

# THE IRONPORT WEEKLY

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL. XXIX.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

NUMBER 3.

## WORK FOR THE WINTER

### The Railway Company will Re-build the Burned Dock.

### WORK IS ALREADY COMMENCED

Incidental to the Erection of the New Dock is the Removal of an Old One, the Smallest of the Four—New Dock to be 60 feet High.

At the time of the burning of No. 4 ore dock it was said in railway circles that the four docks remaining would be sufficient for the needs of the company and that it would not be rebuilt. Upon more mature consideration, however, a different conclusion has been reached. Trouble had been experienced in loading the new six-thousand-ton carriers because of the inadequate height of the old docks and it was determined to meet that difficulty by the erection of a new dock upon the foundation of No. 4 which will be equal to the demand for prompt dispatch of such craft and work preparatory thereto has already commenced.

The new dock will be sixty feet high, which is twelve feet higher than the one destroyed. It will have 250 pockets, each one with a capacity of 125 tons of ore. In length and width it will be the same as the old one. It will be built on modern lines and will have many improvements not possessed by the others. The estimated cost is over \$250,000.

About five million feet of new timber will be required besides what can be utilized of that in No. 2 dock, which will be torn down and removed, to lessen the risk from fire and because it is of little or no use in these days of large lake craft.

Messrs. Peppard are the contractors for the work and the new dock is to be completed by the opening of navigation next spring. To the effect that the action of the company is a wise one, it will furnish employment to a large number of men and put a large amount of money in circulation at a time when both labor and wages are badly needed and it will improve the character of the port as a whole. The new dock will be built on the same site as the old one, the foundation of the old dock being used for the new one. The new dock will be built on the same site as the old one, the foundation of the old dock being used for the new one.

The new dock, which now goes out of season entirely, was the pioneer, the first of the five to be erected. Its construction was begun in 1864 and shipment of ore through it began in 1865. It was early perceived that the plan was defective and a year later it was "jacked up" four feet to correct the error. Later, in 1881 we believe, it was entirely rebuilt but with little or no change in its capacity. Now it is not worth further expenditure. No. 4 dock was built in 1868 or 1869 and was, when completed the finest structure of the kind on the lakes, as the new one to be erected on its foundation will be when completed, keeping pace with the demand of the business and the size of the ships it has to serve.

### They'll Never Get It.

A dispatch from Detroit announces that Beaver Island, once the home of "King" Strang, the head of the Mormon movement in the North, is again the subject of contention. Strang's colony of Mormons, which controlled Beaver Island for many years and over which he reigned with a not entirely bloodless administration, became so dangerous in the early '50s that the state and local authorities dared not attempt to enforce the laws. A raid from the main land in 1856 destroyed the colony and drove off the Mormons. Now a systematic organization has been effected with the intention of gaining sufficient Mormon strength to reclaim the island, to which they assert they have never given the state legal possession.

### Ice Unsafe at the Big Crack.

Travel to points up the bay goes over the ice now. The road is good except at the "crack" about a mile this side of Gladstone, which always exists in that locality. A horse and cutter belonging to Joe Beauchamp got in Tuesday, but was saved, and another case is reported without particulars. Strangers or those unaccustomed to such work should stick to the land route.

### Lost a Valuable Team.

Patrick Kinney, of Gladstone, lost his team, a span of horses, and a sleigh by the breaking of the ice over which he was driving near Squaw Point last Monday. He was alone and could do nothing to save them.

### The Agricultural College.

Through the kindness of the Agricultural College we are in receipt of a handsome calendar of the College, which we

would like to have our readers call and examine. The authorities of the college state that it was never before in so prosperous a condition. There entered, this fall, 226 new students in the regular courses, this being by all odds the largest class in the history of the institution. There are also about 75 special course students; making a total enrollment this year of nearly 500. The street car line from Lansing has been extended into the grounds, so that it is very easy for students to board in town and attend the college. We advise young people who are thinking of going away to school to send to Pres. J. L. Snyder, Agricultural College, Michigan, for a catalogue.

### LOGS AND LUMBER.

#### Large Cedar Trees on Ten-Mile Creek—A Favorable Winter for Logging.

Probably nowhere in the upper peninsula of Michigan are there to be found larger cedar trees than along Ten-Mile Creek and the Metropolitan branch of the C. & N. W., where the Northern Shingle company secures its timber for stocking the shingle mill now in operation at Peroville. It is not uncommon to cut down trees that measure 4 feet at the butt, and one day during the present week one was cut that measured 5 feet and 9 inches, which was sawed into two 16-foot logs and one very long telephone pole.

The St. Paul railway is hauling an average of 300,000 feet of logs a day to the Menominee and Marinette mills. From now on the shipments from the pines will increase, and a night train will be put on next week to accommodate the same.

Geo. W. Smith & Co., at Wallace, intend to put in two million feet of logs this winter, and their mill is now sawing a bill of 10,000 feet of 2 and 3 inch hemlock lumber for Minneapolis parties. The firm recently bought a large tract of land two miles south of Wallace from Sawyer and Waite, of Menominee, and several men and teams are now engaged in logging from this tract. The hemlock is being stripped of its bark before being cut into logs.

The present winter has been most favorable for logging operations, and the work in the woods is well advanced.

### Next Season's Ore Output.

The total of Lake Superior iron ore shipments in 1897, as gathered by The Iron Trade Review from mine officials, and checked in large part with the figures to sales agents, is 12,457,002 tons. The common prediction would give a record of about 14,000,000 tons in 1898; if this be any approximation of the actual, the problem of the Bessemer pool organizers will be simplified. The two Mesabi interests that locked horns over tonnage last year can both be satisfied in the matter of allotment, it would seem, without any prejudice to other interests. The leading consuming producer on the Mesabi is understood to be favorable to a price arrangement, and the prospects for agreement, with only tentative expressions in conference thus far, seem better than at the corresponding date last year. It is understood that all of the Metropolitan Iron & Land Co.'s stock is now in the hands of the Oliver interest, the last of it being acquired in the latter part of December.

### A New Grocery House.

Arnold & Farrell have opened a stock of standard groceries at No. 819 Ludington street, which they offer to the public, at the lowest prices compatible with solicency, for spot cash only. John A. McNaughtan (whom we all know for a grocer) is in charge and will see to it that purchasers get what they order and get it promptly. The only condition is pay before the goods go out.

### Will Remove the Equipment.

Unless something occurs to change the intention of its owners, of which there is no indication, the material and equipment of the electric street railway will be taken up next spring and removed to another place, where it can be used at a profit. The road has never done a remunerative business and its owners will no longer operate it at a loss.

### The Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the First National bank held their annual meeting last Tuesday and elected the following gentlemen directors: F. H. Van Cleve and C. C. Royce, of this city; Alexander Maitland and Samuel Mitebel, of Negaunee; C. H. Hall, of Evanston, Ill. The election makes no change in either personnel or management.

### The Mead Drug Co.

J. N. Mead, druggist and stationer, is succeeded by a company (of which he is member and manager) bearing the foregoing title. The store will be improved, the stock enlarged and nothing left undone to secure a share of public patronage. The Iron Port earnestly hopes that success will attend it.

### May Station a Fire Tug Here.

It may be that the railway company will station a fire tug here for the protection of its docks and other property. The plan is under consideration.

## CIRCUIT COURT TERM

### Court Opens Next Monday With a Full Calendar.

### ONLY TWO CRIMINAL CASES

Most of the Causes Grow Out of Disputes Concerning Timber Lands Though There Are Several Trespass and Other Causes.

Judge Stone will open court next Monday and we give below a summary of the business to come before it:

### CRIMINAL CAUSES.

The People vs. George W. Ambrust, selling liquor without having paid the tax.

The People vs. Hans Peterson, receiving stolen property.

### ISSUES OF FACT—TRIAL BY JURY.

Escanaba Boom Company vs. Two Rivers Manufacturing Company, attachment.

Alexander Besson, Jr., vs. Erick Olson. Edward Dansey vs. The Township of Escanaba, trespass case.

Albert F. Underwood vs. Richard Mason and Richard P. Mason, replevin.

James Tyner, plaintiff and appellee vs. Thomas Farrell, defendant and appellant, assumpsit.

John Darrow vs. Thomas Farrell and Peter Darrow, trespass.

George Grandchamp vs. Thomas Farrell and Peter Darrow, trespass.

August Schultz vs. Thomas Farrell and Peter Darrow, trespass.

Louis Vashard plaintiff and appellee vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company defendant and appellant, trespass case.

Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company vs. Peter Mathews, assumpsit.

Thomas Farrell vs. Alfred T. Keiber, assumpsit.

Andrew Peterson plaintiff and appellee vs. Lars Peterson defendant and appellant, assumpsit.

Charles W. Davis vs. W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company, replevin.

W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company vs. Richard Mason, replevin.

Richard P. Mason, Charles D. Mason and George I. Shing co-partners etc., vs. W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company, attachment.

W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company vs. Richard Mason, assumpsit.

Martin Ryerson vs. Annie Lapier and Patrick Harkins, ejectment.

Culbert Plant plaintiff and appellee vs. George Morehouse defendant and appellant, assumpsit.

Joseph Valind plaintiff and appellee vs. Marc Pepin defendant and appellant, replevin.

Joseph Labombard Overseer of Highways of Masonville township vs. Thomas Farrell and Peter Darrow, trespass.

Louis Bade vs. Coolidge Fuel & Supply Company, assumpsit.

George W. Harris vs. The City of Gladstone, trespass case.

James Nappier plaintiff and appellee vs. John Kauthen defendant and appellant, assumpsit.

### ISSUES OF FACT—TRIAL BY COURT.

J. Walton Pennock vs. Ebenezer B. White et al., ejectment.

J. Walton Pennock vs. Benjamin Frankson, ejectment.

Samuel A. Cramer plaintiff and appellee vs. W. H. Wellsted defendant and appellant, trespass case.

Theodore M. Thorson plaintiff and appellee vs. Peter Mathews defendant and appellant, assumpsit.

Joseph Clapp defendant and appellee vs. James Blake and The Buckeye Stove Company defendants and appellants, attachment to enforce a log lien.

Ben Allan plaintiff and appellee vs. James Blake and The Buckeye Stove Company defendants and appellants, attachment to enforce a log lien.

Ed. Coyne plaintiff and appellee vs. James Blake and The Buckeye Stove Company defendants and appellants, attachment to enforce a log lien.

Jake Runkel plaintiff and appellee vs. James Blake and The Buckeye Stove Company defendants and appellants, attachment to enforce a log lien.

Thomas Locke plaintiff and appellee vs. James Blake and The Buckeye Stove Company defendants and appellants, attachment to enforce a log lien.

Samuel H. Haghues plaintiff and appellee vs. James Blake and The Buckeye Stove Company defendants and appellants, attachment to enforce a log lien.

### IMPALEANCE CAUSES.

Frank H. VanCleve vs. The Gladstone Company, assumpsit.

The City of Escanaba vs. John Corcoran and John Hess, ejectment.

### CHANCERY CAUSES.

Petition of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of

the State of Michigan, for the sale of certain lands for the taxes assessed thereon for the year 1895, and previous years.

Louis Stegmiller vs. Frederick A. Bahks, bill to set aside tax deed.

Henry McFall, administrator of the estate of Raul Gilbert, deceased, vs. Alfred Chainard, Louise Chainard and Alphonse Boudron, foreclosure of mortgage and bill to set aside discharge of mortgage.

Diana Leraux vs. Exavier Leraux, divorce.

Emma A. Smith et al. vs. Julius Peterson and Mary Peterson, foreclosure of land contract, pro confesso.

Emma A. Smith et al. vs. Herman Rock, foreclosure of land contract, pro confesso.

Peter Jensen vs. August Oman and Anle Anderson, foreclosure of mortgage, pro confesso.

Tillie A. Taylor vs. George H. Taylor, divorce, pro confesso.

### THE NEW ILLUMINATION.

A General Statement as to the Mysterious Invention.

S. B. Nickum, the inventor of a new light, which he asserts, will revolutionize the process of illumination, is inaccessible to all callers. The inventor's brother, T. B. Nickum, makes the following statement as to the new light:

"The light is contained in a round glass globe or sphere, in which so-called gravitation is cut off. The light can be made of almost any brilliancy from the size of a pea to that of the most powerful arc light, and when the globes are once made and sealed remain constant forever thereafter.

"There are no wires and no electric current is used, but the light never goes out, and when not in use can be placed in a bureau drawer or any convenient place until needed. The globe is cold, there being no loss of heat or movement from the interior to the outside.

"There is no possibility of a fire resulting from the use of the light, for the instant there is a crack in the globe the light will be extinguished. They can be broken in a keg of gunpowder without the slightest danger of an explosion.

"The nature of construction or process by which the new light is produced the inventor will not at present make public, but a light produced by the ever-present and perpetual vibration of matter is an accomplished fact, and a practical exhibition of the light will be made in the near future."

The new light has been exhibited to a few of the inventor's friends, one being John W. Barnes of The Daily Pharos. Mr. Barnes, when asked to describe it, said:

"It is in the form of a glass globe, the light inside being of a mellow color, covering an incandescent light with a white ground glass globe. The lamp had no connection with any outside object that could have produced the light. The illumination was from within the globe and was produced by chemicals in a so-called vacuum bottled up and sealed tightly. How long the light may last I have no way of knowing, but the inventor says that it is perpetual."

### No More "Roasts."

Messrs. McColl & Collins, the new proprietors of the Mirror, in their salutatory announce the continued adherence of the paper to the principles of the democratic party and earnest effort for the best interests of the city and county. In one point a new departure is promised in the following paragraph:

"We shall always endeavor to expose and denounce corruption and wrong, wherever and whenever found, but do not believe it to be in the province of a newspaper to punish wrong, either real or imaginary by the abuse or 'roast' of the alleged evil-doer, there being other means which are far more efficacious and sensible, in the hands of the people, for the correction of wrong."

The Iron Port commends their resolution and welcomes them to the field.

### They'll Go Now.

Charles O'Donnell and Patsy Cleary, two lads who ought to have been in the industrial school long ago, raided Charles Miller's residence last Wednesday and stole a purse containing \$2.60. They were seen and arrested, and if the charge is sustained, of which there is no doubt, they will serve in the school until their age lets them out. The county agent's patience is exhausted.

### In Excellent Condition.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, recently held in this city, Geo. W. Bouschor was elected president and treasurer, and Noel Bissonette, of Delta, and James W. Tripp, of Menominee, directors. The company paid but only one loss in '97, amounting to \$77.73. There are 144 policies out.

### Tom, Fowler Dead.

Conductor Thomas Fowler, who was lately committed to the asylum for the insane at Newberry, died last Wednesday night. His body was brought hither for burial. He was a member of the O. R. C. and his widow, who is a chronic invalid, will receive a death benefit of \$1,000.

## THE RESULT IN OHIO

### Is Eminently Satisfactory to All True Republicans.

### HANNA GETS BOTH THE TERMS

Rebublican Traitors Did Their Worst and Failed—Kurtz, Bushnell McKisson, and Their Associates are "Out of It."

Columbus, O., Jan. 12.—Marcus A. Hanna was elected to-day to represent Ohio in the Senate for seven years and two months. If McKinley should be re-elected, Hanna would still be there to the end of the president's second term. Including both the short and the long terms Hanna's time as senator will expire in March, 1895.

Less than two year's ago Senator Hanna entered politics in advocating McKinley's candidacy for the presidency. He was successful as the leader of the McKinley forces at St. Louis and afterwards as chairman of the National Republican committee. For almost a year he has been in the senate as a successor of Secretary John Sherman.

The joint ballots for both terms resulted as follows: Hanna 73; McKisson 70; Lentz 1; absent 1 (Cramer).

The official declaration showed that Hanna had a majority of 3 over McKisson, of 2 over all voting, and over all 1.

During his short service in public life, Senator Hanna has participated in hard fighting, but he never before won such a victory as that of to-day. Factional fighting has been waged among the republicans for years. Others had been fighting under cover. Senator Hanna came out openly in the state convention in Toledo last June, and defeated Charles L. Kurtz, the close friend of Senator Foraker, Gov. Bushnell and others, for chairman of the state committee.

Kurtz had been a member of the state committee for many years, and its chairman for the two preceding years. He was the Ohio republican chairman in 1895, and again in 1896. In the latter year Senator Hanna, who was then managing the presidential campaign, was not satisfied with the work in Ohio, and he did not want Kurtz in that position for 1897. Hanna defeated Kurtz at Toledo for chairman and has had a factional war on himself ever since.

### RAPID RIVER RIFPLES.

Items of General Interest From Our Neighbors up the Bay.

Zillah H., the eleven-year-old daughter of Henry E. Pfeiler, died on the 12th after an illness of a month's duration. Funeral services were held at the Congregational church on the 14th.

Ed. Kostka, who has been a resident of this place for some time past, has gone to Milwaukee to reside. Ed. has a large circle of friends here who greatly regret his departure.

Arrangements are being made for a masquerade ball, to be given at Young & Merrill's hall, on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d.

Messrs. Jos. Sinnitt and Liveryman Caswell met at Escanaba on Tuesday.

B. B. Baker will remove to Manistique about the first of the coming month.

Rev. Fr. Glazer has been transferred to the church at Grand Marais.

### Quinnesee Will Prosper.

The coming spring and summer will witness a prosperous season for Quinnesee, and what has been considered for years past a dead town, will surely become one of the liveliest on the Menominee range. Only one hundred men are employed at the Cundy now, but within another month 300 miners will step up to the cashier's desk the first of every month and receipt for their checks.—Tribune.

