HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARDS

THE BISHOP'S ANNUAL LETTER

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

Bishop Vertin, of the diocese of Marquette, in a pastoral letter just issued and read in the churches thus 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 Leut (Sundaysexcepted) as fast days. On those days ouly 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 Lent, even on Sundays.

By special indult of Angust 3, 1887, it is allowed to take in the morning a small the public for his successor, Mr. F. J. olate 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

The use of lard is allowed in the preparation of food, and when the use of city's interest and advancement will be much county tax I was have to pay meats is allowed, those exempt from fast- furthered as much as it is in the paper's about \$101.90, so in about nine years can use them several times a day.

By special indult of March 15, 1895, the faculty is granted to the ordinary of the the law of abstinence in those circumstances of places, 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 judividual, but likewise to the entire family.

On days on which this concession is availed of, the faithful are requested to of all excursionists. San Francisco is the perform some other pious work, such as cosmopolitan city of the west, including visiting the blessed sacrament, uniting in | in its population representatives of every family prayer, or abstaining from all in- kindred, tribe and nation. Climate untoxicating beverages. The reverend clergy surpassed; truits, flowers and minerals in exercising the faculty thereby granted of every description. The lowest rates by the right reverend bishop are urged to ever given have been secured, and all use discretion and prudence. In case of railroads will pay particular attention doubt the pastor or confessor is to be to these excursionists. Plan now to go. consulted and he may judge of the reason For full information write the "commitfor exemption or commute as the partic- tee of agitation," W. C. Robinson, room ular case may require.

AN UP TO DATE PLANT.

That of the Metropolitan Lumber Co. at Atkinson.

The Diamond Drift, 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 band saws years it proved impossible to save his are operated that have a combined capacity of 800,000 feet of merchantable lumber per day. All the appliances for cut. known whether the severe cold of the ting and handling the lumber are the best that can be obtained and the plant, from the band-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 commen. The Lighting Plant at Gladstone Com surate to their buge 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

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 rebuild it. The loss is a serious one to the road can carry ore much cheaper than our neighbors up the bay. the present lakecarriers, direct from rails. If the company builds to Iron Mountain it will have to construct more carferries, secure more tugs and additional locomotives and rolling stock. The report says kid employed to circulate them, fifteenore docks at Peshtigo 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 orgently requested next Tuesday evening, at M. C. Hitchcock's paint shop.

Still Hustling for Silver Ore. J. M. Millar and Gad Smith have a haft down seventy-five feet at their property near Swansy, and are drifting up. the snow is coming. on the vein. The Ishpeming Iron Ore on the vein. The Ishpeming Iron Ore

says "the objective point is the bottom The Liquor Dealers' Protective Associof an old shall sunk some years ago by ation is insolvent and its affairs are to Mr. Belden and others of Essanaba, and be wound up by a receiver.

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

GETTING A BLACK EYE.

Department Stores are Fast Losing Their Hold in Many Places. Department stores all over the coun-

try 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, prefering, 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

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 bethe same meal on any of the days of ing, it is understood, the publication of the organ of the Catholic Order of Foresters), and bespeaks the favor of piece of bread with a cup of ceffee, tea, choc- 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 them bonds and interest five times so published strictly as a newspaper. Whatever stand taken on any matter diocese ad decennium of dispensing from 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 any-

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 BALLY CRY.

San Francisco Will be the Mecca of Excursionists Unil 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 21, Whitney opera house, Detroit.

ALONE IN THE SNOW.

Joseph Derouin, of Ford River, Found

Unconscious and Frozen. Joseph Derouin, 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 life or even to restore him to consciousness and his death followed. It is not day overcame him or an attack of heart tailure. Funeral services were held at St. Anne's church Tuesday morning.

ELECTRIC PLANT BURNED.

pletely 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

How They are Wasted. On Saturday last The Iron Port printed for a customer 1000 "dodgers." On Monday morning it received from the wasted. It is a costly method of advertising and an ineffectual one.

Indian Town Burned. Indian Town, a small station on the Northwestern, wandestroyed 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 Matter Discussed by a Small Tax Payer.

NINE YEARS WOULD EAT HIM UP

With Water Works and 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 comes 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 them 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 \$2.60, county tax \$13.85, city tax \$16.55, school tax \$13.50, a total \$46.50. Now, when I have to pay on

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 Ontonogon 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. RAILBOAD INVESTIGATION.

Request for the People to Give Investigat-

ing 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. Widoe, Chairman, Lausing, Michigan.

THE TUG TRUSCOTT SUNK.

Capt. Jordan's Tug Lies at the Bo

Mud Bay-Loss \$800 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 bousing and smoke-stack. The Truscott

1872 and has a measurement of seven tons, and a value of about \$800. Rheumatism Quickly Cured. Atter having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out \$25 in doctors bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dolson of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cared by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that

towed at the head of little bay for a sea-

son or two. She was built in Buffalo in

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.

complaint. For sale by Groos & Sons,

Refused to Pay Taxes. Several of the corporations owning The Iron Port had its land within the limits of the city of No. "Hank" would certainly gause have refused to pay their taxes pointment.

on the ground that their properties have been assessed to high. In consequence of this the school fund has been reduced to less that \$500, so that the school authorties 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

HORACE I BENTON DEAD

up is about \$25,000.

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 Northup & 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

counsel-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 affects as 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 a:e. of course his widow (a daughter of his partner, Mr. W. R. Northup) and his children, Ina and Harry, aged respectivey 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 een fit to remove from earth the father of our friend and classmate, Ina .-enton: Resolved. That we, the members of the Senior Class, tender to her and the sorrowing family our beartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

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

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Alderman Vaientine Buys the Cotteriil While at Appleton last week Secretary Cates partially closed arrangements with the owner of Happy Jack, the lone pacer, for an exhibition here at the June meet. Happy Jack is a wonderful horse -he 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, Michigau, and bas many recommendations from prominent horsemen throughout the country.

Alderman A. J. Valentine has pur chased the Cotterill pacer, and will probably have some fun with the boys next

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 handomely painted, getting ready for next season's campaign. About forty loads of cinders are re

quired to complete the track. The Agricultural society will next Tuesday evening. There are several sets of 2-minute

narness in town. Mort. Hitchcock will handle Billy Van fter March 1st. Jim Hill offers his horse for sale; \$75

will buy him. WILL OPERATE ONLY ONE MILL.

The Ford River Lumber Company Close

No. 2 and the Cedar Mill. Owing to lack of material the Ford River Lumber company will not operate be mill known as No. 2 br 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 send 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 Glaser, it is with deepest sorrow we mourn her loss. She was ever a loyal and patriotic woman, a tender and loving friend, and be

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, ETTA 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 at Baltimore.

Wants to Be a P. M. H. O. Fifield is a candidate for the Menominee postoffice, and has the support of ng republicans of that city. If The Iron Port had its say about it

An Attempt to Hold Up the Common Council.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

Poor 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 lia-The council could not be "held up" that way and the screed 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-Ciiffs Company Not Desirious

of Piling Up Stock The Gladstone blast furnace-Cleveland-Cliffs company is running under check, making about 105 tons of pig daily, says Iron Ore, whose editor is n 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.

number.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

Mrs. Henry McFall Died last Wednesday

Morning.

Mrs. McFall, wife of coroner Henry Mo-

months from nervous prostration and

death was to her a happy release though

in the Presbyterian church, the W. C. T.

U. and the Woman's Relief Corps, in each

of this city-to whom, as to her hus-

band, 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 Lake-

Miners Still Out.

will resume March 1st, but diligent in-

quiry fails to find any good grounds for

That Cute dournal.

For the information of the Journal

may be stated that one of the duties of a

ocomotive fireman is to "take water"

from the tank into the tender and that

the tender. The cuteness of the Journal

is much but its lack of information is

A Foolish Fight,

Some of the large taxpayers of Oconto

have refused to pay their taxes, alleging

excessive assessment. The city has re

taliated by discharging its entire fire de-

partment, thus leaving the mill com-

Change of Management.

J. C. Ricketson, for many years man-

ager of the fleet of the Inter-Ocean Trans

portation Co., has reeigned and the fleet

will hereafter be managed by David

Resumed Work.
The South Shore shops at Marquet

panies without fire protection.

Vance & Co.

the opinion.

James McGillan, of Appleton, who a lew 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 active in all good work in church and would pay to mine. Mr. McGillan has been over the entire country thereabouts 'on foot and on horseback," looking fifty-seven years. She had suffered many 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 wind-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

"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 the engine gets its water as needed from 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 McCauly Dead. Miss Elizabeth McCanley, known in religion as "Sister Ritta," formerly a resident of this city, died on Tuesday last

It Won't Fit-simmons They are talking of declaring the fight off because the champion will not Fit-simmons,-Green Bay Advo-

Dangers of the Grip The greatest danger from Le Grippe is resumed operations this week after bay- ground that is did a dits resulting in pneumonia. If reason- ing been closed for two months. Who did it, then?

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 size for THE WATER PLANT A BARGAIN. sale by Groos & Sons, Druggists.

COUNTE

vors the

Authorizing the

To counteract the

The Board of

LITERABY 'NOTES.

McClure's Magazine for March a Splen did 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. strance sent to the

There is the opening installment of a

new novel by Robert Louis Stevenson. the passage of the city to issue bonds for the last novel we shall ever have from that most charming of romancers. vide money for the p plant, a petition is i There is a brief critical paper, apt and ing for its passage. comprehensive in its interpretation and the petition: full and cordial in its praise of Rudyard To the honorable Kipling as a poet, by W. D. Howells. of Michigan: There is a paper of personal impressions We, the undersigned on one of the greatest of illustrative arpayers of the city of tists. Daniel Vierge, by his intimate county, Michigan, mo friend, August Jaccaci, with numerous earnestly petition the drawings by Vierge, most of them never and house of represe before published. And there is a paper the legislature of the by Conon Doyle relating his own perbill heretolore intro sonal adventures in the Arctic Seas as a pending in the said hor young surgeon on board of a Greenland tives, entitled "A bill whaler. These are features varied and city of Escanaba, in th significant enough, one should think, to and state of Michigan. attract a crowd of readers to any and issue bonds in the nagazine; but there is still much else to be used in the purel worth mentioning in this number of Moworks system in said cit Clure's. In immediate and striking in-The Iron Port is on terest, more noteworthy than any of ing, at this time, any these, indeed, is the opening article-an debt of the city, but it do account based on conversations with Dr. make any streauous fig J. C. Bose and Signor G. Marconi, of re-If two-thirds of the peor cent marvelous experiments of theirs in vor the issue of the bon telegraphing through thick walls, and not be defeated; if the even through hills and mountains, over measure are less than t considerable distances, without wires. the voters it will fail at t Rudyard Kipling, in an installment of opponents of the purch "Captains Courageous," describes as no their work with the voters one but he could the conveying of a disthey constitute the " tracted mother to her long-lost son, by sort" and their will will be a special train from the Pacific to the Atend; the legislature will no lantic, from Los Angeles to Boston, in their demand if it is (as it d the unequied time of "cighty-seven hours e) pressed. and thirty-five minutes, or three days, fifteen hours and a half." A paper by GENERAL CITY N Hamlin Garland gives a very life-like and Municipal Matters of Mi interesting picture of Gen. Grant as a young army officer, fond of a game of Briefly Chro The Journal terms Est checkers and a good horse, but faithful horse town," and then pr in a round of rather dull barracks duties

a paper in keeping with the at Detroit and Sackett's Harbor, and Journal is always right. later remarkably courageous and re-

Travel between Escans sourceful in conveying his regiment stone has been by way of the across the Isthmus to California, despite a severe infliction of cholera and the this week, the bay road most serious deficiency of supplies and

The Home Savings & Long means of transportation. Cy Warman has transferred lots 13 and 14 relates a stirring tale of a picturesque Gladstone, to J. P. Scott; on Rocky Mountain bandit; Clinton Ross tells a dramatic society story turning on

an instance of mistaken identity; and Notwithstanding the offer phones by the Bellcompany there are some new portraits of Presilist of subscribers continues The Iron Port is indebt

dent-elect McKinley and his mother. So, altogether, it is in its contents a most M. Stephenson for seeds. varied, attractive and distinguished frost lets up they will be pla G. W. Kaulmann conten

> ing in other business than trade in the near future. Lars Larson was bro sonville to Tracy hospital To his feet badly frozen.

Fall, who has been a resident of Escana-John Hancock has graduated in ba for more than twenty-seven years and hotel business, and his place at a is filled by another. society, passed away at an early hour last Wednesday morning at the age of Gladstone paid \$225 for its fire Evidently the price of horse flesh has an upward tendency.

John Clune lost his only child, a boy six years, by typhoid pnet it falls heavily upon her husband and Sunday. children and only less so upon her friends The car shops are not r

work. A few locomotives are being

paired. of which she was "A Working Member." J. N. Mead has a change of a She leaves a grown-up family-B. B. ment te-day, to which your atte McFall, of Belvidere. Ill., Harry McFall, Mrs. N. E. Moger and Mrs. Alfred Crebo, invited. +

Read the supplement to The In to-day. It is full of interesting matter. Nic. Riley has bought out Jac

holtz and re-engaged in the liquor

THE ROLL SHOULD SHOW Salinsky Asserts that the Tux

Was Not Assessed. The Aragon miners are still out and The following is the deman there is no authentic information as to Salinskys presented to the co how much longer the strike will conday evening: tinue. It is rumored from time to time To the Honorable, the Mayor that an understanding has been reached and many people feel positive that work

mon Council of the City of E We, Ben Salinsky and Heri sky, co-partners in business firm name of B. Salinsky and do hereby present our claim for of \$293.03 against the city of This sum we paid to the tree city February 10th, 1897, up as taxes, which he claimed scesed against our person and for the purpose of preven or seizure by the said trea personal property. We claim now claim, that no such taxe assessed against our prope such claim for such taxes and void, and we therefore

The assessor's roll should er the assessment on which was based was or was not should be all the evidence

request that the said amou

Who Did the KD The trial of Dunc, Bew

ATERTOWN ARSENAL. Uncle Sam Makon Ammi

neture of Gan Barrels and nands the Utmost ton and Ricety-The Latest Innucering Curriages.

ion for Large Arms.

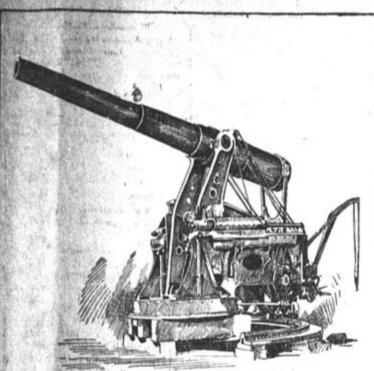
Special Boston Letter 1 is in an ald Latin proverb—si vis

has not been until very recently free the close of the civil war, the scything suggestive of militarism.

In Europe on the other hand, the two fired a projectile of 500 pounds with 50 decades following the close of the pounds of powder, and had a penetrattruitful of developments in military Bulky as these instruments are, their

while at the same time it is so delicately structed that it will measure the lickness and tensile strength of a hair. Of the four kinds of cannon-mountain guns, field guns, slege artillery and sea oast Referees, the last is by far the hese that the Watertown arsenal is levoted. 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 pure bellum, "if you want peace | bore of 16 inches, the length of the barrel being 49.67 feet. When completed it will weigh 280,000 pounds or 140 tons. our country has come to realize The projectile will weigh 2,370 pounds, truth of this saying. For 20 years while one round will consume 1,060 pounds of powder. At a distance of dative scadministrative, that might projectile will penetrate steel of the west bloodshed. The terrible fury best quality to the thicknes of 29.2 of that tour-year conflict and the sad inches. These figures must appear fact realized by all that it was a fight all the more surprising when one conbrother against brother combined siders that the largest cannon used in effect an almost morbid disgust for the civil war, which in its days was itsolf a giant, weighed one-sixth as much, Prussian war in 1871 were so ing power of 6 inches at shooting range.



EIGHT-INCH DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE IN FIRING FOSITION.

itary engagements of chivalry.

defenses was beeded during Cleveland's steel bands are placed. As these grow first administration.

has also been well fortified. Guns are off so as to give the barrel its co which is already fortified, and these will finished." All of this work is done at be so stranged that 132 projectiles filled Watervliet arsenal. with dynamite may be simultaneously showered upon a hostile fleet. Quite a Watertown is attended with much more rumber of cities on the Atlantic coast complicated, though not more deliare in a position to rebuff the largest cate, problems. There is more opporfleet 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 pavy 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 gens are manufactured at Watervliet



MAJ. JAMES W. REILLEY, 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 esinblishment. The arsenal at Watereliet, which made the barrels, had been at 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 privote parties. Thus a contract for 100 twis was let some four years ago to the tions are being constructed with a view

Bethlehem from works.
"It will take them just again as long," remarked Maj. Reilly, "to finish the lob. The making of a big gun carringe is no mean undertaking. It retremendous machinery, all of must be both made and manipu I with the most minute accuracy, trouble is that the machines needed be manufacture of guns can often utilized for no other purpose, while ble in a great variety of work. own machinery and suppy it

as fact that the Watertown arec seemeth of 200,000 pounds, eago Tribute.

eclepce and in the mechanical indus- | manufacture must nevertheless be actries connected with it as fairly to rev- complished with the utmost nicety. clutionize the entire art of war. Should The slightest flaw in the bore of the European conflict break out to-day, the cannon may make it absolutely worthcampaigns would be conducted in al- less, while an error in the setting of the most as different a fashion from those carriage would destroy its accuracy. of '61 as the latter differed from the mil- | The barrel is made of the finest quality of forged steel, which is put into a huge In our country the clamor for coast lathe and bored. Around this heated eold they shrink upon the inner metal The building of men-of-war has since and counteract, its expanding force. been undertaken on a large scale and By this process the pieces of metal are our savy to-day is far more efficient more firmly united than by any amount than most people imagine. On the Pa- of welding or casting. The process of cific coast, San Francisco has been pro- banding is continued, more bands being vided with as thorough fortificatious as wrapped around the rear end of the any European city could desire, and gun, where the shock of the explosion the Columbia river at Portland, Ore., is greatest. Finally the metal is planed now building for the Boston harbor, shape; it has now been "assembled and

> The manufacture of gun carrieges at tunity in this direction for new inventions, and new varieties of carriages are constantly being introduced. Two kinds of carriages are now is use in our seaconst defenses - the barbette and the disappearing carriage. With both of these the great problem is to check the terrific recoil of the gun without dropping it abruptly. On the barbette carriage a piston attached to the barrel moves in a hollow cylinder filled with oil. The head of the piston Las a small opening, through which a red runs that thickens to the rear. As the gun recoils the piston is shoved back; it presses against the oil in the cylinder, and as the escape grows small-

er is gradually brought to a standstill. The disappearing carriage is so constructed that no part of the gun is above the parapet, and no view of the enemy, except at the moment of firing. At the discharge the barrel drops backward and downward, and is then held below by means of a pawl and ratchet, A center weight attached raises it to

the firing position. Several ten-inch guns of this kind have recently been completed, and all the new fortifications on the Atlantic coast will be supplied with the model. The first disappearing carriage 12-inch gun in the world is about to be built at Watertown. It is named after two of our army officers-the Builingham-

A third model, now becoming antiquated, is the gun lift. Under the whole machine a well is dug, and this is made to rise and sink by means of an elevator.

Aiming the heaviest guns in the world is an easy matter. All the parts are constructed with such nicety and move so smoothly that one man alone can easily handle the machinery. The whole structure is set upon a buge iron disc, revolving upon another fron surface, and is moved to and fro by means of a crank attached to a set of gears. After the carriage has been set in the fort, the degrees are noted, with the zero mark due north. A separate set of gears regulates the elevation, which is marked on a metal disc beside the barrel. The man who manipulates the machine and the observer are both under cover.

Every harbor is mapped out into small blocks, so that when a hostile ship enters, the cannoneer need but set his gun at the particular spot on his map. In this country the fortificatoward depending upon vertical firest that is, the shell is fired into the air, and is allowed to drop vertically upon

the decks of the ships.

E. T. GUNDLACH. Noble Woman.

Mrs. Ferry-Mr. and Mrs. Wallace assured me with all positiveness that they and not had a quarrel in all the ten years of their married life. Mr. Ferry-Ab, there is a noble wom

"I wonder you did not give the credit

"No, she is the one who deserves the eredit. It is not every woman who will back up her husband in a lie."—Cincin-

No Wonder. "I didn't see you at the reception last CLEANING GLOVES.

A Vexed Question, But Results in good if Well Done. The cleaning of gloves is a vexed uestion. The great establishments for scouring and renovating clothing eem to igaore this portion of their work with a contempt for such small nomies quite characteristic of the

American tradesman. The stained, stiff gloves that are returned by most of our regular scourers as "eleaned" 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 flowerlike the bloom on the surface of such

glove the more desirable. if the gloves are very much soiled it will take patience to clean them thoroughly, but the result will amply repay one for the trouble, always provid-

ing they are gloves of fine make. Purchase at a chemist's a pint of the nicest 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. liave 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 benkine 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 perfeetly clean, but they have now the harsh look of a "cleaned glove."

Bring forward a bowl of talcum pow der. Rub the gloves thoroughly with it, applying it with a flannel cloth. This nowder absorbs any remnant of oil, such as is found in even the best refined benzine, and restores the soft, elvety surface of the glove. After the glove has 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 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 objection, however, to this process as leather is saturated, that it is apt to make the gloves stiff and hard. Tal- that have grown familiar. cum powder may be purchased at any good druggist's shop. - Philadelphia

MALE SOCIETY BUD.

He Has Arrived and Great Things Are Expected of Him.

If the blossoming of the female "bud" nto 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 partpers 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 rolumns the best qualities of a number of masculine "buds" which are now full

The proud monopoly which the fairer ex 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 blondine, 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. Eyelashes, teeth, trim of beard or mustache, nose of Grecian or Roman type, perhaps retrousse 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 quarter 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 saucepan and simmered over a slow fire, the mixture being constantly stirred until it is about the thickness of custard. Have ready some individual patecases 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 cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt to one pint of oysers. Thin the batter with oyster liquid or milk until it will drop from a SIGNALING FROM MARS.

the Planet. Any citizen who is tired of mundane opeerns, and wants to fix his mind on comething higher, is invited to consider | cut him into mincement ground fine." the allegation of Sir Francis Galton, made in the London Fortnightly Re- the Bracken hills, according to the Cinview, that some one on Mars is signailing to earth. The information seems not a yet to be very generally confirmed boys?" ventured a Dover youth with by astronomical observers, but Sir spectacles. Francis is quoted as authority for the servatories an apparatus has been de- | zled his specs. vised for recording the Martian flashes, and that the record shows that three ignals and no more are made, and that they differ, as all flush-light signals do, know-and-it's right and propern the length of the flashes and of the and-" intervals between, so that if we had the key they might read like telegraphic nessages.

