15 per cent it will be seen that in no case was the vote actually cast in 1896 nearly as large as the number of males over the age of 21 years which must have been in these States on Nov. 3, 1890.

Table showing the number of males of voting age in 1890 and the number of votes cast in 1896:

State	Males above 21 years of age in 1890	Votes cast in 1896
Pennsylvania	1,461,593	1,188,354
Maryland	270,738	240,800
Ohio	1,016,494	1,011,576
Michigan	617,455	544,278
Indiana	505,096	637,284
Illinois	1,072,063	1,061,166
Kentucky	450,792	445,934
Iowa	520,352	521,551
Wisconsin	461,722	443,100
Minnesota	376,036	341,530

Oregon ..... 111,744 90,946  
California ..... 462,280 294,000

The student of the above table should bear in mind constantly that it is entirely proper to add from ten to fifteen per cent to the figures of the first column in order to obtain approximately the number of male persons of voting age in the States in question at the time of the vote about which Mr. Allen complains, Nov. 3, 1896. The Vote of 1892 Was a Light One. There is another way of looking at it, and a way which Senator Allen seems to have entirely overlooked. He apparently bases his assumption as to the number of votes to which each State is entitled upon the number of votes cast in 1892, since he includes in his table the figures of that election and compares those of 1896 with them. Had he taken the trouble to examine the figures of the presidential elections during the past twenty years he would have found that the vote of 1892 was the lightest in proportion to the population that has been cast in a presidential election for many years, perhaps the lightest at any time since the close of the war. Certainly the percentage of gain in the total vote in 1892 over the preceding presidential election is lighter than has been the case in any presidential election since 1872. The following table gives the number of votes cast in each presidential election in 1896, the increase in the number of votes and the percentage of increase.

Table showing the total vote cast in each presidential election since 1868, the gain in the number of votes in each election and the percentage of gain in the number of votes cast:

Year	Total	Gain	Per cent
1872	6,496,195	741,479	12.9
1876	8,412,733	1,946,568	30.1
1880	9,260,406	706,673	9.4
1884	10,044,985	835,579	8.1
1888	11,280,890	1,235,875	13.3
1892	12,050,351	678,491	5.9
1896	13,051,283	1,001,932	15.8

It will be seen by a study of the above table that the vote of 1892 was an unusually light one, being a gain of but 5.9 per cent over that of the preceding presidential election. This is the lowest gain made at any time in the quarter of a century which this table covers. The vote of 1892 was evidently the lightest in proportion to the voting population that has been given within the period in question. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the increase in 1896, compared with 1892, should be an unusually large one, especially in view of the fact that the interest in the election was more intense than was perhaps ever felt before, at least in the memory of the present generation. An examination of the percentage column, however, will show that the actual increase over 1890 was only 15.6 per cent, while in 1876 the increase over the preceding presidential election was 30.1 per cent, and in 1888 the increase over that of 1884 was 13.3 per cent, nearly as much as 1896, on which occasion the interest in the campaign was unusually great and the efforts to rally every vote, by both sides, were exceptional. A study of this table will show to those who examine it that it cannot be successfully charged that the total vote of the nation in 1896 was excessive or out of proportion in its increase, especially when it is remembered that the vote of 1892 was unusually light and that the percentage of gain is estimated upon that light vote.

In order to give, however, those who assume an excessive vote in certain States, the full advantage of every fact, let us examine the votes in the States of which Mr. Allen complains and compare them with the vote of 1892, confessedly a light vote. Pennsylvania increased her vote in 1896 18.4 per cent, as compared with the vote of 1892, and Mr. Allen complains that there was a "fraudulent excess" of 94,000 in Pennsylvania's vote. He makes no complaint, however, of the fact that the State of Montana, which was as earnest for the free coinage of silver as was Pennsylvania against it, increased her vote 21.9 per cent. Indiana increased her vote 14.7 in 1896, as compared with 1892, yet Mr. Allen, whose party carried South Dakota, makes no complaint of the fact that South Dakota increased her vote 17.1 per cent, nor does he refer to the fact that Indiana, in the election of 1870, when she went Democratic, increased her vote 26.3 per cent. Iowa increased her vote 17.6 per cent, and Mr. Allen charges 77,500 "fraudulent excess" of votes, but makes no comment on the fact that North Carolina, a Populist State, increased her vote 17.8 per cent, nor does he refer to the fact that Iowa in 1876 increased her vote 35 per cent. California increased her vote 9.1 per cent in 1890, as compared with 1892, and Mr. Allen charges 22,000 "fraudulent excess" of votes, but makes no reference to the fact that his own State, Nebraska, increased her vote 11.1 per cent in the same election. Maryland increased her vote 12.9 per cent in 1896, as compared with 1892, and although Mr. Allen charges a "fraudulent excess" of 8,700, he raises no objection to the fact that ten States, giving their votes to the Populist-Democratic candidate, increased their votes in a much greater ratio than did Maryland, nor does he refer to the fact that Maryland herself, in 1888, when she went Democratic, gained 13.5 per cent over her own presidential vote in the preceding election. Ohio, of which Mr. Allen complains as casting 94,500 "fraud-

ulent excess" of votes, increased her vote 19.1 per cent in 1896 over 1892, yet Mr. Allen complains with entire calmness the fact that Wyoming, a State as ardent for the free coinage of silver as was Ohio against it, increased her vote 25.8 per cent in the same election. He also complains bitterly of Minnesota, which he says cast 12,100 "fraudulent excess" of votes in the election of 1896, but he omits to call attention to the fact that Minnesota's vote in 1896 was actually 8.9 per cent less than her own vote in the presidential election of 1892. Her vote in 1892 was 374,807, and that of 1896 341,539, a falling off of 33,000 votes, but as 107,000 of the votes of 1892 were cast by the Union Labor party, which afterwards merged with the Populists, Mr. Allen makes no complaint of the vote of 1892, which was a gain of 42.1 per cent over that of 1888, while the 1896 vote was a gain of 38.4 per cent over that of 1894. Illinois increased her vote in 1896 24.9 per cent over 1892, and Mr. Allen charges a "fraudulent excess" of votes amounting to 137,000. Yet he offers no complaint over the fact that Mississippi increased her vote 31.9, or that Florida, the birthplace of Populism, increased her vote 30.5 per cent in 1896, as compared with 1892, nor does he refer to the fact that Kentucky herself gained 36.1 per cent in the year 1876 and 24.7 in 1888, and also omits to mention that his own State, Nebraska, gained 50.7 per cent in 1888. It may be interesting to see some of these figures side by side, as follows:

State	1870	1880	1890
South Carolina	705,000	1,151,149	1,511,149
Georgia	1,184,109	1,837,353	2,387,353
Florida	187,784	391,422	595,422
Alabama	960,962	1,513,017	2,063,017
Mississippi	827,922	1,239,000	1,650,000
Arkansas	484,471	1,128,178	1,528,178
Louisiana	728,915	1,118,527	1,518,527

The above table, it will be seen, shows a large gain in the population in each of the States in question from the census of 1870 to the last census of 1890. It also shows, however, that in every case except two, the vote of 1896 was much less than that of 1876. The total population in these States increased from about five millions in 1870 to nearly eight and a half millions in 1890, yet the total vote fell from 939,000 in 1876 to 791,000 in 1890.