### Horses For Sale.

E. L. Burdick & Co. have just received and now offer for sale at Pepin's stable, on Charlotte street, a consignment of horses for all uses—heavy, for draft, roadsters and light, fancy drivers. Every animal offered by them is warranted and terms of sale are liberal. Parties wanting horses can do no better than to call on them and examine the stock and get prices and terms.

### A Flour Mill For Sale.

As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere in this issue Rood Brothers offer their "Golden Crown" flour mill at Barkville for sale. The mill is of the full roller system and has a capacity of fifty barrels per day.

### John M. Has a Good Record.

When the account of ex-Postmaster Hartnett were finally adjusted, at Washington, it was found that the U. S. owed him \$10.02 and he has received a check for the amount. Good record.

### Kern Gets the Menominee Postoffice.

Congressman Sheldon wins. We clip

from the Menominee Herald the following: "Through a private dispatch received this afternoon, the news of the appointment of Michael H. Kern as postmaster of this city, to succeed John Stiles, is received and there is much rejoicing among the friends of the successful candidate over the satisfactory culmination of the long and hotly contested struggle. The Herald congratulates Mr. Kern and those who have championed his candidacy. He is eminently fitted to fill the position and will make a splendid postmaster."

### STATE CROP REPORT.

Report Shows That Wheat Has Suffered Very Little—Not Much Snow.

The Michigan crop report for January was issued Tuesday by Secretary of State Gardner. It says:

The ground in the principal wheat growing sections of Michigan was bare of snow until about the 17th of December, and lightly covered from this date to the end of the month. The prevailing opinion among correspondents is that wheat was injured very little, if at all, during December.

In answer to the question, "has wheat during December suffered injury from any cause?" forty-seven correspondents in the state answer "yes," and 625 "no," and in answer to the question, "has the ground been well covered with snow during December?" eighty-seven correspondents in the southern counties answer "yes," and 284 "no," in the central counties forty-one answer "yes," and 114 "no," and in the northern counties sixty answer "yes," and twenty-three "no."

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in December is 1,371,738, and in the five months August-December, 9,034,054, which is 3,344,811 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year.

The average condition of live stock in the state is reported as follows, comparison being with stock in good, healthy and thrifty condition: Horses, 96 per cent; cattle, 96 per cent; sheep, 98 per cent; and swine, 97 per cent.

The average prices January 1 of some of the principal farm products in the markets where farmers usually market such products were as follows: Wheat, 86 cents per bushel; corn 28 cents; oats, 22 cents; hay, \$6.34 per ton; fat cattle, \$3.58 per cwt.; fat hogs, \$3.16 per cwt.; dressed pork, \$4.12 per cwt.

### St. Joseph's Out of Debt.

For the first time since its organization St. Joseph's parish is out of debt and has money in its treasury. It is now proposed to complete the tower of the church and put a chime of bells into it and otherwise to improve and beautify the building. Upon the completion of a quarter of a century since the erection of the church, sometime during the coming summer, an elaborate jubilee service will be held at which Bishop Vertin will be present. The eradication of the debt was mostly accomplished by the lady members, who contributed \$1,240, raised by various methods.

### Progressive Red Skins.

The Menominee Indians on the reservation in northern Wisconsin have a tribal fund, which belongs to 1,300 men, women and children of the tribe, and which aggregates about 1,000,000 and is still growing. The Menominees are each year engaged in lumbering operations in which they expend about \$75,000 and from the proceeds of the operations they add to their tribal fund a net result of from \$50,000 to a \$100,000.

### Presbyterian Church Services.

The Rev. A. M. Morey will begin a series of evangelistic services in the Presbyterian church tomorrow. The Rev. gentlemen will preach at the usual morning service. He will address the Sunday School and give a talk on "The Most Curious House in Town." He will address a meeting for all at 3:30 p. m. on "How To Win Souls" and will conduct evangelistic service in the evening. All are most cordially invited.

### Same as the Others—No Case.

The charges against Hodges and Semer, of selling liquor to minors, were heard by Justice Brown on Wednesday and held under advisement. Yesterday the court dismissed both cases, holding that the weight of evidence was insufficient to sustain the charges.

### He Wanted to Die.

At Marquette, Monday, Harry Graff, machinist, aged 24 years, because he could not marry the girl he loved, tried to commit suicide by chopping his shoulder and neck with a hatchet, while standing in his father's back yard. His condition is very low.

### Representative Sheldon Kicks.

Representative Sheldon went to the president and quietly informed him that if he persisted in his intention to appoint the other candidate (who was a friend of the president, he (Sheldon) would resign. That settled it.



NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the newspaper from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the payment of the postage.

A PIECE OF DIPLOMACY.

"NO," SAID Travers, meditatively removing his cigar, "I do not believe that the secret history of the court of Queen Elizabeth is one whit more strange than is the secret history of the court of Queen Victoria."

"Fact," continued Travers, dogmatically, quite unmoved by his implied skepticism. "You may laugh as you like, old man, but you don't know anything about it. Not that I know much myself, but I have heard an account of the maneuvering connected with the keeping secret of one famous treaty. I had the story from one of the men concerned in it, and affairs of the kind are usual, well—I am glad I am not connected with the diplomatic service, that's all."

"If you will not be violating any confidence, you may as well tell me the story," I said, lighting a fresh cigar, and drawing closer to the fire. For Travers was a man who had been in most parts of the world, and his stories were usually interesting.

"No," he replied, "I don't think I shall be betraying any trust in giving you the yarn; indeed, I don't think there is any person now living whose feeling would be ruffled, even if the affair were made public. You remember poor Jack Warrington?"

"Murdered in Cairo about ten years ago," I hazarded.

"Alexandria it was," corrected Travers. "I was with him when it happened. We were walking leisurely home from the theater one night, and had almost reached our hotel, when a man, having the appearance of a street loafer, came forward as if to beg from us. Jack started when he saw him, but had no time to do more than begin a request to me to leave him and walk on alone toward our hotel, when the fellow stabbed him in the side. Ever since a little adventure I once had in Rome, of which I think I have told you, I always travel 'heeled,' as the Yankees say, and before the assassin had gone two yards I fired on him and scattered his brains all over the street. Of course, a crowd immediately collected, and Jack was carried into our hotel. A doctor, who, by some fortunate chance, happened to be passing at the time, volunteered his services, but after an examination he sorrowfully acknowledged that he could render no assistance. The wound was mortal, and poor Jack had only a few hours to live. I remained with him till the end, and just before he died he told me the story of his connection with the man who had murdered him, and whom I had shot.

"As you are perhaps aware, Jack, when he left Oxford, entered the diplomatic service. He was related to several influential people here, and they made interest on his behalf, with the result that while still a very young man he held a rather important position. Important, that is, for one of his years. About 1877 or 1878, you will remember, we had some little trouble in Afghanistan. The Russians had sent an envoy into Cabul, I think. At all events, it became necessary for us to consider whether or not we would interfere, and, before deciding, we had to come to an agreement on the subject with our European allies. The reason, I believe, why the European powers were interested was, that if we determined on introducing troops into Afghanistan, the Russians would certainly mass an army on the frontier, and the slightest carelessness or indecision might precipitate a European war. Lord Rodd had accordingly dispatched to Vienna to confer with the representatives of the other powers, and he took Jack with him as his secretary.

"In Vienna almost the first person Jack met was a certain Baron Mirabel, whose acquaintance he had made at Paris about a year previous to this date. What the gentleman's nationality was Jack never knew. He spoke several languages fluently, moved in good society, and passed for a gentleman of independent means. He was scarcely middle aged, and was altogether about as agreeable a man as one could wish to meet. The acquaintance made in Paris soon ripened into friendship, and Jack and he became, first intimate, and then inseparable.

"For some little time the two were nothing more than very good friends, living in the same hotel, and spending most of their leisure together. About a week, however, before the conclusion of the proceedings they were sitting together after dinner one evening, when the baron, who never before had manifested any curiosity on the subject, expressed a desire to know the exact nature of Jack's duties. This was explained to him, but the explanation was received with polite incredulity. The baron politely but firmly declined to believe that any government would trust such a young man in so responsible a position.

"Jack, who had probably drunk more than was quite judicious, insisted on the accuracy of his statement, and perhaps even magnified the responsibility of his position slightly, and a little friendly altercation followed.

"I tell you, baron," said Jack, excitedly, "I am not exaggerating in the least. My duties are exactly as I have told you, and I do hear all that is proposed at the conference."

"And I tell you, mon cher Jack, that I decline to believe anything of the kind. And further, as more argument on the subject is useless, I am ready to back my opinion. I will bet you £500 that

you cannot place in the hands of some neutral person, say three days before treaty becomes public, a sealed envelope containing an abstract of its principal conditions; the envelope not to be opened until after the matter becomes public property. For, of course, we shall soon all know pretty well what has been settled upon, from the results which will follow."

"After this very thinly-disguised offer of £500 for the contents of the treaty the men sat looking silently at one another for a moment. 'It isn't good enough, Mirabel,' Jack at last drawled. 'What government do you act for? Russia?'

"Sir! you insult me," exclaimed the baron, starting indignantly to his feet. "Not at all, old man; sit down and talk the matter over quietly. You are not such a fool as to bet £500 against a certainty; and not being a natural-born idiot myself, I can quite well see that this bet is merely a polite way of offering me £500 for certain information; while as that information is useless to you privately, it necessarily follows that you have a market for it. You may as well tell me on whose behalf you are acting. I really am curious to know who retains your valuable services."

"After some little hesitation, the baron admitted that he was a member of the Russian secret service, and had been commissioned to obtain the terms of the treaty, which largely concerned that country.

"Now we are coming down to business," said Jack. "The position, I take it, is this: You, on behalf of the Russian government, wish to purchase certain information which I possess, or shall possess in the course of a few days, for it will be my duty to send a copy of the treaty to England, and the only question is, how much are you willing to pay? Five hundred pounds is ridiculously inadequate. There is nothing like plain speaking."

"This was Jack all over. Never, apparently, was there anyone more unsuited for diplomacy. He was blunt and abrupt in manner, frank even to a fault, and seemed as open as the day. And yet I never knew anyone who could better keep his own counsel when occasion arose."

"I don't know about a man of that character being unsuited for diplomacy," I here interrupted. "It only invites discovery for a man to be thought secret. But wasn't it rather—what



"I FIRED ON HIM."

shall we call it?—bad form for him to take the attempt to buy him in that matter-of-fact way?"

"You think he should have been righteously indignant at the reflection on his honor, and kicked the baron downstairs. My dear fellow, it is only in books people do that kind of thing. In real life it is much too inconvenient to quarrel with men one is meeting every day."

"I don't agree with you," I answered, "but proceed with your story. Did the baron raise his offer?"

"Yes; he raised the amount gradually until £3,000 was reached. Jack tried hard to have the sum increased to £5,000, but in this he was unsuccessful. Finally, while declining to answer definitely then, he promised to consider the proposal, and on this understanding the two separated for the time.

"When telling me the story that last night before his death, Jack solemnly assured me that in discussing the matter as he had done he had no thought of more than merely ascertaining how much the Russians were willing to pay for the secret, and then telling the baron he could not entertain the proposal. Unfortunately, however, he had to deal with a diplomatist. The next morning he found among his correspondence an envelope containing banknotes to the value of £500, together with a short note from the baron, stating that he was afraid his young friend might be temporarily embarrassed for money owing to his losses at play during the week, and begged his acceptance of the sum inclosed as a loan.

"It is quite true that Jack had lost a good deal of money at cards in the preceding week, but even without that he was in serious pecuniary difficulties. He had always been an extravagant beggar, and had gone the pace pretty hard, with the result that he had about reached his limit, and at this time was in sore straits for money. Only that morning, indeed, he had received a more than usually curt intimation from a London money lender that unless sum, amounting to several hundred pounds, which had been advanced on bills, was paid without further delay, proceedings would be taken against him. After some thought, and a considerable amount of hesitation, the money lent so opportunely—or inopportunely—was remitted to London, and Jack stood committed to a breach of trust. For his eyes were quite open to the terms on which the loan was given.

"That evening he again met the baron, and, having signified his determination to sell his knowledge, the

two proceeded to discuss preliminaries. The baron wished Jack to give the information himself, but this he firmly refused to do. He represented the great risk of discovery and consequent ruin he would run, no matter how the affair was managed; and to reduce that risk to a minimum he submitted a plan, ingenious in its simplicity, which, if properly carried through, would prevent anyone knowing that the dispatch had been tampered with.

"Immediately they were settled, he explained, a note of the terms of the treaty would be carried by queen's messenger from Vienna to London, via Brussels and Ostend. It would be his duty to prepare this dispatch, and he would make it his business to accompany the messenger to the depot, ostensibly for the purpose of seeing him start on his journey. In the depot they would 'accidentally' meet the baron (previously notified), and an introduction would naturally follow. In answer to Jack's loudly expressed astonishment at meeting him there, Mirabel was to explain, in the presence of the messenger, that he had been unexpectedly called to Brussels, and deplored that, owing to the suddenness of the call, he had been unable to reserve a compartment. The queen's messenger could then hardly fail to offer, or in the event of his not offering, he could be asked for, and could hardly refuse, a seat in his compartment. Once fairly off the baron was, after drugging his companion, to make himself master of the dispatches, which, when read were to be inclosed in a duplicate envelope supplied for the purpose by Jack. From Brussels they could be telegraphed to St. Petersburg, and the Russian government would thus learn the decision come to at least 36 hours before it began to be acted upon. If all went well, the queen's messenger, on awakening from his sleep, and finding his packet apparently intact, would simply think that the baron had considerably forborne to disturb him when leaving the train at Brussels, and dismiss the subject from his mind. Lastly, Jack insisted on a payment of £1,500 at once; the balance to be remitted from Brussels. He justified this stipulation about the money by explaining, and, doubtless, exaggerating, his embarrassed pecuniary position.

"By this nice little plot, Master Jack calculated on keeping himself safe and making at least £1,500, in addition to the £500 he had received, no matter what occurred; and the baron was forced to consent to it, as Jack refused to make known the dispatch in any other way. Only as a condition of making the advance of £1,500 before leaving Vienna, and actually before he had obtained possession of the secret he was purchasing, the baron stipulated that Jack should, under pretense of caring for their comfort on the journey, hand to the devoted messenger after he was finally in the train a flask of drugged brandy.

"The whole scheme worked without a hitch. The messenger was unsuspecting, and partook freely of the drugged brandy, so that the baron was enabled without difficulty to obtain possession of the dispatch. The information contained in it was duly telegraphed from Brussels, in cipher I presume, and Jack received his £3,000, with which it is to be hoped he paid some of his debts."

"And was it ever discovered," I asked, "how much your interesting friend had to do with the massing of a Russian army on the frontier at that time? Because, as everyone knows, we did send troops into Afghanistan."

"No, it was not. For the simple reason that no Russian army ever was massed. The dispatch purchased so dearly and abstracted so skillfully was one prepared by Jack himself for the exclusive use of the Russian ministers. The information conveyed to them was that Great Britain would not interfere in Afghanistan, and before that information was discovered to be false, it was too late to act with effect. The part of the guileless and unsuspecting queen's messenger was, I believe, played by an actor friend of Jack's who happened to be returning to London at the time, and who was told that his traveling with the baron and delivering a packet in London was in connection with a bet. So, as no confidence had been betrayed, no one in official circles here ever dreamed of the game our young diplomatist had played on his own account. The Russian ministers, I can well imagine, were extremely annoyed at having been swindled, but, of course, they could not make any open complaint.

"For some time afterwards Jack was rather anxious as to how the baron might act, but as time passed and that accomplished gentleman, who had suddenly disappeared, made no sign, he gradually arrived at the conclusion that his friend had been sent to rusticate in Siberia. In that belief he rested secure until it was rudely dispelled the night seven years afterwards, when he was stabbed to death in Alexandria.

"You will easily understand, under the circumstances, that I did not care to reveal the identity of the man I had shot, and as no one else ever did so, the authorities were quite unable to discover his antecedents, and the affair remains a mystery to this day. How Mirabel spent the time between purchasing the treaty and our meeting with him seven years later, I thought it best not to try to discover, and whether he was in Alexandria in pursuit of a long-meditated and deliberately thought-out plan of vengeance on the man who had ruined him, or whether his meeting with Jack was accidental, and the murder the result of a sudden impulse, will probably never be known."

"A very interesting story, that, Travers," I remarked, as we drew on our overcoats preparatory to turning out. "Nice young man your friend must have been."

"Wasn't he?" replied Travers in a tone of sorrowful admiration. "What a diplomatist he would have made."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PITH AND POINT.

—Inspiration.—"And if I marry you—then what?" asked the heiress. "Why," replied Penniless, with sudden energy, "then you will be my wife."—Philadelphia North American.

—"How would you define a patriot?" "I should say a patriot is a man who takes an interest in his country's welfare, even the morning after his party has been snowed under."—Puck.

—"One'er de troubles 'bout dis here life," said Uncle Eben, "is dat by de time a man hab a realizin' sense dat he orter learn sumpin', he feele like he's too old ter staht in."—Washington Star.

—"You're late, young man. What's the reason?" "Had a toothache." "Ah! has the tooth stopped aching?" "Dunno." "What? Don't know! Why don't you know?" "Cause it's pulled."—Life.