Of course this is not a yarn to be swalenough to entitle it to consideration. There seems to be no intrinsic impossibility of our having relations with peo- youth. ple in Mars. It sounds preposterous, of course, but, like other marvels, it reason why my daughter never kissed

SHE NEVER KISSED.

Possibility of Communications from The Old Man Was Certain About His Daughter. "I reckon if I was to ketch my daughter kissin' of a man I'd just natchelly said the old man from the swamps of cinnati Enquirer. "Then your daughter won't kiss the

"Yell, I reckon not, young man," and report that in one of the European ob- the old man gave him a look that dar-

"But-ah, you know, some girlswho are engaged-you know-sor times kiss their-their-boys-you of Far Cathay.

The old man looked at him real hard, and, after watching the youth wilt like s tobacco leaf in an August sun, thundered out: "Well, my daughter never lowed whole, but the association of the kissed a livin' man, not even her pap-name of Sir Francis Galton with it is per a poodle dog, ner a cat, ner nothin'." "But there's no harm-and why-er

-why-er?" stammered the brave "Well, I reckon the most principalest



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

seems preposterous chiefly because it is nothin' is that I never had any daughof alcohol. The gloves are washed in unusual. We have to nudge ourselves | ter." this preparation. There is the same from time to time in this age of swift surprises, and remind ourselves that

FORGOT HIS PARCEL

It Was a Lady Who Might Bave Been His Wife. A rather unique instance of absentmindedness 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 Me-Dougall avenue a man stepped off the ack platform, where he had been stand-

ng, and the car moved on. Instantly a wild ery 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 shricked 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-

And the thoughtful silence of the young man was so dense that you could there is to all processes where the nothing that is new to us can possibly hear the price of farm lands drop be more marvellous than many things quietly, drop by drop, while the farm products lianging in the tobacco shed the most powerful vicercy in the emtier by tier.

DRUNKEN BEES.

Bumblebees That Gave Evidence of Feeling Remorse.

T. L. Williams, in a note in the Jourduced by the crowded flowers of the toxication is reached it is indicated by 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 strap and thus induced the motorman vasculum with copious supplies of cen-



tained land also bordering on the river between the British concesssion and the French and German settlements. In these settlements the introduction of improvements has been rapid. A

CHINA'S NEW CAPITAL

Sent 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 re-

cent 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

Hankow, the city proposed as the new

eat of government, possesses from a

commercial point of view, radical ad-

Hankow has a great future before it

With the awakening of a more progres-

nive spirit in the empire, it must become

place of prime importance. It is al-

ready the center of the tea trade in the

Yangtze valley, and during the tea sea-

son 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

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, liter-

ally 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, ap-

plied for and obtained a settlement about

mile north of the British concession.

Russia, whose interests in Hankow are

very great, promptly followed and ob-

neighborhood.

Plan to Forsake Peking for a N Seat of Government.

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 subject to flood, on which occasions it is necessary to take boats up and down the bund and along the treets. Both sides of the bund are planted with trees, and from the river the It tish 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 Pekin and Hantow, 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 via the Yangtze and the dangerous China and the journey itself accomplished in perhaps less than two days.

Immediately opposite Hankow city lies Wuchang, the principal residence of pire after Li Hung Chang-Chang Chi Tung. He is a man of strong intelmany reforms. At Wuchang there are large cotton mills, and at Hanyang, on the Hankow side of the river, are large nal of Botany, points out certain facts iron works and arsenal, the formation about bumblebees which will be of in- of which has cost Chang Chi Tung an terest to some humans. He says that enormous amount of money. His rightthese insects often get drunk. Their hand man, Tsai Tastai, is a well-eduintoxicating tipple is the honey pro- cated and most gentlemanlike man. Until quite lately Englishmen held most capitulate heads of certain compositae of the important posts. They have been and dipsasaetae. When the stage of in- gradually superseded by Germans. German interests are being pushed forward rolling on the back, striking the legs in every direction. Even the troops at the garrison and fort at Wuchung 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 ooked 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 sei- of furniture in the room. ences. 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 pieces. From a study of the reports 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 Com-

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 ex-

claimed, "shall greet thy nostrils!" "Can't you make it 99 scents?" suddenly demanded the princess, who was inclined to be advanced a couple of cen-

Enally Answered. "What did Noah live on when the flood subsided and his provisions in the In Austria the man who loses both his 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. Murrihil-Why, Bridget, that is the third vase you have let fall this month. How can you be so stupid?

> Where are your faculties, girl? Bridget (puzzled, but for a second

A LITTLE NONSENSE

-Mr. Dukane-"That man youde seems very pensive. 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.

-All Styles Supplied.-"I want a poster got out," said the commercial gentleman. "Certainly," said the artist. "I get them up on three systems: The optum, the lobster-and-lee-cream supper, and the Weish rabbit. Which

will you have?"-Indianapolis Journal. -Chumley-"I hear one of your freshmen was pretty badly injured the other day. How was it?" Hankins-"Why, it was in the elecution and oratory class. He had such a heavy voice that he strained his back in trying to raise it." -University of Michigan Wrinkle.

vantages over Pekin, and this fact is urged as the strong reason for the -Aunt Maria (at the theater)-"Why do all those men rush out in breathless change. Situated in the center of China proper, on the banks of its great artery, haste the moment the curtain falls?" the Yangtze, by which large steamers Uncle Henry-"Just wait till they come can penetrate to the heart of the city, in again and you'll understand it." When they returned there was not a breathless one among them .- Boston Transcript.

-"The last victory," remarked the Spanish general, in a tone of great irritation, "was not nearly as brilliant as I expected it to be." "Whom do you consider to blame?" "I can't quite make up my mind whether the person who spoiled it was the typewriter, the telegraph operator, or the compositor."-Washington Star.

-A Find.-"I don't mind telling you," said the actor, who was in an alcoholically confidential mood, "that my brother served a term in the Arkansas penitentiary for stealing hogs." "Great Scott! my boy," shouted his pressagent, "why have you not told me this before? I'll have him written up for the papers before I go to bed."-Indianapolis Jour-

A PET SQUIRREL.

No Other Animal Is So Clean in Its

Personal Habits. In my favorite summer resort at the lower edge of the Black Forest, the quaint old town of Laufenburg, a farmer's boy one day brought me a young squirrel for sale. He was a tiny creature, probably not yet weaned, a variation on the ordinary type of the European Sciurus (Sciurus vulgaris), gray instead of the usual red, and with black tail and ears, so that at first, as he contented himself with drinking his milk and sleeping, I was not sure that he was not a dormouse. But examination of the paws, with their delicate anatomy, so marvelously like the human hand in their flexibility and handiness, and the graceful curl of his tail, settled the question of genus; and mindful of my boyhood and early pets, I bought him and named him Billy. From the first moment that he became my companion he gave me his entire confidence, and accepted his domestication without the least indication that he considered it captivity. There is generally a short stage of mute rebellion in wild creatures before they come to accept us entirely as their friendsa longing for freedom which makes precautions against escape necessary.

This never appeared in Billy; he came

to me for his bread and milk, and slept in my pocket, from the first, and enjoyed being caressed as completely as lectual power, and has brought about | if he had been born under my roof. No other animal is so clean in its personal habits as the squirrel when in health; and Billy soon left the basket which cradled his infancy, and habitually slept under a fold of my bed-cover. sometimes making his way to my pillow and sleeping by my cheek; and he never knew what a cage was except when traveling, and even then for the most part he slept in my pocket. He went with me to the table d'hote, and when invited out sat on the edge of the table and ate his bit of bread with a decorum that made him the admiration of all the children in the hotel, so that he accompanied me in all my journeys. He acquired a passion for tea sweet and warm, and to my indulgence of this taste I fear I owe his early loss. He had full liberty to roam in my room; but his favorite resort was my work-table when I was at work; and when his diet became nuts he used to hide them among my books, and then come to hunt them out again, like a obild with its toys. I sometimes found my typewriter stopped, and discovered a bazelnut in the works. And when tired of his hide-and-seek he would come to the edge and nod to me, to indicate that he wished to go into my pocket or be put down to run about the room; and he soon made a limited language of movements of his head to tell me his few wants-food, drink, to sleep,

He was from the beginning devoted to me, and naturally became like a spoiled child. If I gave him an uncracked nut, he rammed it back into my hand to be cracked for him with irresistible persistence. I did as many parents do, and indulged him, to his harm and my own later grief. I could concerning these phenomena it has not resist that coaxing nodding, and gave him what he wished—tea when I had mine, and cracked his nuts, to the injury of his teeth, I was told. In short, I made him as happy as I knew how .-W. J. Stillman, in Century.

or to take a climb on the highest piece

A Wonderful Waterspout. On the night of the 25th of November

last a watersoput burst over the city of Povoacao, on the island of Saint Michael, one of the Azores, and according to the report accompanying a petition for aid, which has been sent abroad, almost in an instant the deluge of water rose above the roofs of the low houses. The homes of thousands were destroyed, a great loss of life occurred, and on its way to the sea the water plowed a broad, deep channel nine miles long .- Youth's Companion.

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 entomologist 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 Tribune.

Bold Thleves.

Thieves threw a hook and line through an open window of a house at Monterey Mex., and stole the bedelether which the owner of the louse was aleeping.—Chicago Times-Herald.



DID NOT SUCCEED.

"Bilkins has just returned." "Where has be been?"

"To Monte Carlo, to win enough to pay his wedding expenses." "And the wedding?" "Has been postponed for two years."

man in pursuit came within halling distance.

puncher of pasteboards. "I want-the-lady-in come to a dead standstill, a woman and was received by her breathless es- tious. cort, who had so nearly left her to her fate of missing parcels.

Amid much laughter the next man who left the car in company with a lady insisted that she walk in front of him until safely on the ground.

Commemorating Verlaine's Death. A queer Parisian commemoration a that of the anniversary of Paul Verlaine's death by a mass in the most

to half, which he did with a jerk. The tauren senbiosa manifested the next morning a praiseworthy remorse and disgust, raising its head and forelegs "What d'ye want?" shouted the as high as it could above the plants, then hurrying away as soon as released. The most dissolute species is the neuter gasped the man, swinging his hat at of bombus lapiderius. The remorse turies on such a matter, and whose every the open car door. The car having probably indicates the presence of the aspiration was harking forward to a henduche, which in the highest animal more practical age .- Detroit Journal. arose, deliberately walked out of the car of all is so provocative of good resolu-

Austrian Life Insurance.

ands in an accident can claim the whole of his life insurance money on the ground that he has lost the means of p.nintaining himself. Loss of the right hand reduces the claim from 70 to 80 per cent, of the total.

To Connect Two Sens.

A project for connecting the Baltic and Black seas by a waterway extendpoon. Put one or two oysters in each spoonful of batter, instead of mixing them in. Cook in very hot fat.—Ladies' works of the wretched life of the Robert World.

aristocratic church of the Faunding St. ling from Riga along the rivers Dwina, ling in common in the place and the works of the wretched life of the Robert Russian press.

Where are your line from Riga along the rivers Dwina, ling in common in the place and the works of the wretched life of the Robert Russian press.

Where are your line from Riga along the rivers Dwina, ling in common in the place and the works of the wretched life of the Robert Russian press. e he lat's rell, orth

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ti-

A still white face. Ah, that is all Now left to look upon, at last, No speech, no smile, no answering sign, No recognition of the past: No pressure from the folded hands,

No open ear to list the knell, Which comes when grieving souls must "Dear still white face, 'Farewell, fare-

Dear pulseless heart, dear sightless eye, Dear loved and loving one, "Good-by." Tears fall upon the still white face

Like springing showers of summer rain, But wake not a response, as once, When teardrops soothed and softened Dear still white face, my soul, though mute,

Pleads earnestly with thee to tell, In answer: "Is it well with thee In thy life?" Say: "Is it well, Dear will white face, speak but one

"Is it well?" but no response is heard. Tis mine to look, and list, and pray That still white face once more to see, When I, in turn, alone must go Forever out, my guide to be; When I shall trace the dreary path

That all in time must sure tread, When mine shall be a still white face, Numbered with thine, among the dead, Then still white face, come back and

My passing through life's closing gate. -Clark W. Bryan, in Good Housekeeping.

A DOWNRIGHT JUDGE.



AKER and Barker lived in the country, two or three miles from "town" -which was a small village. In common with other farmers, they had to "work on the road" two or three days

per annum, and, as is usually the case, their attacks upon the high- dean was invited out to dinner, and was way were not vicious or prolonged. very late. When he arrived his collar They had short hours for work and long was unfastened, and the ends vibrated ones for dinner, and generally went like little white wings about the head home at night feeling that they had of a cherub. People could not but look

were taking their luncheon in the his hostess ventured to ask him if he shade, by the side of an exaggerated knew that his collar had broken adrift. creek, which flowed along toward its foster-parent, the river, as lazily as if mind?" it, too, were working on the road. There were five or six fellow-toilers in the same little grove; and some of them took a good nap after enting, so as to be while I was dressing," and be continued able afterwards to precipitate them- his conversation. selves upon the unmended thoroughfare in a way that it would recollect during the residue of the season.

Near where they ate and slumbered, a large, long log officiated as a footbridge across the creek. A slight changing his shirt."-Illustrated Lonbreeze was tiptoeing down the stream. and Baker lay upon the log and enjoyed it. He finally fell asleep there, woke the other toilers with hourse and rough-hewed notes from his various respiratory organs.

The disturbed road-menders lay upon their elbows and gazed at him and each other. He was a long, large, not-particularly-clean man, and looked very not to be alarmed should they hear suggestive and tempting as he lay there him singing in the middle of the night. only a few inches from the water's for when he could not fall asleep he put in the yard with the rest of the surface, neatly poised on one side of the

Barker, who loved a mechanical joke,



RIGHT ON THE EDGE OF IT.

the day. Just as Baker had ceased snoring, and showed signs of awaking, he crept to the side of his comrade. gave him a slight impulse creekward, and dodged back. The result was that Baker went stomach-long into the water, and awoke dreaming that he had enlisted in Pharaoh's army, and that it was just attempting to ford the Red

After our victim had floundered his way clear of the disturbed stream, he went straight to the village and sued Barker for assault. The case was called come to propose. "I haven't the gift next day and all the farmers were pres- of the gab, and I believe in coming to ent, having left the road to its fate for the point at once, anyway. I want you the time being.

The old justice before whom the case was tried was the most ingenious pruc- replied, with equal bluntness. "I do tical joker in the county; and he was not believe in meaningless speeches and very much interested in the case. After roundabout methods. How much do all the other evidence was taken, he in- you bid?" structed Barker to tell his story, and

state if he had any defense. "My defense is, your honor," replied Barker, "that I couldn't help it. He laid there a-snorin'; just a few inches above the water, an' so near the side of the log, that a sudden gust o' wind would

ha' done it just as well as I could." "Right on the edge of it, I s'pose, interrupted the justice. "Just kind of

"Yes," continued Barker, "and snoring like a blacksmith's bellows. He had
woke us all up, an' we sort o' felt that it
would do his whistle good to wet it a littie, an' that he needed clearly an entire an' that he needed clearly all the sort in law and his wife get mad, an' if I call
in my allypath son-in-law, my homeytle, an' that he needed cleaning' up on path son-in-law an' his wife get mad; general principles, anyhow. The others an' if I go ahead an' get well without

we all looked at Baker." eriminis," exclaimed the justice, panion.

At this, the others made a motion as If to leave the room; but there was too the dynasty of this monarch being still dense a crowd behind them. "Go on, sir," said the justice, meaning Barker. "Well," resumed Barker, "about that count of the Japanese was from the time he stopped snorin', an' give a grunt. an' was so still we was afraid he was goin' to wake up. Then the others

Particeps criminis again," said the feet in height.

"An' I thought 'now or never,' an'

crep' up-an' up-"
"Had to go very still, I suppose," said the justice, leaving forward eagerly. "Never done anything so still in my life," said Barker. "Jes' before I got to him, he acted as if he was goin' to

wake up."
"Gracious!" exclaimed the justice, with a suddenly worried look. "That is, I mean continue, sir." "Wall, he didn't quite wake up."

"He didn't quite awaken," interrupted the justice, with a look of relief on his stern face. "No; an' then I crep' up-an' up-an'

"Up and up and up," repeated the justice, leaning forward as far as he could without leaving the bench, extending his long white hand, and evincing a most extraordinary interest. "Pro-

"An' jes' a second afore I got to him I thought he was awake-but he wasn't -quite-"

"He wasn't quite," repeated the old justice, with both hands extended now. "An' I jest reached out this 'ere forefinger an' give him a little push-" "Just enough to shift his ballast the

eighth of an luch!" exclaimed the justice, in an intense tone, half rising to his feet. "An' he started-slow at first." "Slow at first, sir," said the justice.

"An' then a little faster, an' then-"

"And then-" "Slap - bang - splash - swash! - be plunked in there, half like a frog an' half like a porpus; an' such a three-cornered fight atwixt earth, air an' water I never see afore. He was scramblin an' kickin' an' puffin' an' blowin', an' blasphemin', all to once; an' I couldn't tell which was the most surprised-

him or the creek." "By gracious," shouted the justice, rising to his feet, rubbing his hands, and dancing frantically about, "I'd have done it myself! Case is dismissed, an' no cause of action!"-Everywhere.

He Didn't Mind.

Andrew Lang gives an anecdote of Dean Stanley's amiable simplicity. The had a very pleasant peaceable day. | at him with curiosity during dinner, One noon-time Baker and Barker and at length, with due precautions, "Oh yes!" said the dean. "Do you

"Not at all," said the lady.

"Then I don't mind, either," answered the dean. "The button dropped off

"It was not," says Mr. Lang, "absence of mind, but unrivalled presence of mind that Stanley displayed on this occasion. Any other human being than he would have been at the point of don News.

Sang to Woo Somnus.

Prof. Blackie was once staying at wooed Somnus with a song. 'Accordold professor was heard singing in now made his first agile movement of strong, cheery tones: "Scots wha hie wi' Wallace bled," like a veritable highthe stillness of the night, he sung out: "Green grow the rushes, O." The last lines were sung in more subdued tones and sleep came to him ere he finished his song.-Chicago Chronicle.

Unpopular.

One fine Sunday morning a tourist arrived at a kirk in Argyleshire, intending to enter for the English service as soon as the Gaelic was over. "Is the Gaelie service over?" he inquired of the beadle.

"No, but it will not be fery long." So the tourist strolled on into the churchyard where the tombstones lay deep in the long grass. By and by he was recalled by the shouts of the beadle, who stood at the door waving to him. "But is the Gaelic service over?" he

asked, once more. "Oh, ay! it will be over."

"But I have not seen the congregation; which way did it go?" The beadle directed his attention to a solitary figure, slowly wending his way up the hill, and said, "That's him." -London Tit-Bits,

A Practical Courtship. She was essentially a modern girl of

the society variety, and she smiled upon him because, although rather old and much of a society man, he was well up in a finacial way.

"I'm a plain, practical man," he said. bluntly, when he thought the time had for my wife."

"I'm a thoroughly practical girl," she

Understanding each other so perfectly, it was a simple matter to arrange the minor details and decide upon the date for the wedding .- London Tit-Bits.

What Could She Dot A story is told of an old lady who, being seriously ill, found herself in a

trying position. "You see," she said to a friend, "my hanging by the bark of the timber, as it daughter Harriet is married to one of these homeypath doctors, and my looked at me, an' I looked at them, an' either of them, then they'll both be we all looked at Baker." "Ah! then the others were particeps and be done with it,"-Youth's Com-

> -The Japanese claim that their napen of Marco Polo, who visited the country in the thirteenth century.

-The common dromedary is from six to seven feet long, and from five to six

"a celebrated case" here, and an —Among the perpetual motion cranks make one." The other farmers is a minister of the Gospel at Lausdale, Miss.

HUGE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

Harp Made in an Open Lot-Why It The most gigantic harp ever conlong while ago, but the fame of M. live mastodon, etc., are. M. Veritan's feet in length, and, on that account, was constructed in an open lot instead ner as to form an angle of from 20 to At last a genius suggested a radical 30 degrees with the horizon. This queer care. The camel, by his advice, was instrument was not intended as an ex- placed in a aling and hoisted up until aggerated toy, but was constructed for only his toes touched the ground. He the express purpose of foretelling paddled the air for a spell with his forechanges in the weather, which were legs, and finally the rear props came to

CAMEL'S EXPERIENCE.

There is one large house in this country that has taken business on its turn and means to ride in on the rising tide. Alive to the signs of better times and to the best interests of the people, they are now circulating among families a valuable publication known as the Charles A. Vogeler Company's Cookery Book and Book of Comfort and Health, which contains very choice information on the subject of cooking. Receipts for the preparation of good, substantial and dainty dishes, prepared especially for it by a leading authority, will be found in its pages. Much care has been taken in its preparation and distribution, with the hope that it will be just the thing needed also for the care of the health and household. As a Cookery Book it will be invaluable to keep on hand for reference.

It was for days and days while the ship rolled and made all sorts of heavy weather.

When the dejected animal was finally landed and tried to stand up, he couldn't use his rear props at all. They had become paralyzed with their long stay in a cramped position. The camel wasn't any good, it seemed, and, as a big price had been paid for him, there was a general lamentation. The camel was "in" on the lamentation. Such a picture of the lamentation. Such a picture of the weak as never seen in Hoboken.

Millions of Cook Rook and Book of Comfort and the signs of better times and to the best interests of the people, they are now circulating among families a valuable publication known as the Charles A. Vogeler Company's Cookery Book and Book of Comfort and Health, which contains very choice information on the subject of cooking. Receipts for the preparation of good, substantial and dainty dishes, prepared especially for it by a leading authority, will be found in its pages. Much care has been taken in its preparation and distribution, with the hope that it will be just the thing needed also for the care of the health and household. As a Cookery Book it will be invaluable to keep on hand for reference.

It also contains full information in regar structed, as far as the record goes, was Hoboken a few days ago from the that made by Veritan, the provost of Bremen line steamer Dresden had an Burkli, near Basel, Switzerland, in 1787, experience which probably never before says the St. Louis Republic. That was fall to the lot of a "ship of the desert. Veritan's gigantic harp was such that and as there wasn't room enough in it It is still occasionally mentioned by for any self-respecting animal the camel writers on the rare and the wonderful, sat down in sheer disgust. He sat that just as the sea serpent, bloody rain, way for days and days while the ship colossal musical instrument was 320 weather. of in a harp factory. It was most sim- use his rear props at all. They had beple in construction, consisting of 15 come paralyzed with their long stay in wires strung tightly between two poles. a cramped position. The camel wasn't These wires were of different sizes, the any good, it seemed, and, as a big price largest being one-sixth of an inch in had been paid for him, there was a gendiameter and the smallest one-twelfth eral famentation. The camel was "in" of an inch. They were stretched north on the lamentation. Such a picture of and south and inclined in such a man- woe was never seen in Hoboken.

to the different tones the instrument lowered him to the floor, and, after he

calculated by Prof. Veritan according life and joined in the exercise. They

(Copyright, 1997, by Mitchell & Miller, 1 "THIS IS THE LONGEST FENCE I EVER SAW."

made when the wind was blowing had tested his rear legs somewhat ginthrough at.

