

THE IRON PORT

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

ESCANABA MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1900.

NUMBER 29

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SHOES

Ever brought to Escanaba has been received by

RATHFON BROS. & YOUNG

It includes all the staple as well as all the new and hobby things in Footwear. Price will be a special object for your consideration.

Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes

Both in Cloth and Kid top from \$2.00 to 3.50.

These are swell shoes. Men's shoes in all the new shapes and styles. Agents for

Balston Health Shoes.

Rathfon Bros. & Young

MASONIC BLOCK.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

RATHFON BROS.

We Cater to Particular People

If you buy here that's enough. You are Sure to get the Latest.

In styles and shade if it is

GLOVES,

In blocks and color if it is a

HAT,

In fabric, cut and fit if it is a

SUIT.

If necessary we furnish both goods and judgment.

Rathfon Bros

A Purchase at our store Pays.

Masonic Block, 617 Ludington Street.

UP THEY GO

Delta County's Valuation Increased Over a Million.

STATE TAX COMMISSION HERE.

Raise Assessments on Lumber Manufactories and Other Corporations.

City Assessor's Roll Complimented But Supervisor Ward is Severely Censured and May Have to Stand Trial.

The Michigan State Tax Commission has visited Escanaba and as a souvenir of its visit has left an item of increase to the county tax roll of \$1,049,568. The commission was in session in the Circuit Court room all day Wednesday and during this time the representatives of fourteen corporations doing business in the city and county were examined. For the city of Escanaba alone the amount of increase is but \$319,063 and in justice to Matt N. Smith, the local assessor, let it be stated that Commissioner Freeman, who conducted the investigation here, said: "I want to compliment your local assessor upon his roll. It is without question one of the best we have yet examined and he deserves credit for it."

In concluding his work here Thursday morning, and just before leaving for Menominee, Commissioner Freeman said to a representative of The Iron Port: "This will complete our work in Delta county, unless we return to proceed against Supervisor T. V. Ward of Ford River, who has laid himself criminally liable for illegal assessing. As it is you may state that his case will be laid before the prosecutor and attorney general of the state and it is probable he will be called to an accounting. I was perfectly astounded at a man of his apparent intelligence acting as he did and as I have before said, it was like pulling a cat's tail to get anything out of him. He can be removed from office by the state and is also liable to the local authorities for illegally assessing the property of his township."

In a few words the result of the tax commission's visit to Escanaba is as follows:

Name of Corporation or Firm.	What their assessment was	What it now is	Amount of increase
Escanaba Woodware Co., personal	\$ 58,500	\$ 58,500	\$ 0.00
Escanaba Woodware Co., real	17,000	17,000	0.00
National Cooperage & Woodware Co.	9,230	10,140	803
National Cooperage & Woodware Co.	9,240	9,240	0.00
Metropolitan Lumber Co.	201,150	201,150	0.00
Escanaba Water Works Co.	30,000	38,000	8,000
Escanaba Electric St. R'y Co.	5,500	15,000	9,500
Stack & Corcoran	9,280	9,280	0.00
Cleveland Cliffs Co.	65,800	66,800	1,000
Garth Lumber Co.	151,275	278,000	126,725
Jerry Madden Shingle Co.	25,300	25,300	0.00
Ford River Lumber Co.	40,000	344,750	304,750
Hay de Noc Lumber Co.	102,500	285,500	183,000
I. Stephenson Co.	55,000	108,000	53,000
Pittsburg & Lake Superior Iron Co.	15,000	19,000	4,000
Edward Hines Lumber Co.	30,000	30,000	0.00
Escanaba Boom Co.	500	500	0.00
Total Increase			\$1,049,568

The gentlemen who represented the State Tax Commission here were Commissioner A. F. Freeman of Manchester, his private secretary, W. E. Warner, of Lansing, and Representative John Caldwell of Manton, who was a special agent for this district during the assessing period. Messrs. Freeman and Caldwell came to Escanaba from Iron Mountain and were met here by Mr. Warner. Thursday morning the entire party left for Menominee where the work of the commission in the upper peninsula was concluded yesterday and they proceeded to the lower peninsula, where another week's work awaits them.

In speaking of the work of the commission and in refutation to the claim

that their efforts were directed especially towards the upper peninsula industries, Commissioner Freeman said: "You may say to your people that we came to the straits with a round \$300,000,000 of increase on the tax rolls of lower Michigan and still have some work to complete there. For the first year the result has been very satisfactory, but I think the rottenest case I have yet had to contend with was that of your Supervisor Ward."

When the session opened in the circuit court room at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning there was an array of lumber manufacturers and legal talent such as is seldom seen under one roof. Without regard to the order in which they came we give a synopsis of the examinations of the meeting by starting with the Ford River Lumber company, represented by T. V. Ward, superintendent of the company and also supervisor of the township in which it is located. When asked what amount of lumber his concern had on hand at the time of the assessment, Mr. Ward said about 6,000,000 feet, yet he would not deny but that the commission's estimate of nine million was nearer correct. He expressed ignorance regarding the quality and price of the lumber. Of fence posts he said they had about ten or twelve thousand and afterwards admitted there may have been 18,000. These he valued at 5 cents each.

He estimated their shingles at two and a half millions, but would not swear there were not 3,500,000 of them. He did not want to estimate the amount of lath, curtain slats and other minor items. His estimate on logs was 9,500,000 feet, while the commission figured them at 20,000,000 feet. At this juncture Mr. Ward admitted that no statement had been made to him as supervisor by his company; that he had requested none and that he had not even called upon the various property owners of his township to make their assessments. The town site of Ford River, including 60 buildings belonging to the company, had been assessed by Mr. Ward at \$6,000, yet he admitted that the buildings alone were worth \$12,000. In a word—all the real estate scattered over the township, the saw and shingle mills, the village property, horses, camp equipment, two lake schooners, one tug and everything else belonging to the Ford River company had been assessed at \$40,000, while the commission's estimate on its actual value was over \$400,000. At the conclusion of his examination Commissioner Freeman said: "Mr. Ward I

shall have to talk plainly to you. I am perfectly astounded at your method of assessing and am not surprised that the board should keep shoving up your valuation. That is all I can say."

The examination of John J. Corcoran was without incident and from the fact that his assessment was not altered it appears that the commission was satisfied with the work of the assessor. Following Mr. Corcoran came C. D. Ritzwoller, of the National Cooperage & Woodware company, and his attorney, J. F. Carey. The point in question in this case hinged upon the destination of the logs which the company had in transit down the Escanaba river. As will be remembered by readers of

The Iron Port, the plant of this company at North Escanaba was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of February 7 last, and the mill which they are now operating at Gladstone was not purchased until some time in July. In the meantime the assessment was made; and it will also be remembered that the people of Escanaba were kept on the anxious seat by the oft repeated promises of company to rebuild their plant here. In substantiation to the claims of The Iron Port at that time and in direct denial of the promises of his associates, Mr. Ritzwoller swore before the commission that on the second Monday in April his company had no intention whatever of rebuilding their plant in this city. The property of the company was assessed by Supervisor McLean of Wells at \$9,537, and raised by the commission to \$13,080, an increase of \$3,543.

Col. Geo. T. Burns, receiver of the Escanaba Boom company, was the next man called and through his attorney, Frank D. Mead, explained that the concern was defunct and that its whole remaining assets had been sold for \$500. The next concern to be placed upon the carpet was The Pittsburg & Lake Superior Iron company, represented by J. C. Kirkpatrick, its assistant general manager, and attorney Ira C. Jennings. The examination was without any interesting feature and the result is shown in the tabulated statement. Following in their order came The Cleveland-Cliffs company of Masonville township, represented by Austin Farrell; the Escanaba Electric Street Railway company, represented by A. R. Moore, and the Bay de Noquet Lumber company represented by T. B. Davis. No change was made in the assessed valuation of the Cleveland-Cliffs company, but the other two corporations were raised, the former from \$8,500 to \$17,000 and the later from \$102,500 to \$285,000.

The Garth Lumber company was represented by Jacob Mortenson and during its investigation F. E. Darling, supervisor of Masonville township, was called upon for figures. Mr. Darling's roll was found to be in very good condition, but nevertheless the Garth company came in for a raise of \$123,725. The Metropolitan Lumber company, whose headquarters are in this city, while its lands and plant is situated in Iron county, was represented by John K. Stack and his attorney, Frank D. Mead. Previous to this year this company has escaped taxation here, but the commission did not overlook it and it was put down for \$201,150.

R. E. McLean, supervisor of Wells township and secretary-treasurer of the I. Stephenson company, represented this concern when it was called, being assisted by Attorney Mead. In his roll it appeared that Mr. McLean had omitted certain credits and had not fixed a satisfactory price to some of the timber on hand, hence the increase of \$113,000 in its valuation. When the Escanaba Water Works was called upon, George Gallop appeared as its attorney and only representative. In his attempt to protect the interests of his company Mr. Gallop indulged in a bit of legal sparring with the commissioner that was interesting, but notwithstanding his efforts an increase of \$38,000 was taxed on to the company's valuation.

One of the most interesting cases of the day was that of the Escanaba Woodware company, represented by its manager, H. P. Lucas. When this concern was organized its site was given with the understanding that for five years the property should be exempt from taxation. The commission, however, decided that the property was taxable and then came the question of ownership. Mr. Lucas claimed the property did not belong to the company until the ex-

RAISE FUNDS

City Council Increases Appropriations for the Next Year.

IT MUST HAVE \$12,000 MORE.