—"Edith—" "Do you think it wrong to say 'darn'?" "Bertha—" "Perhaps not; but when one is vexed, instead of saying 'darn,' I think it more ladylike simply to knit one's brow."—Boston Transcript.

—"Harry—" "I don't want you to wash my face." "Grandmother—" "Why? I've washed my face three times a day, ever since I was a little girl." "Harry—" "Yes, and just see how it's shrunk."—Tit-Bits.

—"At Variance.—Precocious Juvenile—" "Mamma, it isn't good grammar to say 'after I,' is it?" His Mother—"No, Georgie." Precocious Juvenile—"Well, the letter J comes after I. Which is wrong, the grammar or the alphabet?"—Chicago Tribune.

—"She—" "I don't see what reason you have for expecting anything but a refusal. I never gave you any encouragement." He (just rejected)—"Oh, Miss Coyne—Maud! You did—you most certainly did encourage me! You told me you had ten thousand a year in your own right."—Tit-Bits.

—"A Puzzle.—Willie Addepate—" "There is one thing I can't understand, doncherno!" Cholly Noddlekins—"What's that?" Willie Addepate—"Why, when we stop to consider—how uncomfortable it is in a crowd, why, aw—I can't see why it is that there are always more people in a crowd than there are where there is no crowd!"—Puck.

—"Mamma—" "Well, Elsie, what did you learn at school to-day?" Elsie (aged six)—"Learned to spell." Mamma—"Now, what did you learn to spell?" Elsie—"Man." Mamma—"And how do you spell man?" Elsie (promptly)—"M-a-n, man." Mamma—"Now, how do you spell boy?" Elsie (after a moment's reflection)—"The same way, only in littler letters."—Town and Country Journal.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BLINDNESS.

A Painful Affliction Produced by Intense Brilliance. There is a peculiar form of eye trouble caused by exposure of the unprotected eyes to an intense electric light—especially that produced during the fusion of metal by electricity—which has received the name of "electric-light blindness."

The trouble begins usually with a feeling of slight pricking and irritation as if there were fine cinders in the eyes, and this is followed by a persistent overflow of tears, and a mistiness of the sight as if the sufferer were in a fog. The pain, in all but very slight attacks, increases rapidly and then follows an agonizing aching of the eyeballs, intolerance of light, and often a most distressing spasm of the eyelids. The sight sometimes grows so dim that the patient is nearly blind.

If this accident happens to one who is not regularly employed in electric smelting or drilling, but has merely stopped to look on at the work, the trouble is likely to be thought much more serious than it really is, for the true cause is apt to be overlooked, the intense brilliancy of the light having been masked more or less by the daylight.

The condition is very similar in its symptoms to that known as "snow blindness," from which hunters in the far north and mountain-climbers often suffer, and it is probably an identical affection, namely, a sunburn—in this case an electric burn—of the conjunctiva. Firemen frequently suffer in much the same way after working for several hours to subdue a fierce conflagration.

Men who are employed in electric smelting or drilling works always protect their eyes by dark glasses, and the Eskimos do the same by goggles of wood with a narrow slit in the center.

The distress during an attack may be relieved by instillations of cocaine under the direction of a physician, although this drug should not be used when repeated attacks occur, as in the case of firemen, for fear of creating a habit. After the acute inflammation has subsided a simple eye-wash of camphor water containing a little borax in solution will usually suffice for a cure.—Youth's Companion.

Frost-Grippe'd Gold. The Klondike gold placers lie in ground that is perennially frozen, only the surface being thawed to a depth of two or three feet in the heart of summer. In this respect they resemble the gold-bearing gravels of Siberia, and the methods of working are similar. Summer is the best time to prospect for new leads, but excavation of the gravel, from shafts and tunnels, can be as well carried on in winter. The ground at the end of a shaft is softened by a fire of wood, and then attacked with the pick. But, instead of breaking under the blows, it mats together, and this tendency renders gunpowder and dynamite comparatively ineffective in dealing with the frozen mass. With any less powerful incentive than the gleam of gold to spur on his human antagonist, the Frost King would doubtless win an easy victory in so desperate a conflict.—Youth's Companion.

A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.

About the Cause of Anemia.



Everybody comes into this world with a predisposition to disease of some particular tissue in other words, everybody has a weak spot. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the weak spot in women is somewhere in the uterine system. The uterine organs have less resistance to disease than the vital organs; that's why they give out the soonest.

Not more than one woman in a hundred—say, in five hundred—has perfectly healthy organs of generation. This points to the stern necessity of helping one's self just as soon as the life powers seem to be on the wane.

Excessive menstruation is a sign of physical weakness and want of tone in the uterine organs. It saps the strength away and produces anemia (blood turns to water).

If you become anemic, there is no knowing what will happen. If your gums and the inside of your lips and inside your eyelids look pale in color, you are in a dangerous way and must stop that drain on your powers. Why not build up on a generous, uplifting tonic; like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

Mrs. EDWIN ENNIS, 413 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., says: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you that I am better than I have been for four years. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills, and can say that I am perfectly cured."

"Doctors did not help me any. I should have been in my grave by this time if it had not been for your medicine. It was a godsend to me. I was troubled with excessive menstruation, which caused womb trouble, and I was obliged to remain in bed for six weeks. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine was recommended to me, and, after using it a short time, was troubled no more with flooding. I also had severe pain in my kidneys. This, also, I have no more. I shall always recommend the Compound, for it has cured me, and it will cure others. I would like to have you publish this letter." (In such cases the dry form of Compound should be used.)

Mr. T. G. Pearse, of Agricola, Alberta, Canada, passed through Chicago recently en route to England. He paints in glowing colors the advantages of Western Canada, and says that a large number of tenant farmers from the old country are making their homes there, and those who, during the past few years, have gone to that district from the United States are doing remarkably well. They find the climate delightful, and, although in very poor circumstances when they arrived, they are mostly doing well and have excellent farms, some of them being able to loan money to the new settlers.

As an example of what has been done by colonists this year, he says Hugh Irvine, who has been in the country five years, threshed 3,200 bushels of wheat and received 72 cents per bushel for it. James Fitzgerald raised 3,000 bushels in the fourth year of his settlement, while James Atkinson had a crop of 3,500 bushels. These men started without any capital, and were induced to go through the representations of the Canadian Government Agents. The development of the Edmonton-Klondike route has created a home cash market. Hundreds of square miles of magnificent farming country yet remain for cultivation in the Saskatchewan Valley and is sold at low prices.

Love is thin when faults are thick.—Farm Journal.

MeVicker's Theater, Chicago, Always plays the leading attractions. "The Sporting Duchess," with an all star cast, follows Kellar.

SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fall in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only experts from the disease know the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Pritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible sufferings of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

This case is not extraordinary, either in the severity of the disease or the prompt and perfect cure performed by Dr. Ayer's Pills. Similar results occur in every case where Dr. Ayer's Pills are used. They helped me right away" is the common expression of those who have used them. Here is another testimony to the truth of this statement: "I formerly suffered from indigestion and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy. I am 46 years of age, and recommend all who wish to be free from dyspepsia, biliousness, and a score of other affections that are, after all, only the signs of a more deep rooted disease. You can find more information about Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the diseases they have cured, in Ayer's Cure book, a story of cures told by the cured. This book of those cures have no cost, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass."

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SAPOLIO



**THE GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.**

Robert A. Van Wyck as He Appears in the City Hall.

Sponsor Carroll, Little Known Now, But Worth Watching - Greater New York Larger Than Some Kingdoms.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York.—In spite of the fact that he has been a judge on the city bench for years, and that his name has become one of the best-known in all New York through his candidacy for and triumphant election as first mayor of the Greater New York, Robert A. Van Wyck is personally known to only a few outside political and legal circles. He will be known to a great many who are neither politicians nor lawyers before his term of office expires, and, though he has been in his new place less than a week, it is evident that he is going to make a favorable impression upon most of those whom he meets.

To many who have received an idea of his personality from his pictures, photographed and printed, he is a surprise when met face to face. For instead of being a man of at least medium size, with a full chest and a rather imposing front, as expected, he is short, neither broad of chest nor expansive of person—not at all like a man who could eat six pounds of steak at a sitting. He dresses almost but not quite well enough to justify the use of the adjective "natty" in describing him.

His voice is rather pleasant—"well modulated" would describe it better than any other term, perhaps. His face is agreeably colored, his nose is laid out along manly lines and his hair and mustache are virile in their luxuriance.

His eyes are, perhaps, the most striking feature of his countenance, being



"WILL HE EVER REVOLT?"

deep and piercing. They have been called black and they have been called brown. I am not sure they are not blue, but whatever their color they always impress the beholder at first sight, as black—not dead black, contented eyes, but snapping black—such eyes as men with quick tempers and intense passions look out upon the world through. Anyone who knows Van Wyck well will tell you that these eyes do not belie the man—that he really has a perfect whirlwind of a temper, once it is aroused, and that he has been known, on occasion, to display it fearlessly and freely.

But the impression that he is a man of quick and impetuous temper is fully offset by his honor's laugh, which is clear and ringing and of the quality that indicates infallibly the sense of humor, well developed. His manner, too, is engaging, though studied, and he shakes hands with cordiality.

Those who know most about his temper say that Mayor Van Wyck may one day revolt against some of Croker's pieces of dictation, and that if he ever does the liveliest kind of a row will ensue. That Croker will put up with much independence on the part of the mayor no one imagines for a moment. That Van Wyck will recede from a position antagonistic to Croker once he takes it, either in the deliberation of cold blood or in the heat of passion, is equally inconceivable. And, of course, the friends of both say that a point of difference between them will surely never arise.

But some who have followed Van Wyck's career pretty closely direct attention to the dramatic scene which occurred in a meeting of the Tammany Hall general committee in 1889, on the evening of November 5, just after the presidential election, when Hancock, the democratic candidate, was defeated. John Kelly was boss then as Richard Croker is now, and there were not wanting those who charged that Hancock's failure to win was due to the treachery of Tammany as guided by the boss. This charge was supported, so Tammany critics said, by the fact that the local democratic ticket here in New York went through with colors flying. Van Wyck, then a young and inconspicuous member of the general committee, believed in the charge. When a preamble and resolutions were proposed in which Tammany's grief over the defeat of Hancock was duly set out in words of decent mourning, this inconspicuous member of the committee sprang to his feet in an instant:

"I move that the resolutions be amended to the effect that the defeat of Gen. Hancock and Mr. English is due to the selfishness and mismanagement of democratic leaders in New York and Brooklyn."

This was a brief utterance, only

three words longer, indeed, than Van Wyck's speech of 31 words accepting his nomination as mayor last fall, but it made the tiger roar as with the voice of many waters and the result was Van Wyck's retirement from Tammany Hall. One of the great city papers then said he was a strong and brave young man who would one day be a great leader.

Those who argue against the probability of his ever making another kick over the traces point to the fact that while he has now reached the highest official place in the gift of the municipality he had to return to Tammany to get any official place at all (he was made city judge by Tammany) and that he, undoubtedly learned many things, not the least of which was the value of obedience, during the years he was fruitlessly fighting the organization.

Van Wyck's "defeat" of all Tammany Hall was an exceedingly dramatic moment in his life, but not one which more dramatic than when he started a great procession out of the Hoffman house on the night of that November day in 1884 when the voters of the United States chose Grover Cleveland president for the first time. The returns were favorable to the election of the democratic candidate, but the reported majority was small, and a rumor was started that the Western Union Telegraph company, of which the late Jay Gould was the leading spirit, proposed falsifying the figures. The notion was absurd on the face of it when you come to think of it—in fact, the action supposed to be contemplated was an impossibility—but the man who is now mayor of New York was in an excited mood and he at once started the rhythmic cry: "Hang, hang, hang Jay Gould." This was taken up by hundreds of men who formed in line behind him, all echoing his stirring words.

His past record certainly shows that the new mayor has plenty of that qual-

ity which makes for leadership, but all the things spoken of above took place years and years ago and their lapse has undoubtedly tended greatly to the calming of his old-time somewhat volatile spirit. But if he should have an occasional tilt with the boss of Tammany it would surely add to the liveliness of the next few years here in New York.

To turn to Van Wyck's personality for a moment, it may be said without the least stretching of the fact, that half a dozen nations, and more perhaps, may be found whose population and wealth, especially the latter, are far inferior to those of the great city of which he is now the chief magistrate.

Toy countries like Andorre and San Marino should be left out of such comparisons as the present one, of course, but they are not needed, for all Switzerland has less population by some thousands than the congeries of towns at the mouth of the Hudson river, and the prince of Serbia has almost 1,000,000 less subjects than the people of the city over which Van Wyck has been set up as a mayor. And as to wealth in money, art and architecture, neither of those countries, to use a bit of slang, could hold a candle to the Greater New York. It will be seen from these two out of many such possible comparisons that my statement is not overdrawn. One of the New York papers ranged certain comparative facts most strikingly the other day when it said that the entire army of Morocco is not more numerous than the street cleaners, policemen and firemen of the Greater New York and that the population of Montenegro is less in number than the crowd which crosses the Brooklyn bridge every day.

With all this the fact remains that Robert A. Van Wyck was not well known to New Yorkers when he was nominated for mayor and that his nomination was not dreamed of even by Mr. Croker more than a few days before the holding of the convention.

Had it not been for another man, even less well known, Van Wyck would not have been named at all. This man is one John F. Carroll; a man with a smoothly shaven face that is almost priest-like, who has for years held a clerk's place in the local courts that, everything counted in, yields him an income annually of \$12,000 or more. This man it was, according to the current gossip, who taught the present mayor how to be submissive. This man kept his situation when nearly all other Tammany men were on the outs and this man is sure to be much better known than now a year from now. This fact and the fact that he is sponsor for the ruler of this imperial city, is my excuse for bringing him before the reader at this time. Keep your eye on him.

OSBORN SPENCER.

**MAKING MAGIC LANTERNS**

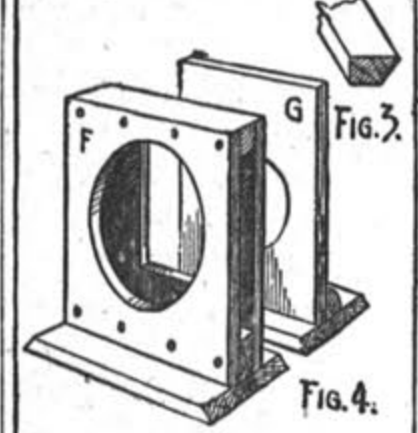
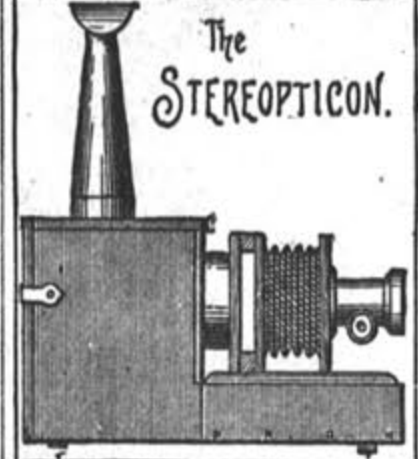
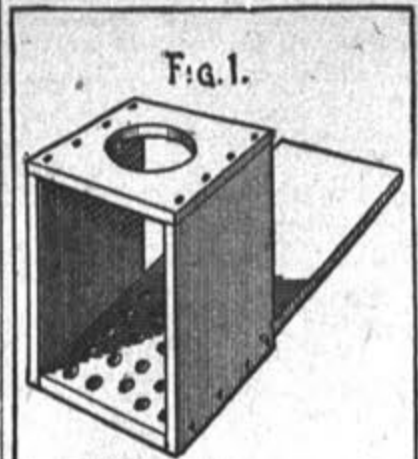
By Following These Directions Every Boy Can Have One.

It Will Be Exactly as Good as Those for Which a Big Price Is Asked - What Is Needed.

[Copyright, 1898.]

In the heart of almost every boy and girl is the desire to own what, if we speak scientifically, we must call a stereopticon, but which most of us know as a magic lantern.

As a rule a magic lantern is a luxury,



because if very good it costs much money. There is a way, however, to get very excellent results without spending very much money.

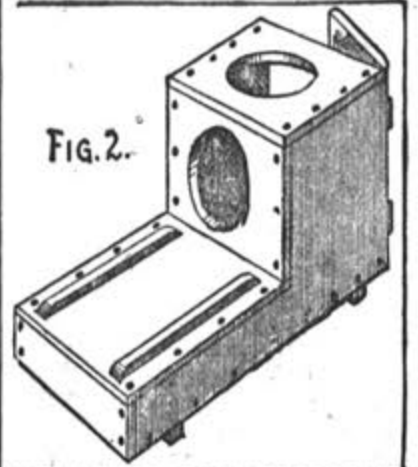
When building this stereopticon, strict attention must be paid to the instructions and sizes, as otherwise failure instead of success may follow, and the boy who spends the time and money necessary to the completion of the lantern, will be rewarded by the perfect result if he follows closely these diagrams and the explanation.

To begin with, obtain some well-dried pine or cedar that is free from knots and sappy places, and have it planed on both sides to a thickness of three-eighths of an inch.

At a hardware store purchase five or six dozen round headed brass screws No. 5, one inch long, a small pair of brass hinges, and screws, two dozen flat headed brass screws No. 5, three-quarters of an inch long, and a small can of liquid glue.

Make a base or bottom board six inches wide and eighteen inches long, and to one end of it build a box ten inches high, nine inches long, and a top with a hole in the middle of it measuring four inches in diameter.