The detail of the vote by States with the gain in population and loss in votes is shown in the tables which follow. Table showing by States the gain in population in twenty years and gain or loss in votes in the corresponding period:

State	Gain in population 20 years	Gain or loss in vote
S. Carolina	445,540	Loss 113,829
Georgia	643,244	Loss 17,770
Florida	263,638	Loss 2,636
Alabama	516,025	Gain 22,579
Mississippi	461,638	Loss 95,263
Arkansas	643,708	Gain 52,714
Louisiana	391,672	Loss 44,777

Totals ..... 3,306,402 Net loss 105,003

Table showing by States the percentage of gain in population in twenty years and the percentage of gain or loss in votes in the corresponding period:

State	Percentage of gain in population 20 years	Percentage of gain or loss of vote
S. Carolina	62.8	Loss 62
Georgia	53.8	Loss 10
Florida	141.3	Loss 4
Alabama	51.6	Gain 13
Mississippi	46.1	Loss 57
Arkansas	132.3	Gain 54
Louisiana	53.1	Loss 31

### ELECTION FIGURES.

The Story of the Presidential Campaign of 1896 in a Nutshell. The canvass of the electoral vote for President and Vice-President in the two houses of Congress presents some interesting figures. The popular and electoral vote were as follows:

Candidate	Popular vote	Electoral vote
McKinley	7,105,969	6,545,943
Bryan	271	176
States	23	22

The number of votes cast shows that the majority of McKinley over Bryan, and plurality over all, indicates a decisive victory for the Republican party. Old party lines were obliterated, and a high principle was vindicated by men who believed in the honor of the nation above mere party success. The total result of the canvass is exhibited in the following figures: Total popular vote..... 13,875,633  
McKinley over Bryan..... 651,016  
Bryan over McKinley..... 330,255  
National Democratic vote..... 132,870  
Prohibition vote..... 131,870  
Socialist Labor vote..... 36,290  
Free Silver people..... 13,873  
Popular vote 1892..... 12,591,351  
Increase in four years..... 1,284,282  
Electoral vote for Watson..... 27

Bryan received the total Populist vote of 1892, in addition to which was the Republican silver vote, as well as the vote of those Democrats who "voted first and read the platform afterwards." This accounts for the large number of votes cast for him. From Missouri he received the highest number of electoral votes—seventeen. The votes of nine States were given him, the highest of which had only four electors. The canvass indicates a divergence in the votes of States contrasted by the moral lines of wealth and population. For McKinley the votes from the prosperous, conservative and largely wealthy and populated States were almost unanimous. Bryan's strength lay in those States consisting mainly of territory and not of people. The figures and facts show that after all, while the plurality of Mr. McKinley was great, yet more comparisons of territories make it still more significant.—St. Joseph Herald.

### DEMOCRACY AND POPULISM.

They Cannot Co-operate—Remains but One Course for the Democrats. There is no possibility of amalgamation between Democracy and Populism, as the principles for which they stand will no more mix than oil and water. It requires no particular powers of political prophecy to foresee that the result will be the same as it was in the last national convention of the Democracy—the Populist forces will control it and name the platform and candidates. Making due allowance for the many thousands who voted directly with the Republicans, the sound money Democrats can have no reasonable doubt, after their experience in the last campaign, that they are in a hopeless minority in their own party, and that the most they can expect to do, either as individuals or as an organization, is to defeat the two of their former party associates by supporting the Republican candidates and platform either directly or through a dummy organization contributing to the same result. To recapture and dominate the Democratic organization or to win as a separate organization they have not a ghost of a show. The most effective and consistent course, therefore, for them to pursue is to take the advice recently given to them by Senator Platt, to unite directly with the Republican party.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

In Germany a high grade butter has been made from sterilized milk by the addition of pure cultures of the proper bacteria to produce coagulation. The truly great are those who conquer themselves.

### PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

#### SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF M'KINLEY AND HOBART.

Their Public and Home Life Interestingly Outlined.

The new President and Vice-President and their families are naturally subjects of much attention in the public mind and the public eye at the present moment, both in Washington and elsewhere. Both these gentlemen have been before the public for some time, and the story of their lives is pretty well known. It may not be amiss, however, now that they are just assuming the reins of government, to sketch briefly the career of the President and Vice-President, and to give to those interested some facts relative to their families and home life.

William McKinley celebrated his fifty-third birthday a few days before his inauguration. Born Feb. 20, 1844, in the State of Ohio, his career has been a remarkable one and full of activity in public affairs since reaching the age of seventeen. At that early age he entered the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in May, 1861, as a private soldier, serving continuously until the close of the war, when he was mustered out September, 1865, as a captain and brevet major. He was then but 21 years of age. Returning to his home in Stark County, Ohio, he resumed his studies, making such rapid progress with his pursuit of the law that in 1869, only four years later, he was made prosecuting attorney for his county, which position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people of his county until 1871. His success in this work was such as to clearly point to him as valuable for service in more important fields, and he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as member of the House of Representatives, taking his seat in that body when it met in special session Oct. 15, 1877. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that he himself will call a special session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, twenty years from the time that he sat as a member of the special session of the Forty-fifth Congress.

His congressional career was an interesting one, indicating from the first that his constituents had made no mistake in placing in his hands the responsible business assigned to him. From the beginning of his work he developed a special interest in tariff matters and maintained that interest through term after term until reaching the Fifty-first Congress, the careful, persistent work which he had done in his earlier years proved the turning point in his career. He was the candidate for the Speakership, but fate seemed to have reserved for him the higher honor of the presidency, for his defeat for candidate as Speaker was followed by his appointment as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and he thus became leader of the Republican majority in the Fifty-first Congress, which enacted what has since been known as the "McKinley tariff act." That act, taking effect but a short time prior to the national election, had not time to prove its value, which, as a result, went Democratic, as did also the presidential election which followed two years later, by which the control of Congress and the presidency was swept into Democratic hands. Meantime, however, the McKinley tariff law had made a record for itself which has since proved so valuable as to commend to the public the presidency the man whose name it bears, and when his workings were compared with the Democratic tariff law which was enacted three years later, the comparison proved so favorable that in 1896 the people of the country voted not only to elect William McKinley President, but to put into Congress a power which could sweep off from the statute books the Democratic tariff law and enact one framed upon the general lines which gave prosperity during the years the McKinley law was in operation.

Mr. McKinley, at the close of his congressional career, was soon taken up by the people of his State and made Governor of Ohio in 1891 and again in 1893, by an enormous majority. In his home and family life Major McKinley is extremely happy. Though he has been cast over by the loss of his two children, both of whom died in early life, Mrs. McKinley is a native of Canton, which was Major McKinley's home for many years, and is the daughter of James Saxton, whose father was for sixty years editor of the "Ohio Repository," published at Canton, and still a prominent paper in the State. Mr. Saxton, who was a banker, placed his daughter, at the termination of her college life, in his bank, where she acted as cashier until her marriage with William McKinley, Jan. 25, 1871. Mrs. McKinley always accompanied her husband during his life in Washington, but being an invalid, was able to appear but little in social life, though she was extremely popular with those who were so fortunate as to make her acquaintance. She has, during the past few years somewhat improved in health, and although the duties of the mistress of the White House are of an exacting nature, it is hoped that she will be able to assume them without endangering her health.

#### VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

Garret A. Hobart, who is to serve as Vice-President during the term of President McKinley, was born on Long Branch, N. J., in 1844. He was graduated from Rutgers College before he was 20 years old, and studied law with Socrates Tuttle at Paterson, being admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872 he was elected a member of the New Jersey House, and was re-elected and chosen Speaker. He declined an election in 1875 and in 1877 he was elected Senator from Passaic County. He was re-elected to that position and served until the expiration of the year 1882, being president pro tem of that body for the last two years of his service. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican caucus of the Legislature for United States Senator, but was not elected, as the Legislature was Democratic, and John R. McPherson was chosen. In 1884 he became a member of the Republican National Committee.