Street, Water, Police and Fire Funds Increased and Sewerage Added.

Maintenance of Public Schools will Require at Least \$25,000—Some Interesting Figures Given Out at Tuesday's Meeting.

According to the appropriations for the year 1901, made by the city council at its meeting last Tuesday night, taxes amounting to \$12,000 more than those of a year ago will have to be raised upon the property of Escanaba to meet the running expenses of the city.

A list of the appropriations as provided for by the ordinance, together with the increase over these of last year, is as follows:

	Appropriation	Increase
Contingent fund	\$5,000	none
Fire	5,000	2,500
Street	8,000	2,000
Police	7,500	500
Water	9,000	1,000
Interest and sinking	6,000	none
Salary fund	4,800	0.00
General sewer fund	2,000	2,000
Total	41,300	6,500

The necessity for an increase in the street fund is too apparent to require any comment, and those of \$500 each in the fire and police funds will scarcely be more than sufficient to keep those departments up to their present standard. The increase of \$1,000 in the water fund cannot be viewed as an increase, as it requires that amount each year, but when appropriations were made a year ago there was a surplus of about \$1,000 in this fund and as a consequence but \$5,000 was set aside for its use. The general sewerage fund is a new one; and in view of the difficulty experienced during the past summer in an endeavor to provide sewerage for some of the best residence portions of the city this fund will be a needed one and the \$2,500 appropriated for it will find plenty of places for its usage.

Aside from the amounts above named the city must provide at least \$25,000 for the maintenance of the public schools during the coming year, which is an increase of \$5,500 over the amount expended for that purpose during the year just closing. When called upon for his estimate of the amount necessary for maintaining the schools during the next year, President John M. Millar of the Board of Education stated that \$28,362 would be needed, this being fully \$8,000 over the estimate of a year ago.

The session Tuesday night was a special one, for the express purpose of fixing the appropriations, and but little else was attended to. Mayor Hartnett presided and together with Clark Thompson and City Attorney Clancy, the following members were present: Campbell, Knutson, Drush, Maher, McMartin, Perrin, Priestler, Salvail, Wright and Olson. There were a half dozen citizens in attendance, among them being Michael Fitzpatrick, who made a proposition to place all the gravel the city wanted on the streets this fall and take notes for his pay. As the council has no authority to issue paper this offer was rejected.

Two petitions were presented during the evening, both being for arc lights. The first was from the citizens of the sixth ward asking for a light at the intersection of Dufferson avenue and Tweedy street, and was signed by about 75 property owners. The second petition came from about thirty residents in the vicinity of Mary and Fourth streets. Both were referred to the street committee. The liquor bond of William Petry was presented and accepted. In his remarks to the council before the appropriations were made, Mayor Hartnett gave some interesting figures from which the estimate

of taxes for the coming year may be deducted. The assessment roll for Escanaba for the past two years shows the following:

1899, Real estate	\$67,760.00
Personal property	130,771.00
Total	\$198,531.00
1900, Real estate	\$145,500.00
Personal property	450,848.00
Mortgages	373,684.55
Total	\$970,032.55

To this has since been added the increase on personal property as returned by the state tax commission, which in the city alone amounts to \$319,069, making a total valuation in the city of \$2,948,381.53. Thus it will be seen that the assessment for taxes this year will be made upon a valuation a little more than three times as large as that of a year ago.

Last year a rate of 1 of 1 per cent was levied on the real estate. This year the real estate is over twice as much as then and the rate will therefore be cut to 1 of 1 per cent. The same rate of 1 of 1 per cent was levied on the personal property last year, and now notwithstanding the personal property valuation—including mortgages—is more than eight times as large as it was then, the rate will be cut in two but once, making it 1 of 1 per cent. This it can readily be seen will increase the amount of taxes materially without making the burden any heavier upon the individual property owner. The charter provides also that a 3-mill levy may be made against the total valuation for the city's funded debt and interest, but this amount will be devoted to the city's schools as has been the custom in the past, and in this way the council hopes to be able to provide ample funds for the proper maintenance of this important branch of our government.

The balance of cash in the city treasury on Sept. 8, by funds is as follows:

General fund	\$3,300.00
Contingent fund	4,137.05
Salary fund	2,804.39
Street fund	4,414.50
Fire fund	4,410.50
Police fund	4,368.51
Water fund	5,368.54
Interest and sinking fund	7,375.92
Total	\$44,155.25

This very flattering showing leads the city officials to believe that they can close the year with a surplus of at least \$5,500 on hand which can be carried over to apply on next year's demands. The amount received from liquor licenses during the past year was \$33,270 and it is probable that this amount will not be changed materially next year. In addition to meeting the appropriations made last year, the council paid \$2,000 to the C. & N. W. Railroad company for the Hartnett avenue street crossing, and \$2,000 to the board of education to apply on the new addition to the High school building.

When called upon for a statement of the public schools needs and present condition, John M. Millar, president of the board of education, said that the addition to the central building would, when completed, cost about \$17,000 and that on this amount had been paid the \$2,000 given them by the council and \$8,500 borrowed since the work was commenced. Mr. Millar stated that the high school has 50 more scholars this year than last and that there was an increase of attendance in the grades of 120. Mayor Hartnett took occasion to compliment the action of the board of education in doing this work without bonding the city for the money required. He explained that at present the city is paying \$6,000 a year interest on its bonded indebtedness and that in addition to this the interest on the schools indebtedness is about \$2,500 making a total of \$8,500 being paid out each year for interest.

Before proceeding with the adoption of the appropriation ordinance, the mayor spoke in favor of spending more money next year on the city's streets, explaining that in the west portion of the city there were a number of streets which had been graded several years ago and were now lined with comfortable homes yet no gravel had been put on the streets and they were practically impassable. Aside from these and other improvements needed within the city, the Ford River and Flat Rock roads will demand some attention and the outlay

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT COMPANY.

Telephones: Finch, No. 163; Bell, No. 2.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
For Vice-President—
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
AARON T. BLISS.
For Lieutenant-Governor—
ORIN W. ROBINSON.
For Secretary of State—
FREDERICK M. WARNER.
For State Treasurer—
DANIEL MCCOY.
For Auditor General—
PERRY POWERS.
For Attorney General—
HORACE M. OREN.
For Land Commissioner—
EDWARD WILDLEY.
For Supt. of Public Instruction—
DELOS FALL.
For Member State Board Education—
JAMES H. THOMPSON.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—
CARLOS D. SHELDEN.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL TICKET.

For State Senator—
O. B. FULLER.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Representative—
GEORGE P. McCALLUM.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate—
THOMAS B. WHITE.
For Sheriff—
ALEX ROBERTS.
For Clerk and Register of Deeds—
ALFRED P. SMITH.
For Treasurer—
GEORGE T. BURNS.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
JOHN CUMMISKEY.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—
A. R. NORTUP,
IRA C. JENNINGS.
For Surveyor—
JOHN S. CRAIG.
For Coroners—
HENRY MCFALL,
HARRY L. HUTCHINS.

About the best and certainly the most honest reasons given by any one for voting for Bryan and Stevenson this fall is given to us by a friend who had a talk with Jack Wicks, the hustling sawmill man of Quicksilver Mountain. Mr. Wicks is a bright and popular gentleman who quickly sees which side of his bread is buttered, and is said to declare that he will vote the straight Democratic ticket this fall because "the country is now enjoying too good a much prosperity to suit him." "Why," he is reported to have said, "three and four years ago I could get all the help I wanted at almost any price I offered, and could put pay days off two or three months if I chose, and the men would stay with me. Now I am paying men \$50 a month and their keep and have hard work to get them and harder work to keep them. If I even look crosswise at one of them, he calls for his time and his money. I don't dare to let a pay day go by or my camp would soon be deserted. Vote for McKinley and keep up this condition of affairs? Well, I guess not."—De La Mar (Ida.) Nugget.

A Duluth paper quotes a "prominent iron ore man" as saying that the lake rate on iron ore next season will be on the basis of fifty cents a ton from the head of Lake Superior to Lake Erie ports, and that with such a rate in effect the smaller boats will find it slim picking in the ore trade. So they will. The day of the small vessel has passed on the great lakes. They had an inning last year and made good money while it lasted, but it will be weary waiting with them for another, if present indications are not deceptive.

Tom A. Hanna of Iron Mountain is a candidate for commissioner of mineral statistics of Michigan. Mr. Hanna is capable, in every way, to discharge the duties devolving upon that office, and the Iron Port is confident in the belief that he should win in a jog.

"We must stop borrowing money in Europe," declared Mr. Bryan in 1896. He was right. There has been a change from a democratic to a republican administration and we are now engaged in loaning money—gold—to European nations with good credit.

POLITICAL BAMBOOZLING.

Now that the campaign for 1900 is on, and in a few more weeks will come the shower of ballots that will settle the struggle for supremacy in county, state and national affairs, it behooves the republicans of Delta county to wake up to a realization of the possibilities in store for them and beware of the political bamboozler. Despite all claims to the contrary, the republican party in Escanaba has, during the past few years, been sadly afflicted with that disease known as "general apathy" and through neglect or don't-care-ness, has allowed the political trickster to influence it into supporting a so-called non-partisan movement which has resulted in practically placing the city in the hands of the democrats, the county partly so, and now threatens to still further disorganize the party by placing at least one or two of the important county offices also in the hands of the "mongrels."