The hole can be cut with a compass saw after first drawing a perfect circle with a lead pencil compass. With an awl, make small holes for the screws to pass through so as not to split the wood, and between each joint lay some of the glue to assist the screws in hold-



ing the wood firmly. Fig. 1 shows the base board with sides and top of box.

Next build a deck three inches high over the base board and in front of the box, as shown in Fig. 2; and on top of it, half an inch from each edge, fasten two runners or strips about half an inch in width with the inner edges bevelled, as shown in Fig. 3.

Between these runners or tracks, the slide carrier and lens board (F) and (G), shown in Fig. 4, will be held in position and can be moved forward or backward.

To the front of the box and resting on the deck a facing board is to be attached, and in it a hole should be cut just large enough to receive the case of the condenser lenses, which are the large lenses between the light and the front of the objective lenses.

In Fig. 5, which is a plan of the complete lantern, the condenser lenses may be seen at CC, and the objective lenses at DD.

To the rear of the box, Fig. 2, a hinged door can be arranged in place and provided with a catch to keep it shut.

Through the bottom of the box a number of holes should be bored, with a bit and brace, as draught holes to the

lamp, and under the base board two strips of wood, half an inch square and six inches long, can be fastened to raise the lantern up so that air may pass under it and up through the holes.

Around the hole cut in the top of the box a collar two inches high is to be made of thin sheet iron, tacked fast to the inner edge of the hole, and over this the chimney will fit and can be held in place.

Having completed the wood work so far, cut three pieces of wood six inches wide and six inches and a half high.

In one of these cut a round hole large enough for the condenser lenses to slip through, and in another, cut a hole three inches square. Mount these boards in an upright position three-quarters of an inch apart on a block of wood half an inch high, two inches wide and long enough to fit in between the tracks. The ends are to be bevelled as shown in Fig. 4, F, and the entire frame should move freely between tracks on the deck.

Little blocks of wood can be screwed at top and bottom between the upright boards, and when completed this will act as the carrier holder, and should fit closely to the front of the condenser lenses, where its position can be seen in Fig. 5 (F).

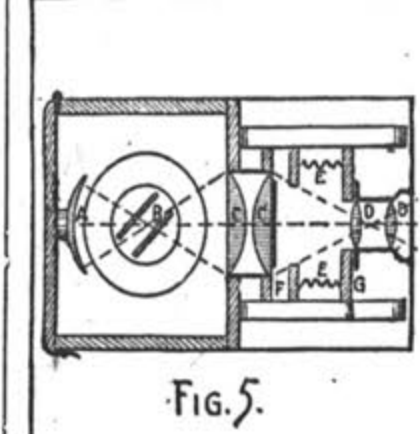
The third board (G) is to be mounted on a similar block of wood with bevelled ends, and in the center of it a hole is to be cut the same size as the diameter of the objective lenses.

Between the boards F and G a bellows arrangement is to be made of gossamer cloth, heavy flannel or black velvet, and its position can be seen in Fig. 5 (E), and also in the illustration of the finished stereopticon. The object of this bellows is to allow the lens board (C) to be moved forward or backward according to the distance of lantern from screen or sheet, and at the same time to prevent any escape of light outside its direct line through the lenses.

The chimney will be the next and last part to be made. Several materials can be employed of which to make it, but perhaps the best will be some heavy asbestos paper, if it can be had; but if not, it may be constructed of stove pipe iron, and should be 15 inches high, two inches in diameter at the top, and large enough at the bottom to fit snugly over the collar attached to the box.

At the top a hood will prevent the light from showing above the chimney and making a round, bright spot in the ceiling. The entire inside of the box, also, should be lined with asbestos paper, tacked fast with fine curtain tacks. This will prevent the heat of the lamp from splitting the wood, and at the same time overheating the woodwork.

From a maker of optical goods or a dealer in camera and lantern supplies, purchase a short focus pair of condenser lenses four inches and a half in diameter, and a quarter size four-inch focus double lens without any diaphragm, and if possible, with a rack and pinion for the objective. At a lamp store obtain a glass mercury reflector



about six inches in diameter, and a lamp fount with a central draught

Mount the condenser lenses in the wood frame, so that the back edge of the case rests on the wood front of the box, and the front edge on the board (F); screw the objective lens flange to the front of the board G, and the reflector to the inside of the door, as shown in Fig. 5.

If the burner is a central draught it should so be placed that the middle of the wick is about four inches back of the condenser lens, but if it is a duplex, so arrange it that the wicks will stand at an angle, as shown in the plan, Fig. 5.

When mounting this stereopticon, bear in mind that the exact center of both lenses and the reflector must be in a straight line, both from the side and the top view, else the result will be a half or partly shaded picture on the screen. The lamp should be placed so that the brightest part of the flame will be in direct line through the center of lenses and reflector.

When the lenses, lamp, and reflector are properly adjusted, the reflector should throw the center of the light to the edges of the condenser, and then through the slide or peuce, which is the dark line in front of the condenser in Fig. 5, and so on through the objective lenses and to the sheet or screen, where the size is dependent upon the distance of the lantern from the screen.

An objective lens with a four-inch focus should make a picture seven feet and six inches square when the lamp is ten feet away from the screen, and 11 feet square when it is 15 feet away, and when 20 feet away, the picture should be 15 feet square.

For home use, however, a distance of ten to fifteen feet will make as large a picture as necessary, and the brilliancy and detail of any good slide can be brought out at that distance in a clear and well-defined manner.

This lantern, if properly and carefully constructed, should prove very successful, and the boy who can make a good negative on glass plates or films, can also produce good lantern slides by contact printing.

Wood and tin slide carriers can be purchased to take the standard size of slides, and that in turn can be slipped inside the holder F, Fig. 4, where a spring arranged at top and bottom will hold it in place against the condenser.

**ELLEN OSBORN'S FASHION LETTER.**

Rich and Eccentric Costumes Worn by Fashion Leaders at the Midwinter Season.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York.—When the tea began to flow freely the other afternoon I saw that I might as well abandon hope of getting the word I wanted with the handsome young matron who was pouring. She is a popular person and two-thirds of the guests came to her side of the table, leaving two pretty but shy girls at the other end almost unoccupied. So I possessed myself of patience and a chair, and wondered while I waited why so many of the women who were sipping their tea or absent-mindedly crumbling cake on the edge of the table as they chatted appeared to have something extreme, in some cases almost outre, about them. The ladies in question are usually most conventionally correct in attire and I could find no other explanation than the time of year.

At a season when nothing decidedly new is to be expected for weeks, the conscientious dressmaker does her duty, as she sees it, to her clients by running the gamut of possible variations of established styles. Some of her experiments have happy results; the issue of others is more picturesquely weird than are any of the fashion failures that twice a year are "tried on the dog" by exhibition at openings or in shop windows. These latter bloom for a day and are forgotten in the brilliancy of successful fashions; but who is to protect us from the dominant style which, as it approaches decadence, goes off into vagaries?

Verily, nobody. And so it happened that, peering around one side or the other of the great bowl of white Japanese chrysanthemums, that filled the middle of the tea table, I could watch the approach of Gainsborough hats with such tremendous tilts that they

tume has an underskirt of red velvet, with a gray cloth overskirt of equal length forming a redingote which opens in front and rounds away gradually towards the hem. The overskirt is faced down the front with red satin and is trimmed with bands of sable edged with narrow heavy lace. These bands are put on to simulate a second and third overskirt shaped like the first. The bodice is tight-fitting, with no blouse suggestion. It is cut with a gimp of lace over red velvet, and has a high velvet collar band unrelieved except by little outstaring triangles of velvet at the sides. The sleeves are almost skin tight. The waist is trimmed in front with diagonal bands of lace and fur. There is a swathed belt of red velvet, which is drawn up on the left side and finished with a large rosette. With this dress Mrs. Whitney wore a large gray velvet hat, edged with fur and with a gray owl covering the crown.

An Englishwoman of title who has made some stir in New York of late wore at a morning concert one day this week a dress of smoke-colored cloth, trimmed with five ruffles set on half way between waist and hem. These ruffles made deep V's in front and draped up behind. They were very scant, for good dressmakers recognize that fullness in heavy cloth is awkward. The bodice was tucked perpendicularly and turned back from the front in revers of heliotrope silk over a plastron of heliotrope chiffon, strapped across with lace. The bodice bloused a little and was held at the waist by a sash of heliotrope silk with broad ends embroidered with jet and hanging to the ground. The tight sleeves were



AT A MIDWINTER TEA DRINKING.

looked likely to come sliding down like avalanches, and of Victorian bats with the side flare turned so far over as to become a middle flare, cutting the hat deftly in two. The plain swathed neck band, which might be called "still young," seeing that the time is short since lace and neck frills were tabooed, was carried so high in one notable instance and was so rigorously, fashionably plain that one could think of nothing but the "turtle" collar to a sweater. From under a Persian lamb blouse jacket there hung over a plain black cloth skirt two broad ribbons in Roman colors, that were knotted together just above the hem. This development of the sash upon the tailor gown looks like gaudy reins on a horse, well enough kept otherwise.

Such little eccentricities belong to January. The early importations of next summer's muellins have been in the shops for three weeks, but nobody as yet takes them seriously. Instead, the dressmakers keep up their practice on ruffles and flouncing by covering heavy cloth skirts with an ornamentation of tiny frills that until this season was unthinkable.

Barring the extremes of the mid-season, fashions stand at the present moment somewhat as follows:

The Russian blouse is more popular than ever, but it has been abandoned by many of the fashion leaders, who favor, instead of it a bodice of cuirass shape, tight-fitting and with as few seams showing as possible.

The most popular skirt fits tightly around the hips and over a small bustle; below the knees it flares into a deep flounce. The tight-fitting piece may be laid in tucks from the waist down, or it may be covered with narrow ruffles. It looks best braided or left plain.

The skirt which has the mark of more exclusive fashion has three flounces around the back and sides running up to the waist line in front and working after a redingote impression.

It is correct to have the skirt lie on the ground, but this degree of rectitude is and bids fair to continue somewhat unaltered.

The bustle has grown large enough to be seen. It has existed in the form of small and obscure pads, neither useful nor objectionable, for some months; it is emerging from this innocuous slough, to what violence of activity it is not yet possible to say. The bustle is inevitable with the short French corsets now worn, which produce a small waist at the expense of abnormally large hips. In its present stage of development it continues the hips well around.

A dress recently worn by young Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney illustrated several facts in current fashion. This dress

without epaulettes and were tucked at intervals. The throat was finished with a plain band. A hat was worn of heliotrope velvet with black feathers.

A novel dress of military blue silk appeared at the afternoon tea with which this disquisition began. The clinging skirt was tighter than usual about the hips and was covered to within half a yard of the hem by narrow, thick-set ruffles. A deep flounce of navy blue cloth then resumed responsibility. This was faced with silk and beaded with a band of Persian lamb. Like most flounces of this day it sloped up on the sides, thus accentuating the flare of the skirt bottom. The bodice of this costume was a coat blouse of Persian lamb, finished with high collar, square revers and a huge white lace tie.

More curious combinations than this of silk and wool are becoming customary. I have seen within a few days a number of handsome silk dresses, trimmed with milliners' folds of cloth of the heavier kinds.

ELLEN OSBORN.

**Baffling an Examiner.**

During a Euclid paper at a recent examination for London university a presiding examiner noticed that a young man was constantly referring to something concealed under his blotting paper. "Cribbing" is especially common in Euclid papers, and in consequence examiners have the bad habit of keeping their eyes very wide open indeed. This particular examiner quickly swooped down and insisted on seeing the inside of the blotter. The young man blushed and stammered, but all in vain. At last, with great reluctance, he produced the photograph of a very beautiful young lady with large, lustrous eyes. "This," he faltered, with flaming cheeks, "is my affianced bride. Whenever I am inclined to despair, I have only to look at her face and I am instantly inspired with fresh ardor." The examiner retired abashed and touched, with moist eyes and rosy cheeks; but the examinee heaved a sigh of relief, for beneath the likeness of a well-known burlesque actress there remained concealed a very choice collection of Euclid's most baffling figures. —Toronto (Can.) Mail and Empire.

**Have to Be That Kind.**

Blump—Are you one of those sticklers who'd call a fellow who happened to be a friend of us both, a "common" friend?

Plump—Yes, he'd have to be infernally common, don't you see, if he stood in that relationship to you.—17-10-Dates.



The Iron Port

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

Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt contributes the following to the New York Times concerning the outlook for the iron trade of the country, and particularly for Eastern plants:

"Generally speaking, the iron industry of this country is in a waiting condition. The country's capacity of production continues to exceed the demand, hence prices do not advance. Business is not stagnant. It is more active than it has been, yet because of the fact that consumption is still far behind the capacity of production there is no profit in sight. Nobody in our line of business is making any money unless some of the steel men are. But, of course, only those persons in the big steel concerns know what they are doing.

"This is an era of low prices. Everything is making for the benefit of the consumer, and this condition is by no means confined to the Iron industry. The consumer everywhere is benefitting at the expense of the producer just now, except in agriculture. If we could have a short crop of iron, prices would go up, but instead of there being any prospect of a short crop of iron, new fields of production seem to be opening up continually. The fact that there is no profit in the business is not due to lack of demand for iron. The demand for that commodity is now greater than ever before. I believe that the year 1898 will show the largest production and consumption of iron that the world ever saw, but the trouble is that the production increases even more rapidly than the consumption.

"For the manufacture of crude iron in the east I can see no hope of better times. The seat of production has moved, and we of the east can no longer compete with the furnaces of the west and south. They can make iron cheaper than we can because they are able to get their materials together at much less cost. They can manufacture iron in the south at about \$8 a ton, and we cannot make it under \$10 a ton. The Iron Ore of the west, especially that of the Lake Superior region, is better than our ore because it is purer and richer. It is more easy to smelt and produces a better article. This overwhelming competition has prostrated the ironmaking in the east. The great Lehigh region is ruined and our own great plant in New Jersey is useless. We have a plant which we could have sold at one time for \$300,000, but now not a furnace is in blast. We cannot afford to start a blast furnace and I have no hope of the future so far as this branch of our business is concerned. After 50 years of successful business we have come upon a period of change. Natural conditions have operated to take the ironmaking industry to other localities. Some concerns in the east, which were wholly unprepared for this change, have been practically wiped out. In our case fortunately, every dollar of our plant was paid for, and we shut down in order to avoid losses in addition to value of the plant.

"Of course, we shall operate our mills and continue to manufacture wire and structural iron. All of the material used in our manufacturing business, however, is bought in the market. We neither dig nor smelt a pound of ore."

It seems that we are able to produce our own flax as well as our own tin-plate. It has always been claimed by free-traders as absurd that we could establish a flax industry. A ton of flax straw grown in the State of Washington was sent as a sample to Ireland, and it was found that the flax was worth \$150 more a ton than the average flax fiber grown in Ireland.

Ohio has escaped a disgrace, but it has escaped and Kurtz and his associates are as dead, politically, as Charlie Foster and their memory is like that of Judas Iscariot.

It is now given out that the governor will not call the legislature together in special session but will concentrate his efforts upon a re-nomination and the election of a legislature in sympathy with his ideas. The determination is a wise one. As to the first point, his re-nomination, there is little doubt; as to the character of the next legislature there may be, but the appeal to the people is the proper thing.

A frank statement of the condition of things in Mexico under the operations of the silver standard is found in the official address of Dr. Manuel Flores in presenting the prizes to the American exhibitors at the Chicago and Atlantic exhibitions. The City of Mexico Herald quotes Dr. Flores as saying: "The depreciation in the white metal operated to depress our mining industries, but could not crush them. It seriously affected our finances, but the government has overcome the difficulties. Resultant thereto many Mexican products hitherto un-exportable are now exported, including our sugar, coffee and grains. These are produced for silver and sold for gold." This shows where the Mexican prosperity lies. Few in Mexico are prosperous and they are prosperous at the expense of the many. These articles are "produced for silver and sold for gold." In other words, the producers—the laborers employed in the production—are paid in dollars worth 45 cents each, while the owners sell the finished product to outside countries for gold worth 100 cents on the dollar.

The "revolutions" in iron and steel manufacture have been so plentiful in the past few years that no great sensation is produced by the announcement in newspaper dispatches that Edison has discovered a mixture of cast iron with another metal, giving a product with the toughness and strength of wrought iron. What the other metal is and what the proportion of it and of cast iron, are not stated, but definite announcements are promised after further experiments. Some new method of treating cast iron, so that it shall take on the properties of steel or of wrought iron, has been a favorite phantom of experimenters. So many repeated claims have been made of a successful solving of the problem, all of them proving to be founded on haps, impossible of deliberate repetition, or to involve processes no cheaper than familiar ones, that skepticism is the natural reception of such a story as the telegraph now brings.

"Is it just?" asks Li Hung Chang of the world, that the great military powers of Europe should take the course they propose towards China. Yes, Li; it is "just" brigandage; it is "just" the way of the strong and greedy with the weak and defenceless; it is "just" what your people should have expected and prepared for.

Public sentiment is rounding up strongly in favor of a prompt ratification by Congress of the president's Hawaiian annexation treaty. Much of the objection which seemed to have developed a few weeks ago against the treaty has subsided.

When it was all over Senator Hanna said: "It is not so much a matter of personality with me, as it is a question of keeping the pledges and upholding the integrity of the party and of giving heed to the will of the people."

