

THE IRON PORT

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL. XXX.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

NUMBER 16

GRAND OPENING OF H. M. STEVENSON'S JEWELRY STORE

MONDAY, MAY 1st.

An elegant Souvenir to every lady who visits our store on that day. Next week The Iron Port will print a handsome interior view of our store, showing our elegant new fixtures.

Groceries.

Live Well While You Live

or you will surely be a long time dead. Don't speculate, but buy Groceries, they will feel good when they go down, and are a safe investment



OUR STOCK OF
Teas and Coffees Ganned Goods, Preserves, Etc.

Are of the finest quality and we guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction. Prices always the lowest.

FRANK H. ATKINS & CO.,
402-404 LUDINGTON ST.
Gent's Furnishings.

Florsheim Shoe

Gives Satisfaction and Comfort.

.....NOW OPEN AT.....

M. N. SMITH'S

Up-to-date goods, just received from the best markets:

White and Colored Shirts, Hats and Caps, Florsheim's Fine Shoes, Neckwear, Etc.

Measures taken for Spring Suits and Top Coats. Over 200 samples to select from.

SMITH, The Gent's Furnisher.

Groceries

James S. Doherty,

GROCERIES

Crockery and Canned Goods.

A Specialty. Lowest Market Price on All Goods.

642 Fannie St., Escanaba

Ellsworth's Drug Store.

ELLSWORTH'S DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles.

A FINE LINE OF Hair Brushes, Perfumery, Etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

... Our Stock of ...

MEDICINES

Is complete and warranted genuine and of the BEST quality.

Night calls promptly attended to. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Remember the location

Stack Building.
ESCANABA.

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.

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

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in Masonic block, Ludington St. Will practice in all courts, state or federal. Office at residence on Ogden Avenue. Collections payment of taxes, etc., promptly attended to.

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The Iron Port has more subscribers in the county than any other one paper. And only first-class job printing. Give us a call.

NOTICEABLE SIGNS OF SPRINGTIME

What One Sees and Hears After a Long Housing Up By Winter.

A Chestnut in Romance and Poetry, Yet One of New Impulse to Practical Things—'Tis the Housewife's to Banish Dirt and Dust.

At last have the ear marks of winter gone their way and the world is beginning to live again. From the far end of many centuries men have not ceased to sing and write of spring until it has come to be in these latter years a matter of ridicule. But the season that has come to us after the dreary and tiring winter is not so much the one of poetry and romance as it is the one of new impulse in practical things. Two weeks ago the cold seemed to penetrate the thickest top-coats; now top-coats of the lightest variety are a superfluity. We have been cooped up within doors for months, barring the trips we made in a hurry here or there and back again. Now it is even pleasant to saunter with no definite aim as to the destination. And with this change in season come many differences in the way people look at things. Storm doors which stood the blasts of winter have disappeared and altogether the residences have assumed a more open air. By day there comes a sound of revelry, which tells of the efforts of the housekeeper to banish dust and dirt from her domain, and we partake of our meals from the head of a barrel. Paints smell from many a house and store front and like the roll of musketry comes the sound of beating carpets in the yard. Not alone in nature are the colors brighter, but the garments worn by men and women have taken on gay hues. There is accordingly more life and animation in every scene.

One of the noticeable signs of the time is the bicycle, and the poets of the future will evidently be obliged to include this as one of the charms of returning spring. Within a week they have come out like ants out of a nest, and the streets have been alive with them. This means exercise and pleasure for many who were deprived of these things during the winter months. It also means that many will be a little unsteady on their wheels for a few days, and will hesitate and stagger this way and that when they get into a tight place. And before long beginners will be seen in almost every block of the side streets, practicing falling off in every conceivable manner, yet always coming up and trying it over again.

Already the public has a taste for the street cars, that they may get out on Manager Moore's new line and ramble through the wood in search of the sweet trailing arbutus. Soon, too, the Lotus will be on her regular route, and evening excursions will prove an attraction. And the baseball crank; he is once more in the position of a man who finds the cigar that suits him—perfectly at home. And his friends will hear little else from him for another six months than this player's hit, or that one's pitching, or another's base running. Spring is here.

THE SCHOOL BILL PASSES.

The Normal School Bill Now Only Awaits the Signature of Governor.

On Tuesday last the senate passed the Normal school bill, incorporated in which Marquette is made the location, by a vote of 28 to 0. The success of the bill should be a matter of much interest to every resident of

this peninsula. We need the school, and while The Iron Port would rather have seen it located elsewhere than Marquette, it is nevertheless thankful that the legislators have seen the necessity of giving us the institution.

THE JUNE RACES.

The Delta County Agricultural Society Decides Upon June 22.

At a meeting of the directors of the Agricultural society on Wednesday evening, Thursday, June 22d, was decided upon as the date for the annual June meeting, at which time \$350 will be given in purses. Heretofore there has been altogether too much jockeying, and to do away with this very undesirable "feature" the directors have determined to make but one money in each class, the winning horse taking the entire purse. In this way the races must be for blood, as no horse whose nose is not poked first under the wire will be entitled to even a piece of the money. There will probably be three classes—a free for all, a 2:30 class, a 2:40 class and a 3:00 class,—and the purses will probably be \$125, \$75, \$75 and \$75 respectively.

Messrs. C. C. Stephenson, Marc Pepin and Pat Fogarty were appointed members of the race committee, and they will endeavor to get some outside horses here, notably Two Strike of Ishpeming to go against A. W.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Deals in Delta County Dirt More Active. Considerable Building this Season.

John K. Stack has bought from Alex McGregor the property adjoining his new brick block on the west, and will probably build thereon in the near future. The consideration was \$2,550. Dr. Shevaller has bought a lot in Campbell's addition and will build a cottage thereon. Erickson & Bissell have purchased 80 acres in Maple Ridge township from J. B. Goodman & Co. of Chicago, the consideration being \$980.

Plans are being made for the new Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Morris is building a small cottage on Mary street, to be occupied when completed by Wm. Firkus.

Allen Tyrrell is improving his handsome residence on Mary street.

John Semer is putting a new roof on his dwelling on Wells avenue.

Dr. Youngquist will soon commence the erection of a handsome residence at the corner of Wells and Georgia.

TO BEAUTIFY THE CEMETERY.

The Cemetery Board Proposes to Make Lakeview More Attractive this Season.

It is proposed to beautify Lakeview cemetery, and to that end the committee on grounds and improvements consisting of Jas. Rogers, H. P. Young and F. E. Harris, requests all lot owners to take immediate steps towards the improvement of their respective lots. The cemetery association is not financially able to bear the burden of accomplishing this much needed work, and consequently the request. Lot owners should have sufficient public pride to fix up their lots, and The Iron Port firmly believes that the work will be done without delay.

GIVEN NINETY DAYS.

A Wife Beater Serving Time at the County Jail for that Offense.

Orson Lazelle, living on Walcott street, is in jail serving time for wife beating. He was arraigned in Justice Glaser's court on Thursday, having attempted to "mop the floor" with his wife the previous day. The trouble arose over the sending of their son Albert to the Industrial school. Both father and son spent Wednesday night in jail.

COMMON COUNCIL'S ANNUAL MEETING

The Mayor Names the Standing Committees for the Year.

The Water Works Superintendent Wants Assessed Valuation Reduced, But the Council Defers Action—A New Street Laid Out

The new council convened and organized on Tuesday evening all the aldermen except J. A. Fisher being present, and it first listened to a protest from S. B. Rathfon, as superintendent of the Escanaba Water Works company, against the excessive tax levied by the assessor. He considered \$15,000 about the proper valuation at which to assess the plant, and intimated that if it were so assessed litigation would be avoided. He promised to live up to the contract with the city as regards pure water, etc., and wanted all complaints made directly to him. The council very properly deferred action.

The following standing committees for the ensuing year were named by Mayor Hartnett: Street, Ald. Doherty, Campbell, McMartin; Building, Lindsay, Drush, Richer; Finance, McMartin, Perrin, Erickson; Auditing, Erickson, Doherty, Tyrrell; Purchasing and Printing, Perrin, Fisher, Erickson; Sidewalk, Richer, Gaudette, McMartin; Ordinance, Campbell, Fisher, Tyrrell; Fire, Defnet, Gaudette, Lindsay; Police, Fisher, Drush, Primeau; Sewer, Lorange, Primeau, Doherty; Health, Tyrrell, Defnet, Perrin; Parks, Gaudette, Primeau, Lindsay.

By an action of the council Schlessinger avenue was laid out and extended to the Northern limits of the city, and land necessary for the purpose were authorized to be purchased by the C. & N. W. Railroad company, (being the crossing of its tracts at No 5 dock) the consideration being \$3,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There Around the Town.

The Ishpeming correspondent to the Mining Journal says Tom Cooney, who has always acted as short stop in the local ball team in years gone by, has an offer to play this season with Escanaba. He is seriously considering accepting it. Escanaba is going to have a strong aggregation in the field this year and Tom would be just the man to hold down the short stop position.

A few nights ago a member of the Evening Larks discovered an individual who had partaken freely of the brown beverage that smelleth of the hop prowling about the sleeping apartments of the Commercial house, and recognizing the intruder as a prominent citizen lead him to the principal thoroughfare and bade him good night.

The Tamarack Osceola, Tamarack Junior and Kearsarge mines have closed down throwing 2,000 men out of work on account of a strike at the stamp mills at South Lake Linden.

Samuel Pepin of Escanaba has been adjudged insane by Probate Judge White, who committed him to the asylum at Newberry.

Peter McRae's trotting mare Felice K. is laid up, and probably won't start this season.

BLACK-EYE FOR WHEELMEN.

Municipalities Are Not Required to Keep Roads in Condition for Bicycles.

The Michigan supreme court, in a decision Tuesday, held that the state laws do not require townships, cities

or villages to keep the highways in safe condition for bicycle riding, the duties of a municipality ceasing with the maintenance of safe roads for other classes of vehicles.

THE MATTIE VINCENT CO.

To Open a Week's Engagement at The Peterson on Monday Evening.

Manager P. M. Peterson has a treat in store for the theatre-goers of Escanaba and vicinity. Commencing next Monday, April 24, the Mattie Vincent Company will appear at the opera house for one whole week, giving an entire change of program each night. This company carries fifteen people, full scenic and electrical effects, and is the best repertoire company ever in this city, coming highly recommended. Ask your merchant for a ticket which with fifteen cents will secure you a reserved seat on the opening night. The ticket may be reserved at Mead's drug store any time before 7 o'clock Monday night. Do not wait to get your seats reserved at the ticket office as full price will be charged there. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

CIRCUIT COURT CASES.

The Disposition Made of the Calendar at the April Term.

In the case of Emma A. Stromberg vs. Escanaba Woodware company Judge Stone directed the jury to return a verdict of no cause of action. Mrs. Stromberg sued to recover damages for the death of her husband, who lost his life in the defendant company's manufactory, but the evidence showed that death was in nowise caused by negligence on the part of the company.

In the case of Fabian Defnet vs. Paul Hohlfelt the plaintiff was awarded \$1,000.

In the case of Patrick Fogarty vs. George W. Kaufmann, assumpsit, the plaintiff was awarded a verdict of \$6.45, instead of \$54 as claimed and sued for.

John Burns, who brought an action against John and Peter Britz to recover money claimed to be due him, was given a verdict for \$35.30.

Alfred E. Beeson vs. Sven Hall was settled.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.

Elzear Elie, Aged Seventy-One Years, Passes Away on Tuesday.

On Tuesday afternoon, of dropsy, Mr. Elzear Elie, whose home was at 1813 Ayer street, died at the age of 71 years, leaving a wife and several adult children. The funeral was held from Ste. Anne's church on Thursday, and was well attended by Institut Jacques Cartier, of which society he was a respected member.

TO THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Arthur Lazelle, a Lad of Eleven Years, Taken There By Agent Rolph.

A. H. Rolph left for Lansing yesterday morning, having in charge Albert Lazelle, a boy eleven years of age, who goes to the Industrial school at the instance of Mr. Rolph, the county agent. The boy was unmanageable, could not be kept at school, and on more than one occasion was found to be drunk.

Pat Tolan fell from the water tank of a locomotive Monday night, but escaped injury.





THOMAS J. KEENAN.

New President of the League of American Wheelmen is a Man of Great Influence.

Thomas Johnston Keenan, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1860, where he has resided ever since, and is one of that live city's most prominent citizens.

Mr. Keenan takes an active interest in clarity, and through the columns of his paper, the Pittsburgh Press, raised a fund of nearly \$40,000 for the erection of the Pittsburgh home, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the United States.



THOMAS KEENAN, JR. (President League of American Wheelmen.)

Cotton Picker company and other commercial enterprises in which he has capital invested.

He has been prominent in national guard affairs for a number of years, holding several important commissions, and, at the request of the state authorities, assisted in reorganizing the present national guard.

As a wheelman Mr. Keenan has always been enthusiastic, and has taken a prominent part in every movement tending to protect the interests and rights of the wheelmen of the country.

POSITION OF RIDERS.

Cyclists Claim That by Bending Over the Handlebars They Obtain Better Speed.

There are few more interesting pursuits than the study of the ever-varying riding positions which find favor with riders. When the safety was first introduced the riders rode well forward, following the position on the "ordinary," or high wheel, which was almost directly over the pedals.

This allowed the rider to get very far back, and cases were not infrequent where extra long saddle posts were used to enable the rider to get still farther back. Then, when, a few years later Arthur Zimmerman rode a wheel seated well forward, and showed how much more speed could be attained by riding in this position, a reaction set in, and nearly every rider followed his example.

From then on the movement to bring the saddle well forward has been steady. Seat posts have changed from a backward L to a forward L, and the L portion made longer. In a number of cases in the 1899 patterns, the handle-bars are set more forward than ever.

Several manufacturers, instead of extending the seat post, have straightened the seat post tube more generally, bringing the rider over the pedals, and at the same time bringing him closer to the handle-bars. It is easier to ride sitting well over the pedals with a slight forward position.

Decline in Wheel Prices.

The tremendous fall in prices in the bicycle trade is well illustrated by a remark recently made by a jobber of cheap machines. He said that he was now selling these machines for less money than he had at one time paid for them. And this has come about in less than half a dozen years.

SPRING CYCLING SUIT.

Here is a Dainty Design for the Fair Maid Who is Devoted to the Wheel.

Now is the time when every woman who can is getting ready her spring cycling suit. This is the first spring month and though the weather is often too inclement for wheeling the fair cyclenne puts in her time designing a becoming outfit, for this season promises many innovations in bicycle costumes.

All bicycle suitings are light weight this year and the necessary weight is



READY FOR A TEN-MILE SPIN.

added by braded trimmings. Brown, navy blue, plum and bottle green are the colors most in vogue—when plain colors are used—but mixed suitings will be employed in the building of the most fashionable costumes.

If you have not yet made your bicycle suit choose some pretty mingled goods for it. A dark red background with irregular brown designs scattered through it, or brown with red distributed in the same way makes a charming costume. The skirt should be about even with the shoe tops—some have it a little shorter—and trimmed around the bottom with wide braid put on plain or in decorative design. The braid can match either the background or the figures.

Have a waist of flannel, usually the color of the design in the goods, and a short Eton jacket of the goods itself. The revers are of flannel trimmed with narrow braid.

High bicycle shoes and a jaunty Tam O'Shanter complete the costume.

THE MOTOR CARRIAGE.

It is Destined to Grow in Popularity and Will Interfere with the Horse Business.

Among the more recent developments of the age is the motor carriage which is becoming very common even in this country. It has long been in use in some of the leading cities of Europe, notably Paris, London and a few others. It has of late been introduced quite largely in New York and is a very useful and practical conveyance. The bicycle is admirably adapted for individuals, but this carriage is equally suitable for family purposes. The motive power is furnished by a small engine and in some cases by a storage battery. The storage battery, however, is not much of a success, as it is not capable of long journeys without being recharged. The principle of the motor carriage is practically the same as that of the small boats on the river in which power is generated by the use of naphtha or kerosene. The time is not far distant when this carriage will become quite common and it will still further reduce the number of horses in use. The great tendency is to mechanical devices which will render unnecessary manual labor or the use of horse-power. We can imagine what a picturesque sight it will be to see families driving out on the streets in these carriages and stopping at intervals to do their shopping or other business as they pass along the streets. When that day comes, however, it is certain that there will be a great demand for smooth paving.—Lowell (Mass.) Sun.

Small Tires in Demand.

"The use of smaller tires," says an Englishman, "threatens to become great on the race path in England next season, and the fashion set by the French cracks of using one-inch tires promises to be copied to a large extent by English riders, who will, no doubt, find that for the best cement tracks an inch tire should prove an advantage. The smaller the contact area with the track the faster the tire must be, especially if very light fabric. With smaller tires and 26-inch wheels, next season's racing and records will be interesting studies, and I have no doubt that some of the lighter and smaller pace followers will try experiments with 24-inch wheels."

A Kiss of Gratitude.

Mrs. West—I suppose you have heard that our neighbor Mrs. Tingle, caught her husband kissing their cook yesterday.

Mrs. East—Yes, but who can blame him? It's probably the first time he ever had anyone in the house that knew how to cook.—Boston Courier.

FIFTEEN CENTS A PAIR.

The Endless Chain Scheme as Now Being Applied to the Shoe Trade.

An ingenious scheme for the sale of shoes, or, for that matter, anything else, is in process of evolution in a room on the second floor of a downtown business building in this city. It has been under consideration for about two weeks now, but is not as yet fully developed, and in fact the sort of thing that is never fully developed until it comes to an end. It is somewhat similar in operation to the endless chain letter system; but differs from the endless chain in that the motive in carrying it on is made a selfish one, thereby practically insuring the chain against breakage. The chain is really, however, a number of small chains, the breaking of any one of which is immaterial to the success of the plan.

Roughly outlined, the plan consists of the sale of "investment tickets." These tickets are simply signed slips of paper with an agreement on them, and the holder of one of these tickets, the price of which is 15 cents, is entitled to purchase for 75 cents a book containing five tickets, which he sells to his friends, if he is lucky enough to have five who are desirous of getting a pair of \$3.50 boots for 15 cents. His friends in turn bring the tickets into the office and get books to sell to their friends, and when the five tickets that the original purchaser has sold have all been returned to the office he is entitled to a pair of \$3.50 shoes which will be delivered to him at one of two stores in the city.

It will readily be seen that the amount received by the company selling the tickets is not really the 15 cents that they cost the purchaser of the tickets, but the 75 cents that he pays for his book, the difference being made up by the men that do not sell all the tickets in their books. This is the prime incentive in the scheme, and it is what is making it go. The multiplying power is, of course, enormous, and it is this that makes it almost absolutely certain that it will be a failure, or, rather, that its success will be only temporary. It has now been in operation for about two weeks, and in that time 8,000 books have been sold. On the supposition that it takes a week to sell each of these books, the sales will be 40,000 by October 31. By November 7 they will be 200,000, and by November 14 1,000,000, or one for each inhabitant of the metropolitan district. In other words, it would be necessary for this company to sell a pair of shoes to every man, woman and child in the metropolitan district once in every five weeks, even if they began all over again each time, and if they did not, in eight weeks their sales would be far in excess of the population of the United States. It is not likely that they will do this, although Boston is a pretty good shoe town, and meantime, as the people round Boston begin to get accommodated with \$3.50 shoes, the agents will find it hard work to sell their tickets. As soon as this happens, the scheme will drop because of the very reason for its first success, the difference of 60 cents between the price of the tickets and the price of the book. In other words, people will not buy tickets because they will be afraid that they cannot sell their tickets in turn, and they will become a drug on the market.

In its workings the scheme is much like a western land boom; in the first place every one is anxious to get in and sell on a rising market. They know that the land is not worth what they pay for it, but they believe that they can sell out again before it begins to drop; but when it does begin to drop the holders at that time cannot get out fast enough.

There is food for speculation in the fact that these \$3.50 shoes are sold for 75 cents. By buying in large quantities it would be barely possible to get a fairly good pair of shoes for that price, but it is hardly probable that the company is in business for the benefit of humanity in general, and the only two suppositions that appear to be open are either that the shoes are really not \$3.50 shoes at all, or that the company is banking on the unsold and unredeemed tickets that will be floating about the community at the end of the game. Suppose, for instance, that the sale of tickets stops with the 8,000 books now out. This would bring in to the company a clear \$6,000 for two weeks' business at the expense of the rent of a small office, two female clerks, and a little printing, and the more books there are sold the larger their profits will be while they remain in business.—Boston Transcript.

Crabs Dined on Oakum.

Moths will fret a garment, and a mouse will nibble the wainscot, but it is rather a novel notion that crabs should be partial to oakum, and yet it apparently is so, for when the last P. & O. steamship China went ashore last year in the Perim straits it is a curious fact that as fast as the divers fished up the rents in her sides with tarred oakum, so fast did the crabs in their legions eat it away. Indeed, the disabled vessel appeared to have attracted all the crabs of the sea, who dined sumptuously.—Gentleman.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"By the way," asked the cheerful idiot, "the fellow who plays the alto horn plays second, doesn't he?" "I presume it might be expressed that way by the laity," said the musical boarder.

"What I want to know is, does he have to get his second wind to do so?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Expelling Foreigners.

Kaiser Wilhelm's tactics of expelling foreigners from Germany are being applied to Germans by some of his neighbors. Prof. Leo Meyer, for 33 years professor of comparative philology at the University of Dorpat, in Livonia, has been dismissed and a Russian appointed in his place.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PITH AND POINT.

The manners of prize fighters are very striking.—Judy.

Baseball should be played on the square as well as on the diamond.—Chicago Daily News.

"This is what I call getting down to bed rock," said Popsy, as he swung the cradle.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

When we see a man wearing cheap red socks we doubt if his shirt stud is a genuine diamond.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Y.—"They say the Toodles baby has her mother's chin." C.—"Indeed! I didn't know the little thing had begun to talk yet!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Jingo—"What did the minister say when the plate came up?" Hingo—"He said he wouldn't mind so much if the buttons were all alike."—Syracuse Herald.

Employer—"But I can't hire you unless you have a recommendation. Didn't you ever have one?" Applicant—"Oh, yes." "What was it?" "To the mercy of the court."—Answers.

Mr. Gruber—"I called on Mrs. Doser to-day. It must be terrible to be such a confirmed invalid." Mrs. McSinnex—"I don't know. She always has a topic for conversation."—Boston Transcript.

Peddler—"Wouldn't you like some mottoes for your house, mum? It's very cheering to a husband to see a nice motto on the wall when he comes home." Mrs. De Jags—"You might sell me one if you've got one that says: 'Better late than never.'"—The Rival.