Think of a city with a normal republican majority sufficient to insure the party complete control of the municipal government having a democratic mayor. Such is Escanaba. Delta county is even a more pronounced republican stronghold, and yet with a board of supervisors overwhelmingly republican, its chairman is the recognized leader of the county's democracy. All this is due to the republicans allowing themselves to be blindly led by a few disgruntled politicians who because of some trivial personal feeling would rather see the government of their community in the hands of their political enemies than to yield their personal feelings to party principles.

In the recent republican county convention, the very man who managed John M. Hartnett's campaigns during the past two years, and by so doing defeated the republican ticket in the city, marshaled enough of his non-partisan friends and by the aid of a clever trick-defeated the plans of the republican managers and caused a breach in the party that the democrats are now claiming will insure the election of at least a part of their ticket. Why such a man should be elected as a delegate to a republican convention is a mystery beyond explanation. By his opposition to that party in municipal affairs he has forfeited his right to recognition from it and should be treated as a renegade. Judged by his works, his sole purpose is to create dissensions and keep the party at war with itself, and the sooner he and his like is dropped the better.

On Monday next the democrats of Delta county will nominate a ticket which promises to be non-partisan in its makeup and with the aid of those whom they hope to pull into line over the dissensions in the republican ranks they expect to elect at least two of their candidates. Already, through their carelessness, the republicans have permitted the sharpening of knives which are now being used to cut their throats. In the light of these truths it is certainly time for the republicans of Escanaba and Delta county to get together and have an understanding in order that they may go into this campaign with a determination to check this insurrection ere it is too late.

A few days ago a certain laboring man was invited to visit the local democratic headquarters, but he refused to accept the extended invitation, answering the disciple of Bryan thusly:

"What do I want to go to your meeting for? I am working and earning a good living for myself and family and saving a little money besides, whereas under your party's administration we were next door to starvation. I want no Bryan or democracy in mine."

These are not only the sentiments of a very large majority of laborers in Escanaba, but throughout the country as well. They want no change of administration; they are satisfied with plenty of work at good wages.

Mr. W. R. Hearst of the San Francisco Examiner, New York Journal and Chicago American, said some months ago that: "Mr. Bryan may think he is close to the people, and that his silly talk about 'imperialism' moves them, but he will soon find out that Americans are as much in favor of expansion today as they were when they applauded the acquisition of the Louisiana territory by that noted imperialist, Thomas Jefferson."

The effort on the part of the democrats and their organ to create dissatisfaction and a bolt among the Scandinavian voters of Delta county failed completely. The Scandinavian

are altogether too intelligent to be hoodwinked into voting for an empty dinner pail.

Notwithstanding the statement made by T. V. Ward of Ford River that he would do all in his power to see his township carried for the democratic ticket, he has donated a \$50 steer to the local republican club which it is proposed to roast for a monster barbecue to be held in Escanaba within the next two weeks. Mr. Ward's sudden determination to defeat the republican ticket in the township of which he is supervisor comes as a result of his anger over the manner in which he was treated by the state tax commission during its session here this week.

I do not share in the apprehension felt by many as to the danger of government being weakened or destroyed by reason of their extension of territory.—Ulysses S. Grant.

The Menominee football team came to Escanaba "just to have a little fun" and they had it.

FOR MARCHING CLUB

Republicans of City Prepare For Active Campaign.

COMMITTEES ARE HARD AT WORK

Have Already Raised a Fund of \$1,200 And Will Order Equipment Today—Get in Line While You Can.

A mass meeting of the republicans of the city of Escanaba was held at the G. A. R. hall Wednesday night at which arrangements were made for the organization of a McKinley and Roosevelt club and also a marching club. There were something more than fifty voters present when the temporary organization was effected by the selection of T. B. White as chairman and E. F. VanValkeburg as secretary.

Four committees were appointed to conduct the preparatory work as follows: Committee on headquarters, George T. Burns, H. W. Reade, H. W. Thompson, W. A. Colton and Ira C. Jennings; Finance committee, J. C. Kirkpatrick, Louis Jepson, E. M. St. Jacques, H. P. Lucas and M. K. Bissell; Committee on Equipment, J. C. Kirkpatrick, R. E. Morrell and Charles E. Lucas; Committee on Membership, Anton Embs, Joe Peron and Charles E. Lucas.

Every member of the various committees has taken hold of the work with an earnestness that bespeaks an assured success for the movement. The finance committee reported last night that they had already received pledges of over \$1,200. The membership list is growing rapidly and it is expected that the order for uniforms and torches for the eighty members of the marching club will be sent away today.

Charles E. Lucas, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and an expert drill master will have charge of the marching club and it is his intention to make it proficient in the manual so that it may make a creditable showing when on the streets. Mr. Lucas will open a recruiting office in the vacant room lately occupied by the American Express company Monday evening at 8 o'clock and would be pleased to have all who desire to become members call and sign the roll.

DEATH OF A TRAMP.

Unknown Man Killed by Northwestern Train Yesterday.

The mangled remains of a man about 30 years of age were gathered up from the Chicago & Northwestern tracks in the upper yards yesterday morning by Coroner Henry McFall and after being removed to D. A. Oliver's morgue on Ludington street and prepared for burial, were interred in the Potter's field under a headboard which bears the one word "unknown."

The stranger is supposed to have been a tramp and was either intoxicated or asleep upon the track when an engine and string of ore cars was run over him. The accident occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning and although the trainmen saw the man lying on the track just before he was struck they were powerless to prevent his death.

The body was so frightfully mangled that but little could be told of the man's appearance or size and all efforts to identify him proved futile. Coroner McFall returned a verdict of accidental death to a man unknown, and caused the remains to be buried without delay.

"Responsibility born of duty cannot be evaded with honor."

TERSE TOWN TOPICS

Many Minor Matters More or Less Interesting.

WEEK'S ROUND-UP BY REPORTERS

The News of The Past Week Briefly Chronicled and Presented For the Edification of The Iron Port's Readers.

At the Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow: Class meeting at 9:30. Morning service at 10:30, theme, "Wonderful Testimonies." Evening service 7:30, theme "Wisdom." Sunday School at noon. Epworth League at 6:30. Mid-week prayer service on Wednesday evening, 7:30. All seats free and a cordial welcome given to all who come. Pastor Kerridge expects to hold a preaching service next Sunday afternoon in the home of Mr. Andrew Bredahl at Wells, service to commence at 2:30. All the neighbors are invited to attend.

Upchurch Lodge, No. 136, Ancient Order of United Workmen, initiated a class of thirty candidates at Dupont's hall, Wednesday night. John F. C. Hollings, of Detroit, general deputy of Michigan, had charge of the work after which the ladies of the Degree of Honor served a banquet in the room below.

A mass meeting of the laborers of Escanaba will be held at North Star hall tomorrow night under the auspices of the Trades and Labor council of this city. The meeting will be addressed by J. H. Bockmann, president of the council, and Attorney George Gallup, ex-mayor of Escanaba.

The board of education has ordered three busts, one for each of the school buildings—that of Franklin for the Franklin (or Central) school; Lincoln for the Barr school, and Washington for the Washington school.

Carl Tolan has recently organized a new orchestra with himself as leader. The personnel is as follows: Tolan, violin; Bergford, clarinet; Flaggstad, cornet; Anthony, flute; Smith, drum; and Mrs. James Tolan, piano.

The Scandinavian Republican club will hold a meeting in North Star hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at which a large number of new members are expected to sign the roll.

The Christian Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church has arranged to hold rally day exercises at the church tomorrow evening. All members are urged to be present.

County Clerk O. V. Linden is well supplied with deer hunters licenses and expects to be called upon for an unusual number this season.

A foot ball game will be played this afternoon between the Maroons, formerly known as the Tildens, and the Knob Hills.

There is an increased attendance of 170 in the schools this year over 1899—50 in the high school and 120 in the grades.

John Richter has bought a lot on Wells avenue and will erect a handsome residence thereon.

The new high school building is now ready for occupancy.

OBITUARY MENTION.

List of Deaths Which Have Occurred This Week.

The funeral of John Hewlett who died at Phoenix, Arizona, on Sept. 16th, was held from the Van Dyke residence on Michigan avenue last Sunday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. F. F. W. Greene of St. Stephen's Episcopal church and were attended by a large number of friends of the family. Mr. Hewlett's death was very sudden. It occurred on the train when the patient was within an hour's ride of his destination at Phoenix. Without a word of warning or the slightest struggle he breathed his last.

Philomene Seymour, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seymour of Schaffer, died at her home Saturday of jaundice. The funeral was held Monday morning from the church at Schaffer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Smears of Wells township mourn the loss of their 5-months-old son, Garret, who died on Saturday last. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Greene.

Charles Johnson, of Ford River died at the Delta County hospital Monday after a brief illness. Johnson was taken to the hospital last week. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon.

Stell Lafleur, the four-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Lafleur of Wells township, died Thursday morning and was buried Friday afternoon from St. Ann's church.

Look Out For Him.

A glib tongued insurance agent is working the people of this peninsula,

according to an exchange. He claims to be representing the American Mutual Aid Association of Detroit, which pays accident and sick benefits, sells a policy and gives a receipt. He has no authority and is a rank fraud.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Devoted to Home Interests and Avoids Glare of Publicity.