No veteran desires the payment of pensions to undeserving persons, none will be more pleased to have the pension roll purged of such cases, but to bring railing accusations against the whole list is not the way to do it.

Gen. Alger is said to be ill with typhoid fever and his life in danger. It would be a serious loss to the administration and a grief to every man (bar one) in Michigan should this illness have a fatal result.

The New York saving banks report that they will pay only 3 1/2 per cent. interest this year. This would indicate that there is plenty of money in the treasury.

Dana's Sarsaparilla. "The Kind that Cures." is GUARANTEED to clear your blood of all impurities; make your stomach, liver, and kidneys right, and your nerves strong. Then you are well. Buy a bottle of DANAS' from your dealer, and this guarantee goes with every bottle. — YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU RECEIVE NO BENEFIT. Isn't that a fair offer? All Druggists Keep It.

Legal Notices. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, Western District of Michigan, Northern Division. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, complainant, vs. The Escanaba Water Works Company, defendant. In Equity, Chancery Sale.

Legal Notices. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Twenty-Fifth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, in Chancery, at Escanaba, on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1898.

Legal Notices. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Twenty-Fifth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, in Chancery, at Escanaba, on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1898.

Legal Notices. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery. Covell C. Royce, complainant, vs. Samuel D. Langley, John Crosby, defendants.

Legal Notices. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Marquette, Mich., Nov. 29, 1897.

Legal Notices. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Twenty-Fifth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, in Chancery, at Escanaba, on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1898.

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Brightening up the Kitchen. If your kitchen is looking dull, perhaps you need a good stove brush and some of our fine stove polish. We have all kinds of sundries for the kitchen—scouring bricks, sapollo, household ammonia, concentrated lye, sal soda, pearlina, soaps, which, with the assistance of a pair of hands, will keep the kitchen "shining like a nigger's heel." A. H. ROLPH, 509 LUDINGTON STREET.

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KEMP & WILLIAMS Window and Doors, Store Fronts, Bar Fixtures, Etc. Balustrade work, Turning, Band Sawing, Etc. Plans furnished and contracts taken. Shop and office corner Charlotte and Hiale. Escanaba, Mich.

M. GLAZER, Rapid River, Mich. Business Opportunity. Desiring to retire from business I offer my property, the most centrally located business corner in Rapid River, for sale at a bargain. Person buying may take stock or not as they choose. A snap for an early purchaser. Apply by letter or in person to M. GLAZER, Rapid River, Mich.



Personalities

Miss Lillian McMillan, of Appleton, a sister of Mrs. Hugh Robertson, of this city, known to many of our people, participated in "Robin Hood" at Oshkosh recently and following is what one of the papers of that place thinks of her: "The work of Miss Lillian McMillan, as Allan-a-Dale, in the opera, Robin Hood, is the talk of the town. She was not on the stage an instant before she captured the audience. Of that strong organization she was not the star—the company was full of stars—she was the sun, magnetic and fascinating, haughty as Hector, proud as Lucifer, superb as Juno. In the tableaux she was a picture of loveliness and when she sang, those who listened were drawn unconsciously to her. The "Oh Promise Me" solo in the second act was beautiful. She sang the exquisite music feelingly, with all the grace of a confident professional, and the front of the house was as quiet as a sepulchre, while delighted ears drank the low, sweet tones."

Frank G. Horton has resigned his position as traveling salesman with Penberthy, Cook & Co. He has been with this firm for six years. Mr. Horton will leave for Westfield, Penn., where he will engage in the coal and building material business with his father.

Geo. W. DeLoughary, of Enstis, was in town on Monday and visited The Iron Port to its benefit an even two dollars, "for the sake of the old colonel," he said.

Harry Work, who had spent the holiday season at his old home in Western Pennsylvania, is on his route again and was here the first of the week.

A. McLeod, of Manistique, manager of the opera house there; was in town last Monday in consultation with Manager Peterson.

Owen Curran was in town Wednesday. Owen is no feather-weight but the crust was strong enough to hold him up.

Fred Eastwood orders his Iron Port sent to Carlshead, Marquette county, for the winter.

G. W. Douglas, of Barkville, spent Sunday here, the guest of Mose Kurz.

H. M. Stevenson was at Chicago on business the first of the week.

Mert. McRae has gone to New Mexico in the employ of his father.

James C. Morrill visited here a day or two the first of the week.

H. Breitenbach has returned to his job at Clinton, Iowa.

James Lillie, of Kaukaee, has been in town this week.

G. Laviolette, of Defiance, was in town Monday.

E. F. Brandt, of Ishpeming, was in the city Monday.

Matt. O'Brien got a hard hit, and a broken shoulder blade, at the Woodensaw factory last Saturday. Dr. Youngquist fixed him up and he will be all right soon.

A. Maitland and S. Mitchell, of Negawnee, and C. H. Hall, of Evanston, attended the annual meeting of the 1st National Bank Tuesday.

Gad Smith may (we hope he will) get the United States marshalship for the western division of the state.

Fifteen Elks went from here to Marquette last Saturday to assist in the organization of a lodge there.

Miss Edith Laford has gone to Marinette to take charge of the Postal telegraph office there.

License to marry was issued to Gus Nelson and Minnie Shedin, of Rapid River, last Monday.

A. Gamache has returned from Canada, whither he was called by the death of his father.

Miss Reynolds has been indisposed this week, a sufferer from a very severe cold.

L. Stegmiller visited at Marquette Tuesday, as did also, John K. Stack.

Rev. Mr. Edholm has visited at Chicago this week, departing Tuesday.

A. L. Foster, of Foster City, came in Tuesday with a wounded man.

John McHale, of Lathrop, visited in Escanaba Wednesday.

John Stephenson has visited at Little Lake since our last.

Jo. Fish drove into town from Rapid River last Tuesday.

Jos. Sinnitt, of Rapid River, was in town Tuesday.

"Hity" Barr has returned from his visit at Chicago.

Bert Hatton, who had been quite ill, is out again.

Engineer John Fisher and his fireman Jos. Williams, make a heavy team, their aggregate weight being over six hundred pounds.

Jas. Smallman and wife, the Misses Wilson and Rosecoe Farr, all of Rapid River, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. J. E. Cox returned Saturday, from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Young, at Munising.

O. E. Nelson, of Ford River, was in town Wednesday evening and with him John Oberg.

L. O. Peppard, of Chicago, is in town, figuring on the work of erecting the new ore dock.

A. H. Rolph was called to De Kalb, Illinois, Tuesday, by the death of a relative.

Mrs. Hugh Robertson and Miss Braithwaite have visited at Florence this week.

W. H. Wellsted, of Brampton, was in town on business last Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Valentine and Miss Hillyer have gone to Boone, Iowa.

Mr. Jas. Lillie, of Kaukaee, Ill., has

been here this week attending to business matters.

Phil. Ballet has gone for a fortnight's visit in Pennsylvania.

E. P. Radiord, of Hermanville, was in town Wednesday.

A. Senechal, of Lake Linden, visited here Wednesday.

Dr. Youngquist was called to Gladstone Thursday.

Gordon Goodwin is now at Great Falls, Montana.

Mrs. Parkhurst has returned from a visit at Racine.

Paul Hohfeldt is in the woods among the loggers.

Mrs. Chas. Thatcher gave a party last Thursday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ted Turner, the occasion being their sixth wedding anniversary.

J. W. Taylor, late of Escanaba Iron Works, will go to Alaska in charge of mining machinery for a Chicago company.

It is said that the ladies who gave a minstrel show last season are preparing for another entertainment of the same kind.

R. L. Hull is visiting his daughter at Chicago and will probably go east from there.

Chas. Collins, of Gladstone, was the guest of his brother, Sam, yesterday.

"Grandpa" Mead is seriously ill at the residence of his son, J. N. Mead.

Geo. Harris, of the New Harris house, Gladstone, was here yesterday.

Paul Kelly was at home over Sunday and for a day or two after.

Mrs. Thos. Fowler is confined to her home by illness.

Katharine McLaughlin is visiting at Dallas, Texas.

Fr. Barry, of Stephenson, visited here last Thursday.

J. W. Stratton was in town on Wednesday last.

UPPER PENINSULA NOTES.

Happenings in the U. P. Condensed for Easy Reading.

All the builders of steel ships on the lakes have been asked by Cleveland parties to submit bids on a freight steamer of 410 feet keel, 50 feet beam and 28 feet depth. The steamer will undoubtedly be built as arrangements have been made for placing practically all of the stock. The management will be in a Cleveland office that already controls a large number of vessels.

Dan Bjork and Vincenzo Rorzi while charging a hole with dynamite at West Vulcan were terribly mangled by a premature explosion. The two unfortunate were taken to the Penn Co's hospital at Norway where it was found that both were badly lacerated and burned and that should they survive their injuries and the great nervous shock they will both be blind.

A report that 10,000,000 tons Mesaba ore has been sold in Wales to be delivered this year and that a fleet of whale-backs has been built to carry it, has been going the rounds of the press. Of course the statement was a canard. It would take five years to build the fleet, and they want no such amount of ore in Wales.—Iron Ore.

The old Case copper mine near Marquette is being reopened by J. M. Longyear. Samples of the ore which were sent below for assay have stood a satisfactory test and now twenty tons are being taken out. The ore will be sent below for smelting for a more complete test. The copper from this mine is in the form of ore, not native as in Houghton county.

The J. C. Ayer Estate, the Canal company and other large land corporations are paying their township and school taxes in the townships of the county, but refuse to pay their state and county taxes, giving as a reason the unjust apportionment of taxes between the cities of Iron Mountain and Norway and the balance of the county.—Tribune, Iron Mountain.

Lieut. A. H. Scales and Ensign G. C. Day, naval officers who have been assigned to hydrographic office duties on the lakes, are now with Lieut. Stafford at the Cleveland branch office acquainting themselves with details of the work. Lieut. Scales will probably go to the new branch office at the Sault and Ensign Day to Duluth.

Cities all around us are figuring on and bidding for the government armor plant. One thing stands in their way—there won't be any government armor plant—but it amuses our neighbors to talk about it.

Mr. E. C. Pope, who has long been known as the sales agent for Norrie ore, has terminated his connection with Pickands, Mather & Co., and is again in his old offices in the Wade building, Cleveland.

William L. Wetmore, one of the few remaining early residents of this city, died at his residence on Ridge street at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.—Mining Journal, 11th.

John Cassidy, an old engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern system, who was well known in this section, died last week at Crystal Falls from a disease of the stomach.

Mr. Pat. Fogarty has an advertisement in this issue of The Iron Port. Read it and profit thereby.

The reservoir for the Munising water works is no good and the village stands to lose \$10,000.

The Montgomery buildings, Iron Mountain, were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning.

The Fayette, Garden and Van's Harbor mill is sent through the Cook's post-office.

Gibbs & Son will get out 4,000 cords of kila wood at Cooks this winter.

Goat Hairs

The Rathbone Sisters, auxiliary to the A. O. W. W., are officered as follows: Miss Mary Atkins, past chief; Mrs. E. A. Elliott, most excellent chief; Mrs. Bert Ramsdell, grand senior; Mrs. Frank Lucas, grand junior; Mrs. A. Booth, M. of T.; Miss Minnie Goodwin, M. of B. C.; Mrs. L. A. Rose, M. of F.; Mrs. Chas. Miller, P. of T.; Mrs. Gray, G. of O. T.

Branch No. 5 of the French Union society has chosen the following list of officers for the current year: E. M. St. Jacques, president; Charles Fish, vice-president; Matt Fillion, recording secretary; A. Pichette, financial secretary; P. Lacombe, treasurer; N. Demarsch, secretary; Z. Fish and M. Perron, trustees. The society is in a flourishing condition.

The officers of U. P. tent, K. O. T. M. for 1898 are: Peter Beck, commander; Chas. Lefebvre, lieutenant commander; Eugene Mercier, Sergeant; John Moe, finance secretary; James Elliott, recording secretary; John Spade, sentinel; Jacob Groose, picket; Jacob Mersch, 1st master at arms; F. W. Dalgren, 2d master at arms.

Institut Jac. Cartier has chosen and installed the following list of officers for 1898: David Godin, president; Harry Belanger, vice president; Matt Fillion, financial secretary; Chas. Lefebvre, corresponding secretary; John Derocher, treasurer; H. Moffett, master at arms; Peter Barron, D. Gabourie, trustees.

Bartley tent, K. O. T. M., will give a card party next Tuesday evening for the benefit of a sick brother. It is a worthy purpose and the attendance should be large. Refreshments will be served and a pleasant evening is guaranteed. An admission fee of fifteen cents will be collected.

The following are the officers of the Clerk's Union lately elected: Peter Gesesse, president; Julia Leonhardt, 1st vice president; Peter Wells, 2nd vice president; Rose LaDuke, recording secretary; F. F. Gesesse, financial secretary; Fred Trotter, treasurer.

The officers of Upechur Lodge, A. O. U. W., for the current year are: Phil Dupont, master workman; Otto Loeffler, foreman; Byron D. Winegar, overseer; Joseph H. Wickert, recorder; J. J. Tolun, financier; Frank Trudel, inside watchman; John Dingler, outside watchman.

The Elks who went to Marquette last Saturday were J. M. Hartnett, August Erickson, H. W. Coburn, M. J. Lyons, E. A. Lavigne, Fred Hodges, John O'Meara, Dan Carroll, Chas. Maloney, James Christie and John Stephenson.

C. F. Smith Post and corps installed their new officers last evening, after which a reception was served by the ladies. The feature of the affair was the presentation, by the post, of a beautiful silk banner to the corps.

The local herd of the Royal Order of Moose is arranging for a minstrel performance to be given in about two weeks. There is plenty of good minstrel talent in the society, and a fine entertainment may be expected.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the A. O. H. installed officers Sunday afternoon and thereafter feasted and amused themselves with music, etc.

The minstrel show to be given by the Moose has been postponed.

Bartley Tent, K. O. T. M., has a membership of eighty.

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. Kilmor'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 effects following the use of liquor, wine or beer and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of swamp root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention The Iron Port and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This offer appearing in this paper is a sufficient guarantee of its genuineness.

Personally Conducted Tour Through Mexico.

The North-Western Line has arranged for a personally conducted tour through Mexico, under the auspices of Mr. J. J. Grafton, the well-known excursion manager. The party will render a visit to Chicago and leave there Tuesday morning, January 25, 1898, in a Special Vestibled train of Palace Sleeping Cars, which will be their home for the entire trip. All of the cities and almost every place of interest in this wonderful country will be visited during the tour, which will consume thirty days, but the tickets will be limited for return passage to nine months. A more interesting, beneficial or pleasant winter outing it would be difficult to conceive. Illustrated pamphlets and full information

as to rates, etc., will be furnished on application to ticket agents, Chicago & North-Western Railway. 53 2t

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Among the measures reported to the senate Thursday was the pension appropriation bill. It was placed on the calendar. At the conclusion of the morning business, the immigration bill, the unfinished business, was taken up and Senator Caffery (La.) was recognized for a speech in opposition to the measure. He said in part:

MR. CAFFERY'S SPEECH.

"The pending bill is as mild a form of antagonism to immigration as nativism will permit. It imposes an educational test of no very stringent character so far as the test is concerned. It is, however, the beginning of a new departure. From the foundation of the government we have invited the hardy, adventurous people of the Caucasians family to our hospitable shores. The grand transformation of this continent from the wigwam of the savage and the lair of the wild beast to the myriad homes of happy industrious people has been the work of the white immigrant. Yet we are about to smite the hand that has upheld us. To give a stinging reproof, many whose ancestors are foreign born are now clamoring for a restricted immigration."

"No danger to our institutions has ever arisen from admitting immigrants who cannot read and write. This government is the outgrowth of the labor of countless immigrants who would be disqualified by the pending bill. He who is vigorous in body, sound in mind, honest and industrious, is a good citizen. No immigrant not a pauper or insane or diseased or criminal should be turned away from our shores."

Mr. Caffery maintained that each state had a right to legislate regarding restriction on suffrage, but he held that a citizen of the United States was one thing and a voter in a state quite another.

Mr. Caffery held that the enfranchised colored people had kept the white immigrant out of the south since the war, much to the detriment of the south.

"A career of boundless prosperity opens up before us," declared Mr. Caffery. "But we must take care lest our unwise restriction of immigrants and our cruel, foolish laws of prohibition of foreign goods do not work us woe." "This bill," concluded Mr. Caffery, "is the cry of prescription and selfishness. It is another form of the mania of protection. It is repugnant to democracy in its widest sense. It is a libel on 70,000,000 freemen, whose ancestors, as well as themselves, have welcomed to our shores every son and daughter of toil."

The eulogies in memory of the late Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, which were to have been presented Thursday, were postponed at the request of Senator Bate on account of the absence of his colleague, Senator Turley. They will not be offered until after the election of a senator by the legislature of Tennessee.

At the conclusion of Senator Caffery's speech the senate at 1:20 p. m. on motion of Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, went into executive session.

Ask for Information.

Senator Cannon, of Utah, presented the following resolution in the senate Thursday and it was adopted:

"Resolved, That the president is requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the senate at his earliest convenience a statement showing what measures are in force by this government in the island of Cuba and in waters contiguous thereto, to protect the lives, liberty and property of American citizens now dwelling in Cuba."

The nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be a justice of the United States supreme court was reported to the senate Thursday and Senator Hear sought to have it acted upon. Objection was made, however, and it went over.