Mother—"For mercy's sake, Harriet, what do you and Mr. Dumleigh find to talk about? It was buzz, buzz, the whole evening." Harriet—"We were talking about trusts and combines, ma, but it was not a profitable conversation, after all. Mr. Dumleigh talked about all the combinations he could think of, except the matrimonial combine."—Boston Transcript.

BACHELORS ARE USEFUL.

Ella Wheeler Wouldn't Abolish Them Any More Than She Would the Umbrella or the Bicycle.

Somebody with a grudge against the indispensable bachelor—perhaps a designing maiden—writes me as follows:

"Dear Madam: When will you commence a series of letters concerning the 'Use and Abuse of the Bachelor,' especially the artistic abuse of the bachelor cyclophant, which may result in the elimination of the species?" It would be an irreparable loss to eliminate the bachelor from society. He is always useful and often ornamental.

When the charming widow or the attractive belle is visiting, her hostess depends upon the bachelor to render the dinner or the theater party a success.

College boys do very well at dancing parties and widowers at whist, but nobody can take the bachelor's place at the dinner table or in the theater box. He is of greater value than the table decorations or the opera glasses.

A single man is always an object of interest to an unmarried woman. If he has a reputation for being wholly invulnerable to woman's charms she is all the more pleased with him. If he is called a dangerous flirt she is fascinated with the thought of subjecting herself to his hypnotic spell.

If he is merely a fashionable beau she likes to disport him as she would a modish wrap.

If he is a desirable catch, she likes to bait her hook and try her powers.

In fact there is scarcely any phase of the bachelor which has not its interest for unmarried women.

Next to the doctor and the pastor, he is a greater convenience and comfort as a listener to the married woman who feels she is "not understood" by her husband. Not the married flirt, who tries to fascinate him and lead him into loving her, but the good-hearted, if somewhat weak-headed wife, who likes to confide her little woes and sorrows to some sympathetic ear, and to be told that she is the very best little wife in the world, and by Jove, he's going to give Charlie a piece of his mind for not being more appreciative.

Of course, this sort of friendship trends on dangerous ground. But it sometimes escapes going beyond the danger line and results in nothing more than a source of solace to an oversensitive mind.

Just how the bachelor behaves himself in other men's homes depends almost entirely upon the other men's wives and daughters.

He usually follows their lead. I would no more abolish the bachelor than I would the umbrella because it sometimes breaks in a gale, or a bicycle because it sometimes leads to accidents. All three depend greatly on how they are handled.

Tax the bachelor to help support homeless women, but do not suppress him.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in N. Y. World.

The Exact Difference.

The pupils in a school were asked to give in writing the difference between a biped and a quadruped. One boy gave the following:

"A biped has two legs and a quadruped has four legs; therefore, the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Should Never Need It.

The Dear Girl—I am really astonished to hear you advance the proposition that a child should not be corrected in the presence of strangers.

The Savage Bachelor—He should not be, because he should never be in the presence of strangers; that's why?—Stray Stories.

Got What He Worked For.

A Kentucky man made counterfeit money with which to pay his board and the judge decided he was entitled to board and lodging for seven years.—Chicago Daily News.

The Pioneer Medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Before sarsaparillas were known, fifty years ago, it began its work. Since then you can count the sarsaparillas by the thousands with every variation of imitation of the original, except one. They have never been able to imitate the quality of the pioneer. When you see Ayer's on a bottle of sarsaparilla that is enough; you can have confidence at once. If you want an experiment, buy anybody's Sarsaparilla; if you want a cure, you must buy



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Ayer's

[The Sarsaparilla which made Sarsaparilla famous]

KATY IN LITERATURE.

A Snatch of Story Wherein the "Choo-Choo" Indulge in a Few Puffs of Complaint.

He (the switch engine) gave a vigorous push to the west-bound car as he spoke, and started back with a snort of surprise, for the car was an old friend—an M. K. T. box-car.

"Jack my drivers, but its homeless Katy! Why, Katy, ain't there no getting you back to your friends? There's 40 chasers out for you from your road, if there's one. Who is holding you now?"

"Wish I knew," whimpered homeless Katy. "I belong in Parsons, I've only been out ten months, but I'm just achin' home-sick; I want to be in Kansas where the sunflowers bloom."

"Yard's full o' Homeless Katies an' Wanderin' Willies," the switch engine explained to 007. "Dunno quite how our men fix it. Swap around, I guess; anyhow I've done my duty. She's on her way to Kansas via Chicago, but I'll lay my next boilerful she'll be held there to wait consignee's convenience, and sent back to us with wheat in the fall."—From Rudyard Kipling's "007."

Arctic Exploration. For 45 years we had been imprisoned by the ice; and our situation was becoming desperate. It was not likely that we could hold out 45 years longer.

In this juncture a ship appeared. An officer disembarked and came to us. "Who are you?" he asked anxiously. "We are the Smith party," we replied. "You, doubtless, are our relief expedition."

"No," said the officer, "the Jones party are your relief expedition. We are the relief expedition of the Jones party. So long. Merciful heavens! If we were not rescued soon, we should be too old to lecture!"—Detroit Journal.

A Funny Gift.

Among the presents lately showered upon a rural bride was one that was the gift of an old lady in the neighborhood, with whom both bride and groom were prime favorites.

Some years ago the old lady accumulated a supply of cardboard mittens, which she worked and had framed as occasion arose. In cheerful reds and blues, suspended by a cord of the same colors, over the table on which the other presents were grouped, hung the motto "Fight on, Fight ever."—Detroit Free Press.

HEALTH and beauty are the glories of perfect womanhood.

Women who suffer constantly with weakness peculiar to their sex cannot retain their beauty. Preservation of pretty features and rounded form is a duty women owe to themselves. The mark of excessive monthly suffering is a familiar one in the faces of young American women.

THE MARKS OF SUFFERING

Don't wait, young women, until your good looks are gone past recall. Consult Mrs. Pinkham at the out-start. Write to her at Lynn, Mass.

MISS EDNA ELLIS, Higginsport, Ohio, writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am a school teacher and had suffered untold agony during my menstrual periods for ten years. My nervous system was almost a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and



had almost every ill human flesh is heir to. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief. In fact one eminent specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation. At my mother's request, I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham stating my case in every particular and received a prompt reply. I followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more during menses. If anyone cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."

MISS KATE COOK, 16 Addison St., Mt. Jackson, Ind., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am by occupation a school teacher, and for a long while suffered with painful menstruation and nervousness. I have received more benefit from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound than from all remedies that I have ever tried."

ON PARIS BOULEVARDS

SADIE MERRITT Tells of Some of the Absurdities Seen on Easter Sunday.

NOW that Easter is a thing of the past, and the fashion makers have announced that there would be no more novelties offered this season to distract the fashionable and the pocket books, one feels a relief from the continued strain of the weeks of preparation for the formal opening of the spring season. But the result has been worth all the effort that it cost on everybody's part, and Paris comes forth from its season of sackcloth and ashes more gorgeous, more beautiful than ever.

What a wealth of amusement opened up to society with the passing of Easter; how gay are the boulevards with their innumerable fashionable turn-outs, and the occupants gowned in all the many novelties that it took months of thought and labor to produce. But it is only for a short time. With the coming of the first oppressive days the wealth that is now making Paris the center of the fashionable world will depart for the resorts further north, for the pretty places in the mountains,



Absurdities Seen on Paris Boulevards.

and across the seas on fleet winged yachts.

Even now the dressmaking establishments are crowded with orders for the summer gowns, and the rush will not be over until the last of the fashionable have departed on their summer wanderings. For these summer gowns the fashion makers did not stop the supply of novelties until a goodly supply had been produced for them, and for this reason the coming season promises to be as brilliant as the spring.

But let us enjoy what we have for a time at least. It is good to look upon the product of the winter's work as we may now see it on the boulevards, in the theaters, and at all the fashionable gatherings. So it is some of the gowns that are being worn instead of those to come that I am going to describe in this letter.

As in previous letters I have attempted to tell of the servicable garments that I have seen, I am going to digress in this one and tell of some of the peculiar ones. What I class as peculiar are garments that are distinctly Parisian in both cut and color, and they will be seen but little anywhere but in the gay capitals of the continent. One finds an abundance of this class of gowns and wraps in both Paris and Vienna, however, and they are the pride of the fashionable makers of women's clothing.

One of these that I saw on the boulevards on Easter Sunday was a three-quarter length jacket of a very pale dove gray, outlined by three tiny rows of purple velvet. It opens very high on the breast, and the waistcoat is composed in gray velvet embossed in a small floral design in shade of mauve, purple and maize. The waistcoat was not straight at the lower edge, but formed two pointed ends. The two sides of the jacket cross one over the other, and were in no way similar. The under one was plain, while the upper one is handsomely trimmed. It fastens on the right shoulder seam. The collar is high at the back and rounded out in front. The very close-fitting sleeves were trimmed above the wrist with rows of the purple velvet.

Another equally odd was white broadcloth, and was a semisack form, and gently scalloped down the front. The edge was formed by a cream-colored velvet with an allover vermilion figure in black and gold braid, the inner edge being terminated by small loops of the black and gold braid. In this jacket the right side crossed over the left and was fastened invisibly beneath. The upper portion had two rounded revers of cloth almost covered by second revers of velvet embroidered. These revers cross over a pointed yoke. The yoke and high collar are cut in one and covered entirely with embroidery. The close sleeves had a deep and narrow revers of cloth footed by a band of braid velvet; the same band being used between the elbows and the shoulder.

Still another three-quarter length jacket was of red broadcloth with pipings of black satin, pointed in the front and at the back. The long revers which

terminate in points were covered with a chenille scroll design in black, concealed the upper portion of the fronts and reached to the sleeve, terminating at the shoulder seam. It had a high collar, with flaring points on each side. A tight sleeve with a very deep-pointed cuff, with rows of black satin pipings.

A three-quarter length cape that attracted my attention was of very dark purple with a double frill of mousseline de sole and tiny little gold buttons bordering the cape from the high standing collar down the front and around the pointed ends. It was lined with a soft, white surah.

A suit that was both odd and rather pretty but extremely showy was of black and white broadcloth. The foundation skirt and waist were cut in one, somewhat on the princess style, but with side seams. About eight inches below the waist line was draped the white broadcloth, which was without fullness at the hips and followed the outline in the underskirt in a somewhat curved fashion, rising slightly towards the back. From the center of the front gore to the middle of the back the white broadcloth reached on the right side to the extreme edge of the underskirt, while on the other side it was raised in a decided curve. The hem of the back was fastened by a tab and a large cut-steel button. The waist was partially covered by a bolero of white broadcloth, also fastened by a large cut-steel button a little below the shoulder. The short sleeves of the bolero are also ornamented with the large buttons at the elbow, covering under sleeves of the black broadcloth.



Hundreds of such costumes as those described were seen on Easter Sunday and new ones are appearing every day, but space will not permit of a description of more of them.

SADIE MERRITT.

A Brake for Steamships.
Much interest has been aroused in Italian naval circles by the announcement of the invention of a brake applicable to all steamships. At Flump several most interesting experiments have just been made with a steamer of 2,000 tons displacement steaming at the rate of 12 knots an hour. In 30 seconds the vessel was completely stopped, and during that time it only proceeded some 15 yards, though the engines continued to work. One great advantage of the brake is that it can be applied without reversing the engines by simply turning a handle. The cost is comparatively small, and the apparatus can be fixed to any vessel. It is considered that if this invention could be brought into general use the danger of collision at sea would be greatly diminished.

The Wheel in Our Colonies.
There is not much use for cycle dealers turning their thoughts to our new colonies. Bicycle riding demands good roads and that is something the islanders know nothing about. When an old city like Havana can get along without paved streets, you can imagine the state of affairs in the Philippines. In addition, the natives have no money, beyond the few cents a day which they reluctantly earn, and it is doubtful if the majority of them have energy enough to learn to ride a wheel. Under these circumstances nothing remains but to persuade Uncle Sam to first build good roads over the colonies, and then provide the natives with bicycles. It might be done by some charitable organization.

Plants Protect Themselves.
Plants protect themselves by terrifying attitudes, just as do insects. One of the uses of the movements of the sensitive plant is to frighten animals. A venturesome browsing creature coming near it is afraid to touch a plant which so evidently is occupied by spirits.

Cheap Homes and Hotels

Owen Langdon Writes of the Efforts That Are Being Made for the Betterment of New York's Poor People.

I dined last Thursday night at Mills Hotel No. 2. I had soup, my choice of several kinds of meat, two vegetables, a pudding and a large cup of coffee, with milk and sugar. Bread was unlimited, the tables were clean polished oak without tablecloths, the food was abundant in quantity and as well cooked as the same articles would have been at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was a perfectly satisfying meal; the cost was 15 cents.

I was interested in the types of men who find the hotel a convenience. There were some country boys with fresh faces and red cheeks, just come to seek their fortunes, but the prevailing type was the man who has failed in business—carefully brushed but well-worn broadcloth, thin faced, with grizzled hair and mustache.

These men live on 50 cents a day; five for breakfast, ten for lunch and 15 for dinner, with 20 cents for a room. If very hard up, they can get along with five cents' worth less food. There they stay and wait for something to turn up; perhaps doing a little work for old acquaintances, perhaps pensioners upon the bounty of relatives.

I was pleased with the place. These cheap, clean, respectable hotels must be a boon to the poor man who does not like to live in a dirty house merely because he is poor. Each has a reading-room, baths and every convenience.

"So you were pleased with it?" said a business man to me; "well, you are easy to please. It is the most melancholy place I was ever in. The continual presence of those wrecks of shattered careers is appalling. The sight makes me want to cry. If I were advising a young man just coming to the city, I should tell him to go to a Bowery lodging house instead. It would be dirty, but less depressing. The people would be jollier; and if the dirt was offensive, the young man would hustle the harder to get out."

Tenement Houses.

Mr. Mills has now attacked the problem of providing better tenements for people of small means in the heart of the city, where they must live, near their work.

Every model tenement ever built uses the square—or nearly the square—as the unit. If the lots are 100 feet deep, each house is made 100 feet wide. Tenement Life Products of Neighboring Amenities.

There is a central court by which the apartments are lighted. Besides this, there are windows upon the street, upon the rear and upon the side courts. No room is without an outside window; more than can be said of many expensive flats. A floor of a flat house 100 feet square contains 14 separate apartments, each having a living-room and from one to three bedrooms. The arrangement of the hall is more economical than in old-fashioned flats 25 feet by 85, the rooms are not dark, and the fact that they are fire-proof makes the upper stories rent better; for poor people know there is nothing more terrible than a tenement-house fire. The houses are expected to yield three per cent., which is satisfactory.

Mr. Mills is the largest partner in the company that proposes to build these houses, but another man must be remembered in connection with them.

He is Edward Marshall, the intrepid correspondent who was wounded while with the rough riders at Las Guasimas. Some years ago, when Mr. Marshall was still under 30—he is not much over that now—he personally caused the tenement house bill to be forced through the legislature; he caused a strong commission to be named, of which Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, was the most prominent member. Every influence was arrayed against the project; real estate owners feared that it would injure their property and fought it at Albany, but Mr. Marshall's enthusiasms pushed it through. He was named secretary of the commission.

Its work was far reaching. Mulberry Bend, New York's worst slum, was wiped out and replaced by a pretty park. New laws were passed which prevent the building of tenements of the worst kind.

William Waldorf Astor.

William Waldorf Astor has been, since the first of this month, the most talked-about man in New York. He is tall and strongly built, with the muscles of a Hercules and a settled expression of unhappiness. He is to stay but a short time, and his trip is purely one of business.

It is not generally known that Mr. Astor is a lawless lawyer. He studied in the office of Daniel Lord, not with the purpose of practicing, but to fit him for the better man-

agement of his vast estate. Many of our leading financiers began life as lawyers. William C. Whitney was a lawyer and a good one, at one time corporation counsel of New York city. Austin Corbin was a lawyer before he became a banker and then the president of the Long Island railroad and a many times millionaire. Senator Depew was a practicing lawyer for years. Horace Porter, who is a power in the Pullman Car company, is a lawyer.

There is not the slightest danger of Mr. Astor's declaring himself a British subject, as was reported. The only thing that could make him waver would be the chance of getting a title and position as a British nobleman, and of that there is not much prospect. Of course he could be made a baronet; anyone can be a baronet by giving a good sum to charity. Hooley almost made it. But that would not be good enough for Mr. Astor, and the British public would very vigorously protest against any greater honor being awarded to him. He has been extremely unpopular in England since he interfered with vested rights in Cliveden.

Britain is not like the United States. If a rich Englishman closes a footpath that has been for many years a highway there is a tremendous howl about it. Here a rich man can post "No trespass" signs over the Adirondacks and shut off streams and "carries" that have been highways since the time of the Indians, and the public can be d—d, as the elder Vanderbilt once remarked.

Now in this the British way is better than ours; but Mr. Astor, being an American and used to the idea that poor folks have no rights, and being by nature exclusive.

Society Talks About—

By the way, the family row of the Astors has been patched up. It is said that the Willie Wallie Astors went to England in the first place because Mrs. W. W. Astor, who was then living, was not recognized as "the" Mrs. Astor. She thought this honor hers by right as the wife of the oldest son of the oldest son. Mrs. Astor the elder thought the name "the" hers by right of seniority. There was a famous summer at Newport, when the distracted postmaster was directed by both Mrs. Astors to send to both houses all letters addressed simply to "Mrs. Astor"—which obviously he could not do. Mrs. Astor, Sr., won, as probably she deserved to do, and the younger woman took refuge in England, where she could be "Mrs. Astor" to her heart's content. She is dead now, poor lady, and there is no reason why her husband should be at "outs" with the dowager of the family.

There is plenty else for society to talk about, now that Lent is over. For instance, the exact size of the fortune of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., which some say to be \$10,000,000. This is probably correct. It is the sum which has in several instances been bestowed upon a young Vanderbilt. W. K. Sr., had that sum from his father as the price of being good and keeping out of Wall street. Consuelo Vanderbilt, as the duchess of Marlborough, must have the income of an equal sum. George and Frederick are supposed to have had about that amount set aside for them by their father's will. Of course the estate is still administered as a unit.

Another topic: Mrs. Howard Gould, who was Miss Kathrine Clemmons, the actress, has a hard task to get into society; but she is beginning bravely and wisely, traveling the best road—charity. The papers are beginning to talk about her East side mission and the poor little children she is befriending. She will "arrive." The guardians of the portals of the "400" cannot keep out a clever and beautiful woman who has millions of money and goes in for charity.

The poor of New York, like of those London, get a good many comforts, much good and undoubtedly some harm, from the efforts of ambitious women to climb the social ladder.

A Bankrupt Husband.

The engagement of Duncan Cameron to Miss Marie Turnure is a rather queer affair. Miss Turnure is one of the most fashionably connected women in New York, and without expectation of wealth. Her intended is a young man about town who was a short time ago brought into court in supplementary proceedings. His creditors despaired of getting any money from him by gentler means. This seems like a queer match for a girl of birth, breeding and a fair degree of wealth? By no means; the young man's father, though a simple merchant in New York, is in the aristocracy of Great Britain—"Sir Roderick Cameron." And of course that makes a difference, to a society eaten by anglomania a worse degree than ever before.

For since the Spanish war society has had absolutely no restraint upon its craze for everything English. OWEN LANGDON.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE DREYFUS CASE

The French Are Betting on the Verdict of the Court—A General Belief in the Prisoner's Innocence.

WHILE the Dreyfus agitation in France is as strong to-day as it has been at any time yet the French people are taking a calmer view of the whole situation than they have previously. But a few weeks ago a verdict by the court of cassation whether for or against Dreyfus would in all probability have caused trouble in the republic, but to-day such a verdict would cause but little more than a ripple if it was against the prisoner, and would result in nothing more serious than the entanglement of a number of officers high in command in the French army if in his favor. Even this later feature is only a possibility while the probability is that the army would be whitewashed, even if it is rotten to the core, for the sake of the public peace. The army on the other hand will in all probability be glad to escape so easily from a predicament which they never foresaw.

Looking at the whole case from the viewpoint of an outsider and an American it would seem that the officers of the general staff had overreached themselves in the persecution of Dreyfus. It would seem that the one element which they failed to consider in the conviction and punishment of Dreyfus was the wife and family of the convicted man. It is to her belief in her husband's innocence and her energy and perseverance that the case was not allowed to sink into the obscurity which it is evident the army desired.

When all of France was ready to accept the verdict of the military tribunal and declare the convicted man guilty of the greatest crime possible for him to commit, his wife refused to be led by the sway of the masses and pronounced her faith in her husband's in-

proved futile to a great extent, owing to the precautions taken by his keepers. The most that is known has been secured from the decks of passing steamers or those sent with a definite mission, or from unreliable sources in other ways. It has not been a hard matter to procure pictures of his place of imprisonment, because it is located



Mme. Dreyfus.

so near the water's edge that it is plainly visible from the deck of any boat passing near the island. In fact the island is so small that it would be impossible to place the small prison at a point where it could not be seen.

The home of the prisoner is a small hut not over 15 feet square, surrounded by a high stockade around which his guards pass back and forth constantly. While the prisoner is allowed to walk in the little stockade a part of each day



The Dreyfus Prison on Devil's Island.

nocence. She did more than that, she began immediately to search for additional evidence or for flaws in his trial with which she could appeal to the minister of justice for a new hearing for her husband. Her advocacy of his cause found its first friends among the Hebrews, both in and out of France. The Protestants were the next to join her standard in behalf of her husband, and so France was divided, and the question of the guilt or innocence of a junior officer of the army, a man who under ordinary circumstances would have been speedily forgotten as the army wished, has come nearer causing a repetition of the terrible days of the Commune than anything France has witnessed for a number of years.

In almost every country of Europe and America outside of France the prevailing impression to-day is that Dreyfus is innocent, but whether the court of cassation will so proclaim him is as yet uncertain. In France the people are looking at the whole question in a calmer light, and it is now furnishing the foundation for wagers among the betting classes. Even money is being laid on either side, and the betting is but indicative of the feeling of the French people who consider the chances of the convicted man about even for and against his release.

But while the court of cassation delays its verdict; while the Figaro defies the government and continues to publish the damaging evidence against the officers of the general staff; while an anxious wife works and prays that a great wrong may be righted and her husband liberated and his good name restored to him; while the French people lay their bets on the verdict of the court, what of the unhappy prisoner in his little hut on a lonely island in the Caribbean sea?