Writing of "The Personality of Mrs. Roosevelt," in the October Ladies' Home Journal, Edward Bok asserts that "it is high time some of our women should learn that a woman may be respected and loved for the things she does not do, as often as she is for the things she does do. Hundreds of thousands of men and women respect Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt today because she has chosen to keep her personality in the background, and refused to stand in the glare of publicity. She has no place there and she knows it. By her attitude she has won a warm place in the affections of American women, and in the respect of American men. Yet she might shine, instead of keeping in retirement, if she so chose, as every one who knows her will at once concede. She has simply chosen to be a wife, a mother and a woman, and not a publicist. She has elected to give the benefit of her talents and gifts to her husband, her children and her friends rather than to society in its promiscuous sense. She has her work to do in the world, but she does not believe that work to be of a public nature. She is content to leave that to her husband. She remains in the home, and one need only to hear Theodore Roosevelt speak of that home to discern at once how strong upon him has been the influence which has radiated therefrom."

FOR "FLIPPING" TRAINS.

Local Authorities Will Enforce This Law in the Future.

The practice of "flipping trains" by the small boys of Escanaba has become so annoying to the railroad employes that the local authorities have been appealed to for the enforcement of the state law which makes the boarding of a moving train a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10.

The sole object of the law is to protect thoughtless persons and small boys from risking their life and limbs by stealing rides on moving trains. Parents are warned to caution their children against this pastime, as the local authorities declare they will enforce this law in the future and cause the arrest of any person who violates it.

Church Fair and Supper.

The congregation of the Swedish Methodist church will hold a fair and supper at North Star hall on the afternoons and evenings of Friday and Saturday October 5 and 6. Supper will be served each evening between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock, for which a charge of 25c will be made. The admission to the ball will be but ten cents and a splendid musical and literary program has been arranged for each evening. Various articles of fancy wear and clothing will be offered for sale by the ladies, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the interests of the church.

Sourwine's Latest Song.

Joseph Flanner, the Milwaukee music publisher, has just issued a new song entitled "No Man's Land," the words and music of which were composed by John J. Sourwine of this city. The piece has already been sung with success by Miss Ethel Stickland, the well known contralto, whose picture, together with two thrilling war scenes, decorate the cover. This song promises to become equally as popular as "My Girl of Long Ago" of which Mr. Sourwine is also the author.

Notice.

The Fair Savings Bank will close Tuesday evening Oct. 2nd at 6 o'clock and will remain closed all day Wednesday—that day being set aside as the Jewish day of atonement. The store will open again at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening Oct. 3rd. Watch for our special announcement for next week's sale.

THE FAIR SAVINGS BANK.

Teachers' Examination.

The regular teachers' examination for Delta county will be held at the Court house, city of Escanaba, commencing at 8:30 a. m. Thursday October 18, 1900. This examination is open to all applicants for second and third grade certificates.

PETER R. LEGG,

County Commissioner of schools.

Notice.

Parties indebted to Mrs. E. Donovan & Co. are requested to call at the home of Mrs. Donovan at 1008 Wells avenue and settle the same.

Mrs. E. DONOVAN & Co.

DISTRICT CONVENTION

Fourteenth Annual Convention of W. C. T. U.

INTERESTING AND PROFITABLE MEET

Something of the Work Accomplished by the Twelfth District During the Past Year. Officers Elected.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the Twelfth district, comprising the entire upper peninsula of Michigan, convened at the Presbyterian church in this city Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock and continued in session until last night.

While the attendance was not as large as anticipated, what was lacking in numbers was made up in enthusiasm by the cold water advocates present. Mrs. E. L. Parmenter of Menominee, president of the district, presided, and those present as shown by the report of the committee on credentials were the following delegates: Dr. C. N. Connor, St. Ignace; Mrs. Mary L. Carr and Annie T. Morrison, Crystal Falls; Mrs. Clara McFarland and Mrs. Ora Molloy, Lathrop; Mrs. C. M. Painter, Mrs. M. Molloy, Mrs. Bertha Lee and Mrs. J. E. Gray, Ishpeming; Mrs. M. V. Lukey, Houghton; Mrs. John Rodger, Mrs. John Oliver, Mrs. Henry Valentine, Mrs. Alice Moore and Mrs. Robt. McCourt, Mrs. Lew A. Cates and Miss Mattie Atkins, Escanaba; Mrs. E. L. Parmenter and Mrs. Lyon, Menominee; Mrs. Esther Verran, Republic; Mrs. Anna Silden, Stambaugh; Mrs. Mary-Rowley, Crystal Falls.

The several sessions of the convention were of an interesting and instructive character, the papers and discussions all tending to inspire new life and activity in the work of christianity and temperance. Mrs. Kuhl of Champaign, Illinois, an evangelistic worker in the cause, aided considerably in the interest of the meetings by her presence and logical talks, while the thoughts advanced by other delegates in the conferences augured for good.

There are at present seventeen unions in the district, with an aggregate membership of 856. During the year the several Unions expended \$448.42 in the work; visited 132 public institutions; gave away 132 bibles; visited 4,059 sick; helped 495 poor people; furnished free of charge 152 plants and 12,172 bouquets, besides 108 flower pieces for funerals. One hundred and sixty signed the pledge and 16 were converted to christianity.

The following officers were elected, yesterday forenoon, for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. E. L. Parmenter, Menominee; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. K. Verran, Republic; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Bertha D. Lea, Ishpeming; Treasurer, Mrs. O. L. Molloy, Lathrop.

SAWYER FOR SENATOR.

Menominee Attorney Named as Opponent to O. B. Fuller.

The Democrats of the Thirtieth Senatorial district met in convention in this city yesterday afternoon and nominated Alvah L. Sawyer of Menominee for state senator. The convention was held in the democratic headquarters on Ludington street and was attended by only sixteen delegates.

John J. Sourwine of this city was chosen chairman of the meeting and J. E. Soules of Menominee, editor of The Leader, was made secretary. The name of Mr. Sawyer, who is a well known attorney, was the only one presented and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Of the six counties in the district, Chippewa, Delta, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee and Schoolcraft, but two were represented, they being Delta and Menominee. At the conclusion of the convention it was decided to hold a meeting at Peterson's opera house Monday night and if possible have Mr. Sawyer and Hon. John Power address the Delta county democracy.

Attempts to Break Jail.

John Smith, a prisoner from Gladstone, being held in the county jail to answer to the circuit court on a charge of attempted rape, made an ineffectual attempt to break jail last Friday night. Smith had succeeded in digging a hole through the brick wall almost large enough to permit the passage of his body when it was discovered by Sheriff Olmsted and the prisoner was locked in his cell.

"The best policy in this world for man or nation is duty."

BRYAN LOSES In All Sections of the Country MANY VOTES And All Indications Are that He IS BEATEN

POPULIST. BOSS CROKER. DEMOCRAT. SOLDIER. CLERGYMAN. BRYAN

Bryan's Pretensions Dissected by a Former Supporter.

Democracy's Death Is a Prerequisite to Any Political Reform, Says George Rutherford, the Populist.

Geo. W. Rutherford, one of the pioneers of the Populist party in Marion County, Ill., Bryan's home county, is out against Bryan.

Mr. Rutherford has been a Populist ever since that party was formed and has quite a following in this State, as he is well and favorably known as a man of high integrity. When giving his reasons for not voting for Bryan this year, as he did in 1896, Mr. Rutherford said: "I severed my connection with the Republican party solely on the question of finance, voting for Peter Cooper in 1876. Since then, till 1896, I uniformly voted, when voting at all, for the presidential candidate of the third party."

"I supported W. J. Bryan four years ago because:

"1. He stood for bimetalism at the ratio of 16 to 1, demanding also in the platform that the standard silver dollar should be a full legal tender, equal with gold, for all debts public and private."

"2. The Democratic party, for the first time since the Civil War, took the affirmative side of the live issues, and we Populists duped ourselves into the belief that Mr. Bryan and his party really meant it for, at least, as many years as five."

"3. That party actually named a candidate for President outside of New York, a political heresy they had not dared to be guilty of but twice in thirty-six years."

"I cannot support Bryan and Stevenson this year for various reasons, some of which are:

"1. They stand for a 45-cent silver dollar. By purposely leaving out of their silver plank at Kansas City the legal tender clause, their so-called silver dollar shrinks to its bullion value."

"2. Mr. Bryan said in accepting the Populist nomination: 'It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin.'"

"Tom Merritt of Salem says: 'In flogging for Populists you need no bait. Instead throw in the naked hook; they will bite at anything.' Bryan and Tom attended the same school."

"3. Bryan's party relegated to the rear the silver question by 'parading' the boggy 'imperialism,' which is a child of Bryan's begotting, he acting as accoucher in securing the one majority for the Spanish-American treaty. Then he took the place of wet nurse, having the child dressed at Kansas City, afterwards carried to Indianapolis, and holding the public weeping up before the gaze of his auditors, he attempts to justify his liaison by the following self-convicting testimony:

"I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected."

"He, not like St. Paul, would do evil that good to his party might come."

"His actions in urging the members of his party in the Senate to vote for the ratification of that treaty, and his language in justification convicts him beyond doubt, to say the least, of duplicity. That treaty provided for the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippines, the United States agreeing to certain stipulations, the performance of which requires ten years from the date of the ratification of the treaty. A fight had occurred between the American soldiers and the Filipinos two days before the treaty was ratified; and that treaty contains the following section: 'The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory herein ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress.'"

"All of this Mr. Bryan knew, yet he poses as the champion of the ratification that spawned imperialism as well as the champion anti-imperialist."

"4. The Kansas City platform characterizes the Philippine war as 'a war of criminal aggression.' Mr. Bryan running upon that platform said in substance at Indianapolis: 'If elected President, my first act after inauguration will be to convene Congress in extraordinary session and give to the Filipinos a stable and independent government.'"