DOGS KILL A DOG. Animals Dispose of Injured

Companions.

A. C. Heflinger tells in the American Field how an old fox hound was done to death by the pack of which it was a member. The hound was called Clay,

dog was taken back to Poland and tached. pack. McGregor, keeper of the hounds, down, found that the pack had pitched showing signs of pain is set upon and tach the sponge without a tear. killed by its comrades. A male fox,

gerly, he was as good as new. But he down't sit down any more. Once was waukee to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, ecough for him.

SPONGE FISHING.

Method of Securing the Useful Arti-

cles Is a Trying One. Lying on his chest along the boat's a member. The hound was called Clay, and was owned by N. O. Pope, who kept it in the White Oak Hill kennel at Podeck, the sponge fisher, with his water-Tynemouth. Before retiring to rest land, Me. The dog was a prize taker, clear depths. With one hand he grasps he informed his host that he had two and always got a place when it ran in and sinks a slender pole, sometimes 50 requests to make: First, that they the annual trials of the Brunswick Fur feet in length, fitted at the end with a would allow his bedroom door to stand club. After the annual hunt at Bruns- double hook. The sponge once discovwide open; and, second, that they were wick, Me., in which Clay proved bet- cred, the hook is deftly inserted at the ter than all the younger hounds, the rock base, and by a sudden jerk is de-

the simple work of sponge fishing gives ingly, at two o'clock in the morning the heard a row in the yard, and coming no idea of the real skill and exertion needed. The eye of the fisher has to be upon the champion hound and killed trained by long experience to peer into it by chewing its throat and chest. the sea and tell the commercially valulander on the warpath. And again, in Wolves have been known to kill their able sponges from those that are worthfellows in a similar manner. A wolf lees. He must have a deft hand to de-

Above all, while doing this with one when it finds a female fox in a trap, hand, he must manipulate with the attacks and kills it. A cow bellowing other the water-glass, as the waves sway with pain is set upon by the herd and it sideways and up and down. The gored to death. Whether the attacks strain on eyes and body is most intense,



TRAINING QUARTERS AT CARSON, NEV. AND A PORTRAIT OF THE MAN WUO 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. He is a prominent business man of Carson. He evolved the scheme for the assage of a bill through the legislature legilizing glove contests. Stuart assented only too willingly. The big puglists have both selected their training quarters. Corbett will do his preparatory work at Steamboat Springs, which is about twenty miles from Carson. His trainers are aiready there, Fitzsimmons selected Shaw's Hot Springs, only a mile from Carson.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Wandering Lake.

The Swedish explorer of Central Asia, Even Hedin, gives the latest information concerning the "wandering" of Lake Nor in the Gobi desert, a phenomena about which contradictory views have been entertained. He says that Tarim river, entering the lake from the west, brings down, during the period of high water late in summer, a great quantity of silt, which has the effect of driving the lake, lying on the level floor of the desert, toward the southeast. But the the battle of Adowah, in which Saint summer wind, drifting the surface sand George on a white charger is representand darkening the heavens with dust, ed to help the Abyssinians to rout blows generally from the northeast and the Italians. The story of the saint's it, too, tends to drive the lake before it. appearance has arisen from the fact The combined effect of the urging by that the Italians turned a church dedthe wind and the river is to force the icated to him near the town into a caylake southward. Yet Sven Hedin thinks alry stable. the migration of the lake is not constant in direction, but it shifts back and forth intermittently, according as the cirrumstances change.

The Other End.

are to aid the one in pain or not is not to say nothing of the cramped position known by students of natural history. and exposure to wind and wet, which, first and last, make almost every sponge fisher a victim of acute rheumatism.

Yet, with all his arduous toil, an expert sponge fisher earns not more than \$15 a rooth, besides his "keep" on the boat. first and last, make almost every sponge month, besides his "keep" on the boat, which barely deserves the name of existence.

"Saint George" a War Cry. "Saint George for Merry Abyssinia"

will take the place of the older war cry. A Russian painter has just completed for Negus Menelek a picture of

Emin Pasha's will, leaving his prop erty to a daughter by his Abyssinian wife, has been declared valid by the supreme court of Berlin. It was con-"Did the old gentleman give you his tested by a waman who had bought up hand when you asked him for his daught the rights of a Turkish woman claimter?"

ing to be Emin's first and only legitiof slobs,"-Baltimore News.

FLORIDA The remarks information about
of slobs,"-Baltimore News.

FLORIDA The remarks information about
of slobs,"-Baltimore News.

There is one large house in this country

eral months for the issue.

The book can be had of druggists everywhere, or by enclosing a 2c stamp to The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md.

A girl from a big town always wears her party dresses cut too low in the neck to please the people in the smaller towns she

How's Thist

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale

Druggista, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c, per bot tie. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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.

Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no dis-cretion in the matters of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent rem edies, opiates and mineral poisons. best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious com

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

The Facts in the Case.
A careful perusal of the Map of Wisconsin will convince you that the Wisconsin Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Duluth, touch a greater number of important cities than any line running through Wisconsin. Elegantly equipped trains, leaving at convenient hours, make these cities easy of access. Any ticket agent can give you full information and ticket you through. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Free Farm Labor Bureau.

In order to assist the thousands of unemployed men in Chicago, the Working-men's Home, at 42 Custom House Place, has established a Free Labor Bureau, and is prepared to furnish men to farmers and others in all parts of the country without expense to either. Employers applying should state definitely as to the kind of work, wages to be paid, and if railway fare will be advanced. Address Labor Bureau, Workingmen's Home, 42 Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

No man can become great unless the people exaggerate his best points. — Atchise

The Hot Springs

located in the Black Hills of South Dakota have wonderful medicinal properties for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia and kin-dred ailments, and should be investigated by all suffering from such troubles. First-class hotel accommodations and baths. Tourist tickets on sale daily and especially low rates on the first and third Tuesdays of cach month. Full information furnished on application to ticket agents C. & N. W. R'y.

Every home ought to be made so much like Heaven that the children will not think of Heaven as being far away.—Ram's Horn.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bae

regulate or remove your desire for tobacco Saves money, makes health and manhood Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists. Nobody gets as much and as profitable free advertising as a prize fighter.-Atchi-

Frost-bites are like burns and scalds. All are cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

A man who weighs more than 160 pounds pays the fiddler double price when he dances. —Atchison Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c. Girls nearly always say mean things about another girl who gets ahead of them in school.—Washington Democrat.

Cold stiffens a sprained muscle. St. Jacobs Oil warms, softens and cures it. Don't give a tract where bread is needed

A horse trader always looks for the blem ishes on a horse that he once got swindled on.-Washington Democrat.

"Does your husband suffer from asthma,"
Mrs. Widdleby?" "Well, he has it, but he
makes the rest of us do the suffering."—Chi-

"Why is a naughty schoolboy like a type-writer?" "Um! I suppose because you've got to thump him to make him spell."—Phil-adelphia North American.

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

"Those Indiana," said the passenger, pointing to a couple of red men. "Do you allow them to ride first-class!" "We have to," replied the conductor, ringing his bell-punch sharply. "They bought scalpers' tickets, you know."—Buffalo Times.

Young Spendthrift—"I didn't get you any birthday present, dad—thought you'd rath-er have the money."—Life. May—"Carrie can never induce her hus-band to enter a church," Clare—"That is what comes of being married in church."—

"Those people next door are still in their honeymoon." "Do you think so?" "Yes; he goes shopping with her."—Chicago Rec-

"Does your wife enjoy her whist club?"
"Can't say—but I do; she comes home so used up she doesn't say a word."—Chicago Record. Magistrate-"What is the charge

We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature-smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious! It's sensational. Took 500 first | + prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at \$1.00 apiece. We paid \$300 for one melon! \$100 prizes for earliest melon -ripened in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables.

five earliest sorts, postpaid, \$1.00. SEND THIS NOTICE AND 15 CENTS FOR A Pkg. of Golden Rind and wonderful seed book, 146 big pages, to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-

Every real nice old lady should have her picture taken with her Bible in her hands. It gives the people an added respect for the Bible.—Atchison Globe.

A Magnificent Road.

It is a revelation to most people to know that such railway equipment exists south of the Ohio River as that of the Queen and Crescent Route. The block system; electric equipment, such as track signals, electric headlights, and crossing gongs; together with a perfectly lined, rock-ballasted roadbed, all provide for the swift and safe movement of passenger trains of the most movement of passenger trains of the most luxurious pattern. The New Orleans and Florida Limited leaves Cincinnati over the Queen and Crescent Route daily, on schedales which each year are made a little short er, through scenery which is unsurpassed W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincin

A man who will go a block out of his way to shake hands with everybody he sees is no better friend than some who hardly take

time to speak.-Washington Democrat Fits stopped free and permanently cured No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When heating a furnace for your foe, do not forget that there is some danger of your being thrown into it.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.-W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

He most lives who lives most for others.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made. About half a man's time is taken up sign ing petitions and protests.—Atchison Globe

A timely ill. Essay on Artichokes is sent out free by J. Vissering, Alton, Ill. Seed \$1 a bu. Every failure carries a guide-book to suc-cess in its inside pocket.—Ram's Horn. When bilious or costive cat a Cascaret,

candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c. The man whose cause is wrong is sure to be the loser if he gains it .- Ram's Horn. Iowa farms for sale. \$1 per acre cash, bal.

During March

Colds and chills are pre-unless the system is stress to throw them off, serious

The Cause Of colds, chills and attendant dangers is found in the blood, poisoned by urke acid, which should be expelled by the kidneys. The Effect of this kidney poles ing. Health and strength are impossible while it exists. The system is being continually weakened, leaving it open to the ravages of colds, chills, pneu

The Cure for suck a disease



which will restore the kidneys to healt and enable them to properly perform their functions. There is no doul about this. The record of the past

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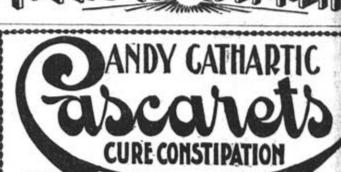
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which chemicals are used. Because beans of the finest quality are used. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.

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PR LIVERY

Iron Dori

LICAN STATE TICKET of the Supreme Court ILLIAM J. COCKER, of Adrian EARLES D. LAWTON, of Van Buret

SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

Unless The Iron Port is mistaken in its estimates of the strength of the opposition to it the proposition to is rue county bonds to raise money for road construction will be rejected by the voters'of the county. The reasons for opposing it are varied and to some extent contradictory, but the main point is that, at present, the county can not bear the burden. The Iron Port favored the adoption of the county system and still supports it, but it can not evade the belief that the present is not a good time to undertake so large an expenditure and therefore counsels a negative vote on the proposition. Let us defer the matter until the burden of taxation for other purposes shall have been reduced and a better industrial condition shall have been established. Our correspondent, Tax Payer, puts the case strongly and represents hundreds of small tax payers, while it is understood that all the larger tax

payers are unanimous in opposition. The Iron Port will support a prowill serve to give the county a systil it is informed as to how the comssion proposes to spend it; so, for this year it counsels delay. Vote the system be perfected and published, so that the voter may know whether the "whistle" is worth the "penny." In this The Iron Port in-tends no reflection upon the commission; it only asks for a full understanding and delay until it can be had; only for mercy for the man the limit of endurance

The propostion amendment to the state constitution making the pay of the attorney general a sum sufficient to secure the services of a competent man to the exclusion of other employment should receive the approval of the voters. From the State Republican we clip the following:

The question now is, as to wheth er the voters of this state can see what is for their interests and vote accordingly. The single proposition that is submitted to them is this: To compel the lawyer who becomes attorney general to take up his residence, during his term of office, at the seat of government and give all of his time and strength to the duties of his office, and as compensation for such services the state agrees to pay him the sum of \$3,500, which is just one-half of that which each member of the supreme court receives, \$2,500 less than is paid each of the six judges of Wayne county, and \$1,500 less than the prosecuting attorney of Wayne county and the corporation counsel of Detroit receive, respectively, for their services yearly. Or, if this is not done, then the voters must decide to let the matter go on as it has been for the last 40 years the attorney general receiving no compensation to speak of residing at his home attending for the most part, to his own business, and making the great interests tion, to give up his entire private after hearing it one would have been practice through the conscientious of his high office. On this issue, man said: 'Well, if I had ever it absolutely necessary that the in- Georgia," serests of the people should be proandoubtedly, have been made upon Seir rights, by those who finding the field unprotected, have entered in and taken possession thereof.

Is is time, as Gov. Rich, in one of es ao the legislature, said: By paying the attorney general the esignificant sum of \$800 per year the voters of Michigan "save at the it ought to be for the liberation of agot and waste at the bunghole?"

The Bessemer steel production

f the United States, as reported by the American Iron and Steel Asso ciation, amounted in 1896 to 3,919, 906 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. The figures, which are given in detail in another colthe changes in our steel production. little of affection there may be bet-They relate to Bessemer steel alone, ween President McKinley and Mr. and in the last five years there has Reed, the president can not afford to been a rapid growth in the output open his administration by a quarrel of open-hearth steel; much greaterin with the man who, next to himself, proportion than that in Bessemer, is strongest with the republican partion. Our Bessemer plants now more to promote the success of the have a capacity of over 6,000,000 new administration than any dozen tons a year, and their output ex- men in the party and that he will be the world. Even with the decrease future. from 1895, the make last year was equal to that of all kinds of steel in Great Britain. The figures for openheath steel are not yet complete, but they will probably be sufficient to bring our total steel production for I896 up to about 5,000,000 tons. E. & M. Journal.

loes not come with a rush, like the breaking of a great dam. The growth for some weeks past has been more encouraging, because in posal to raise as much money (or nearly all lines it has been gradual more, if need be) as the commission and moderate. The rupture of the asks for whenever it believes that steel rail and other combinations in the county can stand the burden and the iron business has brought out a whenever the commission makes vast quantity of trade which had known its plan for the expenditure been held back, and has set many and shows that the sum asked for thousand men at work while the slow but steady gain in other great tem of "good roads," neither of industries has given employment to which conditions now obtains, It many thousand more, but the full efwill not array itself against a major- feets will not appear until the inity of the voters nor will it consent creased purchase by all these swell to give the commission \$175,000 un. the distribution of goods. This comes more slowly and later, but is already apparent. Certainty regarding the future will help it "no" on the proposition and insist mightly and is by multitudes exthat the plan for the construction of pected with strong hope. Meanwhile it is substantial ground for confidence that months which were how the cash is to be expended; what regarded by many in the money market with serious apprene have passed without disturbance, and with steady gain in the position of the country and of the Treasury .-Dun's Review.

Genuine improvement in business

the last time, last Tuesday, returnwith a little home already taxed to ing 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," For once, at any rate, the late president made a "center shot." The ability to write twenty-five that have been killed in these pit words of Italian can not serve to falls. make a desirable immigrant of a member of the Sicilian mafia, nor the same test in German convert Johan Most into good material for American citizenship. The proper thing to do would be to require of each immigrant "a clean bill of (political) health, vised by an American

Mr. Cleveland used his veto, for

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. All the bands in the parade played 'Marching Through Georgia.' There were seventeen bands in the line, and the seventeenth was worse than 'all of the state subordinate thereto, or the rest It would have been a good compelling him, without compensa- band to go to battle with, because resigned to any death. After the pose to discharge well the duties last band had gone by, General Shertherefore, there ought not to be a thought we'd have to stand this, I'll with the result that of twenty-two dissenting vote. More and more is be d—if I'd have marched through sevenceen gave the fight to Corbett

> The action to oust Gov. Pingree from the office of mayor of Detroit is now before the supreme court and the question of his right to hold both places will soon be settled. It would seem as though either was "a full Supt. Murray for a copy of the job" but Hazen S., like the Scotch carrier's dog, "can never get enough | trol of the state public school at o' fighting.'

At a recent meeting at Palermo sicily, to express sympathy with the Cretan revolt against the Turks, a four attorney generals, letter was read from Signer Crispi, of paving a fair com- formerly Prime Minister to Italy,

oppressed nations, and never to maintain a state of barbarism living on iucendiarism and assassination.' Crispi may be a back number in Italian politics, but he certainly has an accurate apprehension of the Turko-Grecian situation and a correct conception of the duty of governments claiming to be controlled by the ideas of Christian civilization.

The talk, which comes from Washthough the latter still remains the ty nor is it likely that he will do so. more important part of our produc- Reed in the speaker's chair can do ceeds that of any other country in there is as certain as anything in the

> 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 pigeous shall not be killed at all, nor any insectiverous birds nor beaver for ten years, nor any fur bearing animal except when its pelt is prime. Then he wants a bounty of \$25 a head on wolves, \$8 on synx and \$4 on wild cat. As to the waters, he wants fish ladders for all dams and no sawdust or chemicals allowed in the streams.

> Republicans were happy when, or Thursday, Wm. McKinley became president and Grover Cleveland private citizen but it is probable that those who rejoiced most were the men whose votes placed Grover in office four years ago, Unless Andrew Jonnson be an exception no man who ever held the presidency left it with so few to mourn his departure or say a good word for him as Mr. Cleveland. His superb egotism long ago alienated his party friends and he never had any other.

Greece refuses to be coerced by the powers" and proposes to fight ed but it now looks as though a war in Europe is inevitable. Sooner or later the Turk must go and the sooner the better. Sooner or later the great armies of "the powers" must try their strength and delay only at it, and through with it, there might be a general disarmament and a reduction of the burdens of the

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. Had this been done in the beginning and rigorously enforced the lives of many persons would have been saved, to say nothing of the domestic animals

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." That he is right will not lessen the indignation.

A novel idea will be carried out the coming summer by six Grand Rapids men. They will charter a schooner, which they will make their home, and will sail around to the different summer resorts on the lakes, giving vocal concerts at each. They expect in this way to make enough money to keep themselves during the summer, and will have the fun of the trip into the bargain,

The Cincinnati Enquirer has canvassed the fighting men for their opinions on the coming fight at Carson and only five pin their faith to Fitzsimmons. All the same, the Californian has no pienie before him; the Cornishman is a bad man in the ring and Corbett is liable to get hurt.

The Iron Port is indebted to report of the board of con-Coldwater. The school is doing a great work for "dependent and neglected children."

The proposal to adjourn the legislature and go to the inauguration in a body failed for want of agreement

berlain withdrew the concurrent fesolution, so the legislative grind will continue. It might about 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,

Compared to Lent, how ordinary are all the other festivals. Not that they do not all appeal to the higher ington, of turning down Tom Reed is | feelings-if only for novelty, fete umn, do not, however, fully express the sheerest nonsense. However 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. Thanksgiving day is gastronomical; Fourth of July patriotic, and noisy; Christmas so simply Christian in spirit that it is a wonder it is not limited by statute to the hours between 4 and 8 o'clock in the morning, when most people are asleep; Easter, except in sermons, is a matter of bonnets and new gowns; April I is the day of "low American humor," and New Years, for the laying of the ghosts of bills. Lent alone is spirituelle; it suits the temper of the age exactly; it is a season for finessing with that most interesting of adversaries, the devil. It is just because he is the most formidable of adversaries that one's self love leads one to tro a fall with him

Of all the fool legislation ever proposed-and there's lots of it-that to shut out of the mails newspapers which report prize-fights and to forbid the transmission of such reports by telegraph is about the silliest.

How To Find Out.

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

WHAT TO DO

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effect following the the Turk. It may be that some use of liquor, wine or beer and overmethod of avoiding it can be devis- comes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during soon realized. It stands the highest for ing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. makes matters worse. If they got For a sample bottl and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention The Iron Port and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This offer appearing in this paper is a sufficient guarantee of its genuine-

Teachers' Examination. 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 orenoon. Examination paper will be furnished by the commissioner. Appli cants must present receipts for institute dated Gladstone, Mich., March 3rd, 1897.

> A. P. SMITH, County Commissioner of Schools.

The Hot Springs located in the Black Hills of South Dakota have wonderful medical properties for the cure of rheumatism, peuralgia, and kindred ailments, and should be investigated by all suffering from such troubles. First-class hotel accommodations and baths. Tourist tickets or sale daily and especially low rates on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Full information furnished on application to ticket agents C. & N. W

Excursion Rates to the Mardi Gras and 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. Excursion tickets are also on sale daily, at reduced rates, to the principal winter resorts in the United States and Mexico. For full information apply to Ticket Agent's Chicago & North-Western Railway.

From Cripple Creek. After the big fire in Cripple Creek, took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good,-G: B. Henderson, editor Daily Advertiser. For sale by Groos & Sons,

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. Ap ply at 222 North Charlotte St. to W. A. KIRKPATRICK.

For Steamship Tickets, Ontward 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.

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

First Publication, Dec. 12th, 1896.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by John Magnuson and Emilia Magnuson, his wife, to Frank Buell, dated the third day of December A. D. 1892 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Delta and state of Michigan, on the 12th day of December A. D. 1892, in Liber L of Mortgages, on page 336, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred five and 95-100 dollars (\$605.93) principal and interest, the sum of forty-four 19-100 dollars (\$44.10) for taxes paid by raid mortgage as provided for in said mortgage, and an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, making the total amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of ix-hundred seventy-five and 14-100 follars (\$605.14), and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage. or any part thereof.

no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

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

Dated December 19th, 1896.

FRANK BURLL, Mortgagee.

IRA C. JENNINGS, Attorney for Mortgages.

First Publication January ed, 1897.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been Mande in the conditions of a mortgage made by John E. Smith and Martha Smith his wife to Ole Erickson, dated the eighth day of November A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Delta and state or Michigan on the 13th day of November A. D. 1894, in Liber "N" of mortgages, on page 382, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-three and 12-100 dollars [\$2183.12] of principal and interest, and an autorney tee of thirty-cipal and interest. and eighty-three and 12-100 dollars [\$2183.12] of principal and interest, and an attorney tee of thirty-five dollars [\$33.00] provided for in said mortgage, making the total amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand two hundred and eighteen and 12-100 dollars [\$2218.12] and no suit or proceedings a law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such

Now, therefore by virtue of the power of sale con-tained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described for so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at eight per cent per annum, and all legal costs, together with an atternation. and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of the rty-five dollars] at public auction to the highest billider on the jast day of March A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenous of that day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba in the county of Delta, that being the place where the circuit court for the courts of Julia is halfed. urt for the county of Delta is holde Which said premises are described in said mort-gage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situ-ate and being in the city of Escanaba county of Delta aud state of Michigan, and described as follows, to

wit:

Lots number eleven [11] and twelve [19] of block
number fifty-five [55] of the village [now city] of
Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.
Dated Dec. 31st, 1890.