Rumors of death, of attempted escapes, of persecution have been here ever since a French man-of-war set the unhappy man ashore at Devil's island, where it was then decreed that he should end his days, and the sooner ended the better pleased the French army would be.

Many efforts have been made to investigate the conditions surrounding the prisoner, but all of them have

he can see nothing outside of it, as the planks comprising it are so high as to shut off completely any view of either land or sea. It is said that inside the hut he is confined in an iron cage through the bars of which the eyes of the guard are constantly upon him; that he does his own cooking, and is given but few liberties of even the most trivial kind.

Surely if the courts pronounce him innocent it will be a hard matter for the French government to make amends for these hardships imposed upon him in this barren little island. But the imprisonment, hard as it has been, can hardly be compared to the mortification of the public degradation before his comrades and the world.

For his keepers on the little island commodious quarters have been provided that their life might be as easy as possible. The building in which the guard live is comparatively large, being about 30 feet square with a tower at one end in which can be seen from the sea a rapid-fire machine gun that is a menace to anyone whose curiosity leads them too close to the island. The guardhouse is situated on higher ground than the prison, but is so close to it that one can look from the windows into the stockade.

The many rumors of attempted rescue have but made the lot of the prisoner worse than it would otherwise have been, and have given rise to many exaggerations of his condition, as well. It is safe to say that unless the French courts set him at liberty, Capt. Dreyfus will end his days in his island prison. DANIEL CLEVERTON.

Flowed Up a Stone Coffin.
At Birkin, near Ferrybridge, England, the other day a plover came into contact with a stone coffin covered with a stone lid and containing human bones. The coffin is seven feet six inches long, three feet wide, and the sides four to five inches thick. It weighs nearly two tons.

Quite the Contrary.
Judge—Did you knock this man down?
Prisoner—No, Judge, I didn't; I tried to hold him up.—Yonkers Statesman.

WELCOME TO HEROES

Cruiser Raleigh and Her Brave Crew Return from Manila.

A GREAT RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

Immense Crowds Brave the Pelting Rain and Loudly Cheer as the Cruiser and Captured Spanish Vessels Parade.

New York, April 17.—The celebration attending the return of the United States cruiser Raleigh from Manila, which had to be postponed Saturday owing to the warship's late arrival, occurred Sunday. The Raleigh, accompanied by two small war vessels captured from the Spaniards last summer, and a fleet of about 25 excursion steamers and tugboats, paraded from Tompkinsville to Grant's tomb and from there back to anchorage in the North river off Thirty-fourth street. It would have been difficult to have selected more inclement or disagreeable weather than that which prevailed all the time the Raleigh was passing in review before the thousands of enthusiastic people who lined the river banks and gave her their hearty cheers of welcome home. The cruiser did not leave her anchorage off Tompkinsville for the parade up the bay and the Hudson river until shortly before noon. An hour before that time a drizzling rain commenced to fall, and this soon turned into a steady down-pour, which continued the remainder of the day. The wind was raw and the officers and men of the Raleigh stood upon the decks three hours, drenched to the skin and shivering with the cold.

Great Crowds Braved the Storm. Immense crowds assembled in Riverside park, overlooking the Hudson, and men, women and children stood there for hours under umbrellas, watching the vessels on their way up the river and on their return. By far the greatest gathering of people was in the vicinity of Grant's tomb, which was the turning point of the parade. A national salute was fired there by the Raleigh, and also by the captured Spanish prizes, and the scene was rendered a memorable one by the shrieking of a hundred steam whistles from excursion boats and locomotives and cheers from thousands of people on shore and on the vessels in the river.

The Raleigh lay at anchor off Tompkinsville all the morning, and no special excitement attended her presence there until about ten o'clock, when several excursion steamers arrived from the city, ran alongside of her and cheered her time and time again. Mrs. Coghlan, the wife of the commander of the cruiser, arrived at Tompkinsville between nine and ten o'clock, where she took a small boat and went out to the Raleigh and welcomed her husband. Capt. Coghlan was apprised early of the intentions of the citizens' reception committee to visit the Raleigh and accompany her on the parade. He had his crew give her hull a fresh coat of paint during the time between day break and the hour set for the arrival of the committee, and all the officers prepared for the occasion by putting on full dress. Rain commenced to fall soon after ten o'clock, and an hour later the decks were flooded, and everyone on the Raleigh was seeking shelter wherever it could be found. Boats of all descriptions continued to arrive from the city, and each one ran up as close to the Raleigh as possible and cheered her. The two captured gunboats, the Alvarado and Sandoval, arrived from the navy yard early, both dressed gayly with flags and bunting, and they created as much enthusiasm as the Raleigh herself.

Welcomed by Mayor Van Wyck. At 11 o'clock the large steamer Glen Island arrived, carrying the citizens' reception committee, headed by Mayor Van Wyck, and also having on board a number of invited guests. A delegation from the committee, numbering not more than a score, went aboard the Raleigh. All hands on the cruiser were called to quarters, and Mayor Van Wyck and the other committeemen were received with naval formality. Capt. Coghlan stood at the gangway and received the visitors and escorted them immediately to his cabin. The ceremonies were very brief, consuming not more than five minutes. The mayor in a few words welcomed the Raleigh to New York, extended the freedom of the city to the officers and men, apologized for the disagreeable weather, and assured Capt. Coghlan of a hearty welcome. Capt. Coghlan replied briefly. The committee did not stop aboard a moment after the formalities of the welcome were over. There was no inspection of the vessel; in fact, that would have been almost impossible in the drenching rain that was falling at the time.

The Naval Parade. The committee returned to the Glen Island at once, and as Mayor Van Wyck left the side of the Raleigh he received a salute of 15 guns. Preparations were made then to get under way for the parade. The Raleigh was headed down the stream at the time, and when she raised her anchor and swung around slowly the whistles on all the craft near her shrieked a salute, and all the people on the excursion boats cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flags. The Glen Island led the procession of vessels and the Raleigh followed just astern of her. The Alvarado and Sandoval took position off either bow of the cruiser, and police boats, tugs and excursion boats followed in a double column. There was no special demonstration until Governor's Island was passed, when a national salute was fired. About this point the coast survey steamer Pathfinder, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen aboard, joined the procession, following just in the wake

of the Raleigh. From the time the Raleigh left the Battery until she reached Grant's tomb her whistle and fog siren were blowing almost constantly in response to salutes from vessels lying at their docks or moving up and down the river. The ferryboats were crowded with people cheering and waving handkerchiefs, and several of the boats ran alongside the Raleigh for a short distance.

Capt. Coghlan was on the bridge nearly all the way up the river with the executive and navigating officers. All were bundled up in rain coats and received the full force of the storm in their faces. The captain was obliged to bare his head to the rain a great part of the time in waving his cap in response to the salutes and cheers of passing vessels. The officers paid little attention to the storm and waved their caps constantly, not appearing to mind the soaking which their dress uniforms and their bodies as well received. As for the sailors, they never thought of shelter at all. A few were clad in oilskins, but most of them stood on the exposed forecastle, with nothing but their blue jackets covering their shoulders, and most of the time with their hats flying in the air.

Pleased at the Demonstration. Officers and men alike expressed the greatest surprise at the demonstration and wondered what they had done to warrant all the enthusiasm which was being displayed. Many of them were heard to make remarks to the effect that the battle of Manila bay was fought so long ago that they had almost forgotten it, but that it seemed the American people remembered it still.

By the time the Raleigh and her escorts reached the southern end of Riverside park the rain had not abated in the least, but the enthusiasm, instead of falling off, increased, both on the vessels and on shore. The boulevard and the paths in the park were crowded by the people who had been waiting there an hour or more, all drenched and chilled, but with the one thought of doing honor to the Raleigh. Two shore batteries fired a salute near this point, and people along shore, in boat houses and in small launches, fired off cannon crackers, revolvers and shotguns, while a half dozen locomotives on the railroad track that runs along the river added to the deafening noise by blowing their whistles all the time the Raleigh was passing.

Salute at Grant's Tomb. Just before arriving almost off Grant's tomb the cruiser slowed down, preparatory to turning, and while the cheering and whistle blowing and other noises were at their height two six-pounders on the Raleigh commenced their salute of 21 guns. The last shot had hardly died away when the Alvarado and Sandoval opened with their national salute, and a battery on shore joined in the tribute to Gen. Grant. When the salutes were concluded the Raleigh turned slowly and headed down the river, her escorts turning at the same time. The run back to anchorage off Thirty-fourth street was made slowly, and the same enthusiasm was displayed as on the run up the river.

Reception Aboard Ship. When the Raleigh anchored she was surrounded immediately by a fleet of excursion boats, and as fast as they could reach her gangway the people aboard them climbed on the cruiser and extended personal welcome to the officers and men. The warship was uncomfortably crowded, but everybody received a cordial reception, and the crew apparently took great pride in showing visitors over the ship, and particularly in pointing out the five-inch gun on the starboard side of the poop deck that fired the first shot in the battle of Manila bay. Many relatives and personal friends of the officers and men went aboard as soon as they could reach the side of the vessel, and the day's celebration concluded with these general and individual receptions.

A Bad Fire. Bloomington, Ill., April 17.—The business portion of Rutland, La Salle county, was completely swept away by fire Sunday morning. The blaze started from an exploding kerosene lamp in Cline & Krueger's saloon. The flames spread to Austin's general store, Blandin's drug store, Wadleigh's general merchandise, Messenger's general store, Lawrence's lumber yard and Sauer's elevator and several other buildings. The total loss is \$75,000, with small insurance.

Gen. Shafter's Illness. Detroit, Mich., April 17.—Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter spent Sunday here in bed, the result of a recurrence of the malarial attack he suffered during the Cuban war. He was sufficiently recovered, however, to resume his journey to the Pacific coast. The general said if he continued to suffer he would stop at Sycamore, Ill., the home of his brother, and recuperate. If his trouble improves he will continue through to the coast.

New Spanish Ambassador. Madrid, April 17.—The Official Gazette contains a royal decree appointing Duke de Arcos to be Spanish envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. The decree also creates consulates at Havana, Manila, Iloilo, San Juan de Porto Rico and Cienfuegos.

A Horrible Suicide. Chesaning, Mich., April 17.—Mrs. M. B. Keith, wrapped in a shawl saturated with kerosene, went out into a field and set herself afire. She was soon discovered, but was burned so badly that she died six hours later. Mrs. Keith had for years shown signs of insanity.

Prohibits Six-Day Races. Albany, N. Y., April 17.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill of Assemblyman Collins prohibiting six-day bicycle and other races.

MRS. GEORGE'S TURN.

She Will Now Present Evidence in Her Own Behalf, the State Having Closed.

Canton, O., April 18.—The state concluded its direct testimony against Mrs. George at 3:25 o'clock Monday afternoon and the defense will now have its inning. There was a strong intimation Monday that the lines of defense will be temporary insanity—emotional insanity. This came from the bench in a decision admitting testimony bearing on the relations between the accused and Saxton dating back as far as the '80's. The judge announced that those relations were admissible if insanity is to be the defense, or if insanity is to be in any degree relied upon as part of the defense. They were further admissible, he said, on the grounds of premeditation or deliberation, and also because the state has shown some of the relations between Saxton, Mrs. George and Mrs. Althouse. This decision also practically opens the doors for all of what has heretofore been regarded as doubtful testimony. The defense is now permitted to show all of the relations existing between Saxton and Mrs. George and this will involve the litigation in which Sample C. George, the former husband, is concerned. It is further inferred that the ruling will permit the state in rebuttal to go into similar testimony regarding the former life of the accused and the effect will be, as now viewed, materially to lengthen the proceedings.

DIES UNEXPECTEDLY.

Rt. Rev. John Ambrose Watterson, Bishop at Columbus, Passes Away—Funeral Thursday.

Columbus, O., April 18.—Rt. Rev. John Ambrose Watterson, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Columbus, died suddenly at his residence in this city early in the morning. He had been in ill health for some time, but his death was unexpected and came as a great shock to the public of Columbus.

It is now thought that the funeral will be held on Thursday and the remains buried under the altar of St. Joseph's cathedral, beside the body of Bishop Rosencrans.

Bishop Watterson attained national prominence by taking advanced ground on the temperance question. In 1893 he promulgated his famous decree barring liquor dealers from membership in Catholic societies and instructing priests of the diocese to refuse absolution to saloon keepers who carried on their business in violation of civil law, unless they promised to cease offending.

Cruiser Chicago's Long Voyage. New York, April 18.—The cruiser Chicago, which has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard for months, will sail this morning on her first important voyage in nearly four years. A cruise of 22,000 miles is to be made under command of Capt. Cook, acting under orders from Rear Admiral Howison. The Chicago will first go to the Azores, then to Gibraltar, where a stop of ten days will be made. Thence through the Mediterranean to Malta and to Cairo, the cruiser will pass through the Suez canal down the eastern coast of Africa to Johannesburg and Cape Town. A stop will be made at St. Helena. It is expected that the Chicago will return to the United States next October.

Von der Ahe Seeks Damages. St. Louis, April 18.—Chris Von Der Ahe filed suit in the circuit court Monday for \$50,000 damages against Frank DeHaas Robison and Edward C. Becker, the new owners of the St. Louis Baseball club. Every club in the National league is also made a party to the suit, and \$25,000 damages is asked from each one of them. The chief allegation in the petition is that a combination existed in the league to forfeit the membership of the Sportsman's park and club for the pecuniary profit of the defendants.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Chicago, April 17. FLOUR—Moderate demand and firm. WHEAT—Irregular. May, 77 1/2@77 3/4; July, 77 1/2@77 3/4. CORN—Higher. Cash quoted at 35 1/2@35 3/4; May sold at 34 1/2@35 1/4; 35 1/2@35 3/4; and 35c; September at 36 1/2@36 3/4. OATS—Higher. No. 2 cash, 27c; May, 27 1/2@27 3/4; July, 27 1/2@27 3/4. RYE—Steady and very quiet. No. 2 was 52 1/2@53c; No. 3, about 51c; and No. 4, 50 1/2@51c; May was 52 1/2@53c. BARLEY—Was steady and quiet. Screenings, 50@50c; thin barley feed, 40@41c; good weight stained, low malting, 40@41c; good color, 40@41c. POTATOES—Market weak. Burbanks, 50@55c; Hebrons, 50@54c; Peerless, 50@54c; mixed stock, 40@42c. EGGS—Market firm. For fine eggs the market was 15 1/2@15 3/4; Duck eggs were quoted at 12c. Demand light. BUTTER—Market easy. Creameries, extra, 12c per pound; first, 11 1/2@12c; second, 11 1/4@11 1/2c; dairies, extra, 11c; first, 10 1/2@11c; second, 10c; imitation creameries, 14@15c. LIVE POULTRY—Market quiet. Turkeys, 8@10c; Chickens, 5c; Ducks, 9@10c per pound; Geese, \$2.50@5.00 per dozen.

New York, April 17. BUTTER—Steady. Western creamery, 15 1/2@15c; factory, 15@15c. CHEESE—Firm. Large white, 13 1/2@14c; small white, 12 1/2@13c; large colored, 12 1/2@13c; small colored, 12 1/2@13c. EGGS—Strong. Western, 14 1/2@15c; Southern, 13 1/2@14c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, April 17. HOGS—Market active with prices steady to a shade higher. Sales ranged at \$2.30 @2.80 for Pigs; \$2.50@3.25 for light; \$2.00@2.75 for rough packing; \$3.75@3.87 1/2 for mixed, and \$3.80@4.05 1/2 for heavy packing and shipping lots. CATTLE—Market was rather active, feeling steady. Best rather firm. Quotations ranged at \$5.40@5.80 for choice to extra shipping Steers; \$4.80@5.20 for good to choice do.; \$4.50@4.75 for fair to good; \$4.00 @4.50 for common to medium do.; \$3.50@4.25 for butcher's Steers; \$4.50@5.25 for fed 70-cent Steers; \$3.75@4.50 for feeding Steers; \$2.10@4.15 for Cows; \$2.00@4.25 for Heifers; \$2.75@4.15 for Bulls and Oxen; \$2.75@4.50 for Steers; \$2.75@4.50 for Texas Steers; and \$4.00 @4.25 for Veal Calves.



Are the best they know how to make. It is an honest, practical paint, entirely free from water or other material used as adulterants. Patton's paint is composed of oxide of zinc, lead or other unchangeable pigment, thinned for use with PURE linseed oil and turpentine dryers—nothing else.

SCHEMMEL & JOHNSON Agents for Escanaba.

Flour - Feed C. MALONEY & CO., DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, HAY, GRAIN, SEEDS, ETC.

The best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market prices. We make a specialty of choice brands of Family Flour and guarantee it to be exactly as represented. All goods are fresh.

C. MALONEY & CO. Brandquist's Cycle Works.

BRANDQUIST'S CYCLE WORKS

Agents for the well known NATIONAL and ORIENT wheels. We carry a full line of bicycle sundries and sell cheaper than anywhere else in the city.

C. MALONEY & CO. Bicycles built to order

Repairing and cleaning cheaply, well and promptly done. First-class Enameling and Brazing a specialty. Bicycles from \$14 up.

BRANDQUIST'S Groceries and Provisions.

E. M. St. Jacques DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

A large and complete line always in stock. Cor. Male and Cozella Street.

Blacksmithing. DAN. MCKEEBY, GENERAL

BLACKSMITHING Finnegun Shop, N. Campbell st.

GIVE US A CALL

Beer Agency BITTNER BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BEER AND ICE

We have the agency for the justly celebrated beer brewed from the choicest and best stock obtainable by a brewery of national reputation, and one that helped to "make Milwaukee famous," that of

THE JUNG BREWING COMP'Y, Manufacturers of "STANDARD," "SALVATOR" and other well known brands. Bottled Beer—the best—a Specialty.

Mail orders given prompt and careful attention.

BITTNER BROTHERS, 404 Ludington.

Schemmel & Johnson. New Store! New Goods! New Prices!

Hardware!

Schemmel & Johnson's new store at 819 Ludington street is now open and ready for business, with a full stock of

Shelf Goods, Building Materials, Art Stoves and Ranges, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

We carry a fine line of Tinware, Copperware and Granite-ware, and do Plumbing, Roofing and Tinning.

SCHEMMEL & JOHNSON. Horses—Carriages—Harness.

THEY ARE HERE

We have just received and have ready for your inspection, a carload of

HORSES! Buggies and Carriages! HARNESS!

Which will be sold at prices that defy so-called competition Buggies, Carriages, Road Wagons, Carts, Harness, all the best makes, may be had at manufacturers' prices. We are the old and reliable dealers; our method of doing business is known all over this upper peninsula. We have only the best come and see us before buying.

Kurz Brothers ESCANABA IRON MOUNTAIN

Hinkley's Bone Liniment.

ENEMY TO PAIN HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

"FORTY YEARS A FAVORITE."

Most Vigorous at 77 Years. I have used Hinkley's Bone Liniment since 1856, and now at 77 attribute my remarkable health and the preservation of my faculties to its use. It is a wonderful medicine and alleviator of pain. D. F. FOSTER, Saginaw, Mich.

Purely vegetable. Carefully and scientifically prepared. For internal and external use. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

D. E. PRALL & CO., Saginaw, Mich. Distributing Agents.

For Fine Job Printing CALL AT

THE IRON PORT OFFICE.

THE IRON PORT

HOME FIRST, THE WORLD AFTERWARD

VOL. XXX.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

NUMBER 16

AN ESCANABA MAN ARRESTS HIS WIFE

The Unfaithful Spouse is Found Living With Her Lover.

After Four Years' Knowledge of the True Situation of Affairs the Legal Husband Could Not Refrain from Prosecuting Parties.

A dispatch from Iron Mountain to a Detroit paper says that last fall B. Johnson, a prosperous farmer living near Escanaba, learned that his wife, who left him four or five years ago, was living at Sagola, a small place just north of that city, with a man named John Fredericks. He investigated, found it to be true, and that two children had resulted from the union. Johnson returned home heartbroken and refused to prosecute. Last week, however, he determined to bring the woman and Fredericks to account. He visited Iron Mountain and a warrant was sworn out and Prosecutor Hammond and Sheriff Anderson went to Sagola and placed the parties under arrest on the charge of adultery.

Johnson is 35 years of age and his wife 27. The latter is said to be quite pretty. It is possible that the lumber company for which Fredericks works will assist him in the matter, at least to the extent of going on his bond.

WILL SUE THE COMPANY.

Amasa Merchant to Bring Suit to Recover an Alleged Shortage.

A short time ago we mentioned the loss of \$500 from a package of money sent by the Commercial Bank of Iron Mountain, to H. F. Christenson & Company, of Amasa. Detectives were put at work and every effort made to locate the missing money but, so far, it has not been located. The money was counted out at the bank by Cashier Evans and the count was checked up by the bookkeeper of the bank when the package was delivered to the express company. When the money arrived at Amasa it was delivered immediately to Mr. Christenson who counted it out in the presence of his wife and found it to be \$500 short of the amount claimed to have been placed in the package. He notified the bank immediately and that institution started a search for the money.

In the meantime Agent Cole, the express company's man at Iron Mountain, resigned his position but there was nothing in this move to establish the whereabouts of the missing money. The bank charged up the deficit to Christenson & Company who will have to stand the loss unless it can be located. We understand that suit will be started against the express company by Christenson to recover the shortage.—Diamond Drill, Crystal Falls.

WILL REBUILD ITS MILL.

The Bay de Noquet Lumber Company to Have a Model Saw Mill at Nahma.

The Bay de Noquet company, whose extensive saw mill was destroyed by fire last week, will rebuild during the present season, and be ready for business in 1900. The mill will be one of the most complete in this district, the company having sufficient standing pine to last eight or ten years. The past winter's log-harvest will be towed to Marinette to be saved, and the lumber will be shipped to the Hartwell company, at Chicago, to whom it has been sold.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Andrew Nelson of Rapid River Loses His Life While Intoxicated.

Andrew Nelson, living a short distance from Rapid River, was killed by the cars on Friday of last week, and was buried on Sunday. The trainmen heard groans issuing from beneath the cars when a stop was made at that station, and upon instituting an investigation they found that Nelson had been run over, one of his legs being almost severed from his body. The supposition is that the man was intoxicated.

Room for Ore at Cleveland.

It is the general opinion at Cleveland that no iron ore will be brought

to the docks at lower lake ports this year before May 1. Last year Escanaba boats came in on April 19, and the first cargoes from Lake Superior reached Lake Erie on April 26. The ore on the docks is going forward to the furnaces freely, and the docks will be in better shape at the opening than a year ago.

THE WATER WAS HIGH.

Damage to Bridges and the I. Stephenson Co's Property Threatened.