In business life he has been energetic and active. He is president of the Passaic Water Company, the Aquackonock Water Company, the Paterson Railroad Company's consolidated lines, the Morris County Railroad and the People's Gas Company. He is a director in several national banks, including the First National of Paterson and the Paterson Savings Institution. He is also on the directory boards of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, the Barbour

Brook Company, the Harbour Flax Spinning Company, the Pioneer Silk Company, the American Cotton Oil Company and some forty or more additional corporations. With many of these concerns he holds the position of legal adviser. Mr. Hobart is a resident of Paterson, where he has a beautiful home, which is the center of the social amenities of the city. Mr. Hobart will reside temporarily in one of the hotels in Washington, for, although a wealthy man, he has up to this time omitted the selection of a permanent residence for himself for the term of his service in Washington. His family consists of a wife and one son of twelve years of age; his daughter, who is spoken of as an especially attractive young lady, having died in Rome a few years since.

#### DYING, A HUNDRED A DAY.

The Veterans of the Late War Passing Rapidly Away. The veteran Union soldiers are dying at the rate of one hundred a day. That is what statistics of the Grand Army and of the pension office show. Away back in the days when the battles were being fought the news that in any day's engagement one hundred men had given up their lives would have gladdened the hearts of waiting millions, would have deepened the gloom that overhung the land. In many battles thousands rather than hundreds were the victims, but days and weeks, even months, elapsed before the record of the dead was lengthened. It was not every day in the fiercest, bitterest, bloodiest days of the war that a hundred men fell from the ranks, with their pulses still ebbing. Those who did die then were mourned, not alone by their own mothers and sisters and sweethearts sitting in their lonely homes, but by the sympathetic heart of the nation. They ranked as heroes, as martyrs, as men worthy of all honor. They gave up their lives and the pursuits of peace for their country's sake; they had lost their lives, and in losing won everlasting fame. But of the two millions of men enlisted a vast number escaped the bullets of the enemy, the bursting shells, the starvation prison camps and the scarcely less fatal hardships of field life. They came home and took up individual life again, but not where they had laid it down—oh, no; the threads had been broken that connected these returned soldiers with their former existence. They labored under certain disadvantages at first on account of this lack, but the soldierly qualities they had gained as a compensation carried them through and they have made good citizens in peace, as was to be expected of men who were equal to their duty in great emergency. They have served their country and their fellow-creatures well in whatever capacity they have been tried, but through all the years since the war the soldier spirit in them has been discernible. As they pass on, one hundred a day, they may have assurance that those years and their glories are to grow brighter and brighter in the country's record; that they mark an epoch whose importance is not yet to be measured. If the veteran as an individual craves a little share of this praise and esteem it is a human hunger, and should be gratified. For the service that he and his comrades rendered was great. And they are dying, one hundred a day.—Indianapolis Journal.

#### OUR CASH PER CAPITA.

It is Increasing Steadily and Exceeds That of Nearly Every Nation. The monthly statement from the Treasury Department shows that there was in circulation on the first day of February, \$1,665,977,688, being an increase of \$76,257,081 over the amount in circulation on the same date last year. Estimating the population at 72,288,000, this gives a per capita circulation of \$23.05, being perhaps the largest of any of the leading nations of the earth, except France.

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The circulation of gold coin on Monday last was \$445,568,492. One year ago it was \$409,262,080, being a gain of \$140,203,800. This great increase in our stock of gold is primarily due to the great trade balance which came up in our favor last year.

It does not require so great a volume of money to do a given amount of business as it did five or ten years ago. This is one of the reasons why so much cash is lying idle in the banks now. A country merchant can dry a small store with \$3,000 worth of dry goods. Five or ten years ago it would have required \$5,000 to do it. An individual can buy his clothing, furniture and supplies for much less money than formerly. So that, it will be seen, the business of the country can be done successfully with relatively a smaller volume of money than at any time, perhaps, in our history.

This fact, taken in connection with the other fact that we have a larger per capita circulation than we had a few years ago, or at any time in our history, is a creditable achievement. A country merchant can dry a small store with \$3,000 worth of dry goods. Five or ten years ago it would have required \$5,000 to do it. An individual can buy his clothing, furniture and supplies for much less money than formerly. So that, it will be seen, the business of the country can be done successfully with relatively a smaller volume of money than at any time, perhaps, in our history.

#### BUSINESS IMPROVING.

A Stage of Substantial Improvement Entered Upon. During the past week the marked improvement in tone noted two weeks ago has more than been retained. There has been an increase in the volume of transactions, and a further moderate advance in prices, with little disposition to realize upon the higher range of values now established. The buying of bonds for investment has been a conspicuous feature. The gradual return toward ease in the European money markets has induced more active movement in securities across the Atlantic. In London this change has developed a return of speculation in American stocks, and during the week the purchases in New York for that market have been larger than for many months, indicating some restoration of confidence in our investments. Mr. Clews thinks the recovery in the investment market is attributable almost entirely to the consciousness that at last we have entered upon a stage of great and substantial improvement in financial conditions.—Dayton Express.

A cubic foot of air at the pressure used in firing the Fort Point dynamite guns—2,000 pounds per square inch—weighs something over ten pounds.

#### make a specialty of choice brands of family flour, and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods fresh.

C. MALONEY & CO.

At a recent meeting at Providence, Sicily, to express sympathy with the Cretan revolt against the Turks, a letter was read from Signor Crispi, formerly Prime Minister to Italy, who said: "If the powers intervene in the name that is paid janitors and messengers, the state is losing enough each year to pay a reasonable salary to four attorney generals, instead of paying a fair compensation to one." How long will

neglected children." The proposal to adjourn the legislature and go to the inauguration in a body failed for want of agreement with the railways and Rep. Cham-

See Line, Escanaba, Mich. 6-27  
Stove Wood for Sale.  
The I. Stephenson Co. will deliver pine stove wood in order, at any point in this city at \$2.00 per cord. Office at foot of Michigan street.

A Specialty. Lowest Market Price on All Goods.  
264 Fennell St., Escanaba

# SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Catholic Literary Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. James Nolan, Sr., next Tuesday evening, at which time the following program will be rendered: Roll call answered by quotation; Bible reading; American Literature; Benediction effect of the war of 1812 upon American literature; Settlement of the west; The condition of American literature on the eve of the 1st centennial period; Catholic contributions to American literature up to the beginning of the 19th century; Washington Irving, James Kirk, Paulding Parker Willis, James Fenimore Cooper and other American writers; Dorian—a vocal solo—guitar accompaniment; "Paddle Your Own Canoe"—song—mandolin accompaniment.

On Monday last Frederick V. Davis, of Masonville, and Laura Lockwood, of this city, were united in marriage at the home of the parents of the bride, by the Rev. S. R. Williams, of the M. E. church. A recent death in the family and Mrs. Lockwood's illness caused the wedding to be private. After a tour in the east Mr. and Mrs. Davis will reside at Masonville.

John H. Sutherland, of Gladstone, and Miss Edith Krueger, of Oconto, Wis.; Theodore E. Hazen and Miss Artie Olmsted, of Garden; George H. Bagnall and Miss Trombly, of Maple Ridge, have received marriage licenses.

The dancing party given by the Mutual Benefit club Monday evening was largely attended and heartily enjoyed. The ideal orchestra furnished the music and Jerry Driscoll "called."

John Staiger has returned from Canada and is again punching tickets on his regular run on the Chicago & North-western line between Ishpeming and Green Bay.

The diptheria scare having abated, Miss Kate Houlihan has resumed her duties as teacher of the school at Lathrop.

Miss Julia Darnaceau has accepted a position with a piano dealer and departed Tuesday to enter upon its duties.

The Rev. Mr. Tarrant has accepted the call to the rectorship of St. Stephen's and will be on duty by April 1.

Calvin Howard, of Escanaba township, paid The Iron Port a welcome visit on Wednesday.

John Christie was a pretty sick man for two or three days this week but is recovering.

# RAPID RIVER AND GARTH

General, Social and Personal Paragraphs.