A. R. NORTHUP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT,—State of Michi-DROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING
CLAIMS BEFORE COURT -State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the
probate court for the county of Delta, made on the
8th day of Feb. A. D. 1897, six-months from that
date were allowed for creditors to present their
claims against the estate of Sally C. Hayden, late of
the county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, and that all creditors of
said deceased are required to present their claims
to said probate court, at the probate office, in the
city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on
or before the 9th day of August A. D. 1897, and
that such claims will be heard before said court, on
Monday the 7th day of June A. D. 1897, and on
Tuesday the 7th day of June A. D. 1997, and on
Tuesday the 10th day of August A. D.
B97, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those
1 das.

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

T. B. White.

Judge of Probate.

Steam Laundry



The Heathen Chinee

weeps at sight of the high class laundry work we turn out. He may pretend to do better work but a comparison proves different. The difference in quality of work, saving on wear and tear of clothing, and general satisfaction, prompts your patronage of a first class establishment

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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. You will find any of our preparations efficacious at all times for intended purposes.

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611 Ludington Street.

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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. Our butter, cheese and fine biscuits are unexcelled.

A. A. ROLPA.

509 Ludington St.

The New York Tribune.

The New York Weekly Tribune



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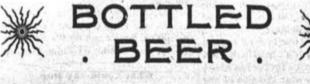
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The Best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. make a specialty of choice brands of family flour, and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods fresh.

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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 satisfactorily a 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 ortnight 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

addition of 3 cents per pound for skirted

Australian wools, which is very consid-

erably in excess of the rates of the Mc-

Kinley law, and also something higher

than those suggested by the woolen manu-

facturers. The members of the commit-

tee 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 re-

effect on the public mind. The woolen

manufacturers have recommended a rate

of 8 cents per pound on woolens valued at

16 cents per pound or less, and it is prob-

golden mean between these two requests of the wool growers and manufacturers. 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

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 beef and cane sugar, it is scarcely probable, judging from present indi-There will be, however, a 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 is understood that about two weeks of dis- and he demands other things to correcussion 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 longer schooling for his children, and still silver people are remaining silent, and if lay up a larger proportion of his wages the public is to judge by their attitude in against the inevitable "rainy day."

the past there is no reason to hope for co-operation on their part in anything pro-posed by the Republicans. There is, how-ever, 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 sup-port a reasonable protective bill, and it is prebable that certain of the gold Democrats will take similar action in case their votes are necessary to put the bill upon the statute books.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

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

vociferous prophet, William J. Bryan. As the period of sober afterthought engthens 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

the same movement since the defeat of its

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 lespair.

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 eightcen decisive McKinley States McKinley's majority over Bryan was 1,548,000, 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 saloonkeeper.

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 re-

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 | inal color of the stone until after the fire the Republican Senators are not a man first and second-class wools, with an | jority. 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 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 sult disadvantageously to the people of the stagnation in business to the present the country as well as unpopular in its 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 able that the committee will find some know about it. It will give protection to home industries, but such protection as is compatible with an increase of revenue. On the question of reciprocity, nothing 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.

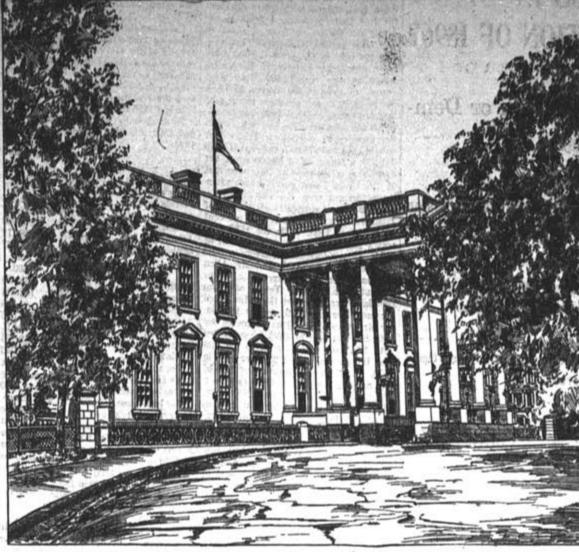
A Comparison with the Figures Paid in America.

The recent annual report of the Massa chusetts bureau of statistics of labor contains a careful comparison of wages and prices here and abroad. Chief Wadlin ascertains that during the period 1860-1883 wages were 75.4 per cent higher in Massachusetts than in Great Britain, and the general average weekly wage is now 7 per cent higher.

As to the items entering into the cost of iving, they were on the average only 17.29 per cent higher in 1883 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 5.81 as the higher average cost of food, clothing and other necessaries.

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 cations, that this will be complied more because of his higher rent, and 5.81 per cent more on account of the higher sufficient protective rate of duty on cost of certain necessaries of life. Then sugar to encourage the beet growers of 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 reflected 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." to have the bill ready by that time, and it this which makes his rent a larger item,

> Altogether, the Massachusetts workman expends 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



THE WHITE HOUSE.

home of Hon. William McKinley during corner stone was laid in 1792, it was not until the latter part of the year 1800 that it was occupied as a presidential resitically all of the term of President Mc-Kinley to round out the century of the occupancy of the executive mansion by Presidents of the United States. George Washington, under whose auspices and was laid, did not live to see the building months prior to its occupancy, and it is related that he walked through the unfinished building commenting upon and admiring its general beauty and prospects only a few days before his death.

It was not a "white house" when Washington last saw it, or when it was occuuntil after the vandalism of the British. who set fire to it on the same day that they burned the Capitol building, that it title of the "White House," during the recollection even of the preceding generation. Built originally of brown sand-"White House," and has so remained has been given it as years have passed. but it is the same old White House whose plans were made under the direction of

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 per-

sonally expounded the false doctrines of

election returns demonstrated his greatest

mirers that but for Bryan's oratory his

show? Let us exhibit the result in the

eighteen decisive McKinley States only:

Pennsylvania 32

New York 36

Massachusetts 15

Illinois 24

Wisconsin 12

New Jersey 10

Iowa 13

Michigan 14

Minnesota 9

Connecticut 6

Ohio 23

Maine 6

Vermont New Hampshire....

Maryland

Rhode Island

Indiana 15

West Virginia..... 6

Total241

result."-New York Sun.

majority of 224. In all these States the

vote was free, full and honestly counted.

There is but little comfort for the Bryan-

ites in these figures. And nowhere in the

column does it appear that the "change of a few votes would have reversed the

FIFTY MILLIONS OF GOLD

Added to the Currency of the United

States in Six Months.

Within the last six months the gold

mines of the United States have produced

not less than \$21,000,000 worth of that

metal. As not more than from 10 to 15

per cent of this metal has gone into the

arts, and as none of it has been exported,

it is apparent that at least \$18,000,000 of

new gold of our own production has been

added to the amount of money in the

country. It is immaterial whether this

Elec.

vote.

McKinley

295,000

268,000

over Bryan.

The executive mansion, better known as | completed walls and apartments were fre- | ditions which have been made and the the "White House," which is to be the quently admired by him during the clos- interior decorations from time to time ing years of his life. The executive mansion has been so fre- furnishings, pictures, etc., to about \$1,the coming four years, will, at the end of quently described that its details seem 500,000.

his term, have given to the country a hun- unneccessary. Standing in the midst of a The first floor is occupied by the great dred years of its history. Although its magnificent group of elms, oaks and other East Room, 80 feet by 40, stretching forest trees, surrounded by well-kept across the entire eastern wing of the dence, and even then it was not in a com- art, it divides attention among visitors to titles grow out of the fact that the walls pleted condition. So it will require prac- Washington with the great Capitol whose and furnishings are of the colors indicatthe American republic, may visit and in- board. officials at the doors admit all who come during the hours allotted for visitors and they are permitted to pass through those apartments not kept as private business pied by the early Presidents. It was not offices of the President. The great East Room, celebrated in history and the subincluding representatives of all the great

nations of the world. was quickly extinguished by a heavy fall way was constructed so as to bring car- retary or his corps of assistants and clerks There has been a great deal of unwise of rain, which set in shortly after it was riages past the north entrance, and that who occupy adjoining rooms. started, and as it was found that the walls has gradually come to be known as the President and Mrs. McKinley will find were not damaged, they were not rebuilt. | "front" of the building. During Jack- the executive mansion in apple pie order The fire and smoke having, however, dis- son's term, a large portico, with heavy upon their entrance on the 4th of March. figured them, it became necessary to cover stone columns, was added to the north The retinue of servants and attaches rethem with a coat of paint, and thus the front, so arranged that carriages drive un- main through one administration after anpresidential mansion became known as the der it between the great pillars, depos- other, excepting as to the few personal since that time. Coat after coat of paint | leading to the vestibule of the executive | family may desire to bring. The force mansion. It is the north front of the of clerks and assistants to the President building, and the portico added during usually remain with but slight change, Jackson's administration, which is shown many of those now employed having been Gen. Washington, and whose corner stone in the accompanying picture. The build- on duty in the building since the time of

bring the total cost, down to date, with

lawns which are ornamented with various building; opening from this three other flowers and shrubs showing the highest rooms in line, known as the Green Room, production of the landscape gardener's the Blue Room and the Red Room. These picture was given to the readers of this ed. Still beyond these at the southwest paper a few weeks since. Surrounded corner of the building is the great state by ample ground, whose total area is dining room, 40 feet by 30, and capable about eighty acres, the gates at its front of seating fifty-four people at the large stand always open to visitors, who may table which stretches its entire length. On freely enter not only the grounds but, dur- the opposite side of the great corridor will some day produce enough revenue, during whose presidency the corner stone ing certain hours of the day, the executive which runs through the building is the mansion itself. No permit is necessary; private dining room, where the President 000 daily. This Wilson tariff has now completed, his death occurring but a few every American citizen, every visitor to and his family gather around the family The basement is occupied by spect and enter upon the residence of the kitchen, laundry and other paraphernalia Chief Magistrate of the land. Courteous of household life. The second floor is occupled 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 ject of constant admiration, is always this is sacred from the public eye, while tariff an act not far removed from a crime. open to the public, and its walls frequent- the eastern half is given up to business. was of the color which has given it the ly contain the most brilliant assemblages, Into this portion of the building all day long flows a stream of visitors, some of The structure, as already indicated, is dent, others to discuss with him the afstone from Virginia, it retained the orig- built of brown stone painted white. Its fairs of the nation, others pleading for ap- than under the Wilson law for the same length is 170 feet and its width 86. It pointment for themselves or their friends, time by \$146,114.62, while the expendiwhich blackened its walls had rendered originally fronted southward, looking while still others are content to lay their tures for the same time under the McKinit an unsightly object. Luckily the fire out on the Potomac river, but the drive- wants before the President's private sec- ley law were not quite \$3,000,000 less.

iting their occupants upon the stone steps attendants whom the President or his into bankruptcy.-Louisville Commercial. was laid in his presence and whose nearly ing cost originally \$250,000, but the ad- Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

deed gold is more convenient in the form | their average yearly earnings. To this of large bars than in the form of small the agitator during the last campaign recoined pieces, the loss by abrasion in ship- plied that, although 1800 was a prosperous ping the former being much smaller than the latter. It is money because it per- and the condition of the workingman is forms the functions of money. In addition to the new gold of our own producfree silver and repudiation, just there the tion there has been added to the amount of money in the country during the same weakness. It may be claimed by his ad- period, by importation of gold from foreign countries, not less than \$30,000,000, defeat would have been even yet more making a total addition from these two disastrous. How could it well have been sources alone of about \$50,000,000 within ers 2,427 identical manufacturing estabmore emphatic than the following figures six months.-Sioux City Telegraph,

FREE TRADE AT HOME.

The Greatest "Free Trade" Field Is Furnished by Our Own States. There is a ripple of pleasurable and sur-

prised excitement at present among the 173,000 lonely devotees of the markets of the 142,000 world fetish concerning the "tremendous" 102,000 increase in the export of American manu-87,000 factured goods. It is estimated that these 56,000 exports will reach this year the "unpar-53,000 alleled total of \$260,000,000. It was last 53,000 | year \$228,489,893, as against \$183,595,743 48,000 in 1805. The percentage of manufactured products in all exports rose from 21.14 to 40,000 26.47 per cent between the years 1804 and 1896. The fiscal year ending June 30 36,000 32,000 is, of course, contemplated in all these 22,000 statements. These are large figures when 17,000 printed by themselves. They always are printed by themselves in journals which 11,000 see in them the long looked for opening 1,548,000 of the markets of the world. But they These great majorities, so uniform from shrink-they shrink piteously-when arrayed beside those of the value of the East to West, are unprecedented in American politics. They carried with them total manufactured products of the country in a prosperous year, thus: seventeen more votes than the required

Estimated manufactured exports, 1897...... \$260,000,000 Actual manufactured produets, 1890..... 9,000,000,000

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 Work-

ingmen of the Country. Labor agitators constantly assert that the number of employed is decreasing and | ty have uttered the same sentiments. In that wages are growing lower. The statismetal has gone through the mints, since ties of the United States census office election is over to furnish substantial eviit is to all intents and purposes money, from 1870 to 1890 disprove these asserdence that the Republican charge was men sleep, sow the tares of discountries in the form of bullion or tions, showing a constant increase both true and that the Populist party is not a and division, distract the tranquill coin. For many of the uses of money in the number of persons employed and friend to silver.—Kenas City Journal.

year, since then there has been a decrease, not as good as it was.

Conclusive evidence that wages have increased and more men are employed is furnished by the report of the Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics, which has just been issued. This is the best of the State labor bureaus. The report considlishments in 1885 and 1895. By a comparison of their returns in 1885 and 1895 it is learned that the number of persons employed therein has increased from 187,-477 to 218,352, an increase of 30,875, or 16.47 per cent. Meanwhile wages have also increased. In 1885 the average yearly earnings of each employe in these identical establishments was \$361.62. This increased to \$418.99 in 1895, a percentage of increase of 15.86. The increase in the total amount paid for wages during the same period by these 2,427 identical manufacturing establishments was \$23,692,759, an increase of 34.05 per cent.

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. Wash burn, 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 the financial problem, but because it would better existing conditions, would meet with the least resistance and would become 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 volume. At a dozen different places since the last election, leaders of the Populist parfact, they have lost no opportunity since

GOLD RAPIDLY INCREASING.

the Question of the Use of Silver.
There is an infimate, although indirect, connection between the question of estabishing a bimetallic mone ary standard by nternational agreement, and the immensor increase, during recent years, in the world's production of gold. If the around 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 rold production for 1895 and 1896;

Langua S.J. Sark	1896.	1805.
Inited States.	\$57,000,000	\$46,830,000
frica	45,250,000	44,545,000
ustralia	43,710,000	42,795,000
tussin	31,600,000	31,780,000
fexico	6,990,000	5,600,000
ndia	6,000,000	4,500,000
China	5,170,000	4,650,000
Colombia	3,100,000	3,185,000
Brazil	2,480,000	2,230,000
Jermany	2,390,000	2,355,000
Juiana (Brit.)	2,185,000	2,170,000
Juiana (F'nch)	or progress do the file	1,865,000
Austria- Hungary	1,870,000	1,830,000
Other coun- tries	8,920,000	6,770,000

Totals \$218,500,000 \$201,105,000 According to this table, the production f last year exceeded that of 1895 by

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 we increased our debt last month \$200,been in operation twenty-nine months, and has resulted in a total deficit of \$126,-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

The excuse that the shortage under the Wilson law is due to more extravagant appropriations will not hold water, for them to pay their respects to the Presi- the receipts for the twenty-nine months under the McKinley law were greater 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

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 come 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,

LYNCHING NEGROES.

The Southern Newspapers Are Criticining 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; Alabama 15 Mississippi

Arkansas 4 Missouri Colorado 4 New York Florida 10 North Carolina .. Georgia 9 South Carolina .. Illinois 1 Tennessee 14 Indiana 1 West Virginia ... 1 Kentucky 9 Texas Louisiana 25 Indian territory, Maryland 2 Oklahoma Minnesota

Of these lynchings, 112 were in Southern States and ten in Southern territories, leaving nine for all 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 talebearers, calumniators, pick-thanks or malevolent detractors, who, while great men sleep, sow the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquillity

TT BROTHERS,

JOHNSON, · Blacksmithing

Shooing a Specialty. and promptly done at right prises.

HMAN BROS. Dealers in MERCHANDISE

ete Line of Furniture We will treat you right.

BAUGHMAN,

in . and . Surgeon

ROW & HILL, ASH GROCERS

E DARLING NEWELER BEEN

J. A. BAKER.

'S, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

on of your trade is respecifully se and prices are guaranteed satisfac

id your work to naba Steam Laundry

RABIDEAU, Agent. ide of washing fine underween

FEED

Prices.

to the policemen and other as he was carried away to use tender Maple, which will to Currituck sound. Presialey stopped but a moment after the welfare of his wife accompanied by Senator to walked briskly to the re-

. WRECK ON B. & O.

is Down an Embankment ear Zanesville, O.

e, O., March 5.-A horrible which three lives were lost Deep Cut, on the Baltimore ray, three miles east of this noon Thursday. A wrecking 1 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 e in order to clear the main ssenger train No. 103, due 29. As the tender of the en-

was running backward at 30 miles an hour, struck the ep Cut it jumped the track. th it the entire train, which n an embankment 40 feet ineer Gus Dutton, Fireman s and Head Brakeman John I of Newark, who were ridengine, were crushed under and killed instantly. Joseph assistant wreck train fore-William Dubois, brakemar lly injured, Smart being out the chest and having his roken; Dubois being badly out the head, back and en thigh broken. Eight others ly injured. Those seriously re brought to the he ie dead bodies sent to Ner

Sworn In.

n, W. Va., March 5 .- G. W as sworn in as governor of nia at high noon Thursday of the capitol and the demoretired from the state adfor the first time in 36

Var Ships Sent to Cuba. March 5 .- Hon. William J. in the city Thursday. In w he said he hoped the re-Washington that Preside ould immediately send w ba to protect American ne.

oyal Baking Powder.



ral ceremonies at Washington Hugh Brotherton is chief musician o the Stephenson Guards. pt. Linsley returned from Cleveland on Thursday.

Charles Herrmann, kesper of Poverty

the hospital yesterday.

There will be services at the Presby terian church to-morrow at 10:80 a. m. and 7:80 p. m. Morning subject, "Spir- ; the trouble of taking them.

son of Marquette, will conduct them.

Fishing Very Poor. Fishermen report few flab taken except herring and the price for them to low for Alex. is an old-time liveryman, 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 "moosick" there

To Owners of Cows. Owners of milch cows who may re

LOUIS JEROME. ing him. There were no form quire the services of a bull can secure them by applying at 219 North Norrie

a carriage in which Capt. Robley Evans and Commander Lamberton were awaitbout his leave-taking, and had it me en for the presence of Gen. Wills alef of engineers, no one but the pres-ent would have said good-by to him.

SHOULD BE DE

The propostion amer state constitution mal the attorney general to secure the services tent man to the exclu employment should re proval of the voters State Republican we

The question now is er the voters of this what is for their inte accordingly. The sin that is submitted to To compel the lawyer attorney general to tal dence, during his te the seat of governmen of his time and strengt of his office, and as cor such services the state him the sum of \$3,500, one-half of that which of the supreme co \$2,500 less than is paid six judges of Wayne \$1,500 less than the pr torney of Wayne co corporation counsel ceive, respectively, for yearly. Or if this is n the voters must decid matter go on as it has last 40 years the atte receiving no compensa of, residing at his bo for the most part, to 1 ness, and making the of the state subordina compelling him, with ion, to give up his practice through the purpose to discharge of his high office. berefore, there ought enting vote. Mor t absolutely necessary terests of the people st indoubtedly, have bee

Soir rights, by thos

the field unprotected,

and taken possession It is time, as Gov. his messages so the

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 elec- Oregon 111,744 toral vote, coupled with the various California 462,289 charges which have been made by different people of excessive votes in certain of the Republican votes in the South, sug- to the figures of the first column in order gest a careful study of the figures of the to obtain approximately the number of

Gov. Altgeld and Senator Allen have | The Vote of 1892 Was a Light One. 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, Michtgan, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, California, West Virginia, Maryland and even Pennsylvania. Senator Allen published as 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

Fortunately, it is possible by examining the figures of the census of 1890 to get a pretty fair idea as to whether the alleged | Certainly the percentage of gain in the vote in any State was actually in excess of the number of voters in the State. The dential election is lighter than has been census of 1800 shows the number of males above the age of twenty-one in each State 1872. The following table gives the numand it is reasonable to assume that there ber of votes cast in each presidential elechas been a very material increase in the tion since 1868, the increase in the numnumber of males of voting age in all parts ber of votes and the percentage of inof 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 tion and the percentage of gain in the charges of fraud as made by Senator Al- number of votes cast: len 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. Ohio, according to his figures gave 1,011,576 votes. There were in Ohio in 1890, according to the census, 1,016,464 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 decad from 1880 to 1890, and it is reasonable to assume that, with the great prosperity which has attended her development of manufactories in the natural gas region in the past few years, the increase of population from 1890 to 1896 has been, at made at any time in the quarter of a cenwould 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 num-

ber 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 16 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 1800 was 595,066, 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, 1896.

Table showing the number of males of

votes cast in 1	1896:
	Males above
	21 years of age in 1890,
Pennsylvania .	
Maryland	· 270,738
Ohio	
Michigan	617,455
Indiana	1 079 689
Kentucky	450.792
Iown	520,332
Wisconsin	461,723
Minnesots	376,038
	E BOOK
	STREET, STREET

1.188.354

The student of the above table should bear in mind constantly that it is entirely the Northern States and suppression of proper to add from ten to fifteen per cent election in the light of those of other elec- male persons of voting age in the States tions and records of population as well as in question at the time of the vote about which Mr. Allen complains, Nov. 3, 1896.

> 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 be would have found that the vote of 1892 was the lightest in proportion to the population that has been east in a presidential election for many years, perhaps the lightest at any time since the close of the war. total vote in 1892 over the preceding presithe case in any presidential election since

Table showing the total vote cast in each presidential election since 1868, the

***************************************		Gain over preceding	
608Y007W	Total pr	residential	Per cent
Year.	vote cast.	election.	of gain.
1872	. 6,466,165	741,479	12.0
1876	. 8,412,733	1.946,568	30.1
1880	. 9,209,406	796,673	9.4
1884	.10,044,985	835,579	9.1
1888	.11,380,860	1,335,875	13.3
1892	.12,059,351	678,491	5.9
1896	.13,951,283	1,891,932	15.6
It will I	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 tury 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 the increase in 1888 over that in 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 1876. 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 1896, 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 ncreased 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 521,551 over her own presidential vote in the pre-

ceding election. Ohio, of which Mr.