The Escanaba river was rampant Tuesday, the warm weather and rains of the few preceding days breaking up the ice, which came down stream with a rush, threatening destruction to everything before it, but luckily the water subsided to a safe stage without doing a great deal of damage. The old saw-mill of the I. Stephenson company was injured to some extent, and the track of the Escanaba & Lake Superior railway company was undermined a short distance, but the latter has been repaired and the former will be. The abutments of the new iron bridge across the river received a severe pounding, but they bravely withstood the trying ordeal. The river is now ready for the drive, and that work has already been inaugurated.

A KNOCKDOWN BARREL.

Phillis Mayotte of this City Receives a Patent on Such an Invention.

In certain industries, especially in that of beer brewing, it is a matter

MARBLES' SAFETY AXE A GRAND SUCCESS

The Demand For This Ingenious Invention is Very Large.

A Large New Factory Building Will Be Erected at Gladstone, and One Hundred Complete Axes Turned Out Each Week Day.

W. L. Marble, the inventor and manufacturer of Marble's safety pocket axe, is unable to fill the numerous orders from all over the country for this unique, and to the sportsman indispensable article. He is laboring under the disadvantage of inadequate quarters, but this inconvenience is to be overcome by the erection of a \$15,000 factory, ground for which was broken this week. When completed additional machinery will be put in, including a 50-horse power Corliss engine, and one hundred axes will be turned out each week day.

Marble's safety pocket axe is specially designed for the use of sportsmen, but it is found to be a most handy tool by others and therefore its sale is not confined to any particular class. A steel guard folds back into the handle, out of the way. The blade is of solid tool steel, finely tempered and highly polished. The

must be provided with homes soon or turned over to the city.

Three hundred of them will be distributed in Michigan and persons desiring them are to make application to their pastors. About three years ago a similar number was left with Michigan people many of them coming to the upper peninsula.

THE DELTA GUN CLUB.

Officers are Elected for the Ensuing Year. A Club House.

At the annual meeting of the Delta Gun Club, held last Sunday afternoon, the question of erecting a club building was discussed, but no definite action was taken. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Otto Traude; Vice-President, Chas. Chapple; Secretary, Jesse Owens; Treasurer, A. G. Croso; Captain, Abner N. Aley. Members of Executive Committee, E. C. Voght and Charles Chapple.

CLEAN THE ALLEYS.

There is Great Need of this Matter Having Immediate Attention.

Now that the snow and ice have disappeared from the streets and alleys, it is high time that active measures on the part of occupants were taken to clean the same of the refuse which unavoidably accumulates during a winter of such length as the one just past. The germs of nearly every malignant disease, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and

MANY MATTERS TERSELY TOLD

General City News Presented in Condensed Form

The Iron Port Reports' Weekly Grist of Interesting Information. Gathered Here, There and Elsewhere, For Easy Reading.

The board of education has decided to hold a special election for the purpose of ascertaining the consensus of opinion of the tax-payers of the city relative to bonding the city for the purpose of securing funds for the construction of additions to our present school facilities. The date for the election has been fixed for April 26th, at the second ward hose house. Tax payers alone will have an opportunity of voting on the proposition, and all paying taxes in the district, are urged to be present at that time for the purpose of ascertaining their idea by ballot. That additional school facilities are a necessity, not a luxury, is apparent to all knowing anything about the matter. The question is an important one, and deserves the careful consideration of all interested.

A town shall be to its inhabitants what a residence is to its occupants—in both cases it should be their

office. Let us quote you prices before you place your order.

We need another school building and every property owner should go to the polls next Wednesday and cast his ballot in favor of bonding the city for \$15,000 for this purpose.

The Mattie Vincent company will open a week's engagement at The Peterson on Monday evening next. The company is well spoken of by the press.

The young men of the Presbyterian church gave a musical and literary entertainment at Grand Army hall last evening.

The first game of ball of the season was played last Sunday between two high school teams.

Mr. and Mrs. David Harris of Spalding buried an infant here on Tuesday.

PENINSULA SCISSORINGS.

General Information of Local Interest Gleaned From Our Near-by Exchanges.

Judge Stone, of this judicial circuit, has given a decision from his bench at Marquette, invalidating upwards of \$30,000 of taxes on the 1896 roll of the city of Negaunee and ordering that the property should not be sold for delinquency. This decision was given on the ground of fraudulent assessment.

The Chicago & North-Western Railroad company has advertised for bids for the construction of a new depot in Oconto. It will be built of brick and modern in every respect.

A large number of emigrants are going to Calumet, nearly all being poor. Reports of good times and plenty of work bring them out of the old country.

The Munising Furnace company has been organized at Cleveland with a paid up capital of \$250,000 to build and operate a furnace at Munising.

Preparations are now being made for an immediate reopening of the Florence mine, which has been idle for the past five years.

It is not likely that Marquette will have a baseball club this season.

OH, YES, HE WILL SEE TO IT.

The Superintendent of the Water Works So Tells the Common Council.

In addressing the common council on Tuesday, seeking a reduction of taxes for his company, S. B. Rathfon, superintendent of the water works, stated that he would see to it that the contract with the city for pure water and sufficient pressure for efficient fire protection would be lived up to. This sounds very well, but will he do it? During Mr. Rathfon's superintendency, as previous thereto, the water has been and still is bad; the protection against fire has been inadequate through frozen hydrants and low pressure; the dead ends of mains have not been properly opened that the stagnant water might be disposed of, and yet he goes before the council and says he will see to it that the contract with the city is lived up to. The inadequacy of the works as a protection against fire can be endured in the future as in the past, but to continue the use of the germ infested water which the community is daily consuming is asking too much. The common council should demand forthwith that pure water be furnished without unnecessary delay. There is a crying need that something be done in this direction immediately. It requires no inconsiderable amount of cold nerve for the superintendent to publicly announce that he will see to it that we have pure water, while at the same time there are innumerable persons throughout the city who never touch the polluted stuff pumped from some forty feet, or less, of water without having first filtering or boiling it. Mr. Rathfon has been in his present position as superintendent for many months, and must have known that the water is unfit for use before the matter was agitated by The Iron Port. Then why was it not remedied months ago? Simply because he didn't have to.

This water question always has been a serious one with Escanaba, and always will be until the company is forced to put the intake pipes where they properly belong and the sooner this is done the better it will be for all concerned.



Interior View of H. M. Stevenson's New Jewelry Store—Fixtures by the Chicago Show Case Company.

of considerable expense to return the empty keys—an expense which might be greatly reduced by employing collapsible barrels. It is the purpose of an invention of Phillis Mayotte of this city, to provide such a barrel. The inventor has therefore constructed his barrel, not with the ordinary strap hoops, but with stout chains, the ends of which are bolted together. By removing the chains the barrel falls apart.

ONE PURPLE WEEK.

Big Meeting of Elks to be Held at St. Louis in June.

St. Louis Grand Lodge Bulletin No. 2, issued by the Elks of that city for the purpose of advertising the meeting of the grand lodge of Elks of that city in June, has been received here. "One Purple Week" is the motto the St. Louis brethren are upholding; it is expected that the occasion will be one of the greatest of its character ever held for the St. Louis people never do things in a half hitched way. Some of the Escanaba Elks may attend.

FIRE LAST SUNDAY.

Emil Kinnart's Residence Burned to the Ground Together With Contents.

Fire destroyed the frame dwelling of Emil Kinnart, corner Oak and Tweedy, last Sunday forenoon, entailing a loss of about \$800, with \$400 insurance. Very little of the furniture and household belongings were saved.

handle of mild steel is nicked on copper, handle plates of engraved hard rubber. The guard, of sheet steel, is hinged on a spring in such a manner that either opened or closed it is firmly held in place. The head of the axe has an oblong semicircular recess milled in either side to receive the slotted end of the handle, which is accurately milled to a close fit and rigidly held by a 1-4 inch steel screw, which effectually prevents any liability of the blade working loose on the handle. The axe can be easily carried in hip or sporting pocket for hunting or sporting purposes, securing specimens, &c. The point is made that the implement is complete in itself, no belt or sheaf being required. This convenient small tool is made in three sizes, Nos. 0, 1 and 2, weighing 13, 18 and 23 ounces, respectively, the length over all being 10, 11 and 12 inches, in the order named. A similar article is also made with hickory handles in three sizes about the same weights and lengths, but sold at a lower price.

WHO WANTS A BABY?

Three Hundred Foundlings to Be Distributed in Michigan.

Catholic pastors of the Marquette diocese have been notified by the Sisters of Charity in New York that the latter have over 2,000 children in their foundling asylum, which

scores of others, lurk in the filth of these alleys and the health of the city demands speedy and energetic work on the part of those who have charge of that part of the city's sanitary conditions. It is an excellent opportunity for the health officer to earn his salary and we hope to see these breeders of disease, the alleys and backyards, put in an immediate cleanly condition.

WILL BE A FINE PLANT.

The Quinnesec Falls Paper Mills Will be One of the Best in the West.

A dispatch from Appleton, in regard to Kimberly & Clark's new paper mill at Quinnesec, says: "For the past year there have been rumors about the intention of the Kimberly & Clark company with regard to the improvement of the property purchased at Quinnesec Falls. Now it is definitely announced that machinery has been ordered for the enlargement of the plant. The orders filed will make the mill a wonder in the Western paper line and the orders for the machinery include two digesters each 15x47 feet, the largest in the West. The Kimberly & Clark company will build a mill which will make eighty tons of ground wood pulp a day, fifty tons of sulphite and sixty tons of paper."

We Hear It Again.

Once again the leading question is, "What's the score?"

The Iron Port.

ESCANABA, MICH.

ARBUTUS.

There's a gleam of spring in my dark old room
And a breath of spring in the air,
I cannot write and I cannot think,
So I fling down my pen in despair.
For my transient heart is out in the woods
Still damp from the melted snows,
Where the sweet wild things of the shadow
hide
And the trailing arbutus grows.
I lay my head down on my folded arms
And drowsily shut my eyes,
My dark old room whirled lightly away
And the din of the city dies;
The long hard years of struggle and fret,
Of hope and despair and pain,
Slip from me silently one by one
And I am a child again.
"In spring in the country, and on the hills,
In the secret places of gloom,
Where the thick brown mosses cover the
earth,
The arbutus is all a bloom:
The children eager from school let out,
Are off and away on its quest,
Laden with baskets, sun-bonneted, tanned,
And laughing with childish zest.
Dear little flowers in the cracked blue jar,
We are homeless, you and I,
We fain would be back in the dear old spot
If but long enough to die.
Children we are of the woods and fields,
Comrades of the wild and the free,
And the city with all its confusion and
glare,
Was never for such as we."
—Etta J. Webb, in Ladies' World.

THE ROMANCE OF MUTBY WORKHOUSE

By Mrs. Isabel Smith

THE guardians of the Mutby workhouse had just finished their ordinary meeting, when the master, with rather a sheepish expression of countenance, observed:

"I think, gentlemen, I ought to lay before you a letter I received yesterday. First one of that sort I ever had."
"Dear me, Tripp, what's that?" exclaimed the chaplain, otherwise the rector of Mutby, commonly called Parson Weaver, a round, rosy-faced man, who more resembled a farmer than a clergyman.

The other members of the board ceased their various conversations and looked expectant, all except Dr. Evesham, the medical officer. For the last half-hour he had heard every impatient thud of his handsome chestnut's hoofs on the gravel outside, and felt that what might be an agreeable method of passing a little spare time to his conferees was a waste of precious moments to a busy man like himself. The whole business might be settled so much more quickly had they been concise instead of rambling and disputative. He had just been wondering how it could ever have been accepted as a popular fact that his sex were behindhand in the matter of speech, when this new delay occurred. He was a man of about 35, quiet and reserved, living by himself, and accustomed to long, lonely drives about the Suffolk country on his professional errands.

"Well, Tripp, what is it?" repeated Parson Weaver, rather impatiently. He had been interrupted in an interesting discussion with his neighbor, the squire, about the trotting hackney and "gate post" mangolds that he had got first prize for at the recent agricultural show.

The master cleared his throat, and read, somewhat nervously, the following epistle:

Sept. 15, 18—

To the Master of Mutby Workhouse:
Sir: I am a native of Thorpe St. Barnabas, and left this country 40 years ago for Australia, where I made a comfortable fortune. I am now returned to my native land, but find nearly all my friends are gone and scattered. I am 58 years of age, strong and hearty, and want a wife to help spend my savings. Can you recommend me a nice, respectable young woman among your inmates? I should prefer a single woman, not a widow, and would make her a good husband. Please write by return to Stephen Yaxley, Bell Inn, Thorpe St. Barnabas, Suffolk.

A smile appeared on most of the faces round the baize-covered table as the master finished.

"Dear me, Tripp," said the parson, "are you to be turned into a matrimonial agent in your old age?"

The master half laughed. "It would seem so, sir. Curious letter, isn't it, gentlemen? But I thought it my duty to show it to you."

"Certainly, certainly," echoed all. Dr. Evesham was gazing absently out of the big window at a distant view of stained wherry-sails gliding up the river.

"What is your opinion, Evesham?" asked the squire, rather pettishly. He thought the medical officer might take a little interest in the subject, so that he could get back the sooner to the more interesting one of agriculture, and convince Parson Weaver that the prize for mangolds had been unfairly bestowed.

"My opinion? I have hardly had time to form one," answered the doctor, coolly. "But I don't know that I should take any notice of the letter."

The master coughed deprecatingly. "Well, sir, if I may be so bold as to suggest, I just mentioned the matter to my wife, and she says she thinks he might do for Susannah West."

"Susannah West!" exclaimed the doctor, bringing the legs of his chair to the ground so violently as to make the others start.

"Is that the girl with the reddish hair?" asked the squire, screwing up his eyes meditatively.

"And violent eyes," said the parson, "very much like some of the old masters' portraits of the Madonnas."

"The young woman's father was a small farmer at Clifton All Saints," said the master, and failed. She was ill for a long while after she got here. It is said to prey upon her mind."

"Yes, yes, we all remember," said the medical officer. "She had a low fever; it was a tough job to pull her through."
"You ordered port wine for her, sir," said the butcher, cheerfully. He did not object to what some members called extravagance in the sick-dieting, which generally included a good supply of beef-tea.

"A sad case, a sad case," said the squire. "But I don't see why the young woman can't go out to service."

"Not strong enough," replied the doctor, "nor brought up to that sort of work. She has the instincts of a lady, but unfortunately not enough education to fit her for teaching."

"Then, from what I can see of it," said the squire, "she will be here for the rest of her days—like old Molly Mobbs, that was reckoned to have cost the ratepayers over £1,000 altogether."

"Unless she accepts this offer," said the chaplain. "Eh! gentlemen?"

All looked a little doubtful, as if not quite certain whether to treat the suggestion seriously.

At that moment a troop of little workhouse children filed past the window, followed by a young woman, clad in the lilac-check union gown and hideous black straw union bonnet with its purple ribbon.

"There goes Susannah West!" exclaimed the master; "she's just bringing the little ones home from a walk. A rare hand with them she is, too."

The sun was shining straight upon the young woman in question, and the board caught a glimpse of a dazzling wild-rose complexion and bands of red-gold waving hair.

"A very respectable girl, indeed," said the parson; "and I for one suggest that we follow this offer up. We ought to make inquiries; and, though I have plenty to do in the parish" (the others exchanged quietly amused glances at this assertion, for it was well known that the parson took his parochial duties very lightly), "I will go over to Thorpe St. Barnabas myself and find out all that I can of Mr. Stephen Yaxley. But in the meantime, Tripp, say nothing to the girl."

A special board meeting was held a few days later. The parson's inquiries proved satisfactory, and it now only remained to inform the young woman of the proposal.

"I suppose you've quite settled it shall be Susannah West, gentlemen?" said the master, a little diffidently.

"I suppose so, Tripp. Why?" asked the squire.

"Well, sir, for the matter of getting rid of one of the women, I'd sooner it was Mary Pott. She's such a grumbling creature—never satisfied."

"So she is, Tripp; but then she's a widow, and that is against Mr. Yaxley's specifications."

Tripp scratched his head. "Not a bad-looking woman, sir," he observed.

"No, no. But a stipulation is a stipulation; and I, for my part, consider that Providence has sent this special offer on purpose for Susannah West."

A murmur of approval followed this assertion; only the butcher ventured to demur. "Seems a bit oddish for the girl, don't he, gentlemen?"

"Old? Pshaw! What's 58?" cried one and all. "Better able to take care of a wife. Got a position, of course."

"Yes, yes; to be sure. Of course that makes up," said the butcher.

"Very well," said the parson; "then let it be settled once for all that he have Susannah West."

"Yes, gentlemen; that is all very well as far as it goes," observed the medical officer, who had not yet spoken. "But the question still remains: Will Susannah West have him?"

The others looked a little foolish, as though this side of the argument had not struck them.

"That we can soon find out," said Parson Weaver, irritably. "Tripp, fetch the girl here."

In a few minutes the girl stood before them; she looked shy and half-frightened, wondering what the board could want of her.

"Hail, Susannah, my dear," began the parson—he had called her Miss West in the days of her prosperity, but one cannot expect complimentary titles in the workhouse—"we have sent for you—because—in short—well, we have a very advantageous offer, which we think will just suit you."

Before Susannah could make any reply, the squire, determined that the chaplain should not have it all his own way, exclaimed in his hearty voice: "What would you say to a good home and a kind husband, my girl?"

The color flooded Susannah's face; she gave one startled glance, then stood with her eyes on the floor, nervously plaiting a corner of her checked apron.

"Perhaps it would be as well if I read the letter we have received," said the parson, glaring disapproval at his neighbor for having forced his hand.

Then he put on his spectacles, and read in slow and ponderous tones Mr. Stephen Yaxley's epistle, pausing every now and then to see the effect. If he expected rapturous gratitude when he finished he was disappointed. Susannah never raised her eyes. Her color came and went, and her lips trembled; but she said not a word.

"Well, my girl," cried the squire, unable to restrain his impatience, "what do you say to this? Isn't it a fine chance? I wouldn't think twice about it if I were you. Just look at your position. Here you are in the workhouse at your age, and like a rat, without a friend in the world. Not any fault of yours, of course," he added, as a pained expression flitted across the girl's face.

"Perhaps she would like a little time to think it over," suggested the butcher, in his thick husky voice.

"Have you got nothing to say, Susannah?" inquired the parson, rather sternly.

The girl's fingers interlaced nervously.

"You are very kind, gentlemen; but I—I—don't know what to say."

She looked around appealingly, desperately.

"Come, come, be quick to settle it, girl. We don't want another special meeting called," cried the squire.

The medical officer rose: "I think, gentlemen, perhaps if I saw Miss West alone for a minute she might give me an answer. She feels embarrassed, I can see."

"Quite right, Evesham," said the parson. "They can go into your room, Tripp, can't they?"

Tripp, jumping up with alacrity, led the way to his tobacco-scented little sanctum.

"Sit down, Susannah," said the doctor, kindly. "Now don't be flurried. You have heard this offer; it seems a good one for you. But don't say 'Yes' if you'd rather not. Just think it over a little."

He turned his back on her, and, going over to the mantelpiece, examined a quaint old china group of an Englishman, Scotchman and Irishman, seated together, entitled "Auld Lang Syne." A long silence followed; then Susannah spoke. She had a remarkably sweet, soft voice, and the doctor looked round quickly.

"If I do say 'Yes,' Dr. Evesham," she said, tremblingly, "it will be because—you wish me to; for no other reason."

She raised her eyes to him as she spoke. They were beautiful eyes, and sent a thrill through the medical officer.

"I wish you to say 'Yes,'" he exclaimed, coming towards her.

"You have been so good to me; you saved my life when I first came here. I should never have recovered but for your care and attention. I always feel"—she clasped her hands tightly together—"you are the only friend I have, and there is nothing I would not do for your sake."

The passionate warmth of her tone startled Dr. Evesham. He caught both the hands with which, ashamed of her freedom, she was about to cover her face, and said, tenderly: "My poor girl! Then you shall never say 'Yes' to this offer!"

The board was waxing impatient, and the squire and parson had almost broken their long friendship over the prize "gate-post" mangolds, when Dr. Evesham returned with Susannah West.

"Well, doctor, I hope you have brought the young woman to see reason," said the former.

"I hope so," replied the doctor, dryly. "Has she said 'Yes,' then?" asked the squire and the butcher in a breath.

"She has to me, gentlemen," said Dr. Evesham, reddening. "I am going to marry her myself!"—Chambers' Journal.

ONE ON THE PROFESSOR.

College Episode Narrated in Glee by the Boy Who Thought It Funny.

"I wonder if I told you how Young fooled 'Old Roots,' the Greek professor, exam. time?" asked Billy, and as no one could truthfully say that he had heard it, Billy started in:

"'Roots,' as we call him, thinks, always, that some one is cribbing in exams. Now, in reality, he's away off, because the fellows don't crib up there now, but 'Roots' is always looking for a chance to catch some one, and he got it last week. We were having an exam. in Greek and he was sneaking up and down the aisles watching everyone. He was at the end of the room furthest away from Young when he happened to look over and see Young take out his watch. You can't work that old watch crib game on 'Roots,' he's too old; and when he saw Young's watch appear he sneaked up back of him to see if there was anything wrong. He could walk almost as quietly as a cat, and was behind Young without having made a sound, just as he touched the spring and the cover of the watch opened. There surely was a piece of paper in that watch case and 'Roots' saw it. That was enough. He leaped over, grabbed it and told Young to come to the desk with him. We immediately came to the conclusion that there was something wrong, so everyone stopped writing and watched 'Roots' and Young. Up to the desk they went; then 'Roots' sat down and without looking at the watch, which he held in his hand, looked at Young and said:

"Mr. Young, I find that you have been trying to use aid in this examination."

"I beg your pardon, Young answered. 'I haven't used anything in an unfair way.'"

"'Roots' was taken back for a moment at the fellow's nerve when he had been caught red-handed. 'But what have you to say about this paper, Mr. Young?' he said. 'You were about to make use of it and it has written upon it'—Here he paused and looked at the paper, then blushed and appeared to grow angry, and finally told Young to take his seat and go on with his paper.

"What it all meant was more than we could make out, and it was not until after the exam, that we found that the paper had contained but one word, and that word was 'foiled.'"—N. Y. Sun.

Washed He Was a Heathen.

Little John (after casting his penny into the fund for the Barmalamb islanders)—I wish I was a heathen!

Sabbath School Teacher—Oh, John! Why do you wish such an awful thing as that?

The heathen don't never have to give nothin'—they are always gettin' somethin'—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Opinion of Her Cham.

Algernon—It seems impossible to express my high regard for Elsie.