"If Mr. Bryan is a friend of the American soldier, as well as a friend to the Filipinos, how can he be consistent in the endorsement of that clause of his platform knowing, as he does, that it can have no other effect than the encouragement of the latter to fight on till after November 6?"

"He may be able to reconcile it with his superabundant love for humanity, especially the Democratic portion of it, on the theory that it puts him and them in a better position to wage a successful war against imperialism than if it was not in the platform."

"The Democratic party has the bold effrontery to talk about the consent of the governed, when they are the only party in the United States that has been and is guilty of governing people without their consent, and not long since believed in the divine right of one man to own another."

"Had it not been for the transference of oxidized Populist blood into the veins of the Democratic party in 1896 the 'old reminiscence' would have ceased cheating the undertaker, and a sandstone slab would now be marking the spot of its everlasting home. Its death is prerequisite to any political reform. It is the veritable dog in the manger. It stands to-day as it has always stood, sinfully and stubbornly across the pathway of progress."

"The party with which I have been identified for nearly twenty-five years has committed suicide, and I am, metaphorically speaking, a political orphan. As an American citizen I claim the right to do my own thinking and to cast my ballot for the right as I conceive it to be. I am not in accord with the Republican party on the finance question. In thinking that other people are mistaken I have on all questions thought that I, too, being human, was liable to err."

"I have never claimed that the kind of money which should be coined and used by the people of the United States is specified in the 'Bill of Rights,' but is a question of expediency. The gold standard has been adopted and is on trial. If it proves to be the best for us, well and good. If not, our only appeal is to the people. I consider that question settled for the time being."

"It therefore becomes me, as an American citizen, to put my vote where I think, all things considered, it will do the most good. I shall therefore support the party of emancipation and progress."

"Who dare say that the inhabitants of Hawaii and the territory ceded by Spain to the United States are not on the high road to education and civilization, and even now enjoying a greater degree of freedom than they ever dreamed of while under the domination of Spanish rule and that of Queen Liliouokalani?"

"President McKinley's administration has received no word of commendation from the Democratic party for its excited statesmanship in its critical complication with China. For that, if for nothing else, he deserves the everlasting gratitude of all true Americans."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

Warmly Supported Expansion in the New York Journal.

Views of the Tammany Leader—An Insult to Suggest that We Abandon the Peoples Rescued from Bondage.

(From the New York Journal.)

Every man, in my opinion, should express himself clearly on the great question of the day. That question is national expansion, which has been the mainspring of this nation and the policy of the Democracy since the nation's birth. The views which follow are mine personally, and I write them as a private individual:

I believe in expansion; I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase, or war. This policy is not only patriotic, but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided, hence our policy must be vigorous.

Every patriotic American, and every Democrat in particular, should favor expansion.

Jefferson was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana, with its foreign population, which in Jefferson's time was quite as remote as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity, distance is no argument against expansion.

We spend millions annually for missionary work in foreign countries. Now we have a chance to spend this money in our own possessions, and make the people of our new lands good, law-abiding citizens, who in time will be loyal to our Constitution and our flag. Take England, for example. The people of this little island come pretty near owning the universe. Are not our people as intelligent, as powerful and as patriotic as the English people? The United States is the only country on earth superior to the English. Why not illustrate to the world that we are fully able to cope with greater problems than we have had occasion to in the past, and in the future dominate any emergency?

We have a population of eighty millions of people; the country teems with young men full of life, hope and ambition. Why not give these young men a chance to develop our newly acquired possessions, and build up a country rivaling in grandeur and patriotism our own United States?

I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us.

If the great country west of the Rocky Mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and our Constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall into our hands by the province of peace or war.

It is an insult to the American people and to our flag even to suggest that we abandon the peoples we have released from bondage, or what would be more disgraceful, that we should offer to sell them to the highest bidder.

Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy, and are in consequence utilized as a doormat by the powers of the world.

This is too great a question to be considered as a mere matter of dollars and cents. Our people want their rights protected; they will not figure on the cost. Bring it down to local government—in the case of street cleaning—the cry is, "We want clean streets," regardless of the cost. They demand them as their right. Just so with our possessions—the people want the properties acquired by war protected. They will pay for a standing army, a powerful navy, and the protection of our flag the world over regardless of any monetary consideration. They have proved their willingness to sacrifice their blood for the honor of their country and their flag; and when the question is brought to an issue they will arise as one man and demand expansion as a citizen's sacred right!

RICHARD CROKER, New York, Jan. 6, 1890.

POPULIST.

(Continued from first column.)

locally speaking, a political orphan. As an American citizen I claim the right to do my own thinking and to cast my ballot for the right as I conceive it to be. I am not in accord with the Republican party on the finance question. In thinking that other people are mistaken I have on all questions thought that I, too, being human, was liable to err."

"I have never claimed that the kind of money which should be coined and used by the people of the United States is specified in the 'Bill of Rights,' but is a question of expediency. The gold standard has been adopted and is on trial. If it proves to be the best for us, well and good. If not, our only appeal is to the people. I consider that question settled for the time being."

"It therefore becomes me, as an American citizen, to put my vote where I think, all things considered, it will do the most good. I shall therefore support the party of emancipation and progress."

"Who dare say that the inhabitants of Hawaii and the territory ceded by Spain to the United States are not on the high road to education and civilization, and even now enjoying a greater degree of freedom than they ever dreamed of while under the domination of Spanish rule and that of Queen Liliouokalani?"

"President McKinley's administration has received no word of commendation from the Democratic party for its excited statesmanship in its critical complication with China. For that, if for nothing else, he deserves the everlasting gratitude of all true Americans."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

No Thoughtful and Responsible Man Can Hesitate.

John S. Williams, a Virginia Democrat, Fearfully Reads the Dangerous Platform and Program of the Bryan-Demo-Popocracy.

The word "Democrat" with us has covered all shades of opinion among responsible people, and has meant, generally, opposition to negro rule and social equality. Outsiders can never know the losses, humiliations and outrages to which we have been subjected in our struggles to regain our rights and to re-establish white supremacy.

We have been, politically, under-virtual martial law; and means and methods have been resorted to and made familiar which only the exigency of our situation could justify.

At last white dominion is being effectually established in the South, and we will have the ways of peace and free government.

The present phase of the negro problem is convincing the North, and the whole world, of the folly and direfulness of the effort to place the negro above or on an equality with the white. Sufficient amends can never be made for the insult and harm done to brothers of a common stock and household. But those who committed it are dead and dying; and a new race and a new era of Americanism is upon us. Forgetting and forgiving are the order of the day.

We of the South have reached our level of citizenship. Absolute unity is no longer necessary to avert a dire danger. We can participate in public questions, and share in government for the common good.

Moreover, with our minds and muscles and manhood, we have in spite of dangers, in every department of human effort and industry in our land, brought forth wonderful resources and achieved wonderful results.

For agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial advantages and promise, our section stands as the favored land of the world; and our domestic and social standards and ideals are of the best and highest.

With our history in the past and latest present, from our immediate standpoint, and with our bright outlook, what we want most is peace and stability in our public affairs. And this is the want of our whole country.

Uncertainty in our standards of value, duplicity in our obligations, want of character in our public men, and mere strife for party supremacy—and spoils in our elections, must, each and all, point the way to general confusion and ruin. Under such conditions our best hopes and promises may come to nothing. That's the lesson of history.

As between the present administration and a possible Bryan administration, I can hardly see how a thoughtful and responsible man can hesitate. Those of us who still cherish old sectional animosities have but one old idea, that of opposition to Republicanism, and they go for Bryan. On the other hand, men of business and enterprise, responsible and thoughtful, are almost unanimous against him.

To me, Mr. McKinley represents, largely, stability in general management, and improving financial conditions and sound principles. He is trying to do his duty. Under his administration our country has encountered problems and difficulties of immense importance. The Spanish war was against his will. Both parties rushed into it and he could not withstand them. But in that our country, under the guidance of himself and his cabinet, organized a great army, and, by the favor of heaven, achieved a speedy and overwhelming triumph over a great empire, to the admiration of the world. We were at once approved as a great power among nations. Cuban and Philippine entanglements are unhappy consequences. They can be settled only by experiment and in time.

The Chinese difficulties have been managed with temperance and wisdom and general credit.

Our financial matters are progressing without panic or trouble. Time and experience will cure them. Free banking alone will settle the currency question.

As things are, it is plain wisdom to let well enough alone. Our case calls for temperance.

As to imperialism, that is nothing but a party cry. We have ten thousand times more to fear from the despotism of party leaders and the demoralizing means and methods of Tammany and the minor clubs throughout the country, and political machinery generally, than from the enlargement or expansion or exertion of the strong arm of our government following and protecting the enterprise of our citizens.

In Mr. Bryan I can only recognize the champion of change, the leader of the outs against the ins, the mouthpiece of fault-finders, the head center of malcontents, the mirror and kodak of every phase of politics and fanaticism, an India rubber man, and an infant phenomenon.

In his last canvass he spent six months in scattering heresies and kindling social antagonisms, and feeding envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness.

I regard him as a very apostle of confusion. He has covered up free silver, with which he was identified, because it did not seem to take. What else has he reserved in his Pandora's box—no one knows.

I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

"I am so Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900."

Gen. Anderson on the Character of Our Filipino Allies.

Theodore Sandico issued the Proclamation Ordering the Extermination of All Foreigners and Filipinos Started Fires.