Allen contemplates with entire calmness the fact that Wyoming, a State as ardently for the free coinage of silver as was Ohlo against it, increased her vote following figures taken from the official 25.8 per cent in the same election. He 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 after-wards 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 1888 vote was a gain of 38.4 per cent over that of 1884. Illinois increased her vote in 1890 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 Illinois also gained 25.8 per cent in 1876. The highest percentage of gain of any State in which Mr. Allen charges a "fraudulent excess" of votes is Kentucky, where the gain was 31.1 per cent, as compared with 1892, and the "fraudulent excess" charged is 43,300. Mr. Allen does not, however, offer any objection whatever to the fact that Idaho, which supported the free coinage of silver as enthusinstically as the Kentuckians opposed it, increased her vote in 1896 52.5 per cent, 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. Table showing the percentage of gain in 1896, compared with 1892, in votes cast in presidential elections:

	Republican States— Democratic States- gain in 1896 over gain in 1896 over 1892— 1892—
	California 9.1 Nebraska11.
	Maryland 12.9 South Dakota 17.
	Indiana 14.7 North Carolina 17.
	West Virginia., 16.3 Tennessee20.
	Iowa
	Michigan18.8 Wyoming25.
ì	Ohio 19.1 Missouri 24.
ı	Wisconsin 20.4 Florida 30.
	Illinois24.9 Mississippi31.
Į	Kentucky 30.1 Idaho 52.
1	Where the Real Fraud Was.

It must be apparent to anybody who takes the trouble to examine the above figures that the charges of fraud in the election in the States carried by McKinley are false. Nobody, whatever his political sentiments may be, can doubt that if he examines carefully these figures, which are taken from the official publica-

But how about the South, where the Democracy is always triumphant by one

process or another? It is a notorious fact that in the extreme Southern States the colored voters have been disfranchised by one process and another until their participation in national and State elections has practically disappeared. This has been accomplished by various processes at various times, that process which combines the greatest success with the greatest showing virtue having finally amendments to the State constitutions which require an educational test as a qualification for voting. With a clause in the State constitution requiring each voter to be able to read or "satisfactorily explain" a clause in that instrument itself, and the jury which is to determine whether the reading or "explanation" is sell done being "packed" beforehand, it is easy to see that the average colored voter in the South stands little show of an opportunity to cast his vote. This requirement exists in several of the Southern States. In others there is also an educational test in the form of a law which requires a separate ballot box for each candidate with his name printed on the outside, the voter being required to place his ballot for each candidate in its proper box. In order to prevent the successful coaching of voters not able to read the names upon the boxes, the custom is to change the location of the boxes from hour to hour or more frequently if necessary, thus making it absolutely impossible for the voter who cannot read to know whether he is putting his ballot in the right box. In some cases it is found more convenient to count the votes cast for Republican candidates as cast for Democrats and vice versa, but those are now exceptions and the "educational test" is becoming the popular method in the South for keeping the negroes away from the polls. sounds well, prevents charges of violations of law and yet does the business most effectively. That the experiments which the people of the South have been making in the last twenty years in the line of 'How to Exclude the Black Vote from the Polls," have been highly successful, will be seen from the following votes and figures taken from the official records of the Government. Seven of the extreme

them the art of depriving the negro voter of his right of suffrage seems to have attained its highest perfection." Suppressing Republican Votes in the

Southern States, which contain in them-

selves more than one-half of the entire

colored population of the country, are

selected as an example. These States

occupy the extreme southern belt and in

South The States whose vote will be examined herewith are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana. Twenty years ago the art of suppressing the negro vote was in its infancy. In the presidential election of 1876 the total vote returned from these States amounted to 989,114. Since that they have gained, according to the United States census, 3,305,405 in population, Yet in the year 1896 they report only 791,011 votes cast, an actual loss of 198,108 votes. Here is an example for those who admire the art of suppressing votes. A gain of 3.308.465 in population and at the same time a loss of 198,103 in the number of votes. A gain of 66 per cent as shown by the official figures and at the same time loss of 20 per cent in votes, as also shown by the official figures. That this reduckeeping away colored Republican voters from the polls is shown by the fact that Republican tickets in these States has dwindled year by year until it has reached as low a figure as 4 per cent in Alabams in 1892, 3 per cent in Mississippi in 1892 while in Florida and Louisiana no votes were recorded for the Republican presidential candidates in that year. Not contented with this, the vote was brought 341,530 | Allen complains as casting 94,500 "fraud- down in many of those States even lower

ulent excess" of votes, increased her vote in 1896 than in 1892, the number of votes PRESIDENT AND 19.1 per cent in 1896 over 1892, yet Mr. cast being actually less in the recent eleccast being actually less in the recent elec-

> cate the population of those States in 1870 and 1890 as shown by the United States consuls, and also show the total vote in each State in the presidential elections of 1876 and 1896 as shown by official returns. Table showing the population in 1870 and 1890, and also the vote in 1876 and

	Population	Population
	1870.	1890.
South Carolina	705,606	1,151,149
Georgia	1,184,109	1,887,353
Florida	187.784	391,422
Alabama	969,992	1,513,017
Mississippi	827,922	1,239,660
Arkansas	484,471	1,128,178
Louisians	726,915	1,118,527
	Vcte	Vote
17	1876.	1896.
South Carolina		68,938
Georgia	130,534	162,744
Florida	46,776	44,740
Alabama	171,697	194,576
Mississippi	104,778	69,513
Arkansas	96,740	149,454
Louisiana	145,823	101,046
The above table, it		

arge 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 1896.

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 population in twenty years and gain or oss in votes in the corresponding period:

Ï		Gain in	Gal	n or loss
1		population	in	vote
ı		20 years.		years.
	S. Carolina	446,540	Loss	113,828
	Georgia	643,244	Loss	17,770
t		263,038	Loss	2,630
	Alabama	516,025	Gain	22,879
ŀ	Mississippi .	461,638	Loss	95,265
l	Arkansas	643,708	Gain	52,714
3	Louisiana		Loss	44,777
	m-sel-	0.000.400	W	105.002

Totals . . . 3,366,462 Net loss 195,000 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: Percentage of gain in population in 20 years.	Percentage of gain or loss of vote in 20 years.
S. CarolinaGain 63	Loss 62
Georgia Gain 53	Loss 10
Florida Gain 108	Loss 4
AlabamaGain 51	Gain 13
Mississippi Gain 55	Loss 57
Arkansas Gain 132	Gain 54
LouisianaGain 53	Loss 31

ELECTION FIGURES.

The Story of the Presidential Canvass of 1896 in a Nutshell. 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:

	McKinley, Bryan
	Popular vote 7,105,959 6,454,943
	Electoral vote 271 176
	Exectoral rote
	The number of votes cast shows that
	the majority of McKinley over Bryan, and
	plurality over all, indicates a decisive vic
	piuranty over an, indicates a decisite vic
1	tory for the Republican party. Old party
1	lines were obliterated, and a high principle
ı	was vindicated by men who believed in
1	the honor of the nation above mere party
1	adherence. The total result of the can
	vass is exhibited in the following figures
	Total popular vote13,875,653
	McKinley over Bryan 651,010
	macazinica ores majaministra
	meraning over minimum
	National Democratic vote 132,870
	Prohibition vote 131,870
	Socialist Labor vote 36,260
	Free Silver people 13,873
	Popular vote 189212,591,351
	Increase in four years 1,284,202
	Electoral vote for Watson 27
	Electoral tote for 17 ataon

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 givfour 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 onanimous. 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 the 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 Democrats and Populists, 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 Populistic forces will control it and name the platform and candidates. Making due allowance for the many thousands who voted directy with the Republicans, the sound money Democrats can have no reasonable doubt after their experience in the last cam paign, that they are in a hopeless minor ty in their own party, and that the mosthey can expect to do, either as individuals or as an organization, is to defeat the aims of their former party associates by supporting the Republican candidates and platform either directly or through a decoy 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.-Pittaburg 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 congulation.

The truly great are those who con

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

William McKinley celebrated his fiftythird birthday a few days before his in-auguration. Born Feb. 26, 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 1869, only four years later, he was made prosecuting attorney for his county, which position be 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 "Mc-Kinley 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 for the presidency the man whose name it bears, and when its 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 Mc-Kinley 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 opera-

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 Mc-Kinley is extremely happy, though a shadow has been cast over it by the loss of his two children, both of whom died in early life. Mrs. McKinley is a native of Canton, which has been Major McKinley's home for many years, and is the en him, the highest of which had only 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 cashler until her marriage with William McKinley, Jan. 25, 1871. Mrs. McKinley always accompanied her husband during his life in Washington, but being an 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 improvan 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 at 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 reelected 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, be ing 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. Mc Pherson was chosen. In 1884 he became a member of the Republican National In business life he has been energetic

and active. He is president of the Passaic Water Company, the Aquackaknonck 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 In-He is also on the directory boards of the New York, Susquebanna and Western Railroad, the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, the Barbour

Bros. Company, the Barbour Flax Spin ning Company, the Pioneer Silk Company, the American Cotton Oll Company and some forty or more additional corporaholds 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

as an especially attractive young lady, having died in Rome a few years since. Mrs. Hobart is highly spoken of by those who have known her in social life in New Jersey, and will doubtless prove helpful to Mrs. McKinley in the official social duties which devolve upon the head of an administration.

of age; their daughter, who is spoken of

DYING, A HUNDRED A DAY:

The Veterans of the Late War Pass ing 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 pierced 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 stilled forever. Those who did die then were mourned, not alone by their own mothers and sisters and sweetnearts 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 had given up homes 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 ndred a day!-Indianapolis

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

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The circulation of gold coin on Monday last was \$645,568,492. One year ago it was \$499,262,686, being a gain of \$146,-293.80d. This great increase in our stock of gold is primarily due to the great trade balance which came up in our favor last

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 fill 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

This fact, taken in connection with the other fact that we have a larger per capinvalid, was able to appear but little in its circulation than we had a few years ago, or at any time in the history of our country, strips naked the plea that all the ills of mankind are due to the scarcity of money in the country. There is plenty ed in health, and although the duties of of money. The people need more collatthe mistress of the White House are of erals and better prices for their products. The one is largely a matter of individual effort; the other, of supply and demand, How to regulate the latter is not only the problem of the age, but it has been the problem of all the ages.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

A Stage of Substantial Improvement Entered Upon, During the past week the marked im-

provement 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. ropean 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 Apprecial conditions .- Dayenport Republican.

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

ra), the state is losing Sicily, to express sympathy with the in year to pay a reason- Cretan revolt against the Turks, a

neglected children."

The proposal to adjourn the legisble malary to four attorney generals, letter was read from Signor Crispi, lature and go to the inauguration in through lack of paying a fair com- formerly Prime Minister to Italy, a body failed for want of agreement city at \$2.00 per cord. Office at foot of tion to one How long will who said: "If the powers intervene with the railways and Rep. Cham- Ludington street.

Soo Line, Escanaba, Mich.

Stove Wood for Sale. The I. Stephenson Co. will deliver pine

A Specialty. Lowest Market

264 Fannie St.,

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

C. MALONEY & CO.



reasurer.

Last Saturday evening the armory of

the S. M. S. Guards was fairly well filled

with the friends of the company who

were entertained by the Guards with

games, dancing and a prize drill. The

winners in the drill were Frank Bishop

and J. E. Tropple, who were made ser-

geants, and John Todd and James Fer-

F. J. Merriam, of Gladstone, is dele-

gate at large from this state for the na-

Rev. J. S. Collins, Baptist missionary,

was at Munising last week to organize

The poverty party" 'pon top Frechet

all" last Saturday night was anything

W. F. Look departed to sojourn for a

time at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, last

Miss Vin Stoik, who had visited at

Marinette for some weeks, returned

Mons. Pierre Duranceau and wife at-

Wm. Hoffmann was down from Muni-

J. S. Rogers arrived and went on duty

Adam Schaible was in town last Mon-

Peter Groos was in town on Tuesday.

About sixty members of the E. A. U

Bay de Noc, and Nelson, of Ford River,

Mrs. T. Asche, who resides at Mari-

nette, here to visit her husband, was tak-

Mr. Arthur benton, of Springfield,

Mass., attended the funeral of his bro-

Wm. Kingsley came down from his

Harry Broad is looked for, returning

rom his visit in England, to-day or to-

James Nolau, Jr., and Matt Fogarty

The Ladies' Aid society of the Presby-

terian church will entertain its friends at

the home of Mrs. David Reese on the eve-

ning of Friday next. An admission fee

Sandy Camp, Modern Woodmen, will

give a social at G. A. R. ball next Friday

evening. Among other attractions will

be stereopticon views by Mr. G. M.

Herman Johnson, deputy for the treas-

urer of Maple Ridge township, was in

lieved of his duties as U. S. district at-

Col. Cosford, who had been here on

duty connected with the K. of P., re-

John Staiger is home from Cripple

Creek, and is again punching tickets on

Dr. Cotton is an alternate delegate to

the national convention of republican

Miss Sadie Barras left last Monday for

Frank Armstrong and wife have re-

Wallace Barr now holds the champion-

Mr. Greene's address is 1223 south

Supt. Fleisher visited the Menominee

Wm. Loeffler, of Bark River, was in

They Can Not Agree.

An adjourned meeting of producers of

Bessemer ore was held at Cleveland Mon-

day, but an agreement for allotment of

output and fixing prices for the coming

eason was not reached. The dissatis-

faction with the workings of the pool

last season was the main cause for this.

and it is quite likely that no agreement

will be entered into by the remaining mem-

A Good Recovery.

Peter St. Peter, who was brought to

the Booth-Youngquist hospital two

weeks since with a broken skull, has so

far recovered that he was able to leave

Presbyterian Church.

There will be services at the Presby ter-

ian church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m.

Milwaukee to resume her studies.

turned from their visit in Indiana.

idence until after May first.

ship medal of the Gun club.

58th street, Philadelphia.

schools on Wednesday.

town Thursday.

bers of the old pool.

the hospital yesterday.

of fifteen cents will be collected.

latter at Clark's hall.

turned home Thursday.

the North-western.

clubs.

ty treasurer.

are at home again after a trip in the

place up the Escanaba to attend the fu-

were in town, on business, Thursday.

en ill and is still confined to her room.

ther, H. I. Benton, last Wednesday.

neral of Mrs. McFall.

past ten days, is out again.

lessons in embalming.

wife Wednesday.

nesday evening.

this week.

tended a wedding at Gladstonelast Mon-

tional convention of republican clubs.

rity who were made corporals.

a church of that communion.

else but a poor affair.

Monday evening.

home Saturday.

sing this week.

last Monday.

spring trade.

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; Beneficent effect of the war of 1812 upon American literature; Settlement of the west; The condition of American literature on the eve of the 1st creative 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; Dorisvocal solo-guitar accompaniment; "Paddle Your Own Canor,"-song-mandolin accompaniment.

On Monday last Frederick F. 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 Mason-

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 liceuses.

The dancing party given by the Mutual Benefit club Monday evening was largely attended and heartify enjoyed. The Ideal orchestra farnished the music and Jerry Driscoll "called."

John Staiger has returned from Canada and is ngain punching tockets on his regular run on the Chicago & Northwestern line between Ishpening and Green Bay.

The diphtheria scare having abated, Miss Kate Houlihan has resumed her duties as teacher of the school at Lath-

Miss Julia Duranceau 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 Escauaba 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. Mr. S. P. Carpenter, of Rhinelander

visited in this city the fore part of the Mr. A. Lewshaw, of Rhinelander, was in Escanaba, on business, the first of the

week. Tim O'Brien attended the funeral of Fr. Geo. Brady, at Appleton, last week. Conductor John Ward is running be-

tween Ishpeming and Republic. Sandy Oliver and Ed. Erickson are both housed in with bad colds.

The names of M. E. Maiu, Hugh Axel R. Erickson, Emanuel Hogan, Jr.,

Brotherton, G. M. Bice, Frank Hemes, Dennis Hogan and G. E. McDermott were added to the roll of the Stephenson | day. Guards last Monday evening.

Mr. Wolf, of the Escanaba Steam Laundry, is on a visit to relatives in Indiana, Ike Miller came up from Marinette on Monday to take Mr. Wolf's place during

Dan McKeeby last week received a flattering offer from a horse-shoeing firm at Superior, which he declined, banking on a good season here the coming sum-

J. J. Ward returned to Escanaba on Saturday last, and may again engage in business here in the spring. J. W. Naugle, wife and daughter, at-

tended the Davis-Lockwood wedding

Mrs. J. E. Smith, of Marinette, visited ber mother, Mrs. Stoik, on Saturday

Mrs. Ole Erickson has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Iowa. Mrs. John McColl and children will go to Chatham, Canada, in a fortnight. Jo. LeClaire and Charlie Lightfoot, of

Gladstone, were in town Monday. Geo. E. Merrill, of Rapid River, was here, on business, last Monday.

Mrs. Capt. Lanford, of Masonville, visited here ou Monday last. Dr. Dube, of Manistique, was an Escanaba visitor last Saturday.

P. J. McKenna returned from a trip to Chicago lust Sunday. At the residence of his daughter, Mrs.

M. O'Connell, on Tuesday evening last, E. Glavin, Sr., celebrated the 77th anniversary of his birth. His friends wish him many happy returns,

The Joynal Pedro club met with Miss Lizzie Danu on Tuesday evening. The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Kate O'Brien on the 12th inst. G. W. Smith, who has been confined

to the house for several weeks by the kick of a horse, is out again. Charlie Barth was severely bitten Monday by one of two fighting dogs which

he was trying to separate. Nick Walch, Jr., was very agreeably surprised by a party of young friends on

Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Kratze are home from the East, where they bought largely of

spring goods. Miss Josie Lavigne has returned from Fayette, where she had been teaching. Geo. Grandchamp, supervisor of Masonville, was in town Wednesday.

W. F. Winters, of Chicago, is the guest for the winter of E. P. Barras. Hon. O. B. Fuller attended the inaugural deremonies at Washington.

Hugh Brotherton is chief, musician o the Stephenson Guards. Supt. Linsley returned from Cleveland

Charles Herrmann, keeper of Poverty and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Spir-

itual Despondency." In the evening Dr. RAPID RIVER AND GARTH this Waste?" with special reference to the large number of deaths in our city during this winter. The following program will be rendered:

Degan Voluntary.... Lord's Prayer... Cornet Solo..... Congregation Congregation Congregation Congregation Congregation cripture Reading.The Past Organ Solo and Offertory. Vocal Solo..... .Rev. Dr. Todd ... Congregatio

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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. The branch will run through the heart of a fine timber and agricultural belt and passes directly through the Winters homestead settlement. The line will reach about half way to Rapid River. Mr. Young says that the line will probably be built next

summer .- Munising Republican. Two miners were buried in C shaft, n Newport mine, last Saturday night. The room in which they were working caved in and buried them beneath hundreds of tons of ore. Their names are Matt Matson and Dominick Reghatti.

Mary Auderson, the young girl who was scalded in the Commercial hotel at Iron Mountain and on whom the skingrafting operation was performed, is now reported to be recovering as speedtly as possible.

The Calumet & Hecla Co. has bought the 120 acres of mineral land lying between the Calumet & Heela and the Tumarack properties. The price was exactly \$500,000, cash.

surprised their newly-wedded account-A fire at Michigamme Saturday moraant, Peter Jensen, the other evening, and ng resulted in the complete destruction before taking their departure presented of four business blocks and the damagthat gentleman and his estimable bride ing of one other. Loss \$16,000, insurwith a handsome silver pickle dish and a ance \$7,000. fruit basket. It was a pleasant eve-A Marquette Sunday school pupil, in

answer to a question by the teacher, Mrs. J. A. Burns and Miss Sara Mcwho baptized Christ," made the start-Hale will depart for New York to-moring declaration that it was Peter White. row and Mr. Burns will join them there The Methodist parsonage at Negaunee a week later to purchase goods for the was burned on the 26th ult, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Wilcox lost his household Treasurers Root, of Nahma, Kay, of

> While running to a fire at Marinette Monday Geo. W. Thompson fell deadhis heart ruptured by the exertion.

goods. No insurance.

The Sutherland-Innes company at Munising cut wages 10 per cent.

Municipal Gossip. **X*******

Owen McCarthy has taken the stand on the southeast corner of Ludington and Elmore streets and will conduct the business of undertaking therein. Greenhoot Brothers have received their

C. R. Williams, who had been ill for the stock of spring and summer dress patterns, and invite the ladies of Delta coun-Martin Lyons is at Milwaukee taking ty to call and inspect the same. Erickson has something of special in-A son was born to J. H. Moran and

erest to the ladies on the eighth page. New material for ladies' shirt waists John P. Symons went to Chicago Wedat Greenhoot Bros. Something new and novel; must be seen to be appreciated. Jerry Driscoll has visited at Marquette A new inboard shaft is being forged in Milwaukee for the tug Monarch. Mayor Gallup went to Chicago Tues-

Now is the time to select your spring dress patterns, and Greenhoot Bros.' the

Call and inspect Greenhoot Bros.' new line of dress patterns and shirt waist goods. You cannot fail to be pleased. Bell goes out of the Western Union oftice and Finch goes in.

J. S. Doherty has sold his Wisconsin farm-120 acres-for \$4,150. There was no session of the high school

Wednesday afternoon. Kratze will have an "ad" next week.

The Sons of Herman and the Nonpareil Wait and watch for it. club announce dances for Easter Monday, the former at Peterson's and the Dr. Youngquist was called to Gladstone last Sunday.

Harry T. Bentley has an office with the Postal company. The Lenten season began on Wednes-

town yesterday to settle with the coun-Hon. John Power will, it is said, take Ice is twenty-one inches thick in the up his residence in Chicago when re-

Dog races are in order at Gladstone. Mayor Powell, of Gladstone, will not

accept another term and Gladstonians are hunting for a proper successor. B. B. McFall came up from Belvidere, ills., to attend the funeral of his mother.

Miss Mary Lang visited at Gladstone ast Sunday and Monday. T. W. McDonough and wife, of Glad-

stone visited here Tuesday. To Spilt Delta County.

The plan to detach the townships of Garden, Fairbanks and Sack Bay from this county and add them to Schoolcraft has been a favorite one with Schoolcraft Dr. Booth will not occupy his new rescounty people for a long time and they have now moved in the matter by preparing a bill to that end and sending it to Representative Fuller for introduction. The Iron Port does not believe that a majority of the people of those townships desire the change and it is certain that the people of this county outside them will oppose it strenuously.

It Was Lively Work. A correspondent sends us this: "There was bauled, at Stickney & Johnson's camp No. 1, on the Whitefish. this winter, by six teams, in forty-four days, 4,900,000 feet of logs, the haul being two to six miles."

For Lower Fares and Freights. Petitions are in circulation and are numerously signed praying for the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Robinson to regulate (and reduce) railroad fares and freights.

St. Stephen's Church. There will be services at St. Stephen's church to-morrow both morning and evening. The Rev. Arch deacon Robinson of Marquette, will conduct them.

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

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.