Millicent (solemnly)—It will take an awful big diamond to place it beyond doubt.—Jewelers' Weekly.

HUMOROUS.

Perhaps it is the microbes in kisses that cause people to fall "dead in love."—Spare Moments.

"De clam ain't berry han'some," said Uncle Ephe, "an' he ain't strut aroun' laik de peacock, but he got de pearl jes' de same."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Tom—"A man is just as old as he feels." Dick—"Nonsense! If that was so, all of us would have died of old age on our twenty-first birthdays!"—Answers.

Getting Even.—Customer—"I'm sure I've seen you somewhere. I never forget a pretty face." Waitress—"I don't remember you—and I never forget a fresh customer!"—Puck.

Forewarned.—"May I call you mine?" he asked. "You may call me a mine, if you please, George," she replied; "but I doubt if you'll ever strike paying ore."—Philadelphia North American.

"How is the razor, sir?" asked the barber. "Didn't know I was being shaved," said the victim. "Very glad, I'm sure, sir," said the barber, feeling flattered. But the victim cut him short: "I thought I was being sandpapered."—The Rival.

By Proxy.—Aunt Ethel—"Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's?" Beatrice—"Yes, auntie, I was." Aunt Ethel—"Then there's the half crown I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you." Beatrice—"He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!"—Punch.

Willie is an observing little chap. He enjoyed looking at the pictures of Santa Claus in the newspapers, and when, a week later, he discovered a picture intended for Father Time in a paper, he shouted: "Oh, paps, look how thin Santa Claus has got in a week!"—Yonkers Statesman.

CATCHING COLD.

It is Now Said to Be the Result of Microbial Infection and Not of Exposure.

The old-fashioned cold has been ousted to some extent from its former position in domestic medicine by the modern influenza. An attack of influenza is a much better excuse for non-attendance at the office or shop than a cold, the latter being commonly regarded as an accommodation bill drawn by laziness or idleness. There is unquestionably such a thing as a cold—that is to say, a deviation from health obviously consequent upon and due to exposure to cold and damp. The initial sensation of cold is followed up more or less pronounced by physical discomfort, possibly by more definite signs and symptoms of bronchitis or other disease a frigore. With that predilection for inexorable logic which characterizes the underscoring, the average citizen regards every illness beginning with a chill as a cold, losing sight of the fact that there are chills—i. e., sensations of cold—which are in no wise due to the action of the low temperatures. This vulgar error has been productive of serious consequences in more than one direction.

Nowadays, and rightly, we are all for fresh air. We fear no foe save the ubiquitous microbe, and we fight him with fire and poison, with results that amply suffice to justify this war a outrance. It may, on the other hand, be a person with a weak chest who experiences a "chill," and, as it is theoretically impossible ever to exclude the influence of cold, he or she attributes the symptoms which follow—the cough, the sweating, the expectoration, etc.—to incautious exposure, whereas the chill merely heralded a rise of temperature incidental to an outburst of tuberculous disease.

It would surprise many intelligent people to be told that a chill is a sign that there is fever, and that sweating is usually a sign that the fever is abating. Yet such is the unvarnished fact, and it would be well for it to be generally known. Cold is merely a debilitating agent, the effects whereof will vary according to the individual. It throws a strain on the organic machinery and the weakest part gives. If the machine as a whole is in good trim, nothing happens beyond a little temporary discomfort. In a rheumatic person it may determine pains in the joints; in another, bronchitis; in a third, kidney trouble, and so on—in short, it picks out the weak spots and converts weakness into disease. Colds are notoriously infectious, and the places where colds are most frequently caught are places where ventilation is defective and where microbes abound, as in certain theaters, churches, railway carriages and the like, so that even the symptoms of the old-fashioned cold are for the most part the result of microbial infection and not of exposure.—Medical Press and Circular.

The Walrus.

When a polar bear attacks a walrus he has to take care that the other members of the victim's family do not come to the rescue, for then it will be bad for Bruin. The walrus simply "collars" the bear and pulls him below the water, and keeps him there until he is drowned. A ship's captain once narrowly escaped this fate. He was seized by a walrus that had lost her calf and dragged twice to the bottom. Excepting that he was nearly drowned, the only injuries he bore were two deep wounds on his temple, caused by the tusks. He was lucky enough to be snatched from the animal's clutch before it was too late. He afterward said he did not believe the walrus meant to harm him, but mistook him for her cub as he floundered about in the sea.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Coral in Silver.

Mounting handsomely cut corals in silver for cuff buttons and studs for the shirt waists is one of the newest fads. Some of these corals are cut after antique patterns. The settings are perfectly plain and without claws of any kind.—Chicago Chronicle.

KITCHEN WASTES.

Some Objections to the Burning of Refuse in Range or Furnace.

Directions are frequently given for burning the kitchen wastes. This is probably the best way of disposing of such garbage in wholesale quantity in cities where crematories are built for the purpose, but it is not a feasible way of treating the kitchen wastes in each individual house. It is injurious to a range or to a furnace to burn so much moist matter. It requires an extravagant use of coal, and it produces a disagreeable odor that clings about the premises for hours. Even the smoke ascending fills the air with an odor so intolerable that the practice is strictly prohibited in many villages where the houses are situated near together. In the country, where there is plenty of room, the most economical method of disposing of kitchen refuse and any matter like bones, old woollens, or anything that shows by its odor that it contains nitrogen, is to bury it in a deep pit dug for the purpose, and covered temporarily with boards to keep out the rain. Cover over the garbage after putting it into the pit with about twice as much wood ashes as there is of garbage, and throw over it about five times as much earth as there is garbage. Continue from time to time, until it is necessary to prepare a new pit. When one of these has been filled and has lain for one year it can be dug up for fertilizer. Where wood ashes cannot be obtained mix in one part common washing soda and one part quicklime for every five parts garbage, and cover the whole as before, with five times as much dry soil as there is garbage. The miracle of beauty which is produced in the flower garden by well-rotted fertilizer thus composed of kitchen wastes will be an astonishment to anyone who has never used it. In some cities the German gardeners send out from door to door to gather garbage, which they use for these compost heaps, and no plants are more successful than those reared by the use of this fertilizer, well mixed and sifted with sand and soil. The mass in the compost must be evenly mixed with a spade when it is dug up and used as a fertilizer. There are various other ways of disposing of wastes in a compost heap, but this is a simple way, which can be used in a single family, where there is only a limited amount of garbage to be disposed of, properly decomposed and covered.—N. Y. Tribune.

LINEN COSTUMES.

They Will Be Very Much Worn the Coming Summer—A Curious Combination.

Linen costumes will be worn very much. Some of the heavier qualities of linen are made up in the coat and skirt styles like the piqués, but there are also the thinner linens like grass cloth, made up very elaborately. These last are made with overskirt effect, and have silk or lawn petticoats; and also in the drop-skirt style, and trimmed with bands of heavy guipure lace. The skirt is cut so that it flares very much below the last band of insertion. The waist, which fits tightly in the back, is rather loose in front, and has a square yoke effect, encircled by a ruffle of the guipure lace. The lace also edges the fronts of the waist, and falls in a jabot on either side of a very narrow tucked front of pink Liberty silk. There is a ribbon belt of pink silk, and tied at the wrists are little bows of pink silk showing through the lace ruffles. A very fine grass linen with no color is made up over a light green lining. This is trimmed down the front breadth with rows of lace insertion. The back is plain, rather on the circular-skirt effect, with no fullness in the back at all, except where it flares out at the bottom, but the long petticoat is made with a very full ruffle flounce, and is so wide that it looks full and yet clinging. The waist is almost tight-fitting, quite tight-fitting at the back and sides, and in front is trimmed with a lace barbe that goes around at the back, comes down the front of the waist, and then is slipped through two bands of the linen, the ends falling down over the waist on to the skirt. This waist has a vest of green Liberty silk very finely plaited. A dark blue linen, almost like lawn—it is so light in weight—is a very attractive gown for traveling or for hard wear. It is trimmed with bands of red and white Russian embroidery; the waist is cut in an Eton jacket with long pointed fronts, the fronts one mass of Russian embroidery, and there is a vest of red crepe cloth. This is a very curious combination, and is made still more curious by a little row of gilt buttons down the front of the jacket.—Harper's Bazar.

Cooked Bananas.

Bananas uncooked are eaten freely and without any apparent harm by many people, while to others they invariably produce much intestinal discomfort. They are certainly not improved when fried in a batter, which is often greasy on the outside and uncooked inside, but they are delicious and very wholesome when baked simply. A little salt and lemon juice help to bring out and improve the natural flavor, and are often a great aid in the digestion of the uncooked fruit. A little sugar may be used for those who think it an improvement. Divide them once each way and lay them in a baking dish, with a sprinkling of the seasoning on each layer; then add water to just show among the slices, and a few bits of butter, which, with the sugar, helps them to brown better. One tablespoonful of sugar, one-half tablespoonful of lemon juice, a few grains of salt and a teaspoonful of butter for each banana is a good proportion. Bake in a quick oven about 15 minutes.—N. Y. Herald.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

School children in Victoria, Australia, are carried on the street cars free of charge.

Of the 34,000,000 people in South America it is stated that 30,000,000 have never seen a Bible.

The Salvation Army has just dedicated a workmen's hotel in Boston. The institution has accommodations for 300 men.

The native Christians in heathen lands are usually poor, but last year their church contributions amounted to nearly \$600,000.

The world is now paying more for instruments of destruction and the engineering of death than for churches, schools, arts or letters.

Of the 6,000 Japanese on the Pacific coast, 800 are Christians, and there are a number of regularly organized churches among them that are entirely self-supporting. They also contribute very liberally to foreign missions.

The first missionary entered Japan in 1599. The first Christian convert was baptized in 1864, and in 1872 the first church was organized. Now there are over 40,000 converts and a Christian community of 150,000 in that country.

Two million dollars will be raised by the Vassar alumnae of New York and other cities to enlarge the scope of their alma mater and to insure the retention of its president, J. W. Taylor. This was the decision arrived at at the special meeting of the New York alumnae called to consider President Taylor's intended resignation and his call to Brown university.

"LOST" JEWELS.

In Some Instances Are Sent to the Pawnbroker's by the One Who "Lost" Them.

A pawnbroker, who is an honest, upright man, says many articles advertised as lost are in his shop.

He told of one woman of high culture and birth who brought a valuable diamond ring to him recently.

He knew at once he was dealing with a woman of refinement and closely studied her quiet face.

He accepted the ring, and the next day saw just what he expected—a leading advertisement of the stolen jewels of Mrs. Blank, a woman whose name was high in the lists of fashionable assemblies.

"So they had been stolen and brought to you," said a listener. "Did you at once notify the police?"

"Certainly not," said the pawnbroker. "They had never been stolen. Some society woman had gotten in a tight place, financially, and had taken this way of getting out of it. She arranged the report of their being stolen, and we understood and she understood."

"Many actresses do this. They get hard up and pawn their jewels, get the money and a tremendous lot of free advertising in the bargain through the newspapers. When she gets the money to reclaim the jewels she gives it out that the thief quietly brought her back the jewels and got the reward on condition she would never tell who he was."

"The whole thing is a pretty theory and an easily told tale. I am rarely 'taken in' about stolen jewels, for I can tell the social status of the person who comes in."

"Do women ever take you into their confidence?" was asked.

"Some times," he answered. "I have gathered from many ladies that they had incurred personal debts which they were ashamed to let their husbands know of. Probably, just at the time a big bill was due, the husband would be especially irritated about his affairs, bring worried looks home, and the wife would never dare to ask him to double, probably triple, her allowance."

"Hence the pawnbrokers," said the listener. "She gets the money and trusts to luck that her husband won't miss the jewels. When things are a bit easier she can redeem them, and the sun shines again."

"Very often they advertise articles as lost, and that relieves everyone of responsibility. The wife says she lost it, and offers a reward, 'no questions asked.' When the wife gets the ready money the jewel is 'returned.'"

Surely there are many tricks in this gay old world.—Philadelphia Press.

Advances in Surgery.

The progress of surgery is shown by comparing the operating-rooms of a generation ago and the apartments now thought convenient and safe for the surgeon's work. "A dingy little place in the basement" was the environment of the first operating table set up in the Boston City hospital. A few years later an amphitheater with wooden floor and walls was devoted to the operating department. The germs of disease found ready lodgment there. A new building just completed is defended in every way against the invasion of microbes. The amphitheater has now a stone flooring, and walls of marble and cement, while the operating tables are of glass and iron. Throughout the structure the modern provisions for helping the surgeon and the patient are fully exemplified. The old professional fatalism that accepted surgical fever as inevitable, and a high death rate for persons subjected to critical operations, has practically disappeared.—Youth's Companion.

His Preference.

Milligan—Did Mike make a speech at the convention?
Morrissey—He did that, and they asked him wud he fake the platform!
"And did he take it?"

"Devil a bit. He towl thim he'd rather take the nomination. And, be gorra, he took it."—Boston Transcript.

The Truth.

Dasherly—They say he carried everything before him when he first went on the stage.
Flasherly—Yes, he played the part of a waiter.—N. Y. Journal.

HERO FROM KANSAS.

Col. Funston's Plucky Work in Cuba and Near Manila.

Swam a Philippine River with Twenty of His Men and Captured a Large Number of Insurgents—Popular at Home.

Col. Fred Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, is a quiet, little fellow with a still, small voice and an unassuming manner.

He is only five feet four inches tall and weighs about 115 pounds. Col. Funston is the man who swam the muddy Marilao river with 20 picked men, volunteers of his regiment, March 27, and captured on the further bank 80 insurgent soldiers—four for every man of the plucky band.

Col. Funston is eligible for the presidency, having been born in Springfield, O., 33 years ago. He has been a resident of Kansas for 20 years, where his father, who has served several terms in congress, is prominent in politics.

Young Funston has never seemed to care for politics. He graduated from the state university and went into newspaper work, but that was too quiet, so he went to Alaska.

After three years spent in Alaska hunting, fishing and exploring, Funston returned to Kansas in 1894 and soon tiring of these placid pursuits, did some lecturing and writing, but joined the Cuban insurgents and was placed by Gomez in command of his artillery.

Funston's exploits in Cuba would fill a book. He was with the insurgents 14 months and was wounded twice. While he was in Kansas recovering from his wounds he did much to rouse the war sentiment in Kansas by lecturing on Cuba.

When the war with Spain broke out Funston started to raise a regiment which should rival Col. Leonard Wood's and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's rough



COL. FRED FUNSTON.

(The First American Officer to Enter the City of Malolos.)

riders, but he didn't have influence enough in Washington to get to the front, so he accepted from Gov. Leedy a commission as colonel of the Twentieth Kansas, which was afterward sent to Manila.

Funston's father, because of his powerful voice, is known as "Fog-Horn Funston." The son is very quiet, very low-voiced in ordinary conversation, though his plea for "Cuba libre" was audible in every part of a big hall.

He dresses neatly, but plainly. He is not gregarious, but generally has his own way. People obey him without quite knowing why. His keen, black eye is irresistible. He is always perfectly cool and his judgment is keen and accurate.

Funston is a home-stayer. He gives his money to the poor and goes to church with his mother, who is modest and quiet like himself, but seldom goes into society. He married a San Francisco girl just before starting for Manila, and she is there with him, but every mail brings home from Manila a letter to his mother in Topeka, as well as many from his boys that praise their gallant commander in the most enthusiastic terms.

Menelik to Be a Doctor.

It is said that Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, who has for a long time given great attention to western civilization, has recently turned his interest to fitting himself for the work of a physician. He spends a large part of his time in a hospital, watching with keen interest the surgical operations. The emperor often expresses astonishment at the skill of the surgeons, and is most pleased when he can be of some service to them, holding a limb or a roll of bandages. He is at present planning to build an immense hospital at Adis Ababa, the capital of his nation, and when it is finished he intends to take the entire control of the surgical department.

Information for Landlords.

The latest news agency, detective bureau, and protective association, all three in one, formed has for its purpose the supplying of landlords with information respecting prospective tenants—tracing the insolvent, collecting doubtful accounts, and blacklisting undesirable tenants. The association has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and proposes to act as a "credit clearing house" for landlords, securing information and distributing it to its subscribers, much as the mercantile agencies do. Every effort will be made by the new association to prevent nonpaying tenants from securing new quarters.

Philippine Wedding Custom.

When a Philippine woman of better class gets married she sometimes wears as her wedding dress a costume of native manufacture that reaches in value up into four figures. It takes months to make a handkerchief or a sleeve, so microscopic and delicate is the fabric.

GEN. JULIO A. ROCA.

Respected President of the Argentine Republic After a Retirement of Twelve Years.

Gen. Julio A. Roca, after 12 years' retirement to private life, has been elected anew to the presidency of the Argentine republic. Gen. Roca became famous during a successful campaign against the Indians of the Pampa. Under his leadership Argentina gained an immense territory, in the greater part of which the white man had never before put his foot. He returned to Buenos Ayres with a great prestige. An electoral campaign was just com-



GEN. JULIO A. ROCA.

(New President of the Argentine Republic.)

encing, and Gen. Roca was immediately made a candidate for the presidency, and was elected for a period of six years, from 1880 to 1885.

Gen. Roca was born in the province of Tucuman, Argentina, July 17, 1843.

At an early age he entered the National college of the province of Entre Rios. The breaking out of the war with Paraguay compelled him to abandon his studies, and to enter the army as a sub-lieutenant in the artillery. He took part in the principal battles of the campaign, and was promoted to the rank of staff major.

Peace with Paraguay being adjusted, he was sent to the frontier, which was menaced by the Patma Indians. The tribes of Central Pampa and the plains of Patagonia were making frequent raids into districts devoted to cattle raising, and the government was compelled to maintain an army on the frontiers, where a line of fortresses and blockhouses had been established connected by telegraph.

Every Argentina statesman had failed to settle the frontier problem until the young officer, who was then Lieut. Col. Roca, located in a village at the front of the line of defense, and completed a plan of conquest of the austral lands of the republic, and submitted them to the authorities of the nation. President Avellaneda, on being informed of the new project, made Roca the secretary of war.

As commander general of the expeditionary forces of Rio Negro in 1878 Gen. Roca, at the head of one of the divisions of the army, undertook the conquest of the Pampas. The Indian tribes were surrounded, fought, pursued to the boundaries of the Pampas, and a few months afterward the conquering general reached the banks of the Rio Negro, having subdued in his march all the Indian population, and taken possession of an immense territory.

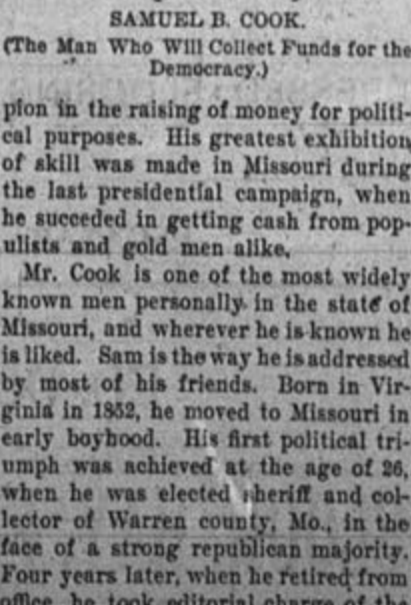
After Gen. Roca's first term as president expired, in 1886, he visited Europe, and there met the leading political and military men of the old world.

POPULAR POLITICIAN.

Samuel B. Cook, Who Will Hereafter Fill the Treasury of the National Democracy.

Samuel B. Cook, who succeeds "Coin" Harvey as business manager for the ways and means committee of the democratic national committee, has already established his reputation as a champion in the raising of money for political purposes. His greatest exhibition of skill was made in Missouri during the last presidential campaign, when he succeeded in getting cash from populists and gold men alike.

Mr. Cook is one of the most widely known men personally in the state of Missouri, and wherever he is known he is liked. Sam is the way he is addressed by most of his friends. Born in Virginia in 1852, he moved to Missouri in early boyhood. His first political triumph was achieved at the age of 26, when he was elected sheriff and collector of Warren county, Mo., in the face of a strong republican majority. Four years later, when he retired from office, he took editorial charge of the Warrenton Banner, and in 1885 he purchased the Mexico Intelligencer, which paper he has since edited. He has been very successful as a newspaper man, and his editorials are widely copied in Missouri papers. In 1892 Mr. Cook went into politics again, this time as secretary of the state democratic committee, and two years later he became chairman of the executive committee.



SAMUEL B. COOK.

(The Man Who Will Collect Funds for the Democracy.)

REMARKABLE CHILD.

Knew 3,000 Substantives Before Being Two Years Old.

Wonderful Intellectual Development of Viola Olerich, of Lake City, Ia.—Although a Mere Baby, She is a Scholar.

Viola Rosalia Olerich is the name of the most remarkable child in the state of Iowa, if not in the world. She is only two years and one month old, yet she is possessed of the gravity of a woman, and, indeed, her face is the face of a mature, intellectual woman. Viola, by the way, is a very pretty child and gives promise of developing into a beautiful young woman. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Olerich. Her father was recently superintendent of the public schools of Lake City, Tenn., but he gave up the post for the purpose of devoting himself to the work of writing a treatise on education.

When Viola was 1 year 11 months and 23 days old, says the Chicago Times-Herald, she passed an examination before two competent teachers. At that time the child knew not less than 3,000 substantives. It is probable that the vocabulary of this baby was at that time much larger than that of the ordinary man. Her father says that Viola knows more nouns than the average adult knows words. The unusual precocity of the child was nurtured and developed by the parents, and when she once began to learn she learned so rapidly that her natural guardians were scarcely able to keep pace with her.

Records of the child's work were kept by her parents, and are very interesting. There is first a scrapbook in which are pasted the pictures of 1,100 various objects. Viola can tell the name of any of these pictures by looking at the picture. In a separate book is kept a record of the names of the



VIOLA ROSALIA OLERICH.

(An Iowa Child Possessed of the Learning of a Woman.)

objects the pictures of which are pasted in the scrapbook. Viola calls the scrapbook the "picture book." She really recognizes all the pictures in the book, and can not only do this but is also able to read a number of simple sentences.

Her education has been conducted on the "sentence method," or the synthetic rather than the analytical system of teaching. The results have been most marvelous. The child can understand things which do not come into the mind ordinarily until the age of 15 or 16 has been reached. Mr. Olerich's theory of teaching is what he calls the "natural method." It rests on three principles, which he describes as follows:

1. To awaken a keen interest for educational work by the use of attractive apparatus—playthings for the child.
2. To treat the child at all times with the greatest of kindness and equality.
3. All the educational works of the child should be an interesting game of play—purely voluntary. No element of coercion or even undue solicitation should ever be resorted to.