### IN NEED OF FIRE PROTECTION

There is no organized fire brigade in the Village—Little Political Talk—A Lumberman Goes to the Hospital—General Items.

### Peninsula Pointers.

Chief Engineer R. C. Young, of the Munising R'y, left to-day with a locating party to begin the survey for the branch of the railroad which is to run south from Chatham along the Rock River township road.

Although the spring election is rapidly approaching there seems to be comparatively little fence-building, which would indicate that the people are satisfied with the present administration, and willing to give the officers another term.

### Municipal Gossip.

Owen McCarthy has taken the stand on the southeast corner of Ludington and Elmore streets and will conduct the business of undertaking there.

Greenboot Brothers have received their stock of spring and summer dress patterns, and invite the ladies of Delta county to call and inspect the same.

There will be given in the near future a fair for the benefit of the Catholic church of this place. Mesdames Ed. Rabideau, F. M. Forman, A. Labumbard and Rollo compose a committee to make general arrangements.

Wm. Langley, who lives on a farm three miles east of the village, arrived home last Monday evening to find his dwelling in ashes.

Wm. Langley and three small children were in the house at the time but were unable to extinguish the flames, and the house, with its contents, was entirely consumed.

Wm. Ryan drove to Escanaba Monday.

# Rapid River Business Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flour and Feed  
PAT FOGARTY  
HAY, FLOUR, FEED  
600 LUDINGTON ST.  
Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

THE IRON PORT  
RAPID RIVER BARGAIN STORE  
is enlarging its building, and as soon as completed will add largely to its stock including hundreds of all kinds.

SINNITT BROTHERS,  
CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS  
RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.  
Here is where "the boys" can find the best of the market afford, and receive right treatment every time. We wait your trade.

D. E. JOHNSON.  
General Blacksmithing  
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.  
All work neatly and promptly done at right prices.

BUCHANAN BROS.  
Dealers in  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
Complete Line of Furnitures.  
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, Lime, Bricks, Cement, Etc. Camp supplies a specialty.

FRED E. DARLING  
JEWELRY  
Fine Watch Repairing 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,  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS  
A liberal portion of your trade is respectfully solicited. Goods and prices are guaranteed satisfactory.

Send your work to  
The Escanaba Steam Laundry  
E. RABIDEAU, Agent.  
A specialty made of washing fine underwear and woollen goods.

SAY FAREWELL  
Scenes at the Departure of the Cleveleans from the White House.  
Washington, March 5.—It was 20 minutes past two o'clock when Mrs. McKinley and her party drove up to the front portico of the white house.

FATAL WRECK ON B. & O.  
Train Rolls Down an Embankment Near Zanesville, O., March 5.—A horrible accident in which three lives were lost occurred at Deep Cut, on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, three miles east of this city, about noon Thursday.

Wants War Ships Sent to Cuba.  
Chicago, March 5.—Hon. William J. Bryan was in the city Thursday. In an interview he said he hoped the report from Washington that President McKinley would immediately send war ships to Cuba to protect American citizens was true.







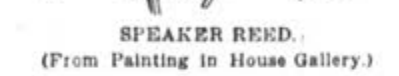
EXPIRES ON MARCH 4.

Fifty-Fourth Congress Soon to Pass Into History.

In Future Years It Will Be Known as the Congress Which Has Not Accomplished Anything to Speak Of.

[Special Washington Letter.] The Fifty-fourth congress has made its history, and is a thing of the past. By constitutional limitation it expires on the fourth day of March, when the new executive administration begins.

This fact is not generally known, and the people do not study political affairs as they ought to do. There are thousands of our people who do not know what the congress is, nor how it is composed. The young people who study the constitution in our schools know very well that the congress consists of a house of representatives, numbering 356 men, who are elected by a direct vote of the people; and a senate, composed of 50 members, who are elected by the legislatures of the various states. There are now 45 states in



SPEAKER REED. (From Painting in House Gallery.)

this union, and each state is entitled to two senators. Therefore there are 90 senators. The congress is composed of two houses, or legislative assemblies, called the house of representatives and the senate. This fact ought to be known to every one; and yet I have shown intelligent people the senate chamber in the capitol building, and then shown them the house of representatives, and afterwards had them ask the startling question: "Now, where does congress meet?"

The fact that the general public does not take general interest in congressional proceedings was thrust upon me last summer, when one of my cousins came here from Pennsylvania and spent a few days in the national capital. He was riding along a prominent thoroughfare with me on an electric car, and I pointed out a large hotel, saying: "Tom Reed lives there."

"And who is Tom Reed?" inquired my cousin, and the inquiry almost took me off my feet.

We who live in Washington and know all of the public men of the land are prone to assume that everybody knows them, and understands them as we do; but in that we are mistaken. My cousin is a hard-working young man, and has a bank account. He does not drink nor use tobacco in any form. He reads the newspapers, and is generally well informed. And yet, he didn't know who Tom Reed is.

Under the circumstances it is only fair for me to assume that some of my readers do not know who Tom Reed is; and hence it is not improper to say something about him at this time.

Thomas Brackett Reed, of Portland, Me., is speaker of the national house of representatives. Out of the 356 representatives of the people of this great republic, he has been selected as the leader of the house of representatives, and has been elected to the position of presiding officer; and that position is known as the speakership. Contrary to general belief, the speaker does not make speeches. He seldom appears on the floor of the house of representatives, but usually comes into the large hall of the house just as the hour of 12 noon approaches, and, taking the big gavel in his hand, strikes the desk in front of him with a heavy stroke which resounds throughout the large hall, and says: "The house will now come to order. The chaplain will offer prayer."

Everybody arises and stands while the blind chaplain delivers an invocation. After that the journal of the preceding day's proceedings is read and approved, and then the usual daily business proceeds. But the speaker makes no speeches. He simply presides.

Everybody in Washington knows who Tom Reed is, and nearly everybody knows him by sight. He is fully six feet tall, broad shouldered, inclined to be fat, and has a very large head. For ten years he has been recognized as the leader of the republicans in the house of representatives. He was the speaker of the Fifty-first congress, but during the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses the democrats had control of the house of representatives, and Charles Frederick Crisp was speaker.

When the Fifty-fourth congress convened the republicans had a majority, and they elected Tom Reed without opposition in his own party. When the Fifty-fifth congress convenes in special session, on the 15th of March, the republicans will again elect Tom Reed, and he will have no opponent in his own party. The democrats, being in a minority, will nominate some man for the honor of the thing, but Tom Reed will be elected, because his party has a majority of the house.

But this letter is not to be about Tom Reed alone. What I want to talk about is the congress, the Fifty-fourth congress which is just passing into history. It is the least valuable of any congress which has come and gone during my many years of residence in the national capital. When it began, and Tom Reed was elected speaker, he made a few remarks to the representatives, saying: "The Fifty-first congress was noted for what it accomplished. This congress will be noted for what it does not accomplish."

That was a plain notification from Speaker Reed that he would not permit congress to do anything. The speaker has all power over the house of representatives. He appoints the committees, chairs of the committees, and the other officials who have charge of legislation. No member of the house of representatives can make a speech or accomplish anything whatever without the consent of the presiding officer. He may shout "Mr. Speaker" until he gets hoarse or loses his voice, but he cannot make a speech, or call up a bill, or do anything legislative,

unless the speaker chooses to grant him recognition. From this brief statement you will understand that the speaker has power but little less exalted than that which is placed in the hands of the president of the United States. He is practically the autocrat of legislation.

Knowing things as we understand them in Washington, you may well imagine that I was shocked when my cousin from Pennsylvania stated that he had never heard of Speaker Reed. This was the more surprising to me because at the republican national convention held at St. Louis last June, Tom Reed had been a candidate for the presidency.