This village is in crying need of protec-000000000000 tion against fire. Last summer a \$1,300 chemical fire engine was purchased, but as yet no fire department has been organized, without which the engine would prove of little use in case of fire. Our villagers should form a volunteer fire brigade at once, and thus be prepared, should occasion demand, to fight the fire demon to a finish. There should be a captain, lieutenant, engineer, secretary and treasurer, and at least ten other members. Regular practice meetings should be held that the company might familiarize itself with the work. The village is made up entirely of wooden structures, and so bazardous are the risks that comparatively few can get insurance, the premium on which is exorbitant, the lowest being 6% per cent. A well organized fire brigade would also have a tendency to lower insurance

> Although the spring election is rapidly approaching there seems to be comparalively little fence-building, which would indicate that the people are satisfied with the present administration, and willing to give the officers another term. Geo. Grandchamp has made a good supervisor, guarding closely the interests of his constituents, and if he wants the "yob" another year be can have it. Fred Darling is a most efficient recorder, always attentive and obliging and the man who s bard-bearted enough to seek his retire ment would pasture his brindle cow on his mother-in-law's grave. Of course J. H. Sinnitt will get a second term-he is entitled to it. He has made a good of-

rates.

A correspondent to the Sturgeon Bay Advocate from Rapid River says: Times here are not so bad as some papers try to make out. I have men here who clear \$4 per day in making railroad ties. One man named Joseph Zettel has made as high as fifty-four ties per day on an average. There are some others who have done fully as well as this, if not better. No man has been paid off under \$1 per day and up to \$28 a month Teamsters are receiving \$30 per month. Now I do not see any hard times about this.

Louis Flinn puts in cedar for Adam Shaible. He also etches fungi, samples of which are on exhibition at Hamilton's Pharmacy. The most attractive of this collection of art work is Mr. Hamilton seated in his Mexican saddle on the back of the recently imported broucho on his way to Round lake. Another shows B. B. Baker ten miles up river shooting rabbits tied to stumps, while a third gives a life like representation of Mr. Dillabaugh angling for trout in Day's river.

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. The congregation will appreciate any help given it, and your correspondent is in a position to know that the people of Rapid River will give the coming fair their liberal support.

Nors Larson, a woodsman, was taken to the Tracy hospital at Escanaba, on Tuesday, with both feet badly frozen. He came down from camp a few days before and at once proceeded to bend his elbow, after which he retired to a sawdust shed for a brief season of rest with the result stated above.

Jay Baker is busily engaged enlarging his store building, and when "Gentle Annie" makes her annual visit to this town Jay's establishment will present an altogether different appearance. He is adding ten leet to its width and will put in a new front, and completely remodel the interior.

Jos. Plunkett now wears the belt in having delivered the largest load or ties at the banking ground, the number being 260 pieces, and green at that. Prior to this the largest load had been hauled by G. Wolters, who last season brought in 240 sleepers at a single load.

Stickney & Johnson have finished their ogging contracts at 18-mile and Trout Lake Camps, putting in 4,000,000 feet at the former and 5,000,000 feet at the latter. A number of men and teams came down the first of the week. They still bave a cedar job.

The Odd Fellows are arranging to entertain their friends with a drama and ball in the near future. The three-linked gentlemen are royal entertainers, and this occasion will be no exception to the rule. Keep your ear close to the ground for the date.

W. H. Reynolds and wife, J. W. Naugle and wife and daughter Essie, and Mrs. Lanford attended the Davis-Lockwood nuptials at Escanaba on Monday. All went to the county town in a bus drawn by one of "Billy" Reynold's teams.

Max Glazer is in Chicago buying new goods. When he returns "you will hear something drop" through the columns of The Iron Port. Mr. Glazer is a firm believer in printers' ink, and proposes to use it quite extensively during 1897. Henry Boyer is building an addition

to his store, and when completed, will move his barness shop thereto. Mrs. Boyer will occupy the room thus vacated with a millinery stock, which will arrive about the 15th inst. The firm of Caswell & Jerome, livery-

men, was dissolved on March 1st, Mr. Caswell boying his partner's interest. Alex, is an old-time liveryman, 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 "moosick" there

on Tuesday evening, which they did to the Queon's toste. Refreshments were

Your attention, reader, is invited to the Rapid River Business Directory, found elsewhere in the Iron Port to-day Patronize those whose names are found there, remembering the liberal advertises is the liberal dealer.

Darrow &'Hill have this week issued their monthly price-list, of bargains in all lines of goods. If you have not received one drop them a postal card. It will prove a money-saver.

Dr. J. C. Brooks has voted the prohibition ticket eighteen successive years. He is an honorary member of the Escanaba W. C. T. U. and a regular contributor to its maintenauce. It is believed, from what your corres

pondent can hear, that Masonville town ship will vote against bonding the coun- CHOICE . MEATS . AND . SAUSAGES ty for \$175,000 for road building. Robert S. Grocock, of Menominee, and John S. Craig, of Gladstone, were in

town Wednesday. The latter strongly advocates the county road system. The entertainment given by the Gladstone Orchestra, last Saturday evening, was highly appreciated by the small audience in attendance.

The supper of the missionary society of the Congregational church last Saturday evening was quite well attended, and very pleasant. The basket social at the home of Mr.

and Mrs. Joseph Fish on Monday evening was a pleasaut affair, and netted a spug little sum. Mrs. J. A. Baughman has arrived in

the genial doctor is more smiling than Geo. Jerome has severed his connection with Hamilton's Pharmacy, and is succeeded by Ralph Cutting, of Depere,

H. W. Cole mourus the loss of a haudsome road horse, the animal departing this life shortly after supper on Tuesday No tablets are allowed in the Rasid River schools. Bound books are used in order that the work may be preserved. Mrs. Peter Cole is suffering with lagrippe. Mr. Cole is just recovering from at attack of the same disease.

Russell Baker run the hardward business a few days while Byron B. run in new stock from Brampton. Audrew J. Reed, of Pana, Ills., bas ac-

cepted a position as clerk in Max. Glazer's store. The Naugle mill resumed operations on Tuesday, employing about fifteen

handa The L. O. T. M. will entertain their friends at cards next Thursday evening. The Masonville hoop factory shut down temporarily the first of the week. Editor-Lawyer Chas. H. Nugent made a trip to Johnson's camp on Wednesday. In all probability Rapid River wil have a bassball club this coming season. Mrs. Will Sinnitt has suffered with neuralgia the greater portion of the week. Send your job printing to The Iron

Port. Good work at going prices. B. F. Bridges has taken up his residence here. We welcome him back. Nels, Logunquist is painting the inter-

ior of M. Glazer's store. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jerome drove to Escanaba on Thursday. Mrs. Will Rushford has, this week,

been ill with la grippe. The Odd Fellows' lodge has a membership of thirty-three. A child of Wm. Vietzke is dangerously

ill at this writing. Alex Labombard lost a heavy draft horse on Monday.

Mrs. Armstrong is visiting friends in Canada. Bessie Pfeifer's health is improving.

IN AND AROUND GARTH. The Home of William Langley Destroyed by Fire Other Notes.

Wm. Langley, who lives on a farm three miles east of the village, arrived home last Monday evening to find his dwelling in ashes. The fire originated in a defective chimney flue which ignited the roof. Mrs. 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. The family will remain at Garth until new quarters are provided. The house was not insured. A literary society has been organized in connection with the night school which has been carried on for the past few weeks. The following officers were elected at the first meeting: C. C. Collins. president; Mrs. W. J. Jolley, vice-president; E. W. Carrington, secretary and

will be held each Saturday evening and will be open to the public. Garth enjoys the distinction of having a man who is probably the most original epicure in this part of the country. One of his latest fads is an article of diet made from the caudal extremity of a young porker. This, be claims, when properly prepared, forms a most delicious viand.

treasurer. The organization proposes

to encourage the social and intellectual

activities of the community. Meetings

J. Mortenson, treasurer of the Garth Lumber Co., arrived from his home in Wausau, Wis., Wednesday. He will spend some time in looking over the winter's work and preparing for the opening of the saw mill.

L. D. Burt, who carries the mail between this point and Rapid River, has completed thirteen consecutive months without missing a trip. He makes two round trips daily including Sunday. Wm. Ryan drove to Escanaba Mon-

M. H. Grover spent Sunday at the Soo Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Caswell and Louis Jerome, and doing business at Rapid River under the firm name of Carwell and Jerome, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the latter retiring. Louis Jerome will pay all debts against the firm and collect outstanding bills. Rapid River, Mich., March 1, 1897.

J. A. CASWELL, LOUIS JEBOME. To Owners of Cows. Owners of milch cows who may re-

quire the services of a bull can secure

them by applying at 219 North Norrie

Rapid River Business Director

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

WE THE BA

Watch for Our New Spring Stock

SINNITT BROTHERS,

RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.

Here is where "the boys" can find the best the market affords, and exceive right treatment avery time. We want your trade,

D. E. JOHNSON.

General . Blacksmithing

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All work neatly and promptly done at right priess.

BUCHMAN BROS.

Dealers in

Complete Line of Furniture

J. A. BAUGHMAN,

DARROW & HILL,

THE CASH GROCERS

Offer exceptional bargains he all goods for Spot Cash. They carry also Oats, Hay, Food, Lime, Brick, Cement, Etc. Camp

*==JEWELER ===

J. A. BAKER,

Rapid River,

HAMILTON'S . PHARMACY RAPID . RIVER . BARGAIR . STORE Pure Drugs and Medicines.

Prescriptions accurately compounded day night. A full line of perfumes and choice cigars.

B. B. BAKER. CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS General Hardware and Sporting Goods y stock is complete in every particular and my rices will be found right. A share of your trade is

o-H. E. PFEIFER,-o DEALER IN Butter, Eggs. Etc. Poultry, Game and

CASWELL & JEROME. LIVERY, FEED AND SALES STABLE GENERAL • MERCHANDISE

First class rigs at all times. Specialty of convey-ing traveling men, lumbermen, craisers and hunting parties. Prices always reasonable. Give us a call. We will treat you right. +J. H. SINNITT++

botel . and . Restaurant | Dbysician . and . Surgeon Bakery in connection, where fresh baked goods may be had at all times. Confectionery and cigars.

YOUNG & MERRILL. Dealers in Rapid River from Lower Michigan, and Dry Goods and Groceries

TIES AND POSTS. All Goods Fresh, Crisp and Sparkling.

FRED E DARLING RAPID RIVER REAL ESTATE

I can sell you a desirable building lot at a reason-able price and on favorable terms. Now is the time to secure lots 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, H. W. COLE. KOSTKA & BOEDCHER.

MERCHANT . TAILORS DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS A liberal portion of your trade is respecifully se-licited. Goods and prices are guaranteed satisfac-All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction as to

fit and workmanship. DR. J. C. BROOKS. PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES

and Druggists' Sundries Pull and Complete Line of Confectionery.

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

A specialty made of washing fine underwear and woolen goods.

Flour and Feed

@ PAT FOGARTY HAY, FLOUR, FEED

600 LUDINGTON ST. Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.

SAY FAREWELL

Clevelands from the White House. Washington, March 5 .- It was 20 minutes past two o'clock when Mrs. Mo-Kinley and her party drove up to the front portico of the white house. Mrs. Cleveland with Brig. Gen. Wilson, ex-Secretary Lamont and Mr. Thurber, had been waiting to receive Mrs. Mc-Kinley fully an hour on the sunny rear porch, the tedious delay meaning more to Mrs. Cleveland than any one else for she had determined at any personal inconvenience to welcome Mrs. McKinley and the loss of an hour would cause her not only to miss her saying farewell to the cabinet ladies at Secretary Lamont's, but prevent her bidding good-by to her husband before he started south. The first duty she was eventually enabled to hurriedly accomplish, but she

to go as she had intended to bid Mr. Cleveland farewell at the wharf. In the carriage with Mrs. McKinley, when she reached the white house, were her sister, Mrs. Barber, Secretary Porter and Chairman Bell. Mrs. McKinley was assisted in alighting by Capt. Charles King, the army novelist, who is her especially detailed escort, in full aided her faltering steps across the Cleveland hastened from the portico and greeted her cordially. The new president's mother, assisted by her son, Abner, and his wife and daughter Helen were next welcomed by Mrs. Cleveland, left arm broken; Duboia being be and among the others of the McKinley scalded about the head, back and charge from W. M. party introduced to her were Gen. W. M. and his left thigh broken. Eight others Osborne, cousin of the president; Miss | were slightly injured. Those seriously Grace McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. injured were brought to the hos Morse, of San Prancisco; Miss Mary here and the dead bodies sent to No Barber, Miss Sarah Duncan, Miss Marie ark. Donovan, all nieces of the president; Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Hiestand, Mrs. Maria Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's aunt, who Smith, and Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Her- on the steps of the capitol and the dethese and had bidden Mrs. McKinley an years. affectionate farewell.

Then with tears in her eyes she entered Secretary Lamont's carriage and was driven rapidly to his house, where the retiring cabinet ladies were awaiting her at luncheon. She was compelled to hasten her departure, however, and with a hurried handshake and a kiss to those who have been her nearest friends she was off again to the station with Secretary Thurber, and at 3:17 o'clock, the very moment Mr. Cleveland was leaving the white house, his wife in a special car left Washington for her future home at Princeton. President McKinley's wife and mother were assisted to the elevator and taken up to the private apartments, where Mrs. McKinley was made comfortable. while the president's mother returned at a quarter of three o'clock to the fam-

ily party below in the small diningroom. The guests numbered 46. At three o'clock the entire party went out to the reviewing stand on the front lawn, and a few minutes later the head of the procession arrived and the president, with his predecessor, entered the white house. Mr. Cleveland shook hands with Mr. MciKnley, and, passing directly through the mansion, entered a carriage in which Capt. Robley Evans nmander Lamberton were await ing him. There were no formalities about his leave-taking, and had it no been for the presence of Gen. Wilson chief of engineers, no one but the pres eat would have said good-by to h

pathetically to the policemen and other attendants as he was carried away to the lighthouse tender Maple, which will take him to Currituck sound. President McKinley stopped but a moment to inquire after the welfare of his wife and then, accompanied by Senator Sherman, he walked briskly to the reviewing stand.

FATAL WRECK ON B. & O.

Train Rolls Down an Embankment Near Zanesville, O. Zanesville, O., March 5 .- A horrible accident in which three lives were lost occurred at Deep Cut, on the Baltim & Ohio railway, three miles cast of this city, about noon Thursday. A wrecking train with a crew of 13 men, all of New ark, O., composed of an engine, two crew cars, two flat cars and one wreck car, which had been at work at a small wreck near Sonora was hurrying back was much disappointed at being unable to Zanesville in order to clear the line for passenger train No. 103, due here at 12:29. As the tender of the engine, which was running backward at the rate of 30 miles an hour, struck the curve at Deep Cut it jumped the track. carrying with it the entire train, which rolled down an embankment 40 feet high. Engineer Gus Dutton, Fireman E. P. Johns and Head Brakeman John uniform, and by Chairman Bell, who Toomey, all of Newark, who were riding on the engine, were crushed under threshold of her future home, and Mrs. the debris and killed instantly. Joseph H. Smart, assistant wreck train fo man, and William Dubois, brakem were fatally injured, Smart being crushed about the chest and having his

Sworn In. Charleston, W. Va., March 5 .- G. W. Atkinson was sworn in as governor of will live in the white house; Joseph P. West Virginia at high noon Thursday rick. Within three minutes Mrs. Cleve- cratic party retired from the state adland had said a pleasant word to each of ministration for the first time in as

> 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 Preside McKinley would immediately send was ships to Cuba to protect American of zens was true.

> > Royal Baking Powder.



HE PRAIRIE SCHOONER.

the westy, followine way treaked the heavy-lades wain allower of the speeding day cross the plain.
The sources, building fair.
I foud hearts athrob with joy;
are of an empire there
cound safe convoy.

is fin course child-roices aweet whed all the strungeness of each scene; is payents sought new homes to greet-With vision keen.

To lap the traveler into rest, sit staunch it bere the pioneer On toward the west.

Descried now, its ragged sails

Are furied, the port has long been we work of the belsterous, hurrying gales,

Through cloud and sun.

ed, forlorn and gray, it stands, A faded wreck cast far ashore, The Maydower of the prairie lands, Its journey o'er. Charles Moreau Harger, in Overland

H. M. F. B.

BY ANNIE H. DONNELL.

"H. M. F. B. What in the world do those letters mean?" mused Annah. "That's just what I'd like to know," at college! She remembered how white I've been there myself-filled one of Aunt Ursula exclaimed, peering at the and slender his hands were, and the mother's beds for her once when she letters through her glasses. They were crop of curly hair low on his forehead, was sick. It's a big contract." set down, thay and clear-cut, opposite just the "nut-brown" color poets sing one of April's days in the almanac, about. Phil's hair was-red. It was-There was a cabalistic air about them. "I wrote 'em there to put me in mind of something, but I can't for the life of

of perplexity. She reread the letters slowly, reflectively, "H .- M .- F .- B." "It might be Her Majesty's Female

majesty's something." Phillip Bump," retorted Aunt Ursula, enimly. It was a home thrust, and An-

Her fresh cheeks colored. "Philip doesn't begin with an F-always," she murmured.

But Aunt Ursula, intent on the almanae, did not heed. "I wrote that last folks pain. winter when I was planning my work to miss my of the programme that's potatoes. put down."

F. B. this minute. I'll help you." Her eyes danced with fun.

"Merelful me, to be sure! How can we, till weknow what 'tis?" cried Aunt bed with vigorous fingers. Ursula, indismay. "What in the name "I'm going to pour the feathers right Terrible Death of a Sailor in the Isof common sense is it? H.-M.-F.-B.

Uncle Miles came into the room in his stocking feet, looking for his slippers. He padded across the floor and looked over Aust Ursula's shoulder.

"More higlypheries, Ursuly?" eyes twinkled.

"Uncle Miles, what does 'H. M. F. B."

"Feather bed!" announced Aunt Ursula, triumphantly. "That's the 'F. B." part of it, anyhow! Of course 'tis. Why didn't I think in the first place? I laid out to do it to-day, being sort of betwixt hay 'n' grass, before the cleaning began in good earnest. I thought I'd get it out of the way before hot weather. F. B .- feather bed."

"Her Majesty's Feather Bed!" cried Annah, waving the almanac, "Just what I suspected!"

Uncle Miles nudged Aunt Ursula's elbow in appreciative enjoyment of the girl's fun. Aunt Ursula smiled absently, wrestling still with her memory.

"Hired man's!" she announced further, with definite triumph. "I've got to make over the hired man's feather hed to-day, and I guess I'd better be about it. It's all worn out." She

glanced anxiously up at the clock.
"It's considerable late to begin that kind of a job, but the new tick's all ready, that's one thing to be thankful for, Annah!" Aunt Ursula looked up over her glasses. Her tone was emphatically deliberate. "Mark my words! If you want to make the most of your time, you keep things kind of ready right along-feather bed ticks and everything else. And if you've laid out to do a thing on a certain day o' the month, you do it? Now I'll go get the feather bed downstairs."

Aunt Ursula lived up to her gentle lit- grinning appreciatively. tle lectures. Her work was always arpile of almanaes filed away on the secand left-hand shelf in the eupboard held many mysterious, remindful letters and words between their covers, and to Aunt Ursula's credit be it said they rarely failed to remind at sight. Hired Man's Feather Bed was a notable exception.

But fate, in the small, stubby person of Doniram Cobb, interfered with the almanac's decree. 'Doniram lisped. He | bere. Hi! aint he thlick'th a bandboxth, appeared, bare of foot, of head and of though! I thay, you better hurry an' nony, in the doorway.

"Mother thays to come quickth ever "Harry McIntyr!" groaned poor Ankenth. He'th ath stiff'th a poker-

fit, I gueth." "Merciful me, Adoniram Cobb, what are you talking about, and who?"

Thammy—it'th him. He'th thick-rant feather poised saucily on one of her eyebrows, coquetting with another camper." 'Doniram's sun-bleached aloft on her hair, while two or three

med little feet pattered out of Ursula took off her apron and down her sleeves. She sighed

n! I'm real sorry for Sam of the creature, but I do Annah said afterward she could hear wer that feather bed, the lisp in them.

den loving inspiration, "I'm going to poor Annah's sneezes, and unenlivened over myself. You can help if you want tc. We'll surprise Aunt Ursula. Won't it be jolly?"

said, a savor of doubt in his voice, which trailing after him a gleeful succee. seemed to betray an undefined impress There was some one else in the kitchen, sion that making over hired men's too. feather beds was not unattended with discouragements.

Annah went about the work with a girl's untired zeal. It would be such wigwam?" fun to get it all done before Aunt Ursula got home-on April 21, according to cehedule time! How pleased He was in his shirt sleeves, and his Aunt Ursula would be! She was al- homely, honest young face was moist ways ready to sacrifice her cherished and flushed. Feathers rioted over him little plans for anybody in trouble, and adhered to his face unbecomingly, All the Sammy Cobbs in Aunt Ursula's but he was buoyant with triumph. He universe had felt her tender, soothing waved his hand toward the plump fingers and known her patient care feather bed. when they were sick.

Annah tugged the plethoric feather bed downstairs to the kitchen and sat worst is over-you poor little girl!" he down in the middle of it to reflect. added, with a swift change in his tone. Feathers and striped ticks she meant "What a time of it you've had!" to think about, but in spite of herself her girlish thoughts crept away to other said Annah, in bewilderment. things, and a soft little flush spread over her face, keeping company with how. He hailed me going by with my her thoughts.

Harry McIntyr had said he should call soon. How handsome he had grown came to help you out a bit. You see, it was! Phil was dreadfully homely, afraid I'm going to laugh in a minute. poor boy, and his name was Bump! Oh, dear, what shall I do?" Bump! A body could make the best of me recollect what!" Aunt Ursula's be- red hair and big brown hands, but couragingly. "I'll help you." nign, creased face took on added creases could anybody make the best of the name of Bump? Poor old Phil!

That "h" in Annah was bad enough. She had borne with it out of grim, un-Brigadiers, you know, or Fire Brigade," swerving loyalty to grandmother's and suggested Annah. "I feel sure it's her great and great-great-grandmother's "It might be Harry McIntyr and Now McIntyr was such a pretty name. with an air to it! Aunt Ursula said Bump suited her well enough-it was homeliness melted away in the big flash nah subsided into sudden meekness, good and honest, like those that bore of sunshine. it. Aunt Ursula said a good many things. One of them was-just last

Annah's thoughts were rather incowhat to expect on just what days, kept pace with them. Harry McIntyr April 21-merciful me, it's to-day! To- was going to lead his class, everybody day's the fist, as sure as I'm a breathing said, and he didn't have to work very soul! Well, all is, the cleaning'll have hard to do it, either. Phil Bump was a to wait. I did plan to newspaper the fine fellow, smart, too, but he wasn't going to keep him to supper, and open pantry shelves to-day, but I ain't going In college. He plowed fields and planted some barberry-and-sweet-apple pre-

"Here's the feathers, Annah. I've had Annah sprung up briskly, herself a great hunt after 'em. Ursuly calagain. "Oh, yes, Aunt Ursula-of culated to put 'em in with the old ones course! Let's go right off and-H. M. to fatten out the bed some." Uncle Miles' voice came into Annah's daydreaming and dissipated it ruthlessly. panion. She sprang up and began to rip open the

out on this nice, smooth floor in a pile H. M .- " She mused over the letters Aunt Ursula would do it out in the shed, perhaps, but this is lots nicer, I sloop Papua left Saypan, one of the think. I can clear all up afterward, as neat as a pin."