"The secret of such wonderful success in the use of the natural method of instruction," says Mr. Olerich, "lies in the fact that great interest means individual attention, and close attention means retention. Kind treatment and voluntary learning continually increase the delight for further inquiry. With all her precocity, Viola has never 'studied' a lesson in her life. She has only 'played' and she always wants to play longer.

"Viola's home training," continued Mr. Olerich, "has been along the same line as her intellectual instruction, and the results are equally remarkable. We always treat her kindly and courteously. She is never whipped, scolded or teased. She never even had a loud or rude word spoken to her, and perhaps enjoys a wider range of freedom than has been enjoyed by any other child of her age. We always lead and never drive, and she returns the same kind conduct toward us. This kind treatment and freedom of action has developed an amiable disposition, and the highest degree of order, which she displays in keeping her toys, books, clothing, etc., in their respective places."

Mr. Olerich has had photographs taken of little Viola in 50 different attitudes. The picture here presented was taken on the child's second birthday.

Snakes Plentiful in India.

Snakes are one of the scourges of India. Thousands of people die yearly from their bite. In the last 22 years the number of deaths attributed to this cause has reached the enormous total of 433,289.

Fumigation of Fruit Trees.

Fumigation of fruit trees infected with the San Jose scale by the use of the gas of prussic acid is a remedy which is now said to be certainly effective.

STORE IN A CHURCH.

New Department of Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, of Calvary Parish, New York City.

Cavalry Episcopal church, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, New York, is well known among the poor of New York for its charitable and philanthropic work. It now proposes to open a shop, under the parish care, in which will be kept a good line of such dry goods as are in constant demand among the poor.

This is not a new experiment for the rector of the Calvary, Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks. He had already given his scheme a fair trial in his former parish



DR. PARKS' STORE.

(Calvary Church's Philanthropic Installation Shop.)

of St. Peter's in Philadelphia. Dr. Parks told a Herald reporter the original fund with which the shop was started was furnished from the rector's fund. This has been returned, and the shop has been for some years yielding a small interest upon the investment.

It is proposed to keep a fair stock of dry goods which are in common use, such as gingham, plaids, flannels and cotton goods. Sales will be made on the installment plan, and no person bringing credentials will be refused credit for such goods as he really needs. A reasonable price will be charged in order to make the work self-supporting, but it is the purpose to keep the price far below that charged in the ordinary dry goods stores doing business on the installment plan.

This shop is really the outgrowth of a custom which has been in vogue in Calvary parish for some time. It has been the practice to permit its parishioners to purchase at cost price certain articles from its stock of cloth, provided for the regular work of the various organizations. Demand for these articles increased to such an extent that the idea of keeping a store here similar to the one he had organized in Philadelphia presented itself to the rector. It is proposed as the occasion arises, to enlarge the scope of the new institution, and if it seems desirable arrangements may be made by which the store shall shop for its own customers.

OUR YOUNGEST GENERAL.

His Services in Driving Aguinaldo Out of Malolos Have Made Him Immensely Popular.

Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, U. S. V., the youngest general officer of our army, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1861. At the age of three years he crossed the country with his parents and settled in Colorado. His boyhood was passed in Denver, where he attended the high school, graduating at the head of the first class ever graduated from the school. Through his own unaided efforts he obtained an appointment to the military academy at West Point,



GEN. IRVING HALE.

(Youngest General Officer in the United States Army.)

where for the entire four years he stood at the head of his class, graduating in 1884, and leaving behind him one of the most brilliant records of the academy.

He was assigned to the corps of engineers, and for three years was a student officer at the United States engineer school, at Willet's Point, N. Y. In 1887 he was appointed quartermaster of the battalion of engineers, and served in this capacity until he returned to West Point in 1889 as an instructor of engineering. While on duty with the battalion of engineers, Lieut. Hale participated in the army rifle match at Niagara, winning two medals.

Having resigned his commission in the army in 1890, he entered the service of the General Electric company, worked his way to an important position and made his headquarters in Denver. Although eminently successful in civil life, the old military spirit was by no means extinct, and he took an active interest in the national guard of Colorado, and finally became a brigadier general in that organization.

The first expedition to Manila found him among its numbers as colonel of the First Colorado infantry, but this regiment soon lost him, for at the battle of Malate he so distinguished himself that he was promoted to be a brigadier general.

MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

Telegraphing Without Wires Now Is an Accomplished Fact.

Wind and Weather Do Not Affect the Apparatus Used by the Italian Genius—Good Work Done by Two American Officers.

Now that the signal corps of the army has been partially relieved of its duties and responsibilities caused by the war, Col. Allen and Lieut. Squire have resumed their experiments in wireless telegraphy, and hope for important results. Col. Allen had charge of the work of the signal corps in Cuba and Porto Rico and made a splendid record. Lieut. Squire comes from Dryden, Mich., was nominated to West Point by ex-Gov. Rich, and after graduation spent five years in the study of electricity at Johns Hopkins university, which conferred upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy. He has taken up the work of this new science, or rather this new branch of an old science, with enthusiasm as well as skill.

Contrary to the popular impression, wireless telegraphy is not a new thing. The possibility of sending messages and signals through the air by means of magnetic waves has been discussed for half a century. The principle was recognized long ago by Prof. Henry, who conducted several successful experiments; Prof. Lodge, of Liverpool, Heinrich Hertz, of Berlin, and other famous scientists and electricians. William H. Preece, chief engineer of the British postal service, has been devoting a great deal of time to the subject, but Sig. Marconi, a young Italian, is credited with the first practical application of the principle. He has constructed an apparatus by which he has been able recently to send a message across the English channel, a distance of 32 miles, and the first newspaper special transmitted in this manner appeared in the London Times on the 29th of March. Marconi is only 26, but his genius has been recognized for some



GUGLIELMO MARCONI.

(Inventor of a Practical System of Wireless Telegraphy.)

years, and the Italian government has paid him a generous sum of money as a reward for his discoveries.

The apparatus used consists of a transmitter and a receiver similar in many respects to the instruments used in the ordinary telegraph office.

"The transmitter," Lieut. Squire said to a Chicago Record correspondent, "consists of an induction coil of great power, capable of producing a spark. In circuit this is a regular Morse key. The spark is caused to pass through two or more brass balls from one to three inches in diameter. One end of the coil runs into the ground, the other is attached to a vertical wire, which varies in length according to the distance we wish to send the message. It will average about 20 feet for the first mile, and after that by doubling the length of the wire we can communicate four times the distance. The newspapers say that for signaling 18 miles Sig. Marconi used a vertical conductor of 80 feet, and for 32 miles, when he sent his message across the channel, he had a conductor 114 feet long.

"In sending a message we use the simple Morse characters. Every time the circuit is closed there is a torrent of sparks, which produces a dot or a dash, according to the time the key is held down. This starts a series of electric waves through the atmosphere, which travel with the velocity of light—that is, 186,000 miles a second. We could send a message to the sun, for example, in about eight minutes. These waves are guided to their destination by what we call a reflector, acting on the same principle as a reflector which concentrates the rays of light from a lamp, except it is made of zinc or copper instead of glass.

"Arriving at their destination, the waves which bear our messages are received by a special instrument known as a coherer. It is a minute tube of glass filled with filings of silver and nickel. The ends are closed with metallic plugs, one being connected with the earth and the other with a second vertical wire similar to that attached to the transmitting instrument. In circuit with the tube is a local battery and an ordinary telegraphic relay instrument.

"The electric waves from the transmitter, when projected upon the little tube I have described, cause the filings within it to cohere. That is, they momentarily are welded together by a large number of minute discharges of electricity between the individual particles. While the contents of the tube are thus agitated the electric resistance is reduced and permits the local battery to send a current through it. This causes a regular sounder to repeat the signals, the message of dots and dashes that the operator has sent with the transmitter. The message can be taken either by the ear or by automatic apparatus.

"We have worked 1,000 yards with great success," said Lieut. Squire, "and are gradually extending the distance."

QUEEN HENRIETTA.

The Life of Leopold's Unhappy Consort Has Been Full of Sorrow and Tribulations.

Queen Henrietta of Belgium, who is now recovering from a serious illness, though but little known outside her husband's dominions, is exceedingly popular in her adopted country, far more so than King Leopold, being renowned for her charity and for the amount of good which she does, especially in the districts around Spa, where she makes her home nearly all the year round.

Although Brussels is so short a distance from Paris, yet she has throughout her married life manifested the most extraordinary reluctance to visit



QUEEN HENRIETTA.

(The Unhappiest and Most Abused Princess in Europe.)

the French capital, and in fact has not set foot there since she lost her only son in 1867, a boy who bore the title of the duke of Brabant. He died so suddenly that his death was generally ascribed to poison. Queen Henrietta, in the intensity of her grief, not only lent an ear to these rumors, but became convinced of their truth and laid the responsibility for the loss of her child upon the French—that is to say, upon French agents, who believed that by removing the young prince they were facilitating Napoleon III.'s pet scheme of the absorption of Belgium by France. Wild and unjustified as this belief may appear to-day to unprejudiced people, it led to Queen Henrietta making a solemn vow not to set foot on French soil, and considerably over a quarter of a century elapsed before she at length consented to accept a pressing invitation from her husband's uncle, Duc d'Aumale, just before his death, remaining a couple of days at Chantilly, without, however, visiting Paris.

Queen Henrietta's married life has been one of much unhappiness. The differences between her husband and herself have long been a matter of notoriety. Her eldest daughter, like her husband's sister, Empress Charlotte of Mexico, is in a lunatic asylum, while her second daughter, Crown Princess Stephanie, lost her husband in the shocking tragedy of Meyerling.

The queen is passionately devoted to horses and to music, the latter being an art which the king holds in abhorrence. Her mastery over horses and her knowledge of high school are as great as were those of her cousin, the late empress of Austria. She is renowned as one of the most famous four-in-hand whips of the old world, and possesses an extraordinary knowledge of the art of conjuring. In fact, she is a gifted woman of high spirits and high principles, whose married life has been saddened and embittered by numerous domestic differences and calamities. By birth she is an Austrian archduchess, a sister of that Archduke Joseph who is palatine of Hungary.

WILL SUCCEED DILLON.

Sir Thomas Henry Esmonde to Be Chosen Leader of the Irish Party in Parliament.

Sir Thomas Henry Esmonde, who will probably be chosen as Mr. Dillon's successor in the leadership of the Irish party in the house of commons, has had 14 years' experience in parliament, although he is now only 37 years old. He belongs to an old family, the first recorded member of which, according to



SIR THOMAS H. ESMONDE.

(The Coming Leader of the Irish Nationalist Party.)

Burke's peerage, went to Ireland with Strongbow's invasion in 1172. Sir Thomas is the eleventh baronet of his name, and holds large estates in Ireland. He has been senior whip of his party, and the refusal of Thomas Sexton to assume the leadership makes him the logical successor of Dillon. Sir Thomas was born in Pan in 1862, and was educated at Oscott college. He first went to parliament as member for County Dublin south. That was in 1883. In 1891 he became member for West Kerry. He is a justice of the peace of County Wexford. Among other positions he has held have been a lieutenant in the Waterford artillery militia and the office of high sheriff of County Waterford. He has published a volume of travels in various countries.

Coal Miners of the World.

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal mines of the world.

The Iron Port

Subscription Price..... \$2.00 Per Year
 THE IRON PORT CO., Publishers
 LEW. A. GATES, Editor and Manager

12-PAGES-12

This is the prosperity that was promised. These are the better times to which the policy of the republican party was dedicated in 1896. But they have by no means reached their maximum, as capital is all the time going into new enterprises and employing more hands; the area of productive industry is increasing; the markets for American wares are growing more numerous and varied. We ought to grow richer and busier for years to come, and will undoubtedly do so if the people in their wisdom are content to sustain the policies at Washington out of which this prosperity has streamed, and to frown down all rash economic experiments, however alluring they may be, which are proposed to make a good thing better.

The most potent factor at this session of the legislature is the legislative Farmers' Club. Whatever this organization decides on doing is ratified by the legislature, or the house at least. They caucus on every measure of any importance, from the Beet Sugar bounty bill down to street railway bills affecting only the city of Detroit. But this club, powerful as it is, has become badly "balled up" on one measure, and that is the anti-color bill, better known as the "oleo" bill. The club is in favor of the enactment of such a measure, but their haste in the matter of the passage of the bill is the cause of the present tangled condition of affairs.

With the coming session of congress, when the republicans will have control of both houses, the people may expect an intelligent effort to reach and control the trusts and combines. It is somewhat doubtful under the limitations of the constitution, which have reserved to the states certain sovereign rights, whether an effective national measure can be enacted. But the people may rest assured that the effort will be made, for the republican party never betrays its pledges.—Kansas City Journal.

Returns from every township, village and city clerk in the state show that during the month of March there were 126 deaths from spinal meningitis in Michigan. This disease is far more prevalent in Michigan this spring than ever before, and the percentage of deaths is much greater, a condition of things that has awakened a lively interest on the part of the people of the state.

General Alger has put an effective quietus to the persistent reports that he contemplated retirement from the cabinet by the positive statement that the reports were absolutely without foundation, and until an unforeseen and unlooked contingency arises he proposes to remain secretary of war throughout the administration.

President McKinley's administration has opened the mills, while the mills grind along at their accustomed swing. Money is plentier, wage conditions have improved, few men are idle from necessity and the hum of industry is the sweetest sound that greets the waking man and lulls him to his rest.

A deficit threatens the British government, and it is proposed to impose an import tax on sugar, grain, flour and meal. This illustrates the difference between free trade theory and practice, and also the difference between the protection principle and the tariff-for-revenue-only idea.

The Methodists of Michigan will have to raise about \$7 for each member of the church in order to realize Michigan's share of the 20,000,000 that the conference desires to have contributed for benevolences previous to Jan. 1, 1901.

The Gladstone Delta observed its fourteenth anniversary on Saturday last by enlarging its pages and appearing as an "all home print."

The combination of great lakes

ship yards, so long planned and talked about, finally has been brought about. The capital stock of the new concern will be \$30,000,000 and its name will be the American Ship Building company.

The county salaries bill, which provides for the payment of salaries to all county officers, and requiring them to turn over all fees to the county, was killed in the lower house on the 14th inst. by striking out all after the enacting clause. This bill was endorsed by the State Grange and the farmers' organizations throughout the state and its slaughter will bring down upon the legislature a storm of protests.

Mayor Hartnett, in appointing his health committee, spoke of the necessity of guarding well the sanitary condition of the city, and said our heavy death rate was against us in securing the normal school. The health committee should cause an immediate investigation of the city water.

Had Jerry Socks Simpson written a book when he first went to Congress, it might have been a success; it's too late, now.

THE CITY.

A NEW BEER AGENCY.

Bitter Brothers Now Handle the Jung Brewing Company's Goods.

The justly famous beer manufactured by the Jung Brewing company of Milwaukee is now sold in Escanaba, Bitter Brothers having accepted the agency and established a depot at 404 Ludington street, in the rear of their meat market. The leading brands are "Standard" and "Salvator," both of which are sold bottled as well as in kegs. The latter brand is brewed by a process unlike that of any other beer, and has an unusually large sale throughout the country. Messrs. Bitter solicits the patronage of local dealers, as well as those elsewhere in the surrounding territory, guaranteeing the goods to be equal to anything of their kind ever turned out from any brewery. Mail orders will receive prompt and accurate attention.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Charles Harvey Caught in a Belt and Picked Up for Dead.

On Thursday Charles Harvey met with a serious accident while operating the wood-sawing machine belonging to his father. The saw is propelled by a gasoline engine of high speed. The belt run off and became entangled in the spokes of the drive wheel. In attempting to free the same he was caught in some manner, and the heavy belt pounded him over the head until the engine could be stopped. When picked up by his father he was in a semi-unconscious condition, and it was thought that he was dead, but he soon recovered consciousness and at this writing is rapidly improving.

DEATH UNDER THE WHEELS.

Michael Smogola Meets Death While in a State of Intoxication.

Undertaker J. C. Maynard received word at a late hour Thursday night that Michael Smogola had been run over by a train at Newhall and instantly killed. Mr. Maynard notified Coroner McFall, who went to the scene of the accident the following morning.

It seems that the man was intoxicated. He went into the depot, there left his luggage and walking out upon the platform fell beneath the limited on the Soo Line, which does not stop at that station. The remains were brought to this city yesterday.

LOSES AN ARM.

Second Accident on Mr. Harvey's Wood Sawing Machine.

Bernard Harvey, owner of the sawing machine of which his son, Chas. Harvey, was seriously injured on Thursday, had the misfortune to have his left arm taken off below the elbow on Friday. Just how the accident occurred can not be learned. Drs. Cotton and Reynolds attended the injured man and at the present writing he is doing as nicely as can be expected.

Weather Bureau Report.

Lake Report—Lake Michigan—Brisk and high north to east winds. Rain by Sunday morning.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy tonight. Possibly rain Sunday. Increasing northeast winds Sunday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There Around the Town.

Members of the Junior Class are busy with a program for the banquet to be tendered the Senior Class of the High School. It is proposed by the juniors to tender their retiring brothers and sisters a complimentary banquet some time next month. Between the courses there will be speeches, songs and recitations and the affair will prove a happy event for those who are fortunate enough to be present.

There was a most disgraceful scene in an alley off Ludington street Wednesday. Two young men fought like tigers for fully twenty minutes, while a crowd of about fifty people stood by as spectators. Not a policeman was to be found in the vicinity, and no arrests followed.

An immense quantity of hardwood is being shipped to Escanaba and Hermansville over the Metropolitan branch of the Chicago & North-Western road.

Dr. Todd will take for his subject tomorrow morning "Friendship." In the evening his theme will be "The Spirit of the Free Reform."

G. T. Burns has presented the local G. A. R. Post with a bust of General Thomas.

A Sunday School convention for Delta county will be held in this city next month.

Young's Bakery.

At Young's Bakery.

ICE CREAM.
 Vanilla Strawberry Chocolate
 Lemon Coffee Peach Banana
 Harlequin Bricks Chicago Bricks
 Neapolitan Bricks Nat Cream
 Vanilla, with French Cherries
 Vanilla, with German Strawberries
 Pistachio Peach Banana
 Tutti-Frutti Carmel
 Pineapple Raspberry Orange
 Raspberry Strawberry
 Apricot New York
 These creams contain the Natural Fruit—no artificial coloring or flavoring.

WATER ICES.

Orange Lemon Pineapple
 Apricot Raspberry
 Strawberry Peach Marshmallow
 All our ices are made from pure fruit juice.
 Neapolitan Plum Stanley
 Apricot Marlinche Victoria
 Petit Duke Monte Carlo
 Cardinal Kusse
 Chateaubriand

PUNCH.

Punch Roman Creole Sultan
 Champagne Lallah Rookh
 Apricot Punch Cardinal
 Lemonade Frappe
 Strawberry Punch Frappe
 Orange Punch Frappe
 Claret Punch Frappe
 Rum Punch Frappe
 Young's Creams are absolutely pure and wholesome—never vary in quality.

Orders by telephone or telegraph will receive prompt attention. We respectfully solicit a trial of our goods.

Legal Notices.

First Publication April 22, 1899.
ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.
 At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
 Present, Honorable Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
 In the matter of the estate of Jacob Fuhrman, deceased.
 On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John Fuhrman, the son, praying that a day be fixed for a hearing to determine who are the lawful heirs and entitled to inherit the real estate of said deceased.
 Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
 And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
 T. B. WHITE,
 Judge of Probate.

Bank Statement.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
The First National Bank
 at Escanaba, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, April 5, 1899.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$470,607 40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,047 97
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	15,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	54,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	750 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	34,000 00
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures	11,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	4,516 40
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,101 54
Due from approved reserve agents	53,562 33
Checks and other cash items	92 85
Notes of other National Banks	5,589 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	19 30
Specie	28,614 00
Legal-tender notes	15,000 00
U. S. Certifs. of Deposit for legal tenders	43,614 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	675 00
Total	\$606,653 85
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	50,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	5,103 84
Notes and bank notes outstanding	13,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	218,178 20
Demand certificates of deposit	266,769 81
Total	\$606,653 85

State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.
 I, C. C. Royce, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Subscribed and sworn to by me, this 17th day of April, 1899.
 HARRY H. ALLEN,
 Notary Public.

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 HARRY H. ALLEN,
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The Big Busy Cash Store

Carpets Carpets

It won't be long before you will need a new carpet. Of course you want a good one—one that will wear well, look well and that won't cost too much. And right here is where we can please you. We have a line of carpets that can't be duplicated anywhere in this part of the country. We are the biggest carpet dealers in upper Michigan, and what is more our prices are as cheap as any quoted in the big cities. Our carpet department is becoming the Mecca for conservative carpet purchasers all over the upper peninsula. We are telling you a cold fact when we say that we have gone to great pains to please you, and we want you to call and see what we can do for you in the carpet line. These goods are not "cheap stuff" but the best quality. Below we quote a few prices:

Heavy 2-ply Ingrain Carpet, in 10 different colorings, ordinarily sold for 30 and 40 cents per yd our price.....	25c	Moquettes, a large variety of patterns, with or without border.....	1.00
"Cornelia" a new thing in low priced carpets, strongest carpet made for the money. Price....	25c	Axminsters, beautiful designs, with or without border, our price.....	1.00
Extra heavy ingrain, 2-ply, wool filling, same weight as extra super all wool carpet, 5 colors, a rare bargain.....	35c	Royal Wilton Carpets, with border, our price.....	1.25
All wool ingrain, guaranteed fast colors, only a few pieces left at.....	48c	In rugs we have all sizes of Ingrain Art Squares.	
All wool, 2-ply extra super ingrain finest quality, made by the following mills—Lowell, Hartford, Columbia, Leicestershire and Tremont. Our price.....	58c	One lot Smyrna rugs 30x63 inches. Special price only.....	1.48

Full line of Northwestern Grass Twine Co's Matings and Rugs.
 All sizes in Moquette Rugs.
 We have a special thing in what is called the Wilton Bagdad rug, our prices range from..... \$10 to \$35

ERICKSON'S BIG BUSY CASH STORE

508-510 LUDINGTON ST.

Bittner, Wickert & Co.

BITTNER, WICKERT & CO.

are sole agents in Escanaba for


"WASABURN'S BEST"

a flour that is really the best, and so acknowledged in all parts of the world.

WE ALSO DEAL IN

Hay, Flour, Feed, Grain, Etc.

Cor. Ludington & Wolcott Sts.



Bicycles.

SEE OUR WHEELS

BEFORE YOU BUY.