Well, speaking of the Fifty-fourth congress, which is expiring, it may be proper to state that it has done nothing worthy of mention. It has been a do-nothing congress, and when it has gone there will be no flowers of memory placed over its bier. The reason that nothing was accomplished by the congress is very plain. There were several candidates for the presidency in the congress, and all of them inclined to the belief that it would not be good politics to make too much of a record just before the meeting of the national convention.

Tom Reed, of Maine, aspired to the presidency. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, was a candidate. Senator Culom, of Illinois, wanted the nomination. Senator Allison, of Iowa, was regarded as a likely candidate. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, put up his lightning rod, hoping that presidential lightning might strike it. All of them are good men, and all of them patriotic citizens; and yet their combined judgment was that the Fifty-fourth congress ought to do nothing but pass appropriation bills.

Early in their first session President Cleveland started these statesmen with a patriotic message on the Monroe doctrine, because of complications concerning the Venezuelan boundary question; and congress promptly appropriated \$100,000 for the expense of a commission to investigate that subject. The result has been an acknowledgment of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain, and the peaceable solution of the Venezuelan boundary question. Beyond that one patriotic act the Fifty-fourth congress has accomplished nothing of value to the country.

Of course you know that every congress exists for two years only. Since we have had 24 congresses, each being of two years' duration, we multiply 24 by two and ascertain that this republic is exactly 108 years old. It is just 108 years since George Washington became the first president of the United States. Inasmuch as the president serves four years, and each congress lasts but two years, every president must deal with two congresses. President Cleveland dealt with the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses; and President McKinley will deal with the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses.

The Fifty-fourth congress, which expires at noon on the fourth day of March, did nothing of practical value for the country, but much is expected of the Fifty-fifth congress, whose existence begins at noon on the fourth day of March. That congress is expected to enact a revenue bill, or a tariff bill, which will bring relief to our depleted national treasury. No congress within a generation has been confronted with such grave responsibility. Will they sow the wind and reap the whirlwind? Will they sow good seed on fertile soil? And in addition to questions of that character con-

cerning the portents of the future everyone will be inclined to ask: "What shall the harvest be?" Politicians of adverse beliefs and desires will hope for confusion to the incoming congress. Patriots, regardless of party affiliations, will pray that the incoming congress may be guided by wise and country-loving counsels, and bring about such legislation as will bring relief to our suffering people, even if prosperity shall not immediately dawn upon us.

Of only one thing can we be sure enough to make a prediction. There will be no general legislation during the extra session of congress. Speaker Reed has already announced that he will appoint no general committees; and nothing can be done without the regular committees to formulate the work. He says that the house shall do nothing but enact the Dingley tariff bill; and then sit here and await the action of the senate on that measure. That is the declared determination of Tom Reed; and he seems to be the boss of the situation. With these facts before you, everybody can guess the outcome of the present congress, as well as I can; and it is all guesswork anyway.

SMITH D. FRY.

Two Points of View. "That dainty blush on her round cheek, Was it word of mine that called it there?" And he blushed himself with a sad reproach For daring to sully a face so fair.

"I'm afraid the blush was too pink, But it took his eye, I could see," she said; She washed it off with a bit of sponge Before her mirror, and went to bed.

-N. Y. World.

His Social Triumphs. "Yes, sir," said the man in cell 711, "time was when I was admitted to the very best houses."

"And what brought you here?" "They caught me coming out." -Chicago Journal.

This is a Queer World. "You can't set down no fixed rule of conduct in this life," said old Wiggins, the Barley Mow orator. "Samson got into trouble 'cause he got 'is hair cut, and Absalom got into trouble 'cause he didn't." -Tit-Bits.

The Weekly Method. "Bliners stand on slippery places." So the Book relates. But the way they mostly work it is to put on skates.

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SIGHTS IN ARMENIA.

The Kurdish Residents and Their Big Dogs.

The paramount impression remaining on one's mind after having traveled in Armenia is that if you were to go over the same ground again to-morrow there would always be the charm of the unexpected to which to look forward. I am speaking of the time before the country was devastated by the Kurds. When an Englishman appeared upon the scene everyone—Turks, Kurds, Armenians, devil worshippers and so on—got ready to help him. I never saw such willingness to guide and direct a stranger in my life. But it seldom took a more practical form. Having done everything (in theory) that was necessary, the Turk or Kurd or devil worshiper went back to his hut and considered it done in fact.

And there remains in my mind to this day the sense of deep injury and vivid annoyance which I used to experience when, toward the end of a long ride, weary, travel-sore and hungry, I would pull up my apology for a mule and ask some stalwart mountaineer how far it was to the village where I intended to pass the night. He would blandly assure me that it was only an hour's journey and depart. At the end of an hour there would not be what I once heard an exasperated missionary describe as "a scintilla of a village in sight." Then I would meet another man. "Oh, yes, Effendi, you'll get there in three-quarters of an hour." The tired dogs and horses and mules would prick their ears and start on again, as if they, too, had heard the welcome words. Three-quarters of an hour later a doleful assemblage of men and animals would gaze over the plain in the fast-falling dusk, vainly looking for a village.

After this had been repeated some half a dozen times, however, just as we were sorrowfully gathering up our reins in our chilled fingers, preparing to push on, with bitter hearts and empty bellies, 20 or 30 rough-haired, ferocious Kurdish dogs would emerge from the gloom, circle around us and bite at our riding boots, by way of welcome. These dogs belonged to the Kurds who had settled in villages and were enormous brutes. They usually wore huge collars, studded with nails, so that if a wolf flew at their throats he was received by a mouthful of sharp points and could not get a grip.

I once bought a magnificent Kurd dog for four shillings. He was so fierce that I dared not go near him. Kindness, I thought, would have its due effect on him in a few days, so I had a rope fastened to his collar and gave the other end of the rope to a mounted Zaptieh. The last thing I saw of the dog was a frightened horse and Zaptieh disappearing in the distance, and the animal fetching a compass for his native village with what Artemus Ward once described as "a select assortment of trouser patterns" in his mouth.

These dogs are so intelligent that they seem to understand the slightest sign from their masters. I once saw my man buy a fowl for our evening meal from a Kurd and pay down the money. Then he asked for the fowl. "Oh, there it is, Effendi," said the Kurd, pointing to a limp mass of feathers standing on one leg just outside the hut; "all you have to do is to catch and kill it." My man, like Agag, "walked delicately" toward the fowl, and the limp bundle of feathers immediately "put out" in the direction of Sivas. My man went after it, sword in hand, with the full intention of slicing off the fowl's head and bringing back its gory body in triumph. A big Kurd dog immediately started after my man, who gained rapidly upon the fowl. Just as he was about to slice off its head an ominous growl from the rear warned him that he must turn and defend himself. The fowl stopped, limply watched the struggle and gained her second wind. When the exasperated man had driven off the dog he again pursued the fowl, which seemed to remember an important engagement in the direction of Diarbekir. Again the fowl was nearly overtaken; again came an ominous growl, the gleam of magnificent teeth through the gloom, and again the fowl limply presided as umpire while the combatant. When the dog was driven away the fowl started off in the direction of Samsoun and my man returned to the hut with a piteous request for sticking plaster. I made my supper that evening off the aged and mummy heel of a Dutch cheese.—London Chronicle.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Everybody is Expected to Pay Off His Debts.