"I do' know as I'd pour 'em, Annah. I'd sort of hustle 'em out, a little to a time. Ursuly takes jest a handful out asked. "Now what?" His mild blue to once, very easy. Feathers don't pour

The twinkle behind Uncle Miles' specstand for? It's something we've got to tacles merged into a sneeze that promptdo to-day, the 21st of April, and we don't ly dislodged the spectacles and resounded back uncannily from the rafters overhead. Annah sneezed, too. The liberated feathers floated airily about the room. They eluded Annah's grasp, and settled lightly on her hair in a little cloud. They danced before her eyes dizzily. They drifted down on Uncle Miles' bald spot and its halo of soft, white hair. They floated, they danced, they drifted everywhere.

Annah watched them in dismay. She looked across at Uncle Miles and sneezed. He sneezed back. Then they both laughed.

"Is that the way feathers act?" Annah I won't give up her majesty's feather the attacks of numberless insects kept bed if I have to chase every single one of 'em, hand to hand! No, sir! That daybreak the next morning. About ten 'h' on the end of my name stands for never-give-up!"

An hour later, 'Doniram Cobb's round face applied itself adhesively to the kitchen window. 'Doniram's lisp drifted tree to tree and casting branches and through the pane and through the haze nuts into the road. of dust and feathers to tired, gasping

though! There'th two featharth giving warning. After some hesitasthickin' out of your ear an' a bloomin' bounther'th jutht lit on your nothe. reckless fellow, declared that he would Bi, there! there goeth old Thpeckle go ahead, snake or no snake. The Top'th tail into the thoup kittle!"

Annah strode across the room and dislodged 'Doniram's jeering little face with one blow of her knuckles on the heard, almost like a blast of wind, and pane. But it promptly reappeared, then a fearful scream. "The snakeinas

"I thay, she ain't comin' home to dinranged with careful method and al- ner. You can have all the thoup. She'th ways methodically carried out. The thoakin' Thammy in muthtafd 'n' water. He'th awful thick. She sent me rushed forward, one of the natives folever to thay you could eat all the th-

> a safer distance from Annah's knuckles. appeared the small apparition at the and bordered by the rich tropic vegetawindow. 'Doniram's face was full of wicked glee.

"The dude'th a-comin'!" he announced, ecstatically. "He'th got motht theamper out of them featherth!" "Harry McIntyr!" groaned poor An-

come? Well, here's for it!" She made a hasty toilet and went into red from the door and his others, more adventurous still, see-

sawed on her collar and danced before She held out her hand, gravely polite. "How do you -" she began; but the rest was lost in a sudden, violent speeze. Outside the window an echo of sneezes sounded distinctly-'Doniram's sneezes.

It was not a long call. Mr. Harry McIntyr fidgeted with his cane and looked uneasily conscious of Annah's feathers. The conversation flagged. Yes, it was an early spring-very early spring. No, there had not been as much

the poppy-edged path, a certain pathos lively at college? Oh, rather—the fel-af renounced hopes in the swing of her lows kept some kind of a row going celloo skirts—at least Annah's lively usually, you know. Whan't it conedged path, a certain pathos lively at college? Ob, rather—the felfoundedly stupid in the country?-and "Uncle Miles," she said, with a sud- so it dragged along, interspersed with

go up after the H. M. F. B. I'll make it by any redeeming sympathy or fun.
over myself. You can help if you want When it ended, Annah went back slowly to her majesty's feather bed. At the kitchen door she stopped in amaze-"Mebbe so, mebbe so," Uncle Miles ment. 'Doniram scuttled past her,

"Philip Bump!" exclaimed Annah.
"King Philip," said he, " in war paint and feathers! Will you come into the

The tall young man advanced to meet her with a solemn show of hospitality.

"It's done, at your service, ma'amdone! A stitch or two, and lo, the

"But I don't see how you knew it,"

" 'Doniram Cobb-little imp!-that's plow, and told me the straits you were in. I thrashed him first, and then I

"Oh!" cried Annah, "you're just as good as you can be, but-but-I'm

"Laugh! Why not?" Philip said, en-

"It's a feather over your nose that waves every time you open your mouth-' "It's a relict of the departed brahma

that adorns your classic profile, ma'am." They both laughed with a boy's and 'h's," but what was an "h" to a Bump? girl's foolishness, but it did not hurt them. How much handsomer Philip Bump looked when he laughed! His

In a little while the kitchen was in its natural primness again, Philip insisting night-that girls ought to know their upon helping to clear it up. They own minds and be brave enough to save laughed and sneezed and chattered together in great sociability.

Aunt Ursula came home by and by, ahead," she said. "I like to know just herent, but the pretty flush in her face and beamed upon them approvingly through her spectacles.

"Philip's the right kind of a boy," she confided to Uncle Miles, "name or no name. Names aren't everything. I'm serves. Sammy? Oh, he's a great deal better.

"Philip's such a pretty name," mused Annah that night, beside her little upstairs window, "it doesn't matter if there is a Bump on it."-Youth's Com-

ANACONDA'S COILS.

On the 25th of January, 1894, the

Ladones islands, in the North Pacific, bound for Sydney, with a load of copra or dried cocoanut. She was 85 tons and had a crew of five men, of all nationalities. One was a Kanaka, the others English, Italian, Finlander and an American, Charles Summy, while the captain, Held, was a Swede.

February 1 they were caught in a typhoon, lost their head sails and were driven hundreds of miles off their course to the eastward, and finally came in Bight of land, which they believed to be one of the l'hilippines.

The sloop had struck on the north side of Tomani bay, in the island of Celebes, and about 40 miles from Fort Amsterdam, a Dutch government station on the coast. The natives were very civil and agreed to pilot the crew to that place.

The road was a mere cattle track through woods so thick that a dog could scarcely make his way, and nothing was seen the first day but droves of cried. "Well, I'm in for it now! But monkeys. The heat was fearful and them from sleeping. They started by o'clock they were coming to an open place in the woods, when suddenly the monkeys began a demonstration. They howied and chattered, swinging from

The natives hung back, explaining that there was a snake ahead, and the "I thay, nin't you havin' a thircuth, monkeys had detected him and were tion the American, Summy, a powerful, guide advised him not to do so, but he started and in a moment was lost to sight. Suddenly a curious sound was got him," said the native. "Quick!

Let's go away at once." Capt. Held was armed with a heavy musket loaded with heavy shot, and he lowing. Turning the trunk of a huge "oup!" finished 'Doniram, shrilly, at tree they saw an appalling sight. The open space was about 100 yards square. Another hour was ebbing, when again of pure white sand, glowing in the sun tion. In the center was the body of the wretched American in the coils of a monstrous snake 50 feet long, and almost as thick as a ship mast. Summy's hands and arms were free, but his body was fairly in the black and yellow coils. The snake's head was waving from side to side before striking. Although horror-stricken, the captain retained his grit, and, aiming for the head about 70 yards away, fired. With a tremendous hiss and convulsive spring the monster uncoiled and entered the thick brush, fold after fold being seen until it vanished.

For an hour they watched the body of their shipmate until the monkeys began to gather around it-a sign that the snake was gone. They went forward, picked up the body and brought it to the road. The face was horribly distorted, and every bone in the body broken by the crushing coils. Although a large man, weighing 170, the hips could be spanned by two hands. Death must pave been instantaneous.-Philadelphia

Church |Zembers.

There are 15,060,000 church members in the United States and Canada, whom annual income is computed at \$2,259,000,000. They donate \$1 out of every \$400 to the cause of missions. HER TREASURE.

A Georgia Woman Who Has a Sock Full of Gold. Scientific Person Publishes Some Astounding Statistics.

Mary Odom, a sexagenarian, residing mewhere in the neighborhood of Auraria, is the happy owner of a sockful of gold, says a southern exchange, ers drink in the course of a year 1,000 When a girl of 16 she adopted a profession, gold-panning about in the branch- disclose a terrible and most dangerous es during her leisure hours, and she be- state of things, says the London Standcame so well acquainted and infatuated and. Nothing could be further from with the king metal that she finally the truth. A thousand tons of mud adopted the panning business altogeth- would mean, perhaps, about half a er, and has kept it up ever since, always | pound of mud to each person. It will being as assiduous to business as a be certainly not too much to assume judge of the supreme court. When she that each half pound of mud does not made gold pauning a profession she contain more than two ounces of solid found the lovely metal wherever she matter, probably much less. Now it is scooped her shovel under the gravel of certain that in the course of three or the branches. At times innumerable four windy days in March each person this woman has made four and five pen- in the air all day will draw in fully an nyweights per week, making it a rule in ounce of dust, as much as he will swalevery instance to hoard away one-half low in water during six months. A

MUD DIET OF LONDON.

There is nothing like dealing with large figures and no doubt the statement by a scientific person that London tons of mud will appear to many to

Their printed names compare with

them.
The "gallery god" looks smiling down.

Informing all the neighbors that:

The fat girl in the ermine gown Is Miss De Vere Von Taborstadt,

"That bald-head, seated by the rail,

Who parts his hair so tastily, Once languished in the county jail For getting rich too hastily.

The red-haired girl in salmon pink-



AT THE OPERA.

The opera season cannot fall The intermission curtain drops-To capture rich society, A thousand glasses glare at them; While half as many naughty fops For those who are not musical least love notoriety;

And box-holders are put on show Each night with grave formality (The programmes name them in a row, Explaining their locality). They all belong to the elite.

Their blood is blue-supposedly: Though some have known the smell of meat. And some sold socks composedly Their daughters make a rare display-The mothers in complicity-With costumes cut decollete,

Her maiden name was Ogleman-Has been divorced three times, I think Regardless of publicity So, while the tongue of scandal wags, The exhibition flourishes: And, as the gossip never flags, The interest never perishes.

They cannot miss this scrutiny; But we will grant, in charity, There is one thing they fail to see-Their manifest vulgarity. .



subject, but Mary Odom's historical ca- feeling whatever save indifference. reer in the gold mining business surpasses anything we have ever become aware of in this line.

Did Not Want Extremes. cert which Sir Joseph Barnby was con | minutes. Certain laboratory experi-

conferalla-

[Copyright, 1807, by Mitchell & Miller.]

prove upon Handel. "Well, Sir Joseph,"

aid see, "I've got an E, and I don't see

why I shouldn't show it off." "Miss

Singer," rejoined Barnby, "I believe you have two knees, but I hope you won't

Mrs. Blande-They say that Maglin

show them off here."

"Can't; there's a bandbox there already."

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

"Oh, John! No room for a trunk! Why not put it in the air-shaft bed-

ducting, at the end of a solo, put in a ments lend some sanction to such a no-

note usually sung. This innovation it. It is much easier to talk about steal-

shocked the conductor, and he immediling electricity from live trolley and

ately asked whether Miss Singer lighting wires than it is to do it - that

married for money.

A Town of Chess Physics.

A Town of Chess Physics.

Everybody in Storbech, Austria, over the game is taught in the schools.

neer, after pointing out some other diffi-

culties in the way of such operations,

remarks that "men can take and have

taken the current from supply mains, even more than is required for melting through safes, though in numerous instances the parties maintained perfect silence about it ever afterward."

It has been stated that a bank burglar can so heat the walls of a safe with an electric current as to be able to get in-A young contralto at a Handel con- side without waiting more than a few

the amount of gold made. For instance railway traveler who takes a few hours' his books against her until she struck a | mouth, the majority of which on touchbusiness the woman has kept out of into mud and swallowed. Thus, then, a sockful of shining gold to dream over finitesimally small and how absolutely at night. And now, after the age of 60, innocuous is the daily portion of this and saves half the gold she makes for doners and how little cause there is for her heirs to scramble over after she has alarm in the array of figures piled up cles not herein numbered written on the ordinary man or excite in him any

when she panned out 50 cents' worth of journey in dry weather has but to look gold and needed \$1 in goods from the at the state of his coat and of the carstore, she would pay the merchant 25 riage seat to form an idea of the amount cents and have the balance entered upon of dust that must have entered his richer streak. By this method of doing | ing the palate and tongue is converted debt, made a good support, and now has it will be seen at once how many inshe stills pans about in the branches, 1000 tons of mud swallowed by Loncrossed in her batteau the wide river on by the scientific investigator, who may the other side. There has been a great frighten weak-minded people but does deal of mining in this country and arti- not in the slightest degree affect the

the street in a top buggy and pretty soon Bullock, the man who was killed, came along on a bronco. When he caught up to Rodgers the bronco began

to buck and there was a bad mixup. The buggy was upset and Bullock was thrown off. Then I heard the report of a pistol and when the dust had cleared nobody was anywhere to be All the witnesses having been heard

the coroner flips a penny. "'Tis 'heads' and the verdict is that the deceased came to his death because of a fatal bullet wound in the left breast, the identity of the shooters being as yet unknown."-Cleveland Leader.

Grilled Mackerel. When choosing mackerel see that i

has a bright, silvery appearance. A mackerel should not be washed if you are going to grill it, but simply remove the gills and inside, and then wipe quite dry and clean with a clean cloth. Next split if down the back, and, if it is a large fish, open it out flat.

Sprinkle over a little pepper and salt, and a little oil, or, if you prefer, put here and there a few small pieces of drippings. Grill it over a nice clear fire; see that both sides are thoroughly cooked. When it is sufficiently done, the flesh will come away easily from the bones. A small mackerel will probably take about ten minutes, and large ones, of course, longer.

Serve very hot .- Boston Globe. Turkish Chicken.

Cut up a chicken as for a fricassee, and put it on the stove in a saucepan with a tablespoonful of butter and a minced onion. When the pieces are lightly browned, which should be in about ten minutes, add a gill of tomato liquor and a pint of weak chicken stock, which should have been made from the neck, feet, giblets and wing tips of the fowl. Bring this to a boil. Wash and pick over a cupful of raw rice, stir it into the broth, and cook it all together for 20 minutes, or until the rice is soft. Ten minutes before it is done add two tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese and a dozen French mushrooms. Before taking from the fire season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve very high note instead of the less effective tion, but electrical journals posh-pook hot.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Orange Cream Sauce. Stir the yolk of two eggs with half cupful of powdered sugar to a cream, thought she was right in trying to im- is, with safety. The Electrical Engi- add a half cupful of orange juice and one tablespoonful of lemon juice, beat the whites to a stiff froth, add the orange mixture slowly to the beaten whites while beating constantly; add last one cupful of whipped cream.— Brooklyn Engle.

"Hear about that American young woman paying \$1,000,000 for a cigarette

"Get out!" "Fact. I believe it also had a title or something,"-Cincinnati Enquirer.

LACE STILL IN DEMAND.

New Dresses, Both High and Low, Are

The demand for lace is increasing

constantly. It now enters into the com-

position of most of the new smart

iresses, whether high or low. Shell

plaitings between open fronts, lace boleros, berthas and epaulettes, lace

'rillings surmounting high collars,

and lace ruffles to long sleeves, and the

bodice brought out at this time always

Sleeves are being slowly and surely

curtailed in width, but the ornamenta-

tion about the tops of the armhole is

maintained, and this is partly com-

The revival of the skirt open in front

so as to show a tabiler of another ma-

terial is also a style which entails a

considerable expenditure of lace, either

in the form of piece lace or of flounc-

Since evening dresses of the latest

flounces of lace, it follows, almost as a

matter of course, that many summer

Lace also carries the day as an orna

among millinery material. A Mme.

with a filling of soft lace falling over

the hair, which has lately made its ap-

pearance, has met with much success.

A great deal will also be done with

ribbons during the ensuing season.

Latterly the sale of ribbons has fallen

off considerably, but full amends are

going to be made for an unproductive

autumn and early winter. The reviv-

ing taste for them is chiefly due to the

strenuous efforts made by the man-

ufacturers to push fresh wares on the

Some of the ribbons proved for the

millinery trade are of the richest de-

scription and extremely expensive, ow-

ing to the difficulties that have to be

overcome in their manufacture. Be-

sides the ribbons with an antique face,

soft satin back and velvet edge, other

moire ribbons are produced with glace

effects, either plain or figured, with

A class of ribbons likely to become

very popular exhibits white scrolls on

blue grounds with or without an ad-

Striped and other white fancy rib-

bons are being used instead of mate-

rials by dressmakers, to trim bodices-

laid on in berthas, frillings and folds.

Ribbon is the principal component of

GETTING AT THE FACTS.

Stories of Three Witnesses in the

Coroner's Office.

Scene: The Buncomb county coro

First Witness-Yes, I saw the whole

what done the shooting was passin

said a word during the whole affair.

yelled: "There he goes!" and then

Rodgers was hit on the head with a

brick and knocked down. He tried to

get up, but six fellows were beating

shot, one of his assailants falling dead.

Third Witness-Well, I'll tell you how

it was. Rodgers, here, was riding down

the dressy blouses .- Economist.

floral designs of another shade.

mixture of stripes.

ner's office.

market.

evening and summer wear.

shadow forth spring feshions.

posed of lace.

ABOUT THE CHURCHES.

Rev. Dr. James E. Quigley has reseived the papal brief appointing him

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and

bishop of Buffalo, Rev. Henry K. Sanborne, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., is called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church,

pattern in tulle or mousseline de soie Alton, Ill. Rev. Benjamin T. Trego, rector of St. are in many cases finished with deep John's Episcopal church, Saginaw, Mich., has decided to go on the stage costumes will be trimmed in like manand play in Shakesperian roles.

per. Piece lace must also be reck-According to the Churchman, by takoned as a dress material applicable to ing the average of the returns of the three church almanaes-Pott's, Whitaker's, and the Living Church Quarterly mentation on underwear-in the shape -the following table of Episcopal staof ruffles for drawers, gathered berthas tistics has been framed for 1896: Clergy, for chemises and deep collars for night 4,729; parishes and missions, 6,321; bapdresses. Lace will also be included tisms, 64,213; confirmations, 45,231; communicants, 641,692; contributions, Roland capote, consisting of a crown

The Roman Catholics of Oregon will mark the approaching silver jubilee of Archbishop Gross by giving him a handsome house in the city of Portland. He was born in Baltimore 60 years ago, entered the Redemptorist order in 1857, became a priest in 1863, and, after serving as a chaplain in the war, was attached for five years to St. Alphonaus' church in New York city. He was consecrated bishop of Savannah in 1873 and was appointed archbishop of Oregon in

BULLSEYE SHOTS.

About all a man gets in this life is his board and clothes. If you have good board and clothes, you are a suc-

Unless there is an old woman in the house, anything that is put in the family Bible is mislaid for years to

A schemer is always an industrious man. If his industry could be directed in honest channels, he would be a great success.

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

This will enable the patrons of the B. & O. S.W. Britana and Indianapolis.

O. S-W. Ry. to make the above named points without the inconvenience of changing cars.
For time of trains and further informa-tion call on agents B. & O. S.W. Ry.

It is queer that when a fellow is late everything else goes wrong to detain him.— Washington Democrat. affair from the very start. The man

The Yield Is Enormous.

down one side of the street, when he One who has never seen the improved White French Artichoke grow, can scarcely seen three men running across a vacant lot, trying to get away from him. believe the quantity that can be grown on an acre. Those who have given them a Then he draws his gun and fires and thorough trial the past year report a yield of from 350 bu. to 1,500 bu. per acre. The that was the end of poor Jim. Nobody Artichoke is growing rapidly in favor as a Second Witness-Yes, I was right

there through it all. The man who We have noticed that most funny stories was shot came running across the street are either on an Irishman or a man just toward Rodgers, who was going along, married.-Atchison Globe. minding his own business. Somebody

McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. "Shamus O'Brien," the new romantic Irish opera, one of the greatest of recent London and New York successes, runs for two weeks, commencing March 8.

him, and, pulling out his revolver, he The men who work are not usually the dead beats.-Atchison Globe. Cold breeds a brood of aches and pains.

> It takes a hot fire to purify gold .-- Ram's With cold neuralgia increases. With St.

Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured.

St. Jacobs Oil destroys them.

What men call failure may often be what angels call success.—Ram's Horn.

Icy pavements and bruises give aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil gives cure, comfort. The man who is envious of evil-doers will soon be an evil-doer himself.—Ram's Horn.

A Wonderful Statement

Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy to get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil.

From Mrs. McGillas to Mrs. Pinkham.

I think it my duty, dear Mrs. Pinkham, to tell you what your wonderful Compound has done for me. I was dreadfully ill-the doctors said

they could cure me but failed to do I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, faintingspells, sparks before my

my eyesand sometimes I would get so blind, I could not see for several minutes.

I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting. I could not breathe a long breath without screaming, my heart pained so.

I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulcera-tion of the womb. I have had all these

complaints. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured. No other kind of medicine for me as long as you make Compound. I hope every woman who suffers will take your Compound and be cured.—Mrs. J. S. McGillas,



113 Kilburn avenue, Rockford, Ill.

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

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 senute 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

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 is it 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 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 ininority, will nominate some man for the honor of the thing, but Tom Reed will be elected, because his party has a way. 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 "I'm afraid the blush was most too pink, 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

nos 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, chairmen 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 what-ever without the consent of the presider" until he gets boarse 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 presi-

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 donothing 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 con-

Tom Reed, of Maine, aspired to the presidency. Senator Davis, of Minnesc.ta, was a candidate. Senator Cullom, 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 startled 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 two senators. Therefore there are 90 the Monroe doctrine by Great Brithiu. 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 54 congresses, each being of two years' duration, we multiply 54 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 Fiftyfourth congresses; and President Mc-Kinley 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 sign from their masters. I once saw of the Fifty-fifth congress, whose ex- my man buy a fowl for our evening istence 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 but; "all you have to do is to catch and confronted with such grave responsibility. Will they sow the wind and delicately" toward the fowl, and the reap the whirlwind? Will they sow good seed on fertile soil? And in addition to questions of that character con-



NELSON DINGLEY, JR. (Author of Dingley Tariff Bill.)

cerning the portents of the future everyone will be inclined to ask: "What shall the harvest be?"

Politicians of adverse beliefs and de- lele. sires 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 Recd 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 if the whole party, wife and children, sorts, tea and Chinese cordial. These 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 any-SMITH D. FRY.

Two Points of View. That dainty blush on her round cheek, Was it word of mine that called it there?"

For daring to sully a face so fair. 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."-Chi-

cago Journal. This Is a Over World. "You cawn't set down no fixed rule o' 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 Worldly Method. Sinners stand on slippery places." But the way they mostly work it

Is to put on skates.

-Chicago Record

-There are apple that are known to be successed to be sense ago.

SIGHTS IN ARMENIA.