The senate did not make great progress with the Hawaiian annexation treaty Thursday. Several speeches were delivered, but in every instance the speakers announced that their remarks were merely preliminary to what they should say before the close of the debate. The executive session opened shortly after one o'clock with Senator White on the floor, but Senator Stewart interrupted and others set the California senator out of the discussion. Those who spoke were Senators Stewart, Frye and Morgan.

House Works on Appropriation Bills.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house Thursday entered upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The bill carries \$3,323,402, being \$135,500 in excess of the amount for the current year. Under the latitude allowed for debate Mr. Williams (dem., Miss.) submitted an extended argument in favor of the establishment of a postal savings bank system.

Hanna's Election in the House.

Representative De Armond (dem., Mo.) sarcastically commented on Senator Hanna's election and the telegrams of congratulation sent him. As to the president's telegram he said he (De Armond) failed to see how Hanna's return could be beneficial to the country save as an example to be avoided.

Mr. Mahany (rep., N. Y.) replied to Mr. De Armond. He recalled what he termed the victory of the demagogic bosses in the Chicago convention 1892 when they forced the renomination of Mr. Cleveland over the protest of the state of New York. The result had been that he had been repudiated by his party and had gone out of power unwept, unhonored and unused.

Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) also expressed his gratification that the majority and political decency had triumphed in Ohio. Here the incident closed.

There was the annual fight over the question of free seed distribution to the farmers, but the effort to strike out the appropriation (\$130,000) failed as usual; the majority against it being 156. One of the important amendments adopted provided for the inspection of horse meat for export purposes in the same way that meat of cattle and other animals is now inspected.

Joseph Tregoning was elected mine inspector for Marquette county, by the Board of Supervisors in place of J. H. Rough who resigned to take the superintendency of a mine. There were eight tenured candidates for the place, which pays \$1,800 a year and mileage. Tregoning was opposed by the Mine Workers' Union.

City Talk

Mrs. Ida Brotherton Williams, is desirous of obtaining music scholars, on either piano or organ. She will teach at the houses of her pupils or at her residence, No. 716 Bay street, between First and Second. Orders may be left at Hugh Brotherton's music store or at her residence.

P. H. Carroll, head founder of the Cleveland-Cliffs furnace at Gladstone, died at that place on Wednesday of pneumonia. Mr. Carroll had been in the employ of the company for over fifteen years and was considered an authority on iron matters.

The board of education orders the schools closed on Friday, February 4, in order to give the teachers an opportunity to attend the meeting of the Upper Peninsula Teachers' Association at Marquette on February 4th and 5th.

Martin Erickson is at the B-Y hospital with a bad gash on his head. Edgar Bertrand and Pat Carney are at the Tracy hospital, the first with a broken arm and the latter with a broken leg.

The continued mild weather had the sleighing in town pretty well whipped by Tuesday last and more snow is wanted, even if it should spoil the skating.

"Sam" fought to the last for "Andy," but party precedent was against him as he should have known at the out-start.

W. W. Oliver has purchased the interest of W. J. Taylor in the Escanaba Iron Works. Mr. Taylor goes to Milwaukee. One of the Maunogue & North-Western locomotives has been in the shops here this week for repair.

Postmaster Thatcher is safe, now. The senate confirmed his appointment last Monday.

Wm. Firkus' horse ran away Monday but no damage was done.

THE TORNADO'S VICTIMS.

Death List in Arkansas Numbers 46; Injured, About 90.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 14.—The latest official death list shows a total of 43 lives lost in the tornado which swept through Fort Smith Tuesday night. Not less than 70 others are injured, a large number of whom are seriously hurt, and several are expected to die. In Crawford county three persons were killed, three fatally injured and about 20 less seriously hurt.

The work of removing the debris and excavation of the ruined buildings progressed Thursday. Five new names were added to the list of the dead. Two bodies were dug from the ruins of the Smith block, from which it had been previously taken. The full extent of the storm may be comprehended from the fact that 35 miles northeast of the city a quantity of tin roofing from Garrison avenue buildings was found. A woman was taken from the ruins of the Burgess hotel and was identified as Mrs. Ida Ennis, of Elm Springs, Ark. Her brother is missing and it is believed his body is still buried in the ruins. Business in the devastated districts, where the buildings were only partly damaged, was resumed Thursday. Ladies of the city are at work distributing food and clothing to the needy. The relief committee, composed of the prominent business men, find difficulty in housing the sufferers. One hundred and fifty buildings were demolished and will have to be rebuilt to accommodate the people. Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Little Rock and other cities have wired readiness to lend aid if necessary.

STRONG PROTEST.

Chicago Germans Oppose Restriction of Immigration.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Officers of the 150 German societies of Chicago have mailed an extensively signed circular to every member of congress protesting against any legislation which will further restrict immigration. A letter in addition to the names of representatives of the German societies is signed by the editors of a number of German, Irish, Swedish, Italian and other newspapers published here. The document concludes:

"We consider the present laws, excluding paupers, cripples and criminals from the United States, as sufficient restriction on all undesirable immigration. We look upon this cry against foreigners as a revival of the old know-nothing spirit, and we shall oppose the renomination and reelection of all members of congress who vote for further restriction of immigration."

Will Strike on Saturday.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 14.—At a general meeting of the spinners' union Wednesday night the spinners of the King Philip cotton mills asked permission to strike, and it was unanimously granted by the union, after the case had been heard. They will leave their mills on Saturday unless the old schedule is restored before that time. The opinion is general that the action of the King Philip spinners will result in the striking of the spinners in other fine goods mills.

Asked to Resign.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 14.—The Tippecanoe club has adopted resolutions asking Senator Burke, Representatives Bramley and Mason, and Mayor McKisson and Corporation Counsel Norton, all who were active in opposing the candidacy of Senator Hanna, to resign from the club. Mayor McKisson made a speech in which he refused to resign. The directors will be asked to expel the five members.

Noted Educator Dead.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Jan. 14.—Leroy D. Brown, a prominent educator, died here Thursday. He had been superintendent of public instruction in Ohio; president of the University of Nevada, and superintendent of public schools at Los Angeles.

Royal Baking Powder. Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MAKES AN ATTACK ON CARL SCHURZ.

Unsparring in His Language Denounces President of the National Civil Service League—New Currency Bill Introduced.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The house Thursday promptly resumed the debate on the civil service question and Mr. Grosvenor (rep., O.) took the floor with an elaborate speech in opposition to the law. In opening Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed any leadership in any anti-civil service reform forces and any purpose to speak for any officer of the government, executive, legislative or judicial.

Grosvenor Attacks Carl Schurz. "All efforts to entangle me in a collision with the president," said he, "waste so much power. If I believed that my relations to the executive would be changed or modified because I differ with him in any representative capacity I would despise him as he would despise me if I faltered in my convictions."

Mr. Grosvenor said he had watched with admiration the president's public career and one of his most prominent characteristics had always been that he not only did not demand subservience, but despised a man who sought favors by sycophancy.

Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to pay his respects to the National Civil Service Reform league and to Carl Schurz, its president. His exhortation of the latter was the most scathing he had ever heard on the floor of the house in months. He denounced unsparringly those who sought to read out of the republican party those who believed in the repeal of the civil service law. With virgile language he sketched the political career of Mr. Schurz, which he characterized as the "cheeseball, spotted, leprous career of one who betrayed every party and every duty to which he was bound and whose betrayals had been his only stock in trade in the arena of politics." He traced Mr. Schurz' political history and defied anyone to point out a point in the trial which was not tainted with political corruption. Yet, he said, this was the man who with other "four political demagogues," at Cincinnati under the name of the National Civil Service league, "had denounced him and those who thought with him on this question." He read the resolutions adopted at the Cincinnati meeting, branding them as infamous beyond description. Grosvenor denounced George William Curtis and other high priests of civil service reform, who, he said, had been traitors to the republican party, and argued that as Mr. Cleveland extended the civil service enormously after the St. Louis platform was adopted, republicans were not bound by the platform as regarded these extensions. He warned republicans that the people were overwhelmingly opposed to the law.

Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.) followed Mr. Grosvenor with an elaborate argument in defense of the merit system.

Mr. Johnson and his colleague, Mr. Landis (rep., Ind.) had a hot cross-fire of debate and the galleries so boisterously applauded the latter's opposition to the present system that the chair had to suspend debate and admonish the galleries demonstrations must cease.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 7.—While the senate was in session two hours Thursday practically no business was transacted beyond the passage of a few bills. Among the measures which received favorable consideration were the bills providing for a congress of the representatives of the Indian tribes of the United States to be held at Omaha during the progress of the international exposition this year; bills providing for the erection of public buildings at Ferguson Falls, Minn., and Newport News, Va., and a measure to protect the name and insignia of the Red Cross society.

Senator Gray (dem., Del.), explained that Miss Clara Barton several years ago asked that the insignia of the Red Cross society be protected from those who would use it for commercial or perhaps fraudulent purposes. Under treaty entered into by a majority of the civilized nations of the world the sign of the Red Cross is known as insignia of hospital corps or charitable organizations. Other nations had protected the insignia of the society, and the United States ought also to protect it.

Baking Powder. Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



THE TRICKED RASCALS.

IN THE good old days when highway assaults were rife, and solitary post-chaise travelers never journeyed without pistols in their pockets...

One afternoon in early autumn, close upon sunset, a couple of well-dressed men, driving a light gig in which was a poor, jaded-looking horse, stopped at a wayside posting inn...

Putting away their pipes and flasks they opened the window with crafty gentleness and dropped down on the ground outside it, one after the other.

What's this story about a great highway robbery near here last night, land-lord? questioned one. We heard of it on the road coming along. Is it true?

Quite true, sir. Ah, gentlemen, it is a dreadful thing, though clever, I must say. My Lady Cantifere, with her two daughters...

More than that, your worship. What should those bold blades do but invite the damsels to tread a measure with them?

And the upshot? The young ladies were bowed into their coach again, all with stately ceremony, and the robbers, after wishing them a very courteous good-night...

Looking about him with the air of a connoisseur, after watching his horse eat up its oats, he made himself acquainted with the arrangements of the stables.

A better steed nor yours, sir! cried the ostler from behind him in a quiet voice, and the gentleman gave a start, not thinking anybody was near.

Aye; mine has seen good service, and he has been worked hard lately, answered the stranger, good-humoredly.

With the last words the stranger went back to the house whistling. The ostler peered after him through the dusk while he made his comments.

You have got a cheek, master, whoever you may be, and an impudent cheek it is, going and comparing of the two horses like that—this 50-guinea, beautiful animal and that there wretched old hack o' theirs!

Well? cried the elder traveler, when the other one returned. Any chance? Never had a better chance in all our lives, was the answer.

Supper was announced in due time and the two hungry men did justice to it. Afterward they sat over the fire and retired to their room about 11 o'clock.

The first thing they did on entering the chamber was to double lock the door and put the candle out; the second was to softly open the window, to stretch their necks out as far as they conveniently could...

Nothing of a drop, that, observed Wade, measuring with his eye the space to the ground. A child might jump it. Shut down the window, Jim, and let's have a pipe. Hang that moon again!

thought you were wrong in foretelling it would be a dark night.

Shutting the window as softly as he had opened it, Jim and his friend, each taking a short, well-worn pipe from his pocket, sat down to smoke.

At any rate neither of them attempted to go to it. They sat on and smoked and drank occasionally, and whispered together in hushed tones.

A suppressed shout of exultation broke from him. Wade! Wade! the night has changed. It's raining and the moon is gone.

Putting away their pipes and flasks they opened the window with crafty gentleness and dropped down on the ground outside it, one after the other.

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SALUTING THE DEAD.

An Unusual Naval Expedition to the Island of Ushant.

Off the northwest coast of France there is a region of wild waters, dotted here and there with islands of grim aspect and tragic history, about which cling more legends and superstitions than are found, perhaps, in any similar spot in the world.

Standing upon the summit of the headland of Cornouaille, which juts far out into the Atlantic, one is, though 262 feet above the water, not beyond the reach of its spray, and the ground is felt to shake as the mighty waves dash against the promontory.

This sound was familiar to the pagan inhabitants of Brittany. They believed it to be the voice of a god, and sent nine Druid maidens to propitiate the divinity by a life devotion on the stormy island of Sein, near by.

In June, 1896, the British packet, Drummond Castle, returning from the cape of Good Hope with a large number of passengers, struck a rock off the island of Molene, and in a few minutes sank to the bottom.

The calamity was so sudden that the hardy people of Molene and Ushant could do nothing to save life; but they turned out en masse to rescue the bodies of the dead from the "eater of men," as they call the sea, and performed acts of great bravery in this work.

In recognition of the service the English queen ordered that medals should be struck and given to the people of Ushant and Molene who had a part in it; and lately the British man-of-war Australia carried these medals to Brest, the nearest large port.

On the way, not far from the lowering shores of Molene, the Epervier's pace was slackened, while the officers of the gunboat regarded with interest a space at sea. The French admiral, Barrera, who was in command, advanced on the bridge and gave the order—"All hands on deck!"

My friends, he said, addressing the men of the Epervier, "last year, in the month of June, a great British ship, returning from a long voyage, almost at home, was lost at this spot. The sailors of all nations are brothers. To honor those who died here we shall salute them and say a prayer."

The officer of the watch commanded: "To prayer!" Every sailor uncovered and bowed his head. A simple helmsman repeated impressively the Lord's Prayer and the Ave Maria.

Then three times the gunners of the Epervier boomed out in salute of the dead and the gunboat moved on. At Ushant all the population of the island had come out to meet the expedition. The simple ceremony of the presentation of the medals was soon over.

Some mutual recrimination ensued, Wade accusing Jim of having made a mistake and opened the wrong stable, Jim vowing by all that's blue that he had opened the right one.

The remark caused Wade to turn his eyes on it; its silver points were glittering in the moonlight. A closer glance, and then another angry shout broke from him.

Animals' Fright Is Short. A question that has often been asked is: How long does fright last in a wild creature? The close observer will be surprised at its brief duration. They are not subject to "nerves" like human beings.

His Burden a Hard One. First Horse Shade—My lot on earth is a hard one. It is fated unbearable to a horse who was so much praised by society.

Second Horse Shade—And what is your fate on earth? "Phosphate."—Up-to-Date.

Misunderstood. Raggies—Wot's de matter, Weary? Weary (disconsolately)—I'm t'inkin' dat I'll hev ter be emergin' ter a warmer climate.

Great Scott! ye ain't t'inkin' 'erbout dyin'?'—Judge.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Death has relieved Hertfordshire of its collecting dog, Bruin. He was a terrier who had been trained to stand up before people and bark furiously till they gave him a coin, and was used to obtain contributions for charity.

—London's Zoological garden has lost the monster python, 20 feet long, which it had possessed for 21 years. For two years past the serpent would not take food voluntarily, and the keepers were obliged to cram it down its throat.

—Lundy island, in the Bristol channel, has been provided with two new and powerful lights, one at either end of the island. The families of the keepers will no longer be allowed to live at the lighthouses, but will be transferred to the mainland.

—Attempts to evade the death duties act are causing queer complications in England. An old man transferred all his property by deed of gift to his young wife, not expecting that he would survive her.

—While the lord chief justice of England, with others of the judges, were being entertained by one of the fellows of Downing college, Cambridge, in his rooms some undergraduates tied up the door handle and then smoked out the company by pouring water down the chimney.

—A decorative art cotamission has been formed in Paris under the name of "Societe de l'Art Precieux de France," with Gerome, the painter and sculptor, at its head. Its object is to improve the artistic standard of French "objects of art."

—A steerable aluminium balloon, driven by a benzine motor, was tried recently in Berlin. It rose to a height of 1,800 feet, but could not work against the wind, and soon came down with a crash.

TWO LUCKY ANIMALS. A Dog and a Parrot Fall Heir to Much Money. There are, from time to time, dogs exhibited at our bench shows that are worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to their masters.

Like takes to like, the proverb says, and in this case it is true. Spooner was a tramp when he fell in with Rover, who was a tramp, too, the difference being that Spooner tramped from choice while Rover carried the chain and ball of dogdom, a tin can on his tail, and was in wretched condition generally.

John A. Spooner was for years a seaman, but having saved his pile he left the water and took to a roving life on land. He was a tramp, but never a pauper. During his wanderings in southern Illinois he met a miserable pup, terrified almost out of his life by the noise made by each movement of a tin can which was tied to his tail.

Spooer is now an old man; he is over 70, and fears that, should his dog outlive him, his fate will be a hard one. He, therefore, called upon Attorney E. E. Ellison and had a will drawn up by which he leaves his full estate—\$1,700—in trust for Rover, and the Guarantee Title and Trust company are chosen to see that the heir is properly looked after and his estate cared for.

Another good catch in the animal world would be a parrot that has just stepped into a fortune of \$4,000, the money to be invested in mortgages and the interest to be spent in supplying the bird with every possible ease and comfort.

The parrot was originally the property of Mrs. McDonald, upon whose death he was adopted by her sister, Mrs. Mary D. Bradford. He was originally imported from Brazil in a happy state of ignorance, and his education, during the 25 years that he has been in the Bradford family, has been all on the lines of refinement and truly Bostonian elegance, for the parrot, who is not a poll, has lived all his quarter of a century in the Hub. For many years, and until his death, Dr. Bradford and the parrot were inseparable friends; they conversed or sat in silence for hours, the bird never having developed the screaming loquacity of his sister, the usual poll.