Were any confirmation needed that the Aguinaldo party intended the massacre of all non-Filipinos in Manila and to burn the city itself, it has been supplied by Gen. Thomas M. Anderson (retired). He was in command of the troops at that critical time in Manila, and in regard to the wild statements of Senators Pettigrew and Allen he says in a signed communication:

"Sir—In the report of Senator Spooner's speech in relation to the suppression of the Philippine insurrection, it appears that Senator Pettigrew denied that Theodore Sandico issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all inhabitants of Manila—men, women and children—except Filipino families. I was then in command of the district south of the Pasig river, and found the proclamation posted in conspicuous places in my part of the city. I had them torn down and one translated. They were signed by Sandico."

"I had received letters from him and knew his signature. Moreover, soldiers of my command arrested two Filipino men in women's clothes setting fire to the houses in the city. They were brought to me and I had them turned over to the provost marshal general."

"Senator Allen also asserted that Senator Torres came into the city under a flag of truce to ask for a suspension of hostilities. As I know that Torres was within our lines when the fighting began it is not apparent how he came in, when it seems almost impossible for him to have gotten out. On the 5th of February white flags were hung out from every Filipino house in Manila, and the few Filipinos who ventured into the streets carried little white flags as an evidence of submission. Senator Allen's reliable informant seems to have forgotten to mention this circumstance in saying that he saw Torres going to headquarters under a flag of truce. Torres naturally inferred, without consultation, that Aguinaldo would like a suspension of hostilities, for in front of our first division alone the insurgents had lost in one day 700 killed and drowned, 400 prisoners and seven cannon."

"I send this communication to correct, so far as my testimony is relevant, a very erroneous impression."

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

EX-CONFEDERATE.

Thos. H. Baker on Moral Support in Modern Warfare.

Aguinaldo Would Have Been a Peaceful Citizen but for the Encouragement Given Him by Sentimental Traitors.

I do not believe that the Southern border States would have seceded from the Union in 1861 but for the aid and comfort given them by the Copperheads of the North. When one distinguished orator declared that the Union army would have to march over the dead bodies of 40,000 Indiana Democrats before they reached the South, the magnificent utterance electrified Tennessee with hope.

Thousands of men hesitated upon the brink of the awful abyss. They loved the Union and hated the Abolitionists. The Union was a "theory" entwined with beautiful and patriotic sentiments. Slavery was a "condition" in which was invested the hard earnings of a lifetime. At the supreme crisis came the promise of Northern Democrats that they would not let us be hurt; their bitter denunciations of the Republican party. The South made the leap.

During the war we saw Indiana regiments and brigades march through the State of Kentucky. "Tramp," "Tramp," "Tramp," they passed through Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. We never did learn how the poor fellows got over those 40,000 dead bodies of their Democratic friends and neighbors. We were fully persuaded they killed and made a corduroy road of them, because the anti-imperialists of Indiana said they would.

Our next hope after we got mixed together was that England and France would help us for commercial reasons. Vallandigham, Stevenson and a thousand other Copperheads like the good brethren who held up Joshua's arms, held ours up by encouraging us to hold out a little longer, by denouncing the war as a "failure" and keeping us posted as to the movements of our enemies.

This is all ancient history, but I, an old Confederate, can see very readily how the anti-imperialist league can materially aid Aguinaldo and his crowd. Every old soldier, North and South, understands the force of moral support. Our war would not have lasted three months but for Northern Democratic encouragement, and I believe Aguinaldo would have been as peaceful a citizen as Gomez but for the encouragement he has received from the sentimental traitors of the Anti-Imperial League.

THOMAS H. BAKER, United States Marshal Western District of Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1900.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American race and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, plucking his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind; and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S LETTER ACCEPTING THE

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S letter of acceptance is probably the most important unofficial document issued in this country in a quarter of a century. The President takes the country into his confidence and throws a new light upon the history of the past two years. Irrespective of its caustic arraignment of the critics of the administration and its forcible clinching of the fact that Bryanism means the "immediate" destruction of the gold standard and substitution therefor of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, the letter is important in the historic sense because it gives the American people their first knowledge of the statesmanship and conditions connected with recent epoch-making events.

The President, although by nature a mild and conciliatory man, can be aroused to a point of dangerous combatsiveness, and when the mood is on him he becomes one of the most effective debaters we have had in this country for many years. In his letter he wastes no time in what might be called preliminary sparring, but, having definitely located the enemy's vital spot, which is the free silver heresy, he strikes at it with force and precision. The financial question, he says, may not be the paramount issue, but it is the immediate issue. "It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement."

For has not the Democratic party declared for the "immediate" coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1? And is there any doubt that Mr. Bryan, who insisted upon the insertion of the silver plank in the platform, against the advice of the best men in the party, will use every means, if he is elected, to carry his principles into practice?

After paying the tribute of his regret that the Democratic party by its nominee and its reiteration of the free silver plank of 1896 has made it necessary for the voters to reaffirm their decision of four years ago in favor of the existing gold standard, President McKinley boldly picks up the gage of battle on the issue of imperialism. What that issue is he states most happily in a single paragraph near the end of his letter. After he has marshaled the facts which place the whole controversy in the clearest possible historical light before the reader, he says:

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the Republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

As a campaign document the letter is regarded as phenomenally strong. But it is more than a campaign document. It is a contribution to history. The President deals candidly with the American people. He is not afraid to tell them what he has done or why he did it. He deals in facts rather than in arguments.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

President's Views on Free Silver and the Philippine Question.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—To the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Notification Committee—My Dear Sir: The nomination of the Republican national convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which, as the official representative of the convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give it my hearty approval.

Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present Congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is, therefore, secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the government.

Same Issues Involved.

In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won.

While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another, and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.

All Loyal to Silver.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are united under the same leader, who, immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallicists, said:

"The friends of bimetallicism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race—and they will continue the warfare against it."

Turning to the other associated parties, we find in the Populist national platform adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900, the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party never to cease the agitation until this financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute book, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired. We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege, granted by law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws."

Declare Their Hostility.

The platform of the silver party adopted at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the following announcement:

"We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the American people before the Constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the Constitution itself, and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued by the government, and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception."

Combine Against Gold.

In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statute books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, shall take its place.

The relative importance of the issues I do not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immediate.

It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue.

Facing Grave Peril.

Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the last year and revive the danger of the silver standard, with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirmed in its entirety by the Kansas City convention. Nothing has been omitted or recalled; so that all the perils then threatened are presented anew with the added force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four years ago the people refused to place the seal of their approval upon these dangerous and revolutionary policies, and this year they will not fail to record again their earnest dissent.

Faithful to Pledges.

The Republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers, and of reciprocity, which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms.

The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of Republican victory to be written into public law.

The present Congress has given to Alaska a territorial government for which it had waited more than a quarter of a century; has established a representative government in Hawaii; has enacted bills for the most liberal treatment of the pensioners and their widows; has revived the free homestead policy.

In its great financial law it provided for the establishment of banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities, bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital. Many are already availing themselves of this privilege.

Some Convincing Figures.

During the past year more than \$19,000,000 of United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the treasury, and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cents matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Pacific Railroad bonds issued by the government in aid of the roads in the sum of nearly \$44,000,000 have been paid since Dec. 31, 1897. The treasury balance is in satisfactory condition, showing on Sept. 1 \$125,419,000, in addition to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the treasury. The government relations with the Pacific railroads have been substantially closed, \$124,421,000 being received from these roads, the greater part in cash and the remainder with ample securities for payments deferred.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years; probably more so than they have ever been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. I rejoice that the Southern as well as the Northern States are enjoying a full share of these improved national conditions and that all are contributing so largely to our remarkable industrial development.

The money lender receives lower rewards for his capital than if it were invested in active business. The rates of interest are lower than they have ever been in this country, while those things which are produced on the farm and in the workshop, and the labor producing them, have advanced in value.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing growth. The amount of our ex-

ports for the year 1900 over those of the exceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year, and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the people. There has been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in the exports of agricultural products, \$92,692,220 in manufactures and in the products of the mines of over \$10,000,000.

Big Gains in Trade.

Our trade balances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1898 we sold abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad, in 1899 \$520,874,513 and in 1900 \$644,471,701, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of \$1,089,779,190—nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30, 1897 inclusive.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of 1894 have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1898. The law of March 14, 1900, authorized the refunding into 2 per cent bonds of that part of the public debt represented by the 3 per cents due in 1908, the 4 per cents due in 1907 and the 5 per cents due in 1904, aggregating \$840,000,000. More than one-third of the sum of these bonds was refunded in the first three months after the passage of the act, and on Sept. 1 the sum had been increased more than \$33,000,000, making in all \$330,578,000, resulting in a net saving of over \$8,379,520.

Government Saving Money.

The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1900 were \$78,527,000 in excess of its expenditures.

While our receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been greatly increased, our expenditures have been decreasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1899, while on the war account there is a decrease of more

than \$95,000,000. There was required \$8,000,000 less to support the navy this year than last, and the expenditures on account of Indians were nearly two and three-quarters million dollars less than in 1899.

The only two items of increase in the public expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions and interest on the public debt. For 1899 we expended for pensions \$139,394,929, and for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on this account amounted to \$149,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt of 1899 over 1898 required by the war loan was \$263,408.25.

Bonds Speedily Taken.

While Congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds was issued, bearing 3 per cent interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

Fifty years ago we were selling government bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest. We are selling our surplus products and leading our surplus money to Europe.

Europe Is Our Debtor.