A handsome, substantial and durable 30-in. bicycle for

\$25.00

This wheel cannot be beaten anywhere for the money.

MEAD DRUG CO.

The Iron Port has more subscribers in the county than any other one paper. And only first-class job printing. Give us a call.

Lumber Yard.

THE I. STEPHENSON CO.

GEO. T. BURNS, Manager.

LUMBER

Lath and Shingles.

DRESSED FLOORING, WAINSCOTING, ETC

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

Flour and Feed.

ED. DONOVAN

FLOUR, HAY, FEED AND GRAIN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We make a speciality of High Grade Family Flour.
 622 Ludington Street.
ED. DONOVAN.

GRAND SPRING OPENING!

April
15-25



April
15-25

NEW DAYLIGHT STORES.

The stores for the people. Don't fail to send a postal with your name and address on it for one of our handsome Souvenir Price Lists. It will prove profitable to you.

See the Shoe Display in our show window. Our Shoes move. Prices make 'em. 'Nuff said. If you pass our stores you pass the privilege of saving money.

THE NEW DAYLIGHT STORES—Escanaba's Greatest.

RAPID RIVER RIPPLES

The following letter will be of interest to many of the soldier's acquaintances: Battle Field of Calocan, Manila, P. I., Feb. 25.—Our regiment is still quartered at Manila. War was declared against the insurgents on Feb. 4th and on the 5th, which was Sunday, our company went into the field and has been on the firing line ever since. There has been about ten killed and seventy-five wounded in our regiment. We had three large battles in the last ten days, namely Manila, Feb. 5th; Calocan, the 10th; Malillo, the 15th. I have been in every engagement and have not been hurt, but no knowing when I may get it. The next battle will be at Malloas and will be a big one. There are about 20,000 negroes at that place. We expect about 5,000 reinforcements before that battle, when our force will be about 10,000 men. We are good for about five negroes to one white man. So far we have lost in the whole army corps about 75 killed and possibly 300 wounded; while the insurgents have lost about 8,000 killed and about the same number wounded and prisoners. They have not taken any American prisoners and I do not think they will. It is winter here now and it is the hottest winter I ever spent. It is never below 90 in the shade. I have been sick in quarters for the last four days but I will go back on the firing line tomorrow. I hope I will be spared to come home again. I will never leave the shores of America again. I have all the war I want. I never want to be any nearer hell than I have been for the last few days. The country around Manila is the most beautiful I ever saw. Well, mother, you will have to excuse this letter. It is not very long but we have not much time to write. We are lying in the trenches under the hot sun. I hope to God it will soon end. Good bye. This may be the last letter I will ever write. Your loving son,

CORPORAL JAMES MURCHIE,
Company F, 1st Montana, Manila, P. I.,
V. O. L. S.

Mrs. Margaret Lapine, one of the pioneers of this township, died in Gladstone the 13th inst. at the age of sixty years, after an illness of two months. She was born in Ireland on the 27th day of August 1839, married Fred Lapine in Ottawa in 1853, came from Canada to Masonville in 1867, moved onto what is known as the Lapine place, about one mile northwest of the village, in 1875, where her husband died in 1881, and thence to Gladstone in 1889. Her marriage was blessed with twelve children, one of whom died in Canada at the age of two years, two at Masonville at seventeen and fourteen years and the other nine are still living; Fred Lapine, at Masonville; Joe Lapine, Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. Mary Grandchamp, Rapid River; Mrs. M. Mackie, Gladstone; Mrs. J. A. Johnston, Rapid River; Mrs. J. W. Daniels, Chicago, and Willie, Jennie and Poly Lapine, in Gladstone, yet unmarried. The deceased was well and favorably known in this locality by all the early settlers, the surviving ones of which all greatly lament her death.

Willie Sinnitt is no more seen about his favorite haunts. He has left us. At 9 o'clock a. m. on the morning of Tuesday last, together with his good wife and two children, one yellow dog, a coop of chickens and a water pail and length of stove-pipe, the aforesaid Sinnitt took his departure for the Evergreen Farm, where all will dwell.

C. E. Hamilton & Co. will engage extensively in chicken farming during the season. The company has leased a large

tract of land near the village, and will open operations about May 1st. Twenty incubators are expected to arrive before that date, and the members of the company are now busy gathering eggs in order to be ready for business when they reach here. Mr. Hamilton is the boss of the ranch.

Omar Loop has opened a lumber yard near the depot, and has a well assorted stock of lumber, lath, shingles, siding, flooring and ceiling. He is worthy the patronage of our people and we hope to see him continue to do the prosperous business which he is at present enjoying. He makes a specialty of kiln dried hardwood flooring and basswood ceiling.

Pfeifer's is the only place in Rapid River where a full and complete line of crockery and glassware may be had. This is a new line with him, and as he never does things by halves his customers may rest assured that the stock is a daisy. He also has, included in the list, bar-glasses of all kinds.

Miss Maggie Fleming, teacher of the third grade department, was called to Escanaba Thursday last week on account of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Ryan. Miss Edna Miller and Miss Harriet Hibbard of the high school department are substitutes during her absence.

We are all anxiously awaiting the inauguration of operations on the proposed new Gladstone & Northern railway. We have heard much of the road and of the benefit it will be to Rapid River, now we would like to see it materialize.

August Schram was in Escanaba on Tuesday. He is preparing for an extensive business in the line of selling agricultural implements this season. He has a large number of friends among the farmers who have bought farming machinery from him.

The following pupils of the fourth grade department passed the examination to the fifth grade: Mary Frossard, Lulu Dillabough, Mary Schiska, Frances Schram, Frank Graval, Eddie Graval, Henry Cardia and Roy Wapples.

The Jerry Madden Shingle company's mill will start up as soon as the logs come down. The company expects to do a large business this season, having put in during the past winter a large amount of timber.

Capt. Walker went to Escanaba on Tuesday and left the same evening for the west to look over his farm before the opening of navigation.

Thomas O'Connell and Gordon Wolf came back from Sinclair Friday where they are working in the mill. The former returned Tuesday.

Chas. Hamilton is at Gladstone temporarily, having charge of Mr. Powell's drug store during that gentleman's absence in the west.

Mrs. C. A. Clumpner and two children arrived Wednesday to make this place their permanent home. Mr. Clumpner is the Soo Line agent.

S. & E. Bepman, of the Leader store, have received a new line of spring goods, and are out for business.

Mrs. Bushnell, the Gladstone milliner, wants to see her Rapid River friends at her place of business.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Young, aged 6 days, died Tuesday April 18.

George and John Carmody went up on the drive Monday morning for Chas. Heise.

L. O. Kirstine of Escanaba was here on Saturday taking orders for awnings. Jacob Stollwagen of Peshtigo arrived here Saturday last week. He is now

employed in Joseph Sinnitt's butcher shop.

Tommy Jerome, aged 15, son of Louis Jerome, died Friday morning, the 21st inst, of troubles in the nature of inflammation of the bowels. He was a pupil of the high school department of the village school, very regular in attendance and left school on Tuesday evening without the teacher knowing that anything was ailing him. He was always neat, manly, and punctual; of an affectionate disposition and attractive personal appearance, and his sudden death has cast a deep gloom of sadness over the school as well as his home and the entire neighborhood. His department of the school will attend the funeral on Sunday in a body.

The unusual warm weather and precipitation is bringing down such large quantities of the drive, while the bay is still ice-bound that there are some indications of a disastrous overflow. There is a jam in the Rapid from the railroad bridge to the upper part of the village, the river is overflowing badly. With the ice in the way the boom people are unable to afford any relief, and unless you people at Escanaba and Gladstone pull your ice out of our way, the situation here will soon become serious.

Miss Stella Cardin has returned to school after an absence of three months.

L. C. Konkel returned from Faunis on Saturday last week after spending a month with his brother.

Gordon Wolf attended to business in Escanaba on Wednesday.

Louis Jerome bought a team from Kura Bros., on Monday.

William Rusford won the photograph, given away by A. Pfeifer April 10 with 5000 coupons.

Antone Francis came down from Schable's camp Friday of last week.

Joseph Collette returned from Green Bay Wednesday to work at the mill.

Revival meetings are being held at the M. E. church of Masonville this week conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. R. Johns.

Mrs. J. Bovin moved on Thursday from Masonville to Duluth, where Mr. Bovin is employed in a mill.

Mrs. J. A. Johnston and Mrs. Mary Grandchamp attended the funeral of their mother, Mrs. A. Lapine, at Gladstone Saturday.

Thomas Jerome of the high school department is on the sick list this week.

John Gill visited Essige on business Monday.

Adam Schable went up Tuesday morning to superintend his drives.

Mr. and Mrs. Whapples are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

A. C. Hogan, Formerly of this City, Killed in Chicago.

A. C. Hogan was killed by the discharge of a revolver in Daniel McLachlan's bicycle repair shop at 248 Ogden avenue Wednesday night. The shooting was accidental.

Hogan was a shoe clerk in the employ of Seis, Schwab & Co. who lived at 8 Center avenue. He was 23 years old. In company with his roommate, J. C. Mitchie, he went to the repair shop and while there McLachlan offered to lend his shop-assistant, A. F. Reubener, his revolver, which was lying on a shelf. While taking it down McLachlan says it slipped from his hand, and was discharged, the bullet striking young Hogan near the heart.

The victim of the above accident is well and favorably known in this city. He is a brother-in-law of Fred Norton, of Norton & Johnson, and has two sisters living in the city. His parents live at Stonington. His remains will be brought to this city for burial.

THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR PEOPLE

Social Events as Reviewed by The Iron Port Reporters.

A Weekly Grist of Personal Mention as Picked Up Here, There and Everywhere Throughout This Section of the Country

The Young Soldiers' Canteen Club, and the friends of its members, danced at Peterson's hall Thursday evening. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Following were the committees in charge of the affair: Arrangement committee, Anthony O'Donnell, John Bergson, Jesse Wright; Floor committee, Ed. Wellman, Geo. Rafferty, Oscar Carlson, Art Wellman, Martin Leonard, Anton Emba; Reception committee, Herman Coleman, Fred Lavigne, Hugh Early, Otto Sheriff, Steve Valentine, C. Grunert, Emil Bougren, Fred Cram, Joe Reno.

Martin Rood, of Barkville, was in Escanaba yesterday and favored The Iron Port with a call. Rood Brothers, of which firm he is the senior member, have recently increased the capacity of their flouring mill to eighty barrels per day at an expense of \$4,000. They now use the Hungarian process, or what is known as the universal bolting system.

C. A. Wixson, of Rhineland, Wisconsin, has been in town this week visiting his parents. Chet is interested in the electric lighting plant at that place and is getting a firm grasp on considerable coin of the realm, a condition of affairs his numerous friends here will be pleased to learn.

Albert Holquist, of Marinette, and Miss Antonette Johnson, of this city, were married at the home of the bride's parents on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Holquist will make their home at Marinette.

Mr. Farley, who came to Escanaba a fortnight since to manage the Escanaba baseball team this season, has returned to Chicago.

Rev. Fr. Meunard is at home after a sojourn of several weeks at New Orleans. He is greatly improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Hughtitt returned from Chicago Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Finch returned from Chicago Sunday morning.

The "None Such" club danced at Clark's hall last evening.

Dave Pettier is recovering from a long illness.

Harry Morris left on Monday for the west.

Conductor Murphy and Engineer Corcoran, of train 7, of the C. & N. W. railway, had their heads examined by a phrenologist at Powers yesterday. There are rumors in regard to what was located by the examination, but the Tribune will not repeat them.—Iron Mountain Tribune.

Rev. Mr. McConnell of Menominee will officiate at St. Stephen's Episcopal church Sunday, April 23d. A full attendance of all interested in the future welfare of the church is desired.

Escanaba Hive, L. O. T. M., gave a pleasant dancing party at its new quarters in the Fogarty building last evening.

Jay Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mason of Ford River, is at the Tracy hospital having an operation for a deformed limb.

Mrs. O. R. Fuller was called to Ford River Wednesday evening by the serious illness of her mother.

Herman J. Leppold of Escanaba and

Miss L. Smith of Bay de Noc township were united in marriage on Wednesday.

William Ledue and Miss Celia Deault were married in St. Anne's church Monday morning. A reception was given at Perron's hall in the evening.

John Sperin of Radford's Spur was in Escanaba on Monday. He is running a camp there for the Masonville Hoop company.

Irving McEwen has severed his connection with Ellsworth's drug store and returned to Gladstone.

A party of Escanaba young people spent last Sunday at Peter Duranseau's sugar bush.

Jerry McLean has returned from Norway, where he had been during the winter. Clayton Voorhis and J. A. Sears of Gladstone "courted" here this week.

Mrs. J. E. Cox is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Young, at Munising.

Jno. Nelson and Hannah Peterson were married last Saturday.

John Stephenson was at Marinette the first of the week.

Mrs. Nellie Larson of Manistique is at the Tracy hospital.

R. C. Flannigan of Norway was in town on Monday.

Mr. Phil Sullivan was a Chicago visitor this week.

A. H. Rolph has gone to Lansing with young Lazelle.

Miss Anna Hess is at home from Milwaukee.

F. Desjardins is at the Tracy hospital with a fractured arm, the result of a runaway team which he was driving.

J. S. Craig of Gladstone was in Escanaba on Thursday, as was also T. H. Marble of the same place.

H. M. Stevenson returned from Chicago this morning. His new store fixtures have arrived.

A progressive pedro party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rieber last evening.

There will be a social at the home of Mrs. C. R. Williams next Thursday evening.

Capt. H. W. Hart, of the Hart Steamboat Line, was in Escanaba yesterday.

The Methodist ladies will give a supper at the church next Tuesday evening.

Robt. McDonald and wife of Garden were Escanaba visitors on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Brayere entertained at cards on Wednesday evening.

Supervisor A. E. Besson of Baldwin was in town this week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. "Hite" Barr last Saturday, a son.

Remember the advertisement social at Mrs. Williams next Thursday evening.

Chas. Corcoran visited his brother, Fr. Corcoran of Ontonagon, this week.

The ladies of Escanaba Hive, L. O. T. M., and their friends "danced" at Fogarty's hall last evening.

W. W. Caven has resigned his position as foreman of the round house. He will be succeeded by Chas. Schroder of Kaukauna.

The Children's May Festival will be given Friday evening May 26, at the Opera House.

Mrs. John Johnson, aged 30 years died at her home, 211 North Mary street, on Wednesday.

A LARGELY INCREASED ORE DOCK CAPACITY

Although the Number of Docks Have Decreased Capacity Is Greater.

There are Now Twenty-One Docks With an Aggregate Pocket Capacity of 623,612 Tons—The Enlargement of Docks.

A blue print issued within the past few days from the office of Robert Angot, chief engineer of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, shows that there will be ready for use at Lake Superior ports at the opening of navigation this year a total capacity is estimated at 672,966 tons. This is a decrease of one from the number of docks which have been utilized for several seasons past, but in the number of pockets and the aggregate capacity a considerable increase is shown. For purposes of comparison a table is presented, according to which it would appear that in 1898 there were available twenty-one docks with a total of 4,438 pockets and an aggregate storage capacity of 617,250 tons. Statistics compiled during the season of 1898 gave the total capacity of the twenty-one docks as 623,612 tons.

The ore dock which passed out of existence was No. 2 dock at Escanaba. It had 192 pockets and a capacity of 20,928 tons. The compensation for this loss, as well as the gain of ninety-one pockets having 55,716 tons storage capacity, was effected by the enlargement of three docks, Duluth & Iron Range dock No. 1 was increased from 141 pockets of 18,000 tons capacity to 200 pockets of 40,400 tons capacity; No. 2 of the system from 176 pockets with a capacity of 23,900 tons to 208 pockets with a capacity of 42,000 tons, and dock No. 2 of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern road from 192 pockets with a capacity of 34,500 tons to 384 pockets of 69,120 tons capacity. Of these 283 new pockets 151 pockets with a total capacity of 59,960 tons will be available for the first time this season. Of these latter fifty pockets with a capacity of 22,400 tons are on the docks of the Duluth & Iron Range road, while ninety-two pockets with a total capacity of 34,560 tons on the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern docks.—Marine Review.

Operetta by Home Talent.

The operetta, "Penelope, or the Milkman's Bride," will be given by home talent on the evening of Friday, May 12th. The cast is made up as follows: Penelope, a servant, Mrs. G. P. Fleisher; Mrs. Croaker, the "missus," Miss Sadie Jacobs; Tosser, with the grenadiers, F. M. Boney; Pitcher, a policeman, Jas. Tolan; Chalks, a milkman, E. F. Van Valkenburg.

Underwent An Operation.

On Thursday John Jordan underwent an operation at his home on S. Mary street, and he is now recovering nicely. A sack of puss had formed in the neck, and this was removed by Drs. Snyder and Youngquist.

Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Snake Collections.

Washington Has One of the Very Best in the World.

Eggs Reptiles from Africa, Asia and America to Be Seen in Our Famous National Museum.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Who is afraid of snakes? Above all others of human kind, the women have greatest dread of reptiles. Whether this instinctive feeling comes of the experience in the Garden of Eden, or not, each of us must conjecture. The fact is generally conceded.

A poet once said, that "woman, though only a part of man's rib, if the story in Genesis don't tell a fib, caused Adam to sin, and serpents to crawl, and folly to follow the lives of us all."

The story in Genesis says that the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field, and that the serpent tempted the woman, who tempted the man, so that they ate of the tree of knowledge of good and evil; and they were expelled from the garden "lest they take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live forever."

The penalty placed upon the serpent, the original tempter was, "Because thou has done this, thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life."

Eternal enmity was also decreed between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent, and from time immemorial there has been this enmity; so that instinctively wherever we see a serpent we proceed to kill it, for it is known to be deadly, subtle and cowardly. Moreover, all women shrink in terror from every species of reptile. Consequently it is the most unnatural thing on earth to see, in traveling shows, the anomaly of women coerced into handling snakes for the delectation of curious crowds.

The modern men of science never give even passing thought to the story of original sin, but study snakes just as they study other phenomena of nature; just as they dissect frogs, fish, cattle and human beings. The scientific men of the national museum and Smithsonian institution have gathered practically every variety of snake on the face of the earth, including prehistoric specimens. The collection has been placed in the northeastern corner of the museum building. There are all sorts of reptiles and creeping things in the gallery nook, and the smell of alcohol and other preparations in which they are preserved is plainly noticeable. The place is dark and gloomy, a veritable chamber of horrors, and a glance at the immense bottles with their loathsome contents is not calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the beholders, who seem to be figuratively, as well as actually, "seeing snakes."

The scientist in charge of these curiosities recently showed to some visitors a number of species lately received from all over the world, two or three of them being far more than ordinary interest. One of the reptiles shown, which was secured by the expedition to Liberia, of which Prof.



THE DIAMOND RATTLER.

Cook was a member, is a horned snake, an entirely new variety so far as the museum is concerned, and one which would be regarded as a specimen of value by any institution of like character.

The reptile is of the viper variety, and is known, scientifically, as the "bitis gabonica," the latter name referring to the Gaboon, in whose neighborhood it is found. It is one of the few horned specimens in existence, but the horns are plainly discernible and occupy a prominent position on the forehead of the head, on each side of the nasal holes.

The snake was secured by Mr. Rollo Cook, who was a member of the Liberian expedition. It was, literally, run across by a native who was cutting his way through the forest in front of the party. Fortunately the snake did not have a chance to strike, as the man had his foot on it. It is very poisonous, and most venomous looking.

The head of the snake is flat, and is very large, considering the size of the snake, it being only about four feet in length. It is, however, thin, in comparison with its length. The horns give it a most hideous and repulsive appearance. It is about a quarter of an inch in length and is divided. It is not poisonous, and merely serves the purpose of giving the reptile a ferocious appearance. It resembles, to some extent, the head of the rhinoceros, the little eyes peering wickedly on each side of the nasal organs.

In the same collection are a number of lizards, of large size, but considered harmless, and scorpions of immense proportions. The "stinger" of the latter is in the end of the tail, and when an opportunity is offered the scorpion slinks it into its enemy with such force that it is withdrawn with difficulty.

The sting is venomous, but it is not thought to be necessarily fatal to a human being.

The venom of some reptiles is absolutely incurable, no matter how ready and instant may be the attention given. Alcohol taken internally in almost any form will often ward off the evil effects of the poison of common snakes, but no remedy is known for the virus injected by certain cobras and others of the known deadly species. There are on record many cases of sudden death from snake bites; showing that even with immediate amputation of the hand, or foot, or even leg or arm of the victim, death has ensued. The venom courses through the blood like lightning; and impregnates the whole system so speedily that amputation of the first-affected part cannot save the life of the individual stricken.

In vernacular it is not customary to classify ants with reptiles; but they are so classified here, and some of the



HE THOUGHT HE HAD THEM.

specimens show that they are properly classified in this collection. Notably are the gigantic white ants which have been found in Liberia and sent to the scientists of the institution. They are of different sizes, comprising "soldiers," "workers" and "queens." One of the latter shown was about an inch long. The jaws of the workers are powerfully developed. Some varieties of the ants build mounds as high or higher than a man, in which they live. A member of the expedition told the writer that he threw a rat in among a lot of them on the march, and in a few minutes only the bones were left, the flesh having been removed by the creatures. If a person gets in their way in the forest they make things lively for him.

One of the greatest curiosities in the reptile line comprised in that collection is a Florida rattlesnake of the "diamond" variety, about 6 1/2 feet in length and nine inches in circumference. The scales of the "rattler" are like those on a large fish, and its head is as large as a man's fist.

It must have been in life, as it is now in alcohol, a terribly repulsive object, and a most formidable one to meet in combat. The specimen was the largest of the rattlesnake variety ever seen by any of the persons connected with the department. The poison fangs, which are located in the upper jaw, are nearly half an inch in length, and are hooked, being as sharp as needles. There are two of them, sometimes three, and there are always what are known as "supernumerary" ones, ready to take the place of any that are broken or removed.

The fangs of the Liberian viper, or "bitis gabonica," though the snake is at least one-third smaller, are about as large as those of the giant rattlesnake. Even if there were no poison glands the simple bite would tear a man's hand terribly.

Another specimen which was sent to the museum by Dr. Abbott, the famous Philadelphia explorer, from India, is that of a snake nearly 14 feet in length. Its head is nearly as large as that of a baby. The reptile is regarded as a most curious specimen and one of great interest in the reptile collection.

These snakes constitute a very small portion of the collection; but they are given special mention because they are so specially hideous and dangerous, as well as repulsive. Besides, it would not be interesting to describe the kinds of snake which we have been accustomed to see since childhood, and the rattlers who have lain coiled up under a blackberry bush, warning us in time to get out of harm's way; a warning which we have often rewarded with a club or a barrel of shot from our shotgun.