After the doctor's death his widow took the bird into her special care and finally realizing that the natural longevity of her charge made it extremely probable that, in time, her death would leave him to a possibly harsh fate, she made a special provision for him in her will to hold good so long as he shall live, which will probably some 75 or 80 years more.

Mr. George H. Pierce is named as trustee and will invest the money and take charge of the bird. The parrot is bathed each day, well groomed, his cage kept immaculate and has every delicacy that could tempt the parrot palate. At present the bird lives at the Gladstone hotel, Roxbury, Mass., with Mrs. Katherine Steenwood. He is a great source of curiosity, but by the direct terms of the will, which has fixed his fate in life, he is never to be put on exhibition.—Palladium Press.

FOR SUNDAY READING.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

"Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name." We are Thy children; prone to go astray, Wanderer, self-guided, from the narrow way.

Help us to learn that only Heaven is home; And present life prepares for life to come; That love to Thee, fraternity with men, Doing the good we would receive again, Will help our common prayer to be the same.

Father—our Father, Hallowed be Thy name! Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, in earth as it is in Heaven. Thy will be done; Thy will is perfect peace; That war and bloodshed should forever cease; That innocence should take the place of crime; Error be overcome by truth sublime; That charity and kindness should succeed; Rather than envy, selfishness and greed; That all Thy creatures should unite as one, In the petition: Let Thy will be done.

"Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." Thy bounty feeds us; earth at Thy command; Supplies our wants with ever liberal hand; And we, Thy debtors, hopeless to retrieve, Must ask to be forgiven, as we forgive. Fearful the thought that pardon may depend On that which to our debtors we extend; Bankrupt are we, and crying in our need, "Forgive our debts" and "Give us daily bread."

"And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Along our path many allurements lie, Prompting to wrong in forms seductively; Evil attends us still without, within, Our good intents opposed by present sin. Lead Thou us on; be Thou our guard and guide, Through dangers that beset on every side; Defenseless else; for none but the All-powerful, Is able to "deliver us from evil."

"For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen." "Thine is the kingdom; Over all supreme! Thine is the power; Almighty is Thy name! And Thine the glory; Heavenly hosts adore, Velling their faces as they bow before The presence of Thy awful majesty; Forever saying: "Glory be to Thee! Maker, Preserver, Ruler, hear us when We join with reverence in the grand Amen." —J. H. Cloyes, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

SACRED SILENCE.

It Is Helpful to Often Get Away from the Noisy World. What a noisy world we are living in! For even the most retired it is impossible to get away from the clatter of machinery. The push and rush of the age is affecting us all. At no time have nervous diseases been so numerous as now, and those who are making it a study say that insanity is alarmingly on the increase.

The same activity is observable in religion. The church is a beehive compared with what it was a century ago. Societies of many names are found in every well-organized church. All is bustle and stir. It is the Martha age. To sit still like Mary at the Master's feet seems impossible. The two dispositions, however, suggest what ought to be found in every follower. The fully-sphered Christian life consists of halves, which fit each other and which ought never to be separated, the active and the meditative. "Let all the earth keep silence before Him," cries the prophet. What for? That they may hear the voice of God.

God is heard in the stillness. Ages ago God purposed to reveal Himself to Elijah. He was not in the tempest; He was not in the shock of the earthquake; He was not in the fire; but in the still, small voice. As in Eden, He was known by the zephyr. The voice of conscience can best be heard, approving or disapproving, when the soul is silent.

The highest and best life alternates between great activity and silence. The Saviour left us His example. He frequently separated Himself from the crowds and sought a place of seclusion for meditation and communion with God. He withdrew into sacred, holy silence. Meditation is mental and spiritual digestion. By taking the truth and turning it over and over in our thoughts till our affections cling around it is to assimilate it and turn it into character. Activity is growth upward, meditation is growth downward; the one is the growth of trunk, limbs, leaves and fruit, the other is the growth of roots. Both are essential. The active and the contemplative cannot be separated. A separation of tree and roots means death to both; a complete separation of the active and the reflective in Christian life is equally fatal.

Happy the heart that keeps its true light hour, And, in the depths of heavenly peace reclined, Loves to commune with thoughts of tender power— Thoughts that ascend, like angels beautiful. A shining Jacob's ladder of the mind." —E. J. Blehink, in Christian Work.

A Good Deed Done Is Capital. He is well armed who goes into any of the conflicts of this life having in his hand the token of a good deed already done, a proof of former victory. Boys and girls who hope to achieve victories in the years to come will do well to remember that their future successes depend largely upon their present successes in the smaller places of responsibility that they hold now. "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much."—United Presbyterian.

Character. Man decides the question of character. If God had made it impossible to sin, there could have been no character. Man at his best would have been a machine. Neither virtue nor heroism would have been possible.—Dr. J. R. Westwood.

Sharp and Pithy Sayings from the Columns of the Ham's Horn. A lie, like a note, must be met at last. The creed will not be wrong if the life is right. If you wish to know a man's character learn his thoughts. He who casts stones at others makes of himself a target for their return. Reading should teach us how to seek for truth, meditation how to find it. Whoever will do good will find life too short for the work he will find to do.

The development of the best within us is oftener due to our failures than to our successes. He who always complains of the clouds, receives little of life's sunshine and deserves less. Many a loud amen is nothing more than a brag by the man who makes it. When the X rays are so perfected as to reveal a man's thought there will be a radical change in thinking. Never hope to hold a neutral position towards an evil, that which you do not positively discourage you encourage. It is the shadow on the dial that proves the sun is shining, so with our lives, affliction may show the presence of a Guiding Hand.

GOOD COURAGE.

Needed to Cope with Difficulties and Discouragements.

Every Christian worker needs to have the secret of good courage. Courage is no more necessary to the soldier that fights his country's battles, than to the soldier of Christ who wages warfare against the evil of the world. The need of it is constant and urgent. To lose it is to lose power to overcome. Without it Joshua would have been but poorly equipped for the great task thrust upon him, after the death of Moses. No doubt he was dismayed when he saw what was expected of him. He was to lead Israel into the Promised Land. They had been rescued from slavery in Egypt, brought to the borders of Canaan, and were ready to enter upon the inheritance promised to Abraham and his seed.

But Moses, that prophet whom the Lord knew face to face, whose equal was not to arise in Israel, was dead, and Joshua was no such man of might, or leader of men, or prophet of the Lord, or prodigy of personal power. The greatest distinction he had was as the minister of Moses. He knew how uncertain was the loyalty of the people; he had seen them rebel again and again under Moses. It seemed that a man of great courage, wisdom and power was needed to show them how to enter in and take possession. He distrusted his own capacity and fitness, as well he might.

He would not have been able to cope with the difficulties and discouragements before him if God had not promised to be with him. Go over with the people, said the invisible Divine Leader, every place your feet shall touch I will give you, obey faithfully the law given by Moses, be of good courage, no man shall be able to stand before you, I will be with you, I will not fail you or forsake you, and you shall have good success.

Joshua went forth, not in the pride of his own power, but in the strength of the Lord, counting on His continual presence and guidance, and confident that He could and would redeem all His promises, deliver from all distresses, and establish His church on sure and lasting foundations and in aggressive power.

The instructions to the disciples were not unlike those given to Joshua. Be- lieved of their great Head, they were to lead men out of the bonds of slavery to Satan, which Christ had broken forever, into the spiritual Canaan. Like Joshua, they felt their weakness and insufficiency; and like him, they were compelled to rest in the promise of the abiding presence of the Spirit of God. They were to be of good courage, because He was to be their Guide and Strength and Wisdom. Like Joshua, their first act was one of obedience. They prepared to go over in faith in the Divine promise.

The wisdom of men is indeed foolishness, but the wisdom of God is an everlasting and invincible power. The foundations of the Christian church were not laid by human hand, but by the Son of God; and the Divine equipment of the builders upon it was given directly, in complete fulfillment of promise, on the Day of Pentecost. Much unpromising material had the Apostles out of which to mold a holy nation. If the plan had been their own it would surely have come to naught, as have the human plans which the heathen world accepted at that time. To the eye of human wisdom it had no future. Its founder, claiming to have power over death, failed ignominiously to save his own life; His disciples were but ordinary men; they were not at one among themselves; some of them had even deserted the Master in His hour of need; what they preached was foolishness to the Jews and a stumbling block to the Greeks. Where was the hope of success?

There is but one answer. Christ set it forth as God's plan, and God, in the event, justified His Son's statement. He declared that it should withstand all assaults, overcome all opposition; the gates of hell should not prevail against it. Its history is a signal verification of the Divine promise. There have been rebellions and mutinies, idolatries and wickedness, with perversions and corruptions of the Gospel; but the church has triumphantly survived them all. What is the secret of it?

This: No plan or system is of any avail without God. The Gospel would be a mockery, stripped of the Divine life. With His Spirit to justify, regenerate, sanctify, the Gospel is life and power and purity and peace, and honor and glory; and men endued from above are Joshuas and Johns and Peters and Pauls, able to go over and possess. That is the secret of good courage.—N. Y. Independent.

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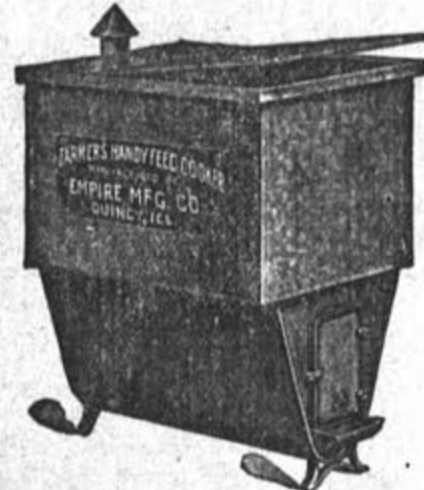
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Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely cures scrofula, Salt rheum, Dyspepsia, rheumatism, Catarrh and all diseases Originating in or promoted By impure blood. It is The great nerve tonic, Stomach regulator and Strength builder.

SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE. Why It is Necessary to Success in Anything. A young man, anxious to become a lawyer, made application for a position in the office of a barrister, whereupon the following unconventional dialogue ensued: "Well, young man, and so you'd like to be a lawyer?" "Yes, sir; I think I would like to be one."

Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker. We desire to call our readers' attention to the Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker, which is sold at the low price of \$12.50 for 50 gallon capacity.



By feeding poultry and stock with cooked food during the winter months, at least one-third of the food is saved; also having stock in a healthy condition, preventing hog cholera among your hogs, and insuring the hens laying freely during the winter months when eggs are always wanted at high prices.

Van Noodle—"D'yer know, Miss Tungbit, that old duffer, Chapwith, called me a muff the other night?" "Miss Tungbit—" "Indeed! Why, I think you more closely resemble a bo."

A Golden Era is the title of an illustrated pamphlet issued by the general passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on mining in Colorado, California and other Western States.

Klondyke is an illustrated folder about Alaska and its gold mines, with rates of fare and information as to how to get there and what to expect after arrival.

No man ever had as many senders as he wanted.—Washington Democrat.

Blacker the spot, surer the cure. Use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence.



Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa ABSOLUTELY PURE. Delicious—Nutritious. COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780.

FARMING IN THE WEST. If you want to read up on this subject during the winter; of the cheap homes and prosperous conditions in Nebraska and elsewhere, subscribe to "The Corn Belt," a monthly paper full of farm pictures and information about the West.

THE SQUATTER SKETCHES.

Abe Hope Tells About His Speculation in Hogs and How It Paid.

Copyright, 1897. BY M. QUAD.

I was asking the old squatter one day why he didn't have a pen and a hog or two to fatten for his winter eating, and after scratching his head for awhile over the question he replied:

"I dun went into haws 'bout seven y'ars ago, and I don't want nuthin' mo' to do with the pesky critters. I had a hundred dollars saved up to buy a new wheel along cums Kurnel Bunker one day and sez:

"'Maw'nin' to yo', Abe Hope, and I'm trustin' that the ole woman ar' well?"

"'As well as usual,' sez I.

"'And how be things with yo', Abe?"

"'Can't skassy complain—no skassyly'.

"'No, I reckon not. I see yo've put three new shingles on the roof and got a new latch-string to the doah since I was 'long yere a y'ar ago, and them things show good times. Abe, why don't yo' riz up and go into pollyticks and likt offis, same as I hev?"

"'I ain't got no larnin', sez I. 'T takes me half an hour to spell the name of Judas Iscariot out of the Bible, and I don't allus git the hull of it then."

"'That don't count,' sez he. 'Yo' kin go to the legislachur' and keep yer head shet and nobody will never know that yo' don't know nuthin'. Jest don't bite yer plug terbakker with yer back teeth, nor drink whisky outer a jug, and yo'll pass with the rest of the crowd. Law me! but I was in the legislachur' fo' y'ars and never had to write nor spell a word! Yo' ain't doin' right by the woman nor yo' self if yo' don't riz up and be sumbody'.

"'But how kin I do it?' sez I, beginnin' to feel mo' like a white man.

"'Go into haws,' sez he—'heaps o' haws. Yere's ten miles o' canebrake

seums up no'th, but mebbe thar' ar' a few left yit. If I had 100 o' 'em I'd use 'em fur shingles on the cabin."

"'And so you didn't rise up?"

"'Not skassy, sah—not skassy. Jest strikes me that instead of risin' up I took a drop down. Lenstwise nobody ain't callin' on me to run fur offis, and when as called me majah once now make it plain Abe. No, I cern't skassyly say I riz up—not skassy, but I ain't buyin' any mo' haws to turn loose into canebrakes."

"'Just then the two-months-old baby, in its mother's lap, looked up into her face, and said—absolutely nothing!'"

"'Now, I thought that was a pretty good story,' said the St. Louis man, 'and I could not remember to have heard it before, so I told it to my wife. She laughed, and said:

"'Do you think that is a new story? Why, I heard that years ago. It must have been a Cincinnati man who told that tale!'"

"'You see, I was made a butt of my own joke. But the worst think happened the next day.

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Military Pigeon Lofts. The Germans were the first to establish military pigeon lofts. The larger fortresses, like Metz, Cologne and Strasburg, each have from 400 to 600 birds. Complete registers are kept of the birds, so that the commandant knows not only the genealogy, but exactly what each bird is capable of doing.

At the present time every part of the empire of Germany is in communication with the capital by means of pigeons. In France there is also a pigeon courier system, and \$20,000 a year is appropriated to support the birds. The military authorities have authority to make requisition on all lofts of trained pigeons belonging to private persons, and a census is regularly made of their number. Russia has recently voted a sum of \$20,000 for the maintenance of military pigeon lofts, it being the purpose to use the birds on the Indian frontier. Austria is also establishing a pigeon post, chiefly for use in the mountain districts. England evidently sets small value on the reason that no one in Great Britain believes for a moment that a foreign foe can ever run the gauntlet of the great English fleet, and set foot on English ground.—Golden Days.

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"'A preamble, a preamble,'" said the preoccupied mother, "is—is what you say before you begin."—North American.

His Specialty. "Does your son worry you by contracting debts?"

"'He doesn't contract debts—he expands them.'"—Chicago Record.

RESCUED DEER. Twenty-Four of the Animals Hemmed In by the Ice.

Man's relation to the wild creatures of the world is in the present day so commonly that of destroyer that it is pleasant to read of a case in which men assumed the character of rescuers, and in which the rescued were not unappreciative of the kindness shown them.

An April of the present year two gentlemen of Bismarck, N. D., discovered 24 deer hemmed in by the ice and water above Bismarck. They were in a clump of bushes, shut in by the ice, neck-deep in water, and had become so thoroughly chilled that they had no power to save themselves.

The two men went to the spot in a skiff and cut a passage through the ice, but even then they had to drive the deer along and compel them to swim ashore. The poor creatures were nearly chilled to death, and two of them were quite helpless on reaching land. These two were taken to a barn and thawed. They made no resistance when carried in, and submitted to having their legs rubbed to restore the circulation.

Even when they could walk again they seemed in no hurry to depart, probably finding their warm quarters more desirable than the icy water in which they had so long stood. They showed no distrust of their rescuers, and were manifestly grateful for the help they had received.

Twelve other deer were found on a cake of ice, and it was necessary to splash water on them to get them to swim ashore. In all probability both parties of deer would have perished but for the humane exertions of the two gentlemen.—Youth's Companion.

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She swept into the office of the manager with cyclonic perturbation. Anybody could see from the haughty superiority of her manner that if she was not yet a star she fully intended to be one. In her hand was a newspaper, which she laid on the desk before the manager.

"Now, really, Miss Frostleigh," he said, somewhat impatiently, "I am not responsible for what appears in the newspapers about you. I can't do anything more than say I am sorry you should have any troubles. That's all anybody does for me when I get into debt."

"Have you read that cruel article about my husband's applying for a divorce?"

"Yes. That is to say, I glanced over the head lines."

"You can at least tell me where I can find the editor?"

"Now, take my advice and keep away. It won't do you the least bit of good."

"But don't you think I have a right to complain?"

"Of course. It was too bad. I have no doubt it was a base calumny to say you cut his allowance down to \$12 a week."

"I could have borne that," she murmured.

"And I can understand it was very annoying to have it said that you put him out of a cab one night and made him walk three miles to the depot."

"That was not the cruellest part of it, though."

"And it was naturally embarrassing to have it asserted in cold type that in a fit of jealous pique you knocked him down and then jumped on him?"

"Do you think the papers in all of the cities printed that?" she inquired.

"In all probability, they did. I'm sorry for the worry it must cause you."

"That wasn't all," she exclaimed.