One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from them during the past three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amounts of capital which have been borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material development have remained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends and made our money markets liable to constant disturbances by calls for payment or heavy sales of our securities whenever money stringency or panic occurred abroad. We have now been paying these debts and bringing home many of our securities and establishing countervailing credits abroad by our loans and placing ourselves upon a sure foundation of financial independence.

In the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa the United States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in accordance with its well-known traditional policy. It did not hesitate, however, when requested by the governments of the South African republics, to exercise its good offices for a cessation of hostilities.

Did What We Could.

It is to be observed that while the South African republics made like request of other powers, the United States is the only one which complied. The British government declined to accept the intervention of any power.

Speaks for Good Wages.

Ninety-one per cent of our exports and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For

ocean transportation we pay annually to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American shipyards and man them with American sailors. Our own citizens should receive the transportation charges now paid to foreigners.

I have called the attention of Congress to this subject in my several annual messages. In that of Dec. 8, 1897, I said:

"Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer."

In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said: "Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth."

"The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows its results for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records or those of any other power."

Need of the Canal.

"We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world."

Kept Faith with Cuba.

We have been in possession of Cuba since the first of January, 1898. We have restored order and established domestic tranquillity. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked, and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated industry, introduced public education, and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants.

The qualification of electors has been settled and under it officers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These local governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from 43,000 to less than 6,000.

An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election law already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention, by the same order, is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest. All this is a long step in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.

Plans for Porto Rico.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson. A district court of the United States for Porto Rico has been established and local courts have been inaugurated, all of which are in operation.

The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, Congress complied with my recommendation by removing, on the 1st day of May last, 85 per cent of the duties and providing for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent on the 1st of March, 1902, or earlier if the legislature of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues for the expenses of conducting the government.

Island Is Profited.

During this intermediate period Porto Rican products coming into the United States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of the rates under the Dingley act and our goods going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duties thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and the United States are paid to the government of Porto Rico and no part thereof is taken by the national government.

All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of \$2,250,523.21, paid at the custom houses in the United States upon Porto Rican products, under the laws existing prior to the above mentioned act of Congress, have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute and for schools and other public purposes. In addition to this, we have expended for relief, education and improvement of roads the sum of \$1,513,064.95.

Military Force Cut Down.

The United States military force in the islands has been reduced from 11,000 to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute for the most part the local constabulary.

Under the new law and the inauguration of civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions, she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

For the sake of full and intelligent understanding of the Philippine question and to give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing.

Every Move for Peace.

It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine people, and that force has been employed only against forces which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

On the 23rd day of April, 1898, Congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. On May 19, 1898, Maj. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection."

Some Fortunes of War.

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon. William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P. Frye of Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whiteleaf Beld of New York.

Forced Into Conflict.

In addressing the peace commission before its departure for Paris, I said: "It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest."

"Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitration of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquillity, which shocked the moral sense of mankind and which could no longer be endured."

High Sense of Duty.

"It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. * * * Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization rather than to ambitious designs. * * *

"Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms at Manila impose upon us obligations which we cannot disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human action. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our efforts, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we cannot be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career, from the beginning, the Ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

Shirked No Responsibility.

On Oct. 28, 1899, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was sent: "It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest."

"It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. * * * Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain."

Only One Honorable Course.

"Consequently, grave as are the responsibilities and unforeseen as are the difficulties which are before us, the President can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications—administrative and international—would follow any other course."

"The President has given to the views of the commissioners the fullest consideration, and in teaching the conclusion above announced, in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the President since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The President is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence rather than from any real or technical obligation."

Could Not Abandon Them.

Again, on Nov. 13, I instructed the commission: "From the standpoint of indemnity, both the archipelago (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this, do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course, or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willingly or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot escape. * * * The President cannot believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the President so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out."

Terms of the Treaty.

The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago, known as the Philippine Islands, was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

The City

Impellant Lodge, No. 460, I. O. O. F., conferred 3rd degree on three candidates at their hall Tuesday night. Members of Escanaba Lodge No. 118 participated in a body. Light refreshments and cigars were served during the evening and a very enjoyable time was had by all present.

Mr. Sundstrom of Marquette will speak at democratic headquarters next Monday evening.

Ed. Hogarty, an engineer on one of the Harb boats, is now at work on the tug Monarch.

The barbers' licenses for 1900 expire on Oct. 1, and the tonsorial artists of Escanaba must deposit \$60 with the state board of examiners for a renewal.

The ladies of the Morning Star will give a neck-tie party at the North Star hall this evening. The Swedish octette will furnish music and a dance program will be rendered.

J. S. Collins, of this city will preach at the First Presbyterian church, both morning and evening tomorrow.

The High school football team will play a practice game today and next Saturday expect to try conclusions on the local gridiron with the Sault Ste. Marie eleven.

THE POLICE MILL.

Eugene Ethier Arrested for Assault. Other Cases.

Eugene Ethier, who keeps a restaurant on East Ludington street, was fined \$25 and cost in Justice Emil Glaser's court Thursday for assault and battery upon Miss Fannie Malloy. The case was heard by a jury and attracted considerable attention. Ethier, who is perhaps better known by the name of "Hickie," paid his fine.

Henry Justin, a motorman for the Escanaba Electric Street Railway company, was before Justice Donovan yesterday on a peace warrant sworn out by Alderman Fabian Defnet. It appears that as a result of an altercation which the two men had at the Northwestern depot on Tuesday, Justin threatened Defnet and the latter caused his arrest. After hearing the case the jury decided that Justin was not guilty and discharged him.

IS SOME BETTER.

Industrial Outlook at the Close of September Improved.

Bradstreet's of yesterday says: The month of September closes with a rather better outlook in the industrial world than was apparent a week or ten days ago. Report as to the probability of the settlement of the anthracite coal strike which have been current for a couple of days seem to have been the basis of the fact; and there is more than a likelihood that the most disturbing feature in the industrial situation for some time is in process of elimination. The settlement of the amalgamated wage scale has already resulted in starting some of the important mills.

An encouraging feature in the iron and steel situation is the number and character of foreign inquiries. Thus far, little response in the way of orders has been elicited by the reduction in the price of steel rails, though it is perhaps a little early to speak with definiteness as to the effect of the reduction. At Pittsburg, there have been moderate sales of Bessemer pig iron at a decline. The demand for structural material continues steady and prices are firm. But little of significance is extracted from the movement in prices.

DEATH OF MRS. ELLSWORTH.

Aged Mother of Albert Ellsworth, Sr., Dies at Oshkosh.

Mrs. Eliza J. Ellsworth, mother of Albert Ellsworth, Sr., of this city, died at Oshkosh on Wednesday morning from a severe attack of bronchitis, at the advanced age of 88 years. The deceased was born in Eastport, Maine, and came west in 1855, locating at Oshkosh, where she spent her remaining days. Her husband, Mark Ellsworth, died many years ago. Four children are living, two of whom are in Oshkosh. They are: Miss Sarah J. Ellsworth and Miss Georgia Ellsworth, teachers in the public schools, and Mr. Albert Ellsworth, Sr., of this city, and E. T. Ellsworth of Marshallfield.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon.

Schooner Injured.
The trading schooner J. Anderson of Escanaba which was in this port the first of the week was a sufferer from the recent storm, having lost her yawl boat and received other smaller injuries.—Mabistique Pioneer.

Will Close Tonight.

The fair given by the congregation of St. Ann's church at Peterson's hall this week has been largely

attended despite the disagreeable weather on several evenings. Each evening's program has been carried out complete and the gaily decorated booths have found plenty of buyers for the articles offered. The fair will close tonight.

The Railroads

Hunters are jubilant over the good shooting in the northwest this year. Ducks are numerous. Rice is thick this season which will probably cause a straggling flight. Grouse shooting is very good and chickens promise to be very plentiful with a change of weather. The Soo Line has just issued their 1900 Hunting Book, containing very reliable reports as to shooting at all stations along their line where any exists, also giving all other information valuable to the hunter. If you contemplate a hunting trip, don't fail to send for a copy, same will be mailed free to any address upon application to any Soo line representative or W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Soo line, Minneapolis, Minn.

A trip abroad for \$250.00. The Soo line makes this rate for a personally conducted excursion to London and Paris and return, on the new magnificent twin screw steamers "Minneapolis" and "Minnehaha" 13,500 tons each. Railfare, sleeping car berths, dining car meals, lodging at best hotels, in fact all necessary expenses for entire journey included. Excursion leaves Minneapolis and St. Paul October 10th, 1900. For further particulars and itinerary write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Soo line, Minneapolis, Minn.

Other Things

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in Michigan for old established manufacturing wholesale house. \$900 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third floor 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. You need a good rest. Many a brain outworn with study, from over-work or over-pleasure has been rescued from morbidness; many a cheek pale from late hours or business anxiety has been ripened and freshened by a few days' outing on the Inland Seas. Go before it is too late. Send 2c. for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

WAS PAINFULLY INJURED.

Gilbert Doe Cuts His Foot Severely With An Ax.

Gilbert Doe, an employee of the Escanaba Woodenware company, was quite seriously injured yesterday afternoon by striking his left foot with an ax. Mr. Doe is 55 years of age and was engaged in peeling logs when his ax slipped and the blade was sunk into his foot causing an injury that may require an amputation. He was taken to the office of Drs. Reynolds & Cotton where the injury was dressed and he was removed to his home.

Supervisors Will Meet.

The board of supervisors will convene at the court house in this city on Monday, October 8th, at which time the annual session will be held.

LEGAL NOTICES.