When you come to Washington by all means look over the snake collection; but come sober and be in your right mind, or else you will be likely to have some one play upon you as some congressman did a few years ago upon one of their colleagues from Tennessee. He had been drinking to excess, and some of his colleagues put him in a cab and drove to the museum. The victim was sleeping when he arrived there, was carried to an easy chair, and permitted to sleep for an hour. When he awakened there was a boa constrictor coiled up before him. He howled for help, but nobody came. Casting his eyes to either side, he saw pythons and rattlesnakes coiled ready to strike. He looked in terror about him, not daring to move, but calling for help. Finally, thoroughly convinced that he was suffering from mania a potu, he shouted: "I've got 'em," and rushed past the snakes, heading for the door, when he met his congressional colleagues, who assured him that he was in the national museum, and that he was sobering up.

Fortunately the practical joke worked so well that he never has since taken a drop of strong liquor.

SMITH D. FRY.

He Passes.

She—Do you believe in palmistry?
He—Not when the girl who asks the question puts out her hand simply to let me see that she wears an engagement ring.—Chicago Daily News.

NO LONGER ASLEEP.

New Orleans Beginning to Recognize Her Own Importance.

Customs and Conditions Existing for Centuries Giving Way to Modern Ideas and Up to Date Improvements.

[Special New Orleans (La.) Letter.]

NEW ORLEANS has been the Rip Van Winkle of America cities. For years she has slept and allowed great opportunities to pass her door unheeded. The good things that might have been hers for the asking were waved aside with indifference, sometimes with contempt. Blessed by providence with a geographical location which, for purposes of commerce, has no equal on the American continent, her people clung to the traditions of the past, to unwholesome sanitary conditions and unprogressive municipal government, which frequently was tainted with corruption and premeditated maladministration of affairs.

But the day of awakening came at last. It came suddenly, unexpectedly. New blood was introduced into the council chambers, men noted for enterprise and honesty, young men filled with local pride and an understanding of the city's most crying needs, were chosen to make its laws and restore it to its proper position as the metropolis of the south, the gateway to Central and South America and the islands in the Caribbean, the great trading center of the American gulf coast.

For 200 years the surface drainage of the city was emptied into Lake Pontchartrain, a beautiful body of water just north of New Orleans, but a little over a year ago the city council began the construction of a drainage system which will take care of all the storm water and drain every inch of soil between the Mississippi river and the lake and reduce the moisture in the soil fully six feet. The first section of this



SIDNEY STORY, ONE OF NEW ORLEANS' PROGRESSIVE LEADERS.

system will soon be finished and will drain the entire business section.

The drainage canal proper is 30 feet wide and 25 feet deep, built of brick and cement on a concrete foundation, and covered over with asphalt. This work has seemed a wonder to all who have investigated it, and is one of the great engineering triumphs of the decade, of which its originators, Maj. Harrod and L. W. Brown, have ample reason to be proud. To build a canal of the dimensions indicated in some places would be child's play, but to construct miles upon miles of monster culverts in the soft soil of New Orleans seems little short of miraculous. Recently a party of engineers and representatives of the press descended into the culvert at Canal street and walked a distance of two miles upon a surface wide enough to accommodate three teams driven abreast. That these underground tourists were more surprised than when they took their first boat ride in the great sewers of Paris is not surprising. It will require fully five years to complete the work so auspiciously begun, and a total outlay of perhaps \$5,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 have already been expended. When completed, the new system will carry off the drainage to the Gulf of Mexico, by way of Bayou Bienvenue and Lake Borgne, thus keeping uncontaminated the waters of Lake Pontchartrain, one of the most picturesque lakes in the United States.

The system of sewerage and of removing the night soil is still as primitive in New Orleans as when Bienville marched across the swamps from Biloxi and planted the standard of France upon the banks of the Mississippi. The vaults are emptied twice a year, and the offensive matter dumped into the river, producing a condition at once unsanitary and offensive. This fact has at last been impressed upon the people, and even those most stubbornly opposed to progress are beginning to realize that in order to avoid quarantines and their attendant evils and business depressions, and epidemics and pestilence, the cause must be removed. A campaign was begun a short time ago for the construction of a modern sewerage system, a thorough system of municipal water-works and an adequate system of street paving; and it is almost certain that the people will vote in favor of issuing bonds for that purpose. Such improvements would not only redeem the city from filth, but make it at once the healthiest and most beautiful mun-

icipality in the south and the greatest port outside of New York.

The death rate of New Orleans now is about 20 per 1,000. Improved drainage conditions will lower it easily to 15; and the completion of the sewerage and paving systems and an abundant supply of pure water would, speaking from scientific experience, reduce it to ten or even nine per 1,000.

Preparatory to these far-reaching innovations the city council has caused the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies to place their wires underground, so that in the space of half a decade New Orleans will have evolved from the slowest to the most progressive city in America.

The public buildings, many of them old and uncomfortable, are about to give place to modern and architecturally perfect structures, and the parks, unequalled in point of natural beauty, are being improved at a rapid rate. Audubon park and City park, by the way, are famous for possessing the most exquisite oaks in America, some of the trees being 300 years old.

That the commercial development will more than go hand in hand with the city's sanitary improvement cannot for an instant be doubted. New Orleans has always been the great cotton trade center of America, and has handled immense quantities of sugar and rice in addition. Moreover, it is the second largest grain exporting point in the United States. But its trade in manufactured goods and its manufacturing interests are in want of development. Capital has been kept away from the city by its unsanitary condition, and the same cause has hampered its shipping interests. Situated nearly 100 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi river it possesses a harbor which, at comparatively small expense, could be made accessible to our modern ocean leviathans. The United States government is fully aware of this fact, and has just let a contract for the construction of a steel floating dry dock, to cost \$800,000, which portends the establishment of a navy yard and the deepening of the river channel. Once a thoroughly healthy city, free from the incubus of

quarantine, New Orleans will command the trade, by force of location and superior facilities, which it now seeks to control by other means. Manufacturing enterprises are naturally attracted by sanitary surroundings and shipping facilities, and the New Orleans of the nineteenth century, a town of sentiment and tradition, will evolve itself into an mighty mart, where sordid competition will be tempered by art and letters and the high breeding of its social leaders—a typical twentieth century metropolis, cosmopolitan in population, international in commerce and thoroughly American in citizenship and higher civilization.

The writer has dwelled at some length upon the material aspect of the present condition of the city of New Orleans, because higher development depends upon material surroundings. The women of New Orleans recognized this inalterable fact long before their husbands and fathers, and were among the first to advocate the construction of the great drainage canal already described. Their efforts were ably seconded by the press and by the younger element of business and professional men who realized that the future of their city depended upon progress, both within and without. And among this coterie of bright and promising public men none is entitled to greater praise than Mr. Sidney Story, who, as a member of the city council and influential club man, crystallized sentiment into action and made the dreams of others a reality. Young, ambitious and singularly devoted to the city of his birth, he overcame obstacles which were fortified by the prejudice of centuries, and coerced cooperation when simple reasoning failed. Opposition based upon sentimental grounds, he had to fight in season and out of season; but the end has justified his efforts, and when the history of New Orleans is written his name deserves a prominent place on its brightest page. In the meantime he merits public recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens, and the indications are that he will receive it, as well as those who worked with him for the good of the Crescent city.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

Very Dear.

Bacon—Would you call a man who borrowed money from you, and who never paid it back, a friend?

Egbert—Certainly; I'd call him one of my dearest friends.—Yonkers Statesman.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

A Chicago Sanctuary Which Enjoys National Fame.

It Contains Precious Relics of St. Antony, and Strange Miracles Have Been Wrought Within Its Walls.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

WITH saloons on all sides, surrounded by the lowest dives of Chicago, within a stone's throw of a police station that has had behind its walls the most daring and degraded criminals of the world, the smoke-begrimed towers of St. Peter's church are raised like the uplifted hands of a priest begging forgiveness for the sins of man. Without is heard



AT THE GATE OF ST. PETER'S.

the hollow laugh of the unhappy woman who has fallen to the lowest depth to which human creature can fall. From the loathsome drinking places come staggering the sodden wretches who would barter their manhood and their eternal souls for rum. Hard-visaged Hebrews whose lives are absorbed in the lust for gain peer from the fronts of the dingy pawnshops seeking profit from the misery of their fellows. Pagan Chinamen, opium soaked and licentious, crawl like rats from the red and yellow curtained basements. Without is this potpourri of degenerate and horrible humanity. Without is the muck and the filth of disreputable streets. Without is the discordant jangle of the street car gongs. Without are the curses of teamsters and the babel of many tongues.

By the turning of a door hinge come peace and quietness. Waxen tapers are burning at the altar and the sweet odor of incense permeates the air. Soft light comes through the colored glass in the windows. Men and women are kneeling on the floor, praying silently, devoutly. All is quiet within. The noises of the highway have ceased as if by magic. The wretchedness of sin, the squalor and the misery of poverty are forgotten. Rest for the soul has come.

And so from this hotbed of Chicago's nearest slums one may but cross a threshold and enter a sanctuary revered as one of the holiest of the Roman Catholic church.

This church of Saint Peter's, which is situated at the corner of Clark and Polk streets, is famous not only from the fact that it is located in the very center of the lowest and most dangerous part of Chicago, but for the reason that it contains relics of Saint Antony of Padua. Thousands and thousands of people visit the holy edifice to pray to the saint and receive the blessings of the fathers. Women with costly jewels and rich gowns take their place by the



BLESSED WITH THE HOLY RELICS

side of the ragged beggar, and on the bare floor join in the common supplications. The highest and the lowest are equal there. They come from every corner of the city. They come from other cities and from distant parts of the country. They have even come from foreign lands. At all times of the day the church is open, and at any hour when one steps within he may see the supplicants at prayer.

The relics consist of a piece of one of his bones and a small portion of his habit which were brought here from the Basilica of Saint Antony in Padua, Italy, a few years ago. They are deposited in a gold remonstrance with a glass exposure and are kept in the tabernacle.

The church is conducted by the Franciscans, the most austere order of the Roman Catholic church, founded in 1208 by Saint Francis, of Assisi. This branch of the order, which belongs to the St. Louis province, is composed of the father superior, four assistant fathers and three lay brothers. Connected with the church is a school, taught by sisters of the Notre Dame, and attended by 25 or 30 children of the district. The children are of all nationalities, but are mostly Italian with a few half-breed Chinese.

The power of Saint Antony to answer prayer, heal the sick and perform miracles through the Divine spirit has made the humble little church where

his relics repose a mecca for all who believe in the promises of the Roman Catholic church. And, indeed, it is not only the believers in that religion that go there. Many Protestants are visitors at that church among the slums, and many have knelt upon the hard floor and prayed for help. Sometimes when one is too ill to enter the edifice he appears at the father's house, adjacent to the church, and receives the blessing. And, no matter who the creed and no matter who the person, all are welcome.

The fathers tell of many miracles that have been performed there. They tell of a priest who was cured of a tumor and of numerous cripples who were blessed and made to walk. They tell of a woman who had a tumor that the physicians said must be operated upon, but who prayed before the relics of Saint Antony and was cured. The physicians again examined her and the tumor was gone, and they could not explain it. Then they tell of poor girls and men out of work praying for positions. And the fathers say the prayers for work have been answered, for the physical wants may be prayed for as well as the spiritual. The fathers say that neither Saint Antony nor any of the other saints can hear prayers that are addressed to them, but that they are heard by God, who makes it known to the saints and the saints then intercede for those who ask their aid. Our prayers to Saint Antony, they say, would be answered just as well if the relics were not there, but their presence gives us more confidence and inspires the faith without which no prayers will be answered. There is no surety that all who pray will have their prayers answered. It must all be the will of God.

Once a week the relics of Saint Antony are exposed. Tuesday has been set apart for this office, as it is the day on which he died. The devotion begins at six o'clock on Tuesday morning with the exposition of the blessed sacrament. At 8:30 o'clock there is high mass, followed with benediction with the blessed sacrament, and then the father blesses the people with the relics, which remain exposed until noon. When one desires some special prayer answered he makes a novena—that is, he goes to the church of Saint Peter's for nine successive Tuesdays,



HIGH AND LOW ARE EQUAL THERE.

and prays to Saint Antony, after having gone to confession and received the communion. First he must cleanse his soul from sin, and then receive the Lord in his heart from the holy communion, when he may ask for the aid of the saint. If the prayers are not answered at the first novena, several are sometimes performed. Munificent offerings are frequently given by those whose prayers are answered, but in all cases the donations are given to the poor, or other churches, as the Franciscans own no property, and subsist only by alms.

On Tuesdays the church is always crowded with eager men and women, and sometimes it is necessary to wait for hours before admission can be gained. The rich and the poor pour about the portals. They come in carriages and on crutches.

Saint Antony is one of the most beloved of the Roman Catholic saints, because of his learning and his piety. He was born at Lisbon, Portugal, August 13, 1195, and on his father's side was related to Godfrey, of Bouillon. He at first took of the orders of an Augustinian monk, but entered the Franciscan order in 1220, and became one of its most active supporters. At the death of Saint Francis he vigorously opposed the movement for mitigating the severity of the rule of the order, and is celebrated for his rigid asceticism. At his baptism he was given the name of Ferdinand, but after he joined the Franciscan order in the little convent of Saint Antony at Coimbra he took the name of Antony, in honor of the patriarch of the hermits. He died June 13, 1231, at the age of 36, and was canonized by Gregory IX. In 1232, his body may be seen to-day in the church of Saint Antony, at Padua, which also contains his monument, a fine piece of statuary. He is generally represented with the Infant Jesus in his arms. Not only is the aid of Saint Antony implored for the restoration of health and for temporal blessings, but he is invoked for the recovery of things that have been lost, and travelers pray to him that they may have safe journeys.

This little church, where his relics inspire true faith in prayer, has become known the world over. It stands as a holy thing in the midst of this region of wickedness, and its light shines forth even into the dark recesses of these dens of wretchedness and woe.

FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON.

Their One Advantage.

"They can say what they please," said the new woman, "but these nice domestic girls have no advantage over us."

"Except when it comes to getting married," interrupted the old man.—Chicago Post.

SHOULD PROHIBIT SALOON BUSINESS

A Former Townsman Has a Mania for Remembering Dates.

Mr. Haskell Misrepresents Local Institutions Through the Ohio Press—He Writes a Very Unique Communication.

C. F. Haskell, formerly a resident of Escanaba, now "holding the fort" at Turin, Marquette county, writes a very unique letter to the pastors of Hicksville, Ohio, which is published in the Independent of that place.

"I went into the soldier's camp in Toledo, the 25th of August 1864, taking with me my bible the day after my father, a Disciple of Christ, was 66 years old.

of villains in Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio?"

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS.

The Escanaba reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can hardly be done, for the gentleman whose statement is published below, will only be too pleased to answer any communication mailed to him, not for idle curiosity, but if the writer really suffers from the annoying consequences which always attend inactive or weakened kidneys.

"Three years ago when taking up the platform in front of the old engine house I wrenched my back. It was lame and sore ever afterwards, sometimes letting up for a little only to recur with renewed energy.

Donn's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S.

WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE—First class farm lands at Maple Ridge, on easy terms, within half a mile of postoffice and school house.

FOR SALE—Lot and building on Ludington St., between Harrison and Wolcott, at a very low figure.

FOR SALE—A second hand elevator for sale cheap. Suitable to place in store building for hoisting. Apply to Hansen & Jensen, at the foot of Tilden avenue.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Delta avenue; 5 rooms, 20 story. Good condition. Inquire of Hansen & Jensen, at foot of Tilden avenue.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. In Chancery, County of Delta, in Escanaba, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1899, John Leutz complainant vs. Catherine Leutz defendant.

A. R. Northrup, Circuit Judge, Escanaba, Michigan. May 20

First Publication April 15, 1899. STATE OF MICHIGAN, Auditor General's Department, Lansing, April 4, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Delta bid off to the state for taxes of 1898, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said treasurer at the county seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law.

Roscoe D. Drx, Auditor General.

First publication April 15, 1899. ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR—State of Michigan, County of Delta.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, on the eighth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Alstergren, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Caroline Alstergren, the widow, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Caroline Alstergren, or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 8th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office in the City of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate.

Contractors and Builders.

KEMP & WILLIAMS, DOORS, WINDOWS, STORE FRONTS, BAR FIXTURES, Etc.

Balustrade Work, Turning, Band Sawing, etc. Plans furnished and contracts taken.

Legal Notices.

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in chancery, in the State of Michigan, made and dated on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1899, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Oscar V. Linden is complainant, and John Magnuson, Emil Magnuson and Frank E. Magnuson are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Escanaba, Delta county, Michigan, said court house being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much there of as is necessary to satisfy the amount due to the said complainant for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described parcel of land, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Escanaba, County of Delta and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot nine (9) of block seventy-six (76) of the original plat of the village, now city, of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated this tenth day of March, A. D. 1899. JOHN CURRIMWAY, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for the county of Delta, Michigan.

T. B. WHITE, Solicitor for Complainant. Apr 23

First Publication Mar. 21, 1899. CHANCERY SALE. In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in chancery, in the State of Michigan, made and dated on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1899, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Hunt B. Reynolds is complainant, and Clifford Barron and Mary Barron are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Escanaba, Delta county, Michigan, said court house being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much there of as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described parcels of land, to-wit: All those certain parcels or parcels of land situated in the township of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of Michigan, viz: The north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section thirty-four (34) in township forty (40) north of range twenty-three (23) west.

Dated this tenth day of March, A. D. 1899. JOHN CURRIMWAY, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Delta County, Michigan.

T. B. WHITE, Solicitor for Complainant. Apr 23

First Publication April 8, 1899. ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR—State of Michigan, County of Delta.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, on the sixth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In the matter of the estate of Malcolm M. Aird deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Nellie J. Aird, the widow, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to said Nellie J. Aird, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 1st day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate. Apr 29

First Publication Apr. 8, 1899. PROBATE COURT—HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT—State of Michigan, County of Delta.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the third day of April, A. D. 1899, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Ole Nyström, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said estate are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 27th day of August, A. D. 1899, and on Monday the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, April 30, A. D. 1899. T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate. Apr 29

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of two writs of execution, one issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, on a decree rendered by said supreme court on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1897, and the other issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery, on a decree rendered by said circuit court in chancery, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1897, in a certain cause in both of said courts pending, in which Charles F. Ludington, Emma A. Smith, Perry H. Smith, Jr., and Ernest F. Smith, executors of Perry H. Smith, deceased, George L. Dunlap, Sarah L. Selden, Marian V. E. Selden, Burnet J. Selden, Sarah V. E. Harvey, Emily Harvey, John K. Stack, John Dierkes, John Semer, Frank Provo, Owen Cleary, Emil C. Wickert, Mary A. Parker, Martha L. Wallace, Henry J. Dunn, Hiram A. Barr, William Daley, Catherine E. Burns, Bridget Finnegan, Patrick Finnegan, Maggie Hoelscher, James B. Meran, Francis H. Van Lieve and David Adler, are complainants, in said circuit court in chancery and Appellants in said supreme court, and the City of Escanaba, Roscoe D. Dix, Auditor General, and the Board of Supervisors of Delta County, are Defendants in said circuit court in chancery and Appellees in said supreme court, said executions being in favor of the said City of Escanaba, in the sum of ten cents, and in favor of the said supreme court, and against the goods and chattels and real estate of the said complainants and appellants herein before named, in said county, Michigan, in which Charles F. Ludington, and take all the right, title and interest of John K. Stack, one of the said complainants and appellants, in and to: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Escanaba, County of Delta and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of lot eight (8) of block twenty-nine (29) of the original plat of the village, now city, of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof. All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Escanaba, in said county, Michigan, at the place for holding the circuit court for said county of Delta, on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, this fourth day of February, A. D. 1899. FRED M. OLMSTED, Sheriff.

T. B. WHITE, Solicitor and Counsel for the Defendant, the City of Escanaba.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SHERIFF'S SALE. It appearing for the interest of all parties concerned, and upon the order of John Semer, Circuit Judge, I hereby adjourn and postpone the sale of the above described real estate, notice of Sheriff's sale until the first day of May, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of sale mentioned in the said notice.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock a. m. FRED M. OLMSTED, Sheriff.

T. B. WHITE, Solicitor and Counsel for the defendant, the City of Escanaba.

First Publication April 1, 1899. ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR—State of Michigan, County of Delta.

At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, on the thirtieth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In the matter of the estate of Lena C. Johnson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Bergeson, the mother, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Ira C. Jennings or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate. (Seal) Apr 23

Legal Notices.

First Publication April 22, 1899. ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR—State of Michigan, County of Delta.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, on the eleventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In the matter of the estate of August Nelson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Albin Johnson, a brother, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Andrew Johnson, or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate. May 13 (Seal)

First publication April 15, 1899. NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, 1899, at the Second Ward Home House in the City of Escanaba, the question of constructing a school building, the purchase of a site for the same, and the borrowing of Fifteen Thousand Dollars and the issuing of bonds therefor, will be submitted to the electors of said school district qualified under the laws of this State to vote on questions which directly involve the raising of money by tax for said school district, at a special meeting of said electors hereby called for that purpose.

The polls will be open at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open without intermission or adjournment until the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon, at which time they shall be finally closed. The voting shall be by ballot, and shall be conducted in the same manner as is provided by law for the annual election of school trustees.

Dated April 16th, 1899. The Board of Education of the City of Escanaba. MURRAY K. BISSSEL, President. A. S. JOSEPH WICKERT, Secretary.

DR. K. & K.

DRS. K. & K. The Leading Specialists of America 20 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

WE CURE STRICTURE

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, small, twisting stream, sharp cutting pains at times, slight discharge, difficulty in commencing, weak organs, emissions, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you, by cutting, stretching, or tearing you. This will not cure you, and will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture tissues, restores the normal condition of the urethra. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened. The nerves are invigorated, and the blood of manhood returns.

WE CURE GLEET

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General Weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Manhood, Nervousness, Poor Memory, Irritability, at times Smarting Penis, Sunken Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, Varicose, Shrunken Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow Quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a life study of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure.

CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure: EMISSIONS, VARIICOSE, GLEET, GONORRHOEA, STRICTURE, IMPOTENCY, SECRET DRAIN, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES, CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St. DETROIT, MICH.

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IS THE DIRECT ROUTE TO Canadian Provinces, NEW ENGLAND, and POINTS EAST NEW YORK.

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