"I know. What you refer to is the insinuation that he is your seventh husband."

"That isn't the worst, either!" she said, with a heart-broken sob. "They spelled my name wrong!"—Detroit Free Press.

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"'Oh, doctor, is there nothing you can do?'" moaned the mother.

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Military Pigeon Lofts. The Germans were the first to establish military pigeon lofts. The larger fortresses, like Metz, Cologne and Strasburg, each have from 400 to 600 birds. Complete registers are kept of the birds, so that the commandant knows not only the genealogy, but exactly what each bird is capable of doing.

At the present time every part of the empire of Germany is in communication with the capital by means of pigeons. In France there is also a pigeon courier system, and \$20,000 a year is appropriated to support the birds. The military authorities have authority to make requisition on all lofts of trained pigeons belonging to private persons, and a census is regularly made of their number. Russia has recently voted a sum of \$20,000 for the maintenance of military pigeon lofts, it being the purpose to use the birds on the Indian frontier. Austria is also establishing a pigeon post, chiefly for use in the mountain districts. England evidently sets small value on the reason that no one in Great Britain believes for a moment that a foreign foe can ever run the gauntlet of the great English fleet, and set foot on English ground.—Golden Days.

Trees That Grow Ivory. It is a mistake to suppose that all ivory comes from the tusks of the elephants and other animals. As a matter of fact, the greater part of it comes from the fruit of palm trees that grow in South America. If a man could only cultivate these trees in England he could turn his back garden to good account. Of course, the ivory does not grow in the form of a tusk. The fruit of the tree contains nuts, having a copious supply of albumen, which is edible when young, but afterward becomes exceedingly hard and white, bearing a strong resemblance to ivory that only an expert could tell the difference. Nearly all knife handles that are sold as ivory are made from these nuts.—Philadelphia Press.

What It Was. "Mamma," said a Germantown miss, "what is a preamble?"

"'A preamble, a preamble,'" said the preoccupied mother, "is—is what you say before you begin."—North American.

His Specialty. "Does your son worry you by contracting debts?"

"'He doesn't contract debts—he expands them.'"—Chicago Record.

WHAT SHE MOST RESENTED. She Could Readily Forgive and Forget Most Anything But This.

She swept into the office of the manager with cyclonic perturbation. Anybody could see from the haughty superiority of her manner that if she was not yet a star she fully intended to be one. In her hand was a newspaper, which she laid on the desk before the manager.

"Now, really, Miss Frostleigh," he said, somewhat impatiently, "I am not responsible for what appears in the newspapers about you. I can't do anything more than say I am sorry you should have any troubles. That's all anybody does for me when I get into debt."

"Have you read that cruel article about my husband's applying for a divorce?"

"Yes. That is to say, I glanced over the head lines."

"You can at least tell me where I can find the editor?"

"Now, take my advice and keep away. It won't do you the least bit of good."

"But don't you think I have a right to complain?"

"Of course. It was too bad. I have no doubt it was a base calumny to say you cut his allowance down to \$12 a week."

"I could have borne that," she murmured.

"And I can understand it was very annoying to have it said that you put him out of a cab one night and made him walk three miles to the depot."

"That was not the cruellest part of it, though."

"And it was naturally embarrassing to have it asserted in cold type that in a fit of jealous pique you knocked him down and then jumped on him?"

"Do you think the papers in all of the cities printed that?" she inquired.

"In all probability, they did. I'm sorry for the worry it must cause you."

"That wasn't all," she exclaimed.

"I know. What you refer to is the insinuation that he is your seventh husband."

"That isn't the worst, either!" she said, with a heart-broken sob. "They spelled my name wrong!"—Detroit Free Press.

HIS STORIES FELL FLAT. He Tried to Be Amusing, But Signally Failed.

"I went home the other night," said a St. Louis man to a friend, "and told a story to my wife which I had heard that day. A friend had just told it to me."

"It was about a sick baby two months old. Its mother had called in the doctor, who, after examining it, said to the mother: 'Madam, I can do nothing for this child!'"

"'Oh, doctor, is there nothing you can do?'" moaned the mother.

"'Nothing,' said the doctor, sympathetically.

"'Just then the two-months-old baby, in its mother's lap, looked up into her face, and said—absolutely nothing!'"

"'Now, I thought that was a pretty good story,' said the St. Louis man, 'and I could not remember to have heard it before, so I told it to my wife. She laughed, and said:

"'Do you think that is a new story? Why, I heard that years ago. It must have been a Cincinnati man who told that tale!'"

"'You see, I was made a butt of my own joke. But the worst think happened the next day.

"'I was telling the story to an Englishman who called at my office. I told the story all the way through, and then explained how my wife had laughed at me for not having heard it before. Then I laughed and said what she said about the Cincinnati man. That Englishman just looked at me. I repeated the part about the Cincinnati man, and laughed at the right place so that he would have a cue. He did not even smile. Both jokes fell flat. I am a disgusted man.'"—St. Louis Republic.

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EVERYTHING IS QUIET

Gen. Lee Says No Trouble Now Exists in Havana.

THE CABLES FACTS OF THE RIOTING

In Case of Another Outbreak, However, Ample Preparations Have Been Made to Protect American Interests.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Late Thursday afternoon the first news of the day came to the state department from United States Consul-General Lee, who telegraphed that everything is very quiet in Havana and that there is no cause for apprehension of trouble.

Washington, Jan. 14.—United States Consul-General Lee has reported to the state department, from Havana, under date of Wednesday, the facts connected with the rioting there Wednesday.

The testimony presented was the same as was taken at Bow street police court when the prisoner was arraigned. The defense alleged that Prince suffered in his youth from a sunstroke and that more recently he has had delusions.

The naval authorities maintain their serenity notwithstanding many rumors of radical action, such as the dispatch of warships to Havana and like stories.

Secretary Long was asked whether any of the American ships had been ordered to be ready to sail for Havana. He replied that while he could not discuss the matter he would say that he had not made any change in the battleship Maine, now lying at Key West.

Havana, Jan. 14.—The e. e. is no foundation whatever for the rumor that United States Consul-General Lee met with violence during the disturbances Wednesday night or Thursday.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 14.—The warships Maine and Marblehead and the torpedo flotilla are under full steam at Key West awaiting orders.

REPORTS ALL QUIET.

Minister Dupuy De Lome Receives News from Havana. Washington, Jan. 14.—The Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, received a dispatch from Secretary-General Congosto Thursday afternoon under date of noon Thursday at Havana.

Your excellency can affirm that the tumult of Wednesday has had so little importance that not a shot was fired, and there is no knowledge that anybody has been wounded or hurt.

This followed closely on another official dispatch from the same authority, filed at Havana about nine o'clock in the morning. It said: "Complete calm. The city has recovered its normal condition."

Was Simply a Riot. The Spanish minister has been kept constantly advised of every development within the last 24 hours at Havana and he summed up his advice by saying that they show the uprising to have been a riot pure and simple; that order has been completely restored and that the authorities have an ample force to afford every protection; that the tumult was confined to Spanish and Cuban residents and that no indignity was put upon any American interest or citizens, public or private.

Beginning of the Rioting. It began when a few army officers mobbed the Reconcentrado newspaper establishment, that paper being so lukewarm toward autonomy that it was suspected of having insurgent tendencies.

Deaths from the Plague. Bombay, Jan. 14.—The deaths from the plague during the past week numbered 450.

The main, however, the viva were for Spain and the army. The mounted police were brought into use and dispersed the groups, so that order was restored and the city was tranquil by midnight.

During this excitement United States Consul-General Lee was in communication with the Spanish authorities. Neither he nor the officials appear to have been apprehensive, but it was deemed the part of wisdom to guard against contingencies by sending a guard of soldiers to the United States legation and to the private residence of Consul-General Lee.

TERRISS' SLAYER.

Sentenced to Be Confined as a Lunatic During the Queen's Pleasure.

London, Jan. 14.—The trial of Richard Arthur Prince (the super who killed William Terriss, the actor) began Thursday at the Old Bailey. Answering the usual question of the clerk, Prince declared that he was "guilty, with great provocation." The prisoner demanded the assistance of queen's counsel. The judge explained that this was impossible without special license, but added that the prisoner was entitled to counsel and advised him to take the advice of the lawyer who appeared for him at the instance of his friends.

The testimony presented was the same as was taken at Bow street police court when the prisoner was arraigned. The defense alleged that Prince suffered in his youth from a sunstroke and that more recently he has had delusions.

The judge summed up, favoring Prince's insanity, and the jury was out half an hour. The prisoner was pale and careworn as he faced the jury. The jury returned a verdict that Prince was "guilty; that he was aware of what he did; but the jury, accepting the medical testimony, declare him to be irresponsible."

After hearing the verdict Prince attempted to make a speech, but was checked by the judge. The prisoner then thanked all concerned, at which some applause was started, which was immediately suppressed by the judge. The judgment of the court was that Prince be detained as a criminal lunatic during her majesty's pleasure.

THE PULLMAN ESTATE.

The Executors File an Inventory of the Property.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The inventory of the estate of the late George M. Pullman was filed in the probate court Thursday by Norman B. Ream and Robert T. Lincoln, executors. The inventory lists the real estate and personal property of the deceased, though it places no valuation on the former, and gives only the par value of the securities which form a major portion of the trust.

The investments of Mr. Pullman were widespread. He held 23,919 shares of Pullman Palace Car company stock and was interested in the Nicaragua Canal company to the extent of \$300 in stock and \$10,000 in bonds. The holdings of poor investments are small. Out of his entire bondholdings but \$15,000 worth are deemed desperate.

Ovation to Hanna.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 14.—Senator M. A. Hanna was received in this city Thursday afternoon upon his return from Columbus with an enthusiasm far greater than that which has been accorded any public man in this city in a decade. Long before the hour of the train's arrival thousands gathered upon the streets and began to line the sidewalks, prepared to give Senator Hanna a welcome home.

Advanced the Price of Coal.

New York, Jan. 14.—Announcement was made Thursday that the anthracite coal producing and carrying companies have advanced prices ten to twenty cents per ton, to the basis of \$3.95 free on board for stove at tide water, other prices in proportion. The advance, it was explained, is due to the lightness of stock resulting from the continued restriction of the output and to large orders from the west.

No Danger of an Uprising.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Gen. Brooke at Chicago has telegraphed the war department that his inquiries directed to the commanding officer at Fort Reno, I. T., bring the response that there is no danger of an Indian rising. The railroad authorities, Gen. Brooke says, make the same report, so he suspended the orders to the cavalry to proceed to Wewoka.

WITNESSED BY CROWDS.

Inauguration of Gov. Shaw of Iowa is a Big Affair.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 14.—Although the robes of state did not rest upon Gov. Shaw until three o'clock immense crowds stood waiting for the opening of the doors for the entrance of the public as early as noon, and an hour before the music of the band was heard at the statehouse several thousand were unable to gain admission to the big building and the corridors were literally a sea of humanity from the seats reserved for state officers to the street entrance in four directions.

The inauguration procession started shortly before two o'clock headed by a platoon of police and the Carroll band. Companies A and B, Iowa national guards, preceded the carriages, in which were the joint committees of the general assembly, Gov. Drake, Gov. Shaw, Private Secretary Fleming, Adj. Gen. Wright, governor's staff, retiring and incoming lieutenant governors, chaplains, judges of the supreme court, state officers, Gov. Drake's family and friends, Gov. Shaw's family and friends and citizens in carriages.

On arriving at the state house the party entered by the rear senate stairway. Prayer was offered by J. T. Crippen, of Marion.

"Iowa," Maj. Byers' song, was sung by the Apollo club, after which the oath of office was administered to the governor and lieutenant governor elect by Chief Justice H. E. Deemer, of the supreme court. The impressive ceremony over Gov. Shaw delivered his inaugural address.

COMING TO AMERICA.

President Dole, of Hawaii, on His Way to Washington.

Honolulu, Jan. 6, via San Francisco, Jan. 14.—President Sanford B. Dole leaves for Washington by the steamship Peru on the 8th inst. The chief executive of this country journeys to the capital of the United States for the purpose of consulting with the administration there on the subject of annexation of these islands to the greater republic. It is expected that Mr. Dole will be back here by the middle of next month. He will be accompanied by his staff officer, Maj. Curtis P. Lauka, as secretary and Dr. Day as his physician.

TO APPOINT MEMBERS.

House Subcommittee Opposes Electing Board of Review.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—The house subcommittee appointed to draft a new revenue bill Thursday decided in favor of a board of review for Cook county, to be selected by the county judge, appellate judges and president of the county board. Under the plan agreed to there will be three members of the board, and their salaries will be \$5,000 a year. It was also agreed that property shall be assessed at its fair cash value, the limit of taxation to be changed so that the assessment will be but one per cent of the valuation.

Neither house did a tap of work Thursday, an early adjournment being taken to give the revenue workers a chance to agree on a bill. McEniry made his motion to reconsider the vote whereby the gas bill was beaten, but action was postponed until next Wednesday.

Receiver Appointed.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—Judge Taft, in the United States court, on petition of the International Trust company of New York, appointed William Christy, of Akron, receiver of the Zanesville Street railway and Zanesville Electric railway. Receiver Christy had been already appointed in another suit. The petitioner holds a mortgage for \$175,000 on the street railway and one for \$500,000 on the Railway & Electric company. The petitioner asks for foreclosure and sale.

Declared Void.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 14.—The supreme court has promulgated an opinion in which the separate school law passed last winter, making it a misdemeanor for a white child to attend a colored school or a colored child to attend a white school, was declared null and void because of ambiguity, uncertainty and of conflict with both the letter and the spirit of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Prosecution to Be Dropped.

London, Jan. 14.—The authorities have decided to recognize the question of "diplomatic privileges" in the case of Mr. Spencer Eddy, secretary of United States Ambassador Hay, and Mr. J. E. White, the son of Henry White, who were recently charged at the Maidhead county court, on summonses, with riding bicycles on sidewalks, and their prosecution will be dropped.

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Fine Laundry Work

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A State technical school. Practical work. Special opportunities for men of age and experience. Elective system. College year, 36 weeks. Tuition for residents, \$20; non-residents, \$30. For catalogue, address

DR. H. E. WADSWORTH, President, Houghton, Mich.

Professional Cards.

DR. C. H. LONG, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given diseases of the eye, including fitting spectacles. Office and residence No. 602 Wells Avenue, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office 110 South Georgia Street. Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

JOHN POWER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Masonic block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts, state or federal. Collections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

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FRED. E. HARRIS, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Work of all kinds promptly executed. Plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds. Office at residence on Ogden avenue, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

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Flour Mill For Sale.

For Sale.

The Golden Crown 50-barrel Full Roller System

FLOUR MILL

with Reynolds' Corliss Engine and High Pressure Boiler at

BARKVILLE, MICH.,

is for sale. Everything first-class. The mill is continually running and can be seen in operation for the next forty days or more. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For further particulars address

ROOD BROTHERS,

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DRS. K. & K.

The Leading Specialists of America 20 YEARS IN DETROIT. 250,000 CURED.

WE CURE EMISSIONS

Nothing can be more demoralizing to young or middle-aged men than the pressure of these "nearly losses." They produce weakness, nervousness, a feeling of disgust and a whole train of symptoms. They unfit a man for business, married life and social happiness. No matter whether caused by evil habits in youth, natural weakness or sexual excesses, our New Method treatment will positively cure you.

NO CURE - NO PAY

Reader, you need help. Early abuse or later excesses may have weakened you. Exposure may have diseased you. You are not safe till cured. Our New Method will cure you. You can rely on it.

250,000 CURED

Young Men - You are pale, feeble and nervous; nervous, irritable and excitable. You become forgetful, morose, and despondent; blotches and pimples, sunken eyes, wrinkled face, stooping form and depressed countenance reveal the blight of your existence.

WE CURE VARICOCELE

No matter how serious your case may be, or how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure it. The "wormy veins" return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The system becomes vitalized, all unnatural drains or losses cease and manly powers return. No temporary relief, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE - NO PAY. NO OPERATION NECESSARY. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure: SYPHILIS, GLEET, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHOEA, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL DISCHARGE, BRUISES AND KIDNEY DISEASES. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. If unable to call, write for a QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

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JAS. McPHERSON, General Blacksmithing. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. All work neatly and promptly done at right prices.

BUCHANAN BROS. Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Complete Line of Furniture. Give us a call. We will treat you right.

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DARROW & HILL, THE CASH GROCERS. Offer exceptional bargains in all goods for Spot Cash. They carry also Oats, Hay, Feed, Lime, Bricks, Cement, Etc. Camp Supplies a specialty.

FRED E. DARLING, JEWELER. 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, too.

J. A. BAKER, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS. A liberal portion of your trade is respectfully solicited. Goods and prices are guaranteed satisfactory.

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.

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Columbia Flour

and he is sure of a new customer and one who will continue to de-

claim the good quality of his goods which can be had at the following prices:

Minneapolis Patent Flour, per sack..... \$2.80  
Buckwheat Flour, guaranteed pure, per sack..... 3.00  
Rye Flour, per sack..... 1.90  
Peas, per bushel..... .60  
Corn, per bushel..... .45  
Oats, per bushel..... .30  
Middlings, per 100 pounds..... .70  
Hay, per ton..... 10.00  
Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Stock and Poultry Food, in fact any and everything in the Flour and Feed line at

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THE ESCANABA BREWING COMPANY'S BOTTLED BEER.

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

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HAMILTON'S PHARMACY. Pure Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.

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