The first duty is to pay off all debts. Everybody is doing this and where his means do not permit he is renewing his indebtedness with an I. O. U. note or draft. Second, every man is having his visiting cards made for the occasion. These consist of long sheets of red paper glazed upon one side. On this the name is printed from wooden type or else written with a brush. Men of distinction use a very large sheet with corresponding characters and send it by a messenger unfolded. Merchants' clerks and tradesmen fold their cards into fours and upon one of the eight leaves thus made write the characters. Where a man belongs to a very large Chinese family, such as the Wong or the Moy, which would correspond to Smith or Brown, he does not write the family name, but merely his given name. Mr. James John, Mr. William Charles and Mr. Thomas George in New York city would refer to the May family or else the Lees. The third duty is making preparation for entertainments. Everybody will call upon everybody else and for all callers there must be conventional refreshments. These include rock candy, dried shrimps, watermelon seeds, salted peanuts, toasted pumpkin seeds, crystallized oranges, lemons, dates and figs, cakes of various sorts, tea and Chinese cordials. These are offered to everybody and everybody is expected to take some and eat. Besides these there are other dishes set or mounted which are to be looked at. In this class are roasted birds mounted on sugar legs and decorated with extraordinary feathers and thin fishes roasted or steamed and then put back into their silver skin. There are hollow balls which resemble oranges but are made of dough containing in the interior a small piece of jam or marmalade. Last of all are new suits, new boots, new skull caps and new silk hair strings, which are worn into the queue and give that appendage its seemingly extraordinary length.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Savings Banks in England.

In England about one in 21 of the population has an account in a savings bank. In Wales, one in 49; in Scotland, one in 32, and in Ireland, one in 100. The average amount owing to English depositors is £1 11s 4d; to the Welsh, 15s; to the Scotch, £1 17s 5d, and to the Irish, 7s 10d.—N. Y. Sun.

A Valuable Book.

"This book on swimming is very useful in sudden emergencies." "Is it?" "I should say so. If you are drowning, turn to page 103, and there you'll see how to save yourself."—Tit-Bits.

Costly Peace.

Western (in eastern city)—Yes, I'm getting sort of tired of western life, an' I'm purty well fixed I says to myself I guess I'll come east an' settle down. Who lives in all them fine houses? Resident—Well, most of those handsome residences you refer to are occupied by eminent lawyers and judges. "Lawyers! Does lawyers here get as rich as that? By gum! How many is there?" "Lawyers? Oh, I presume there are about a thousand here." "By gum! It's goin' ter cost too much to live peaceably here. I guess I'll go back to where folks carry guns."—N. Y. Weekly.

Icebergs sometimes last for 300 years.

SPEED OF THE SWIFT.

A Texas Quadruped That Can Beat a Bullet.

Having always felt an interest in animal life, I made the best of a recent opportunity to learn what I could about an animal which is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, unknown to the authors of zoological works—at least by the name under which the animal is known where I found it. The quadruped of which I write is found on certain portions of the staked plains of western Texas and is known there as the swift, a name which but feebly expresses the meaning qualities of the animal. The name swift is also applied to certain birds and lizards, but it is also the only name by which this fleet-footed animal of the plains is known.

Any description of the swift must from the animal's nature be incomplete, for a swift is always on the move when a human being comes within range of his vision, and it is claimed by the people who live on the plains that a swift has never yet been captured. This claim may be untrue, but as a circumstance going to show the wild nature of the animal I saw only two of them during a four months' stay on the plains, in a locality where they were said to be rather numerous.

When I was first told about the swift I was inclined to consider it a myth. I told the old plainsman who was telling me a seemingly marvelous story about its power to get over ground: "Does the swift have a hole in the ground like the other prairie animals, where he may hide from pursuers?" "Holy smoke!" ejaculated the old man, "a swift would not give his four legs for the Mammoth cave when it comes to getting away from any fool who has little enough sense to chase him!"

"The swift must be a pretty good runner," I remarked. "Runner!" snorted the old man. "Why, young fellow, the swift is the only varmint on these plains that can run off and leave a rifle ball!"

I saw at once that the old fellow had great faith in the swift's powers of locomotion, but it was not until I saw one splitting the atmosphere across the plains, rapidly putting distance between himself and me until he faded away on the horizon of the level prairie, that I fully realized the force of the old man's remarks. I had seen an antelope pursued by a pack of hungry wolves and I had witnessed some pretty good horse races, but that swift's burst of speed against time was the greatest run I ever beheld. When the cowboys told me that the fastest horse on foot could not catch the swift I readily believed them.

This phenomenal flyer of the plains resembles the fox somewhat, but is taller and longer than Reynard, having the same bushy tail. The thing that first comes into one's mind at sight of a swift is the fact that the animal is constructed especially for the purpose of running, and that nothing has been omitted from its make-up that would enhance its ability to cover distance.

The second swift I saw, as well as the first, was running when I first saw him, and engaged in the same business when I last beheld him.

Thousands of cowboys and ranchmen on the plains will bear testimony to the fact that the swift can outrun the fleetest horse. I saw a young Kentucky who had chased a swift on a thoroughbred from the bluegrass country. He said of the chase: "When I started I thought I was chasing a young wolf, but before the chase ended I concluded that I was on the track of a streak of lightning that had taken on the form of a wolf to test the speed of my horse."

"Did you catch the swift?" I asked. "I did not stay within sight of it for more than three minutes," was the reply.—Frank Andrews, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE WAR ON ANIMALS.

Many Birds and Beasts Are Rapidly Becoming Extinct.

How extensive and rapid are the changes occurring in the fauna of the world may not, perhaps, be generally realized. Race after race of animals has disappeared from the globe through the operation of natural causes, but the chief responsibility for the destruction must be placed at the door of man. The extinction of the great auk or penguin, and the rhyton, or Arctic sea cow, is of comparatively recent date; the bison is nearly on its last legs—except those the curators of the museums will supply him with—and the walrus has become very scarce.

Ten years ago peacocks were abundant in Texas, but hogskin goods came into vogue, 20 cents apiece were offered for peacock hides, and in five years' time the peacock had practically become extinct. The famous halibut is becoming more difficult to find with each returning season, and no longer is Chesapeake bay the inexhaustible source of supply of the succulent oyster.

For years the danger of the elephant becoming extinct has been pointed out by scientists on account of the immense annual slaughter, and the British government in India has at last taken alarm at the decreasing numbers of the animal and decided on instituting protective regulations regarding their slaughter.

Elephant hunting will no longer be permitted as a mere pastime, and due supervision will be exercised over the trade in ivory.

Seals, despite the restrictions placed around their killing; fur-bearing animals of all kinds; birds of gay plumage; alligators, crocodiles and reptiles of every variety are being decimated to satisfy the insatiable demands of fashion. Among the items at one single sale in London recently were the following: Six thousand birds of paradise, 5,000 Impeyan pheasants, 400,000 humming birds, 250,000 skins of fur-bearing animals and 250,000 possum and 30,000 monkey skins.

At the door of the sportsman also lies some of the responsibility for the extinction of animals. In South Africa the zebra is no longer to be seen in his accustomed haunts, and the giraffe is met with but seldom.—N. Y. Sun.

Costly Peace.

Western (in eastern city)—Yes, I'm getting sort of tired of western life, an' I'm purty well fixed I says to myself I guess I'll come east an' settle down. Who lives in all them fine houses? Resident—Well, most of those handsome residences you refer to are occupied by eminent lawyers and judges. "Lawyers! Does lawyers here get as rich as that? By gum! How many is there?" "Lawyers? Oh, I presume there are about a thousand here." "By gum! It's goin' ter cost too much to live peaceably here. I guess I'll go back to where folks carry guns."—N. Y. Weekly.

Icebergs sometimes last for 300 years.

STUDYING GIANTS.

Nursery Tales Shattered by Science—Recent Investigations.