The Kurdish Residents and Their Big Dogs. The paramout impression remaining

on one's mind after having traveled is 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 worshipers and so ongot 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 joursey 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 would meet another man. "Oh, yes, Effendi, you'll get there in three-quarers 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. Threeguarters of an hour later a downcast ssemblage 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 Krud 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, 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 disapcoring in the distance, and the animal fetching a compass for his native vilage with what Artemus Ward once describer as "a select assortment of rouser patterns" in his mouth.

These dogs are so intelligent that they seem to understand the slightest 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 kill it." My man, like Agag, "walked limp bundle of feathers immediately 'put out" in the direction of Sivas. My man went after it, sword in hand, with the fell 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 combatraged. When the dog was driven away the fowl started off in the direction of Samsoun and my man returned to the hut with a pitcous request for sticking plaster. I made my supper that evening off the aged and moldy heel of a Dutch cheese.-London Chron-

BRAVE CHILDREN.

Remarkable Exhibition of Courage in a Small Boy.

An interesting story of childish herosm is related by Mr. Spearman, attorney for the department of justice at the Moy, which would correspond to by scientists on account of the immense Washington. He has been taking testi- Smith or Brown, he does not write annual slaughter, and the British gov mony concerning some Indian depreda- the family name, but merely his given ernment in India has at last taken

concerning early frontier life. I re- ily or else the Lees. The third duty member one case in particular-one of is making preparation for entertainthe most remarkable exhibitions of ment. Everybody will call upon everycourage in an eight-year-old boy that I body else and for all callers there must have ever heard of. It occurred near

the town of Beaver, in Utah. A ranch was attacked by Indians, and | watermelon seeds, salted peanuts, toastman who was visiting the ranchman | ed pumpkin seeds, crystalfized oranges, was killed, and for awhile it seemed as would fall a prey to the savages. The house was surrounded by the Indians, and the people within defended themselves as best they could; but the ranchman, watching his opportunity, lowered at. In this class are roasted birds his little boy and his daughter, who was mounted on sugar legs and decorated but 12 years of age, from the back window and told them to try and make their way to the canyon and follow it back into their silvery skin. There down to Beaver, where they could ob-

The children succeeded in reaching the canyon unobserved, and with presence of mind and bravery which I think remarkable for a child of that age, the boy told his sister to follow one side of the canyon and he would follow the other, so that in case the Indians should find one of them the other might not be observed.

The children got safely to Beaver, where a party was organized which hartened to the rescue of the besieged At the beginning of the siege the Indians had heard the children in the house, and, missing their voices, the clert savages discovered that they had rone and endravored to overtake them; out being unsuccessful and knowing that help would soon arrive, they withdrew before the rescuers could reach the

ranch .- Denver Republican.

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 suthors 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. name which but feebly expresses the minning 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 onimal 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 durng 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 was inclined to consider it a myth. said to the old plainsman who was telling me a seemingly miraculous story about its power to get over ground: Does the swift have a hole in the ground like the other prairie animals, here he may hide from purusers?"

"Holy smoke!" ejaculated the old nan, "a swift would not give his four legs for the Mammoth case when it omes to getting away from any fool the has little enough sease to chase

"The swift must be a pretty good runer," I remarked.

"Runner!" snorted the old man-Why, young feller, 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 loomotion, but it was not until I saw one splitting the atmosphere across the plains, rapidly putting distance beween himself and me until he faded oway on the horizon of the level praisrie, that I fully realized the force of the old man's remarks. I had seen an artelope pursued by a pack of hungry wolves and I had witnessed some pretty good horse races, but that swift's purst of speed against time was the greatest run I ever beheld. When the feet, ewboys told me that the fastest horse on foot could not catch the swift 1

readily believed them. This phenomenal fiver of the plains esembles the fox somewhat, but is taller and longer than Reynard, having stated by Dr. Dana to be a disease, a the same bushy tail. The thing that first comes into one's mind at sight of swift is the fact that the animal is constructed especially for the purpose of running, and that nothing has been tissues, and separates from the blood omitted from its make-up that would some substance having an important enhance its ability to cover distance.

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

Thousands of cowboys and ranchmer on the plains will bear testimony to the fact that the swift can outrun the and short parents have children taller fleetest horse. I saw a young Keatucking who had chased a swift on a perhaps, extend in its application to the thoroughbred from the bluegrass counry. He said of the chase:

"When I started I thought I was Washington Cor. N. Y. Sun. hasing a young wolf, but before the hase ended I concluded that I was on the track of a streak of lightning that Many Birds and Beasts Are Rapidly had taken on the form of a wolf to test

the speed of my horse." "Did you catch the swift?" I asked. more than three minutes," was the re- realized. Race after race of animals

Globe-Democrat.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Everybody Is Expected to Pay Off The first duty is to pay off all debts. his indebtedness with an I. O. U. note will supply him with- and the walrus or draft. Second, every man is having has become very scarce. into fours and upon one of the eight source of supply of the succulent leaves thus made write the characters. oyster. Where a man belongs to a very large be conventional refreshments. These include rock candy, dried shrimps, lemons, dates and figs, cakes of various 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 with extraordinary feathers and little fishes roasted or steamed and then put 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,

Mail and Express. Savings Banks in England.

new boots, new skull caps and new silk

hair strings, which are woven into the

queue and give that appendange its

seemingly extraordinary length .- N. Y.

In England about one in 21 of the population has an account in a savings bank, in Wales, one in 40; in Scotland. one in 12, and in Ireland, one in 100. The average amount owing to English depositors is £1 11s 4d; to the Welsh, 18s; to the Scotch, £1 17s 5d, and to the Irish, 7s 10d .- N. Y. Sun.

A Valuable Book "This book on awimming is very use-

ful in sudden emergencies." "Is it?"

STUDYING GIANTS.

Sursery Tales Shattered by Science Recent Investigations

Dr. Thomas Wilson, curator of the department of prehistoric anthropology. of the Smithsonian institution, has ebout 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 lcoked 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 topulation, 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 chiefy by the tales of Sir Walter Scott and other writers about the times of the Crusaders, 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 teller and larger than modern man has now been entirely exploded. The bronze swords of prehistoric times have handles 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 un investigation of the use of the word It is found that it has been used ambiguously. The creek 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 the human race between the creation and the Christian era. According to his calculations at that time various per sonages of the Bible were of the follow log heights: Adam, 123 feet 9 inches Eve, 118 feet 9 inches 9 lines; Noah, 127 feet; Abraham, 20 feet, and Moses, 1;

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 giantism, which was nervous disorder having its seat in the nituitary gland. The gland appears to furnish some material necessary to the proper growth and action of the nerve use in the human economy. In healthy considered, there is one rule which seems to be borne out by experience cerity or average stature. Tall parents than themselves. This rule does not entire human race, but it appears to apply to each race, tribe or group,-

THE WAR ON ANIMALS.

Becoming Extinct. How extensive and rapid are the rhanges occurring in the tauna of the "I did not stay within sight of it for world may not, perhaps, be generally ply. - Frank Andrews, in St. Louis 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.

cow, is of comparatively recent date; Everybody is doing this and where his the bison is nearly on its lest legs-ex means do not permit he is renewing cept those the curators of the museums

his visiting cards made for the occa- Ten years ago peccaries were abunsion. These consist of long sheets of dant in Texas, but hogskin goods came red paper glazed upon one side. On into vogae, 30 cents apiece were offered this the name is printed from wooden for peccary hides, and in five years type or else written with a brush. Men time the peccary had practically beof distinction use a very large sheet come extinct. The famous halibut is bewith corresponding characters and send coming more difficult to find with each it by a messenger unfolded. Merchants' recurring season, and no longer is

For years the danger of the elephant Chinese family, such as the Wong or becoming extinct has been pointed out name. Mr. James John, Mr. William alarm at the decreasing numbers of the In taking such testimony, he says, Charles and Mr. Thomas George in New animal and decided on instituting refrequently hear interesting stories York city would refer to the Moy fam- pressive 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 apimals 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, 360,000 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.

Contly Peace. Westerner (in eastern city)-Yes, I'm gettin' sort o' tired o' western life, an' as I'm purty well fixed I says to myself I guess I'll come cast an' settle down. Who lives in all them fine houses? Resident-Well, most of those hand-

some residences you refer to are occupied by eminent lawyers and judges. "Lawyers! Does lawyers here git

about a thousand here.'

"By guin! It's goin' ter cost to much to live peaceably here. I guesa I'll go back to where folks carry guns."

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, is
When you can to its brow ascend?

The way is weary, and steep, and long-A tollsome 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 you put your first seed in the earth, Your first dollar in the bank. A beginning is a promise, lad-A foundation for vast store, we have the sweet assurance, lad-He who hath can hope for more.

Therefore hesitate no longer, lad, Hold your head up, and begin; f you make a start, and then persevere, Life's stern battles you will win. -Mary E. Lambert, in Golden Days.

FAMOUS CHORISTER.

oungster Whose Singing Has Astonished New York Churchgoers. Harry Chauncey Smith, 13 years old, s 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 finding the notes to suit. When Harry was nine years old his parents moved to New York city, and torn down and the materials had been e became one of the chorister boys at moved away, as stated by a man named All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Tom Davenport, who used the logs im church. Two years later he, with sev- Lis own house. eral of his young companions, were transferred to the choir of Grace church. tleman, not long ago bought the Daven-Here Harry's health improved, his port house, recovered the logs, and, aftroice gained sweetness and power, and er much difficulty restored the cabin he found himself one of the most fa- exactly as it was originally, using the ious boys in his country.

lad, with large gray-blue eyes and short and is in much the same condition as it



HARRY CHAUNCEY SMITH.

to dogs and flowers.

most-music or flowers. He will spend of the pioneers. The clapboard roof all his money on flowers, and do all was anchored down by small logs, taid sorts of imprudent things for the sake lengthwise on top of rowsofoak boards. of his music. One day during a dreadful | There were no nails or hardware snowstorm he had a practice at the door-hinges were of wor church, and it seemed impossible to paneless windows had an keep him at home, although he had a shutter, held in place bad cold. So we sent out for a carriage, thongs. There were chinic and, of course, it took some little time. between the logs, and the puncheon floor All the while I had to be most positive was pegged down. it is probable that in refusing to allow him to start out be- after Abraham Lincoln's grandfather fore it came. Next to music, I think he was killed by the Indians at Long Run likes arithmetic and history, though Meetinghouse, in Jefferson county, Ky., until quite recently he has disiiked the the family went further into the forest former, because I suppose he has just and took up a section of land in La Rue, begun to understand it. During the then part of Hardin county. Later, to sammer months the whole family go to better his fortune, Thomas Lincoln left Canada, and Harry spends the holidays this farm on Nolin's creek, and settled feolicking like other boys. Music and on Knob creek, a dozen miles from books are forbidden, so he takes long Hodgensville, and from there he went rides through the country on his wheel, to Indiana, and later to Illinois .goes boating and fishing on the lakes, George II. Yenowine, in St. Nicholas. 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 clerks and tradesmen fold their cards Chesapcake bay the inexhaustible of that piece would have made him fa-

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

SCIENCE FOR BOYS. How to Produce a Fierce Rainstorm

in a Tumbler. To produce a realistic illustration of a rain shower and the winds that accompany its formation is an interesting experiment, though your rain will not be of water but of alcohol. Take a glass cylinder closed at one end, about eight inches high and four inches in diameter, and partly fill it with 92 per cent. alcohol. Cover it with an ordinary china saucer, and immerse it in a bath of hot water until the whole becomes warm, but without allowing the alcohol to boil. Then take the vessel out of the bath and place it on a table in a cool room. Soon you will notice a marked change taking place in the contents of the glass. Thick vapors will appear on the surface of the saucer until an exact reproduction of clouds in miniature floats high above the surface of the alcohol, and tiny raindrops fall into it. This rainstorm will continue for nearly half an hour-Then you will perceive the upper surface of the clouds is gradually clearing, and that condensation is taking place

further down the glass. Here you have the ocean represented by the alcohol, over it the rain descending from the clouds, and above all the clear atmosphere and screne sky. through the pinhole until the Should you wish to witness a genuine storm, a veritable tempest in a tum-

Cannot Understand It. "What I can't understand," said Wilbur, "is why in winter, when it's cold, prove you are right. The only and we'd like to keep warm, we've snow-balls to play with; while in summer, change its position, so that There are apple trees in England that are known to have been in existing, turn to page 103, and there you'll ence 800 years ago.

"I should say so. If you are drown, and keep the that are known to have been in existing, turn to page 103, and there you'll see how to save yourself."—Tit-Bits.

"I should say so. If you are drown, and keep the they give us fireworks on the Fourth of the Fourth

AN OLD LOG CABIN.

Twelve years ago the cabin in which Lincols was born was torn down, at the logs were hauled to an adjoining farm and used in the construction another house. The old farm has protically been abandoned, and hearly 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 Lipcoln by the lace is \$4 miles southeast of Louisville. It can



be reached from Louisville by going to

Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, a dis-

LOG CABIN IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS

and later began to pick out his accom- tance of 42 miles, and then taking anpaniment on the piano with one hand; other road from Elizabethtown to but on these occasions, when trying to | Hodgensville, a ride of 12 miles. The Lin-"play like a lady," he would allow only coln Spring farm is three miles from his sister to be present. He would coax this quaint old town, on Nolin's creek, her into the parlor, shut the door, and directly on the public road leading then beg to have the piano opened. from flodgensville to Buffalo, a village After this was done he would stand by six miles to the east. It is a pleasant the instrument for hours, singing 29 minutes drive over a good dirt road, symns he had learned at Sunday school through a poor, but interesting coun-

The orginal Lincoln cabin had been

Mr. A. W. Dennett, a New York genvery same timbers, door, window and He is a sweet-faced, delicate-looking frames. It occupies the former site, stature and physical conformation of blond hair. He is small for his age, and 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 of the heat, and the sole means for cooking the meals of the family. The cabin dld not have even a loft, or sechas particularly sweet, gentle manners, ond story, as have most cabins. It though he rides a bicycle and is devoted was built by Thomas Lincoln, father of the president, some time about 1804 Speaking of this his sister says: "It or 1805, and was entirely constructed would be hard to tell which he likes the with an ax and saw, the simple tools

A TURKEY'S APPETITE.

Bird Devotted Some Little

Girl's Pretty Ten 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 ten 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 possersed an unusually large and heavy

rop. 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 presenec 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 sugar bowl are almost an inch in height and it must have taxed the young turkey's swallowing capacity to the utmost to bolt his meal. He made fine eating at the Supday dinner, however.-Brooklyn Engle.

An Amusing Egg Trick. Here is a trick that will amuse yo Puncture the shell of a raw egg with a pin, and through the bole th extract the contents. When a has become dry pour fis bler, you have but to replace the warm imitation egg will be as natural saucer by a cold one immediately upon in appearance as a real one. Then as rich as that? By gum! How many rain will then descend in torrents and in egg obey your slightest wish, standing on the edge of a kuife, the rim of a lass, or whatever you will. Of course no one will believe you, but you can

descentive and has again entered givate career. At noon to-day for Kinley, of Ohio, took the oath president of the United States for a four pears which is to come to arch 4, 1801, minutes before Mr. McKinley assumed to the Mrs. Jarsey, in the presence mate and house, 1904, the oath of tice president of the United States, by virtue thereof ex-edicio president of the senate chamber.

A Grand Spectacle.

emilitary, naval and civic organiza-Fully 2000 people were massed in of the senate wing of the capitol and small the administration of the cath resident McKinley and listened to his criy inaugural ball was given in the some inaugural ball was given in the one building the immense promenade dancing floor being packed with par-tants. At night also occurred the grand technical dispay and illumination of ity.

ming and the Going Officials. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode side de to and from the capitol. They had i together at the white house on Tues-svening and had lunched in each othweather was delightful and not a occurred to mar the proceedings. The Decorations.

effective were the decorations in the city had clothed itself in honor of coasion. Public buildings, business and private residences were gayly ttractively attired with the national



HOBART TAKES THE GAVEL. entwised in almost every conceiva-pe, while thousands of flags floated m every desirable point. The reviewch President McKinley and his wife, and Mrs. Cleveland and a host of ished personages witnessed the on, was a handsome pavilion—an al creation in white and gold.

Down Pennsylvania Avenue.

other boulevard in the world could afforded so grand a thoroughfare for assegs of the parade than did Pennsterrupted view from the white to the capitol. At every available along the avenue great stands had erected, and these were occupied by enthusistic populace, whose cheers ther manifestations of applause were

sands and prevented injury to the enthusiastic of the spectators. Every ing on the line of march was draped og of the national colors and every and point of vantage was occupied. sautiful stars and stripes were everye seen with other appropriate ban-and emblems. In addition to these descrations, 50,000 miniature United flars had been gratuitously distribby the committee of arrangements. were exhibited at all available points



sidents and other known public me stinuous welcome from the time the pro-sion started until the capitol was ched, and these vociferations were still re enthusiastically school on the return McKinley Goes to the White House.

During the forenoon, escorted by the snate committee, President-elect McKin-ey drove from his temporary quarters at Ebbitt house to the executive mausion pay his respects to the retiring presi-He was received and welcomed by dent Cleveland and his cabinet in one of the handsome state apartments. Then
the two distinguished men descended the
white house steps and together entered a
four-horse carriage, Mr. Cleveland sitting
to the right, and, amid the booming of cannon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep, hourse de of artillery, the measured tread of r columns of infantry and the blare rable bands, the march to the sect Hobart and the senators encort him to the scene of his se. Then, in a long stream of came the distinguished guests. ont's personal escort was Troop sland, O., 20 cavalrymen mount-black chargers and, still more , a detachment of grissled vat-THE PARADE,

the Capitol.

sugural parade was given under thip of Gen. Horace F. Porter, the grand marshal, with a strong ide. A rough total of the number mand militia soldiera and sallors are an aggregate of II,000 to 12,-

***************************** United States Foot Artiflery Regiment of Marines Battalion of Seamen. Battery of Light Artillery. Squadron of Artillery.

Troop A, of Cleveland, O., personal escort to

President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley in their tour-horse coach. Detachment of Veterans of the Twenty third Ohlo Volunteers. Vice President-elect Hobart and the Sen-

ate Committee of Arrangement Members of the Cabinet. The Major General commanding the Army.

The senior Admiral of the Navy. Cel. Cecil Clay, Marshal of the Second Brigade.

Brigade.

District of Columbie 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 afong the east front to the capitol, the capitol these west to Pirat street. 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.

his staff came Troop A, then the president, the detachment of veterans of the Twentythird Ohio volunteers, and the presidential party in carriages. The military grand division was composed first of the lars under Col. John S. 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 mili-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 hrigades. The first in the order of their marching included Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Mary-land. In the second brigade New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont and Kentucky. The third brigade included Ohio, Illinois, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the colored troops of Washington one. 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 sol diers. The civic grand division of the parade, which was one of the most striking features of the afternoon, was under com-mand of B. 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 Nationa League of Republican clubs. This embraced political organizations from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and 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, accompanie by their full staff. Gov. Tanner and his staff, with the Illinois military, was assigned to the third brigade of the second The Illinois political clubs marched in the first brigade, commanded by Warren P. Sutton, of Michigan, of the

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



tol. One gun was fired when Maj. McKin ley took the oath of office and a national salute of 21 guns at the conclusion of the inaugural, when President McKinley and Mr. Cleveland began their return march to the white house, and the same number of guns when the tour was made.

Vice President Takes the Oath in the Senate Chamber.

While the procession was wending its way to the capitol both houses of congress as-sembled in the senate chamber. The joint assembly was presided over by the retiring vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illi nois. 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 re-maining 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 exby President Cleveland to meet at noon on March 4, commenced. The late vice presi-dent made way for his successor, Mr. Hobart, to whom the oath of office was admin-istered, 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 began contemporaneously with

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

fold Faction of the Party Nominates 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; regents of the university, Levi L. Barbour, Detroit, and Edwin E. Sweet, Grand Rapids. Resolutions reaffirming, the Indianapolis platform were adopted.

EXTRA SESSION.

President McKinley to Issue a Proc-

Washington, March 4. - The unofficouncement is made that congress so divisions and angement is made that congress to divisions and angement for the captol in the following to Police.

G Band.

Porter, staff and ited flates Army, at fibrigade.

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Beef Steak, Chuck	Viennas 836
Beef Steak, Round 9	Pork Sausage
Beef Steak Chopped 10	Sausage Meat
Corn Beef Ribs	Boiled Ham pressed 1256
Corn Beef Chuck 6	Pickled Pigs Feet,
Pork Steak 7	Pig Pork boneless 8
Por Roast. 7	Sait Pork, lean
Pork Chops	Boneless Ham10
Pork Roust, Loin 8	Picnic Ham 756
Spare Ribs	Hama11
Leaf Lard	Hams Skinned11%
Pig's Hocks	Bacon 9%
Mutton Stew5	Lard Compound 616
Mutton Chops & Steak 9	Vegetole alb pails 22
Mutton Reast	" 538
Veal Stew	10 "79
Veal Chops & Steak . 135;	10 72
Veal Roast	Lard, Home Made 8
Head Cheese 7	Oysters, Quart

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Our 201 is a fine gown more elaborately trimmed, a little finer cotton. Our usual 90c gown, for this sale Our Nos. 236-221 are garments that will be a surprise to you, two styles, in the empire or round yoke, trimmed in fine grade of embroidery, an ex-

cellent quality of cotton, a gown that would look cheap at \$1 25; we have them within the reach of all for this sale All other gowns in cambrics, fine cottons and other high grade goods, ranging in price from \$1.39, \$1.29, 98c and 89c

Our No. 306 is a well made skirt. You will wonder how it can be made up for the price we ask for it. You would consider it a bargain at 75c. They go during this sale at

No. 321 is our favorite. A very full skirt made of fine cotton, with a wide ruffle of fine cambric, with wide hem headed by row of hemstitching, a very sightly and serviceable skirt, during this sale they will

Nos. 321 and 329 are skirts of especial in terest, full width, made of good cotton, nicely trimmed; you would think them cheap at 98c and you will wonder how we can sell them

dur skirts ranging in price srom 98c to \$2.50 will be a revelation to you in the way of dainty trimmings and fine workmanship. You will find skirts made of cambric and fine cottons and trimmed in embroidery, in sertion and lace, and at prices that will be of the deepest interest to every lady interested in fine, well made skirts.

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adies' well made muslin drawers, male of good cotton, full sizes, with wide hem and cluster of tucks

A very fine drawer, trimmed with cluster of tucks and embroidery, a regular 50c article, for this sale Our 434 is a drawer of especial interest, nicely trimmed with wide, fine embroidery, made extra full in all sizes 49c Also a full line of very fine drawers in

both cambric and cotton, in the med ium and umbrella width, trimmed in both lace and embroidery, at pri ces that have been made especially tempting for this sale. Children's muslin drawers, well made

and stayed, at 15c, 12c and Children's waists, all sizes

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Corset covers, well made, of fine cambric, all sizes from 32 to 40 Corset covers, nicely trimmed with embroidery, made of fine cambric, a regular 50c article, for this sale We have others trimmed in both lace and embroidery, cut in both square and V shaped yokes at astonishingly

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