Dr. Thomas Wilson, curator of the department of prehistoric anthropology of the Smithsonian institution, has about completed a very interesting investigation of the causes that produce giants, and is writing a paper on the subject of giants, ancient and modern. This study was brought about by continual inquiries of people in different parts of the country in regard to giants. There is very little precise scientific information on the subject, and not until within the last few years has it been looked into at all by ethnologists or physiologists. Prof. Wilson says that the giants of nursery tales excite the admiration and the fear of the infantile population, for they are described as strong, bold, cruel and voracious. As a matter of fact, giants generally are weak physically, good-natured personally, and not overintelligent. They are often inactive and feeble, but rarely evil-minded.

There has for a long time existed in many quarters the belief, fostered chiefly by the tales of Sir Walter Scott and other writers about the times of the Crusades, that the men of the Tenth and Eleventh centuries were gigantic in stature, and must have been so to carry their heavy armor and accoutrements. This idea also has been held in regard to prehistoric man, chiefly on account of early myths. Nevertheless, the notion that prehistoric man was taller and larger than modern man has now been entirely exploded. The bronze swords of prehistoric times have blades smaller than those of to-day; in fact, the grip is too small for the hand of our average man.

The Bible uses the word "giant" many times, but Prof. Wilson says that upon an investigation of the use of the word it is found that it has been used ambiguously. The Greek word which has come to signify giant meant originally the races of men who were on earth born, in distinction of those born of God, who had the divine nature. This statement of the modern scientists disagrees with previous investigations of the subject. Thus, in 1718 Henriot, a member of the French academy, published a work on the great decrease in stature and physical conformation of the human race between the creation and the Christian era. According to his calculations at that time various personages of the Bible were of the following heights: Adam, 123 feet 9 inches; Eve, 118 feet 9 inches 9 lines; Noah, 127 feet; Abraham, 20 feet, and Moses, 12 feet.

It was not until the investigations of Dr. Brinton, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Charles L. Dana, of New York, that any precise knowledge was had in regard to the cause of gigantism, which was stated by Dr. Dana to be a disease, a nervous disorder having its seat in the pituitary gland. The gland appears to furnish some material necessary to the proper growth and action of the nerve tissues, and separates from the blood some substance having an important use in the human economy. In healthy persons, when the pituitary gland is not considered, there is one rule which seems to be borne out by experience, and that is a tendency toward mediocrity or average stature. Tall parents have children shorter than themselves, and short parents have children taller than themselves. This rule does not, perhaps, extend in its application to the entire human race, but it appears to apply to each race, tribe or group.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Sun.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

MAKE A BEGINNING.

If you never make a beginning, lad, You will never come to the end, Why, stand at the foot of a mountain, lad, When you can't to its brow ascend?

The way is weary, and steep, and long— A toilsome journey, and slow. But you cannot jump to a summit, lad; Up, step by step, you must go.

There are many weeds in your garden, lad; You must pull them, one by one. In the time we waste, only dreading work, Half life's labor can be done.

Just begin, my lad, and in years to come That day you will surely thank That put your first seed in the earth, Your first dollar in the bank.

A beginning is a promise, lad— A foundation for vast store. For we have the sweet assurance, lad— He who hath can hope for more.

Therefore hesitate no longer, lad. Hold your head up, and begin; If you make a start, and then persevere, Life's stern battles you will win.

—Mary E. Lambert, in Golden Days.

FAMOUS CHORISTER.

Youngster Whose Singing Has Astonished New York Churchgoers.

Harry Chauncey Smith, 13 years old, is the name of one of the most famous singers in New York city. When a toddling child four or five years of age he used to sing every song he heard, and later began to pick out his accompaniment on the piano with one hand; but on these occasions, when trying to "play like a lady," he would allow only his sister to be present. He would coax her into the parlor, shut the door, and then beg to have the piano opened. After this was done he would stand by the instrument for hours, singing hymns he had learned at Sunday school and finding the notes to suit.

When Harry was nine years old his parents moved to New York city, and he became one of the chorister boys at All Angels' Protestant Episcopal church. Two years later he, with several of his young companions, were transferred to the choir of Grace church. Here Harry's health improved, his voice gained sweetness and power, and he found himself one of the most famous boys in his country.

He is a sweet-faced, delicate-looking lad, with large gray-blue eyes and short blond hair. He is small for his age, and has particularly sweet, gentle manners, though he rides a bicycle and is devoted to dogs and flowers.

Speaking of this his sister says: "It would be hard to tell which he likes the most—music or flowers. He will spend all his money on flowers, and do all sorts of imprudent things for the sake of his music. One day during a dreadful snowstorm he had a practice at the church, and it seemed impossible to keep him at home, although he had a bad cold. So we sent out for a carriage, and, of course, it took some little time. All the while I had to be most positive in refusing to allow him to start out before it came. Next to music, I think he likes arithmetic and history, though until quite recently he has disliked the former, because I suppose he has just begun to understand it. During the summer months the whole family go to Canada, and Harry spends the holidays frolicking like other boys. Music and books are forbidden, so he takes long rides through the country on his wheel, goes boating and fishing on the lakes, or runs wild through the woods with his dogs. Each fall he comes home a trifle taller and healthier looking, ready to work hard with his music and books."

At the Christmas service of Grace church he sang a solo: "Hear Ye, O Israel." It was the first time the piece had ever been sung by a boy, and had he never done anything else the rendition of that piece would have made him famous.

His salary is ten dollars per week; his chorister clothes are given him, as well as free tuition in music.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

AN OLD LOG CABIN.

The Humble Home in Which Lincoln First saw the Light.

Twelve years ago the cabin in which Lincoln was born was torn down, and the logs were hauled to an adjoining farm and used in the construction of another house. The old farm has practically been abandoned, and nearly all the people in the neighborhood had quite forgotten, a second time within a decade since the death of Lincoln, that he was born on the "Lincoln Spring farm," as the place has always been called. The Lincoln birthplace is 24 miles southeast of Louisville. It can be reached from Louisville by going to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, a dis-

tance of 42 miles, and then taking another road from Elizabethtown to Hodgenville, a ride of 12 miles. The Lincoln Spring farm is three miles from this quaint old town, on Nolin's creek, directly on the public road leading from Hodgenville to Buffalo, a village six miles to the east. It is a pleasant 20 minutes' drive over a good dirt road, through a poor, but interesting country.

The original Lincoln cabin had been torn down and the materials had been moved away, as stated by a man named Tom Davenport, who used the logs in his own house.

Mr. A. W. Dennett, a New York gentleman, not long ago bought the Davenport house, recovered the logs, and, after much difficulty restored the cabin exactly as it was originally, using the very same timbers, door, window and frames. It occupies the former site, and is in much the same condition as it was when the Lincolns left it. The cabin is 18 feet long, 16 feet wide, and about 12 feet high, counting from the floor to the ridge-pole. There is only one door and one window—the latter an opening 20 inches square. A large open fireplace, built in the most primitive way, occupies nearly the whole of one end of the cabin. The chimney is made of small logs, placed together just as log houses are built. Inside of it, flat stones placed on the ground, made the hearth, and wide flat stones placed against the logs kept the fire within bounds and protected the wooden chimney. The inside, from the hearthstones to the top of the chimney was thickly daubed with clay. The chimney reaches only half way to the roof of the house, and is rounded off with small sticks. This simple fireplace furnished most of the light, all of the heat, and the sole means for cooking the meals of the family. The cabin did not have even a loft, or second story, as have most cabins.

It was built by Thomas Lincoln, father of the president, some time about 1804 or 1805, and was entirely constructed with an ax and saw, the simple tools of the pioneers. The clapboard roof was anchored down by small logs, laid lengthwise on top of rows of oak boards. There were no nails or hardware. The door-hinges were of wood, and the paneled windows had a wooden board-shutter, held in place by rawhide thong. There were chimneys and mud between the logs, and the puncheon floor was pegged down. It is probable that after Abraham Lincoln's grandfather was killed by the Indians at Long Run Meetinghouse, in Jefferson county, Ky., the family went further into the forest and took up a section of land in La Rue, then part of Hardin county. Later, to better his fortune, Thomas Lincoln left this farm on Nolin's creek, and settled on Knob creek, a dozen miles from Hodgenville, and from there he went to Indiana, and later to Illinois.—George H. Yenowen, in St. Nicholas.

A TURKEY'S APPETITE.

This Bird Devoured Some Little Girl's Pretty Tea Set.

We have often heard of ostriches who eat ten-penny nails, or goats who eat tin cans. A turkey is not usually credited with such an abnormal appetite. But here is a turkey who ate a little girl's tea set.

The magnificent possibilities of a young turkey cock's crop reached a climax in the discovery made by Mrs. Cornelia Choate. Mrs. Choate purchased a fine fat young gobbler in Fulton market, which she ordered sent home undressed. In preparing the fowl for dinner it was noticed that it possessed an unusually large and heavy crop. Investigation followed.

First there was found a nice little china teapot. Then the lid was found, which fitted it to perfection. Next came a little sugar bowl and also a top to fit it. Next a little cream pot. These appeared to be all, but it wasn't, for a further search revealed the presence of a miniature teaspoon about an inch and a half long.

The dishes were of the kind used by little misses who give tea parties to their dollies. Mrs. Choate's little girls have the trophies in their possession, but are willing to surrender them to any little miss who has mysteriously lost pieces from her doll's house. The teapot and

WILLIAM MCKINLEY IS PRESIDENT

Washington, March 4.—The nation greets the new President, William McKinley, with a feeling of pride and joy...

The inauguration ceremony took place at the White House in Washington, D.C., on March 4, 1903.

The inauguration ceremony was a grand affair, with thousands of people gathered to witness the event.

The weather was perfect for the occasion, and the ceremony proceeded without any major incidents.

The President-elect, William McKinley, was escorted to the White House by a military band.

The ceremony was a historic moment in American history, marking the beginning of a new era.

The President-elect, William McKinley, was sworn in by the Chief Justice of the United States.

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United States Post Authority, Regiment of Marine, Battalion of Seaman, Battery of Light Artillery, Squadron of Artillery, Troop A of Cavalry, personal escort to the President-elect.

President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley in their four-horse coach. Detachment of Veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Vice President-elect Hobart and the Senate Committee of Arrangement. Members of the Cabinet, the President-elect, The Major General commanding the Army, The Senior Admiral of the Navy, Col. Cecil Clay, Marshal of the Second Brigade.

District of Columbia National Guard. Escort to the White House. At the conclusion of the inaugural address by President McKinley the first division, which formed the escort to the capitol, marched north along the east front to the capitol, thence west to First street and out in Pennsylvania avenue past the white house, countermarching on K street to the place of dismissal at Fourteenth and K streets.

Immediately after the grand marshal and his staff came Troop A, then the president, the detachment of veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, and the presidential party in carriages. The military grand division was composed first of the regulars under Col. John B. Poland, and there was a full representation of the artillery, marines, seamen, infantry, light artillery and regular artillery. The second brigade was made up of the District of Columbia national guard and the whole of the military division was under the command of Gen. Wesley Merritt.

The second grand division of the parade embraced militia from other states. It was under the command of Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, and was subdivided into several brigades. The first in the order of marching included Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont and Kentucky. The third brigade included Ohio, Illinois, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the colored troops of Washington city. The third division of the brigade was made up of veteran organizations, commanded by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, United States army, retired. The first brigade included the department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the second brigade were the Union Veteran legion, the Union Veteran club and other organizations of old soldiers. The civic grand division of the parade, which was one of the most striking features of the afternoon, was under the command of R. H. Warner, of Washington city, with aids from each state of the union. It was divided into divisions, the first of which was commanded by D. D. Woodmansee, president of the National League of Republican clubs. This embraced political organizations from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and Maryland.

Commanded by Governors. In the second division, commanded by J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, were more political clubs from Maryland and others from the District of Columbia, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Kentucky. The third division of the civic parade had as its marshal Congressman J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa, and embraced the political clubs from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Florida and West Virginia. The military representatives of the different states were commanded by the governors, accompanied by their full staff. Gov. Tanner and his staff, with the Illinois military, was assigned to the third brigade of the second division. The Illinois political clubs marched in the first brigade, commanded by Warren P. Burton, of Michigan, of the third division of the civic section of the parade.

Salute of Artillery. A national salute of 21 guns was fired when President Cleveland left the white house in company with Maj. McKinley for the capitol and another salute of 21 guns was fired when they returned.

While the procession was wending its way to the capitol both houses of congress assembled in the senate chamber. The joint assembly was presided over by the retiring vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. There were also present the eight justices of the United States supreme court and the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador. Promptly at noon President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley entered the chamber, the entire body rising and remaining in this position until they had been shown to the seats set apart for them. After a few words of farewell to his associates by Vice President Stevenson he pronounced the senate of the Fifty-fourth congress adjourned sine die. Then the extra session of the Fifty-fifth session, called by President Cleveland to meet at noon on March 4, commenced. The late vice president made way for his successor, Mr. Hobart, to whom the oath of office was administered, after which he made a brief address. He then proceeded in his turn to swear in such as were present of the 30 senators whose terms either of election or reelection had expired contemporaneously with that of the president.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS. Gold Faction of the Party Nominates a Ticket. Grand Rapids, Mich., March 4.—The state convention of the gold democrats was called to order in St. Cecilia hall at 11 o'clock. Permanent organization was effected, and then the convention took a recess until afternoon. In the afternoon the convention nominated the following ticket: Justice of the supreme court, Dan F. Foote, of Saginaw; regent of the university, Levi L. Babour, Detroit; and Edwin E. Sweet, Grand Rapids. Resolutions affirming the Indianapolis platform were adopted.

EXTRA SESSION. President McKinley to Issue a Proclamation at Once. Washington, March 4.—The unofficial but undoubtedly reliable announcement is made that congress will be convoked in special session almost immediately after President McKinley's assumption of the office, and that the date named will be March 15. The new president will send a message to congress calling attention to the state of the government's revenue, and urging the speedy enactment of a general revision of the tariff.

Platoon of Mounted Police. Governor's Island Band. Marshal's Horse Porter, staff and aids. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, Marshal of the First Brigade. Detachment of United States Engineers. Pennsylvania Infantry.

HOBART TAKES THE GAVEL. Hobart entered in almost every conceivable shape, while thousands of flags floated from every desirable point. The reviewing stand in front of the white house, from which President McKinley and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and a host of distinguished personages witnessed the procession, was a handsome pavilion—an architectural creation in white and gold. Downs Pennsylvania Avenue. No other boulevard in the world could have afforded so grand a thoroughfare for the passing of the parade than did Pennsylvania avenue. For fully a mile it presented an unobstructed view from the white house to the capitol. At every available point along the avenue great stands had been erected, and these were occupied by the enthusiastic populace, whose cheers and other manifestations of applause were continuous. A force of mounted policemen kept clear the space allotted to the marching thousands and prevented injury to the more enthusiastic of the spectators. Every building on the line of march was draped in bunting of the national colors and every window and point of vantage was occupied. The beautiful stars and stripes were everywhere seen, with their appropriate banners and emblems. In addition to these festive decorations, 50,000 miniature United States flags had been gratuitously distributed by the committee of arrangements. These were exhibited at all available points and were waved with enthusiasm as the

parade proceeded. The weather was perfect for the occasion, and the ceremony proceeded without any major incidents.

The ceremony was a grand affair, with thousands of people gathered to witness the event.

The President-elect, William McKinley, was escorted to the White House by a military band.

The ceremony was a historic moment in American history, marking the beginning of a new era.

The President-elect, William McKinley, was sworn in by the Chief Justice of the United States.

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