First publication September 29, 1900.
PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss. Probate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Delta, held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year one thousand and nine hundred. Present, Hon. Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Albert S. Willard, deceased.
On reading and filing report and account of Hiram A. Barry, administrator of said estate.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-second day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said report and account, 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, Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why said report and account should not be confirmed.
And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said report and account, 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.
(A true copy.)
T. B. WHITE,
Judge of Probate.

First publication September 29, 1900.
PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT.—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the tenth day of September A. D. 1900 six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Edward Leckie late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the city of Escanaba, Michigan, for examination and allowance, on or before the eleventh day of March A. D. 1901, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday the seventh day of January, A. D. 1901, and on Tuesday, the tenth day of March A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.
Dated, September 29th, A. D. 1900.
T. B. WHITE,
Judge of Probate.

First publication September 29, 1900.
ORDER FOR PROBATE OF WILL—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 twenty-eighth day of September in the year one thousand and nine hundred.
Present, Hon. Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Albert S. Willard, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Margaret S. Willard, the widow and legatee, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Letters Testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix named in said will.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-second day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatee, 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 circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
T. B. WHITE,
Judge of Probate.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE GARMENTS.

TO THE LADIES.

Having been appointed agent in this county for Chas. A. Stevens & Bro., of Chicago, the largest manufacturers of and dealers in women's high grade

Tailor-Made Suits,

Fur Jackets, Collarets,

Scarfs and Outer Garments,

Silk Waists, Underwear, Hosiery,

I most cordially invite the ladies to call and inspect my complete line of samples, assuring them that they will not only be well pleased but will save money as well.

Stevens' garments have Style, Fit and Material.

MRS. F. V. GREENLAW,

803 WELLS AVENUE.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND LINE.



STEAMERS

City of Alpena and City of Mackinac

New Steel Comfort
Passenger Speed and
Steamers. Safety.
Low Quick
Rates. Time.



THE COAST LINE

For Detroit, Toledo, Port Huron, Sand Beach, Oscoda, Alpena and points East and South.

LEAVE ST. IGNACE

Monday and Wednesday 7:30 a. m.
Thursday and Saturday at 2:00 p. m.
Between Detroit and Cleveland,
daily at 10:30 p. m.
Connecting at Cleveland with all early morning trains for all points.

Through tickets sold to all points and baggage checked to destination. Write for our illustrated pamphlet. Address

A. A. SCHANTZ,
Detroit Mich.

SOO LINE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. J. C. BROOKS,

Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist

RAPID RIVER, DELTA CO., MICH.

JOHN CUMMISKEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Practices in all the courts.

MAKRON BLOCK, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

DR. C. H. LONG,

Physician and Surgeon.

Special attention given diseases of the eye, including fitting spectacles.

Office and residence No. 602 Wells Avenue.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office 110 South Georgia Street.

Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

HAROLD W. BANKS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office 614 Ludington St., Residence 206 S. Georgia St. Hours: 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phone—Flack and Bell. Escanaba, Mich.

ANDREW NELSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence 1015 Ludington St. Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m., 2:00 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE.

ED. ERICKSON,

Dry Goods, Carpets, Clothing.

(Dress Goods and Men's Furnishings.

308-10 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

ERICKSON & BISSELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Groceries and Provision

609 Ludington Street.

MARTIN T. LYONS,

Embalmer, Funeral Director.

115 North Georgia Street.

LOUIS SCHRAM,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots,

Shoes and Carpets.

805 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

M. N. SMITH,

Men's Furnishings, Clothing,

Hats and Shoes.

813 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

F. H. ATKINS & CO.,

Groceries and Provisions,

Bell Phone No. 6, Finch Phone No. 43.

602-4 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

HENRY GUNTER & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

MEATS AND POULTRY.

Three large markets. Best lard in the city.

419 Ludington Street.

HENRY & LINN,

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

Horseshoeing and General Repair Work.

111-15 Elmore St., Escanaba, Mich.

A. MORAN,

Leading Cash Grocery.

312 Charlotte St.

Full Line of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Escanaba, Michigan.

ELLSWORTH'S DRUG STORE

Drugs, Fancy Goods, Books,

Bicycles and Sporting Goods

701 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

EMIL NOE,

Fruits, Vegetables, Candies,

Cigars, Etc. Oysters in Season.

805 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

E. F. BOLGER,

Sterling Bicycle Agency.

Bicycles Rented and Repaired.

805 Ludington Street, Escanaba, Mich.

P. M. PETERSON,

DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

Bradbury Pianos, United States Organs.

Office in Opera House.

H. M. STEVENSON,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

Eyes tested free. All work guaranteed.

814 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

THE VARIETY STORE,

A. S. COHEN, PROP.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

House Furnishings.

814 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

M. J. LYONS,

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

Pabst Beer always on Draught.

607 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

THE "FERNANDO" CIGAR

Costs you no more than inferior ones, and are

Union made. Do you smoke them?

JOS. WICKERT,

Sole Manufacturer.

906 Hale St.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. J. C. BROOKS,

Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist

RAPID RIVER, DELTA CO., MICH.

JOHN CUMMISKEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Practices in all the courts.

MAKRON BLOCK, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

DR. C. H. LONG,

Physician and Surgeon.

Special attention given diseases of the eye, including fitting spectacles.

Office and residence No. 602 Wells Avenue.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office 110 South Georgia Street.

Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.

HAROLD W. BANKS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office 614 Ludington St., Residence 206 S. Georgia St. Hours: 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

ANDREW NELSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence 1015 Ludington St. Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m., 2:00 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

SHOES.

A Whirl in Men's Fine Shoes FOR ONE WEEK.

Monday morning we will place on sale Men's Shoes that are worth \$5.00 and \$6.00 a pair, in all the new shapes, all kinds of leather—Pat. Leather, Velour Call, Box Call, Vici Kid and French Enamel; Extra Heavy Soles; Leather or Drill Lined. The new Viscolized Waterproof Soles, also the new Scotch Edge-stitched extra heavy way back to the heel. In fact you will find in this lot everything that you might call for when looking for Fine Shoes, Button or Lace, AA-to-E.

PRICES FOR WEEK'S SALE \$3.50.

C. R. WILLIAMS,

ESCANABA'S LEADING SHOE DEALER.

LUMBER.

The I. Stephenson Company,

HAS CONSTANTLY IN STOCK

Rough Boards, Piece Stuff, Timbers

IN EITHER PINE OR HEMLOCK.

Having recently completed their Planing Mill and Dry Kilns they are prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF FINISHED LUMBER.

Comprising Shiplap, Ceiling, Flooring, Siding, Mouldings, Casings in either Pine, Bass, Hemlock or Hardwoods.

Anything and Everything Made in a Planing Mill Always on Hand at our Escanaba Yards or at Mill.

R. E. McLEAN, Supt.

GROCERIES.

Remember

The old and reliable grocery firm of F. H. Atkins & Co.

has one of the best selected stocks of Staple and Fancy Groceries in town.

F. H. ATKINS & CO.

Guarantee every article to be exactly as represented.

If not your money back.

404 LUDINGTON STREET.

BLOOD POISON

If you ever contracted any Blood Disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. At times you see alarming symptoms, but live in hopes no serious results will follow. Have you any of the following symptoms?—Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, itching points (itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body, eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't trust to luck. Don't ruin your system with the old fogey treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantee are backed by bank bonds that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our NEW METHOD TREATMENT for over 20 years, and no return of the disease. No experiment, no risk—not a "patch up," but a positive cure. The worst cases solicited.

SPEEDY PACIFIC PIGEONS.

COVER SEVENTY-FIVE MILES INSIDE AN HOUR.

A Regular News Service Is Carried on Between Santa Catalina Island and Los Angeles, California.

Santa Catalina Island lies between 25 and 30 miles off the mainland, and Avalon, the principal town, is about 50 miles from the city of Los Angeles as the crow flies, and can be reached by train and steamer in three hours and a half. On account of its fishing, fine scenery, and other attractions, it has become a favorite resort, and in the summer Avalon has a population of 5,000 or 6,000.

Several years ago it was found desirable to have telegraph facilities. This meant an outlay of a good many thousand dollars, owing to the great depth of the Santa Catalina channel, so some other plan of communication had to be devised. A pigeon fancier in Los Angeles, a Swiss named Zahn, suggested the use of pigeons, and the plan was put into operation. Birds were taken to the island and bred, and when of age they were given to the purser of the daily steamer, who at first liberated them at half a mile, then at two miles, five, 10, 20 miles, and finally at San Pedro. There they were handed over to the conductor of the Los Angeles train on successive days, and their education continued day after day until they would return from their coop in the heart of Los Angeles directly to the island.

All this time the education of an opposite flying flock was being carried on. After months of careful work in training the birds and eliminating poor ones the Santa Catalina aerial news service was complete. The birds were employed in various ways. Dispatches were sent from the island every day, and at 3 in the afternoon a daily budget of news was forwarded by the birds to a Los Angeles paper. This was written on very thin sheets of paper and fastened by an aluminum ring. All being ready the birds were released, one carrying the news and two or three others going as a guard, for hawks, it appears, rarely attack a group of birds, while one is more or less in danger.

When released the birds immediately began to circle upward with long, sweeping flight, rising in a few moments to a height of 500 or 900 feet, then either seeing the mainland, or by instinct recognizing the direction, they turned and like arrows shot from a bow, disappeared across the waste of waters. The trip has been made in 55 minutes, but an hour and a quarter was the average time required for the delivery of a message, and in very few instances was there a mistake. Sportsmen once or twice shot birds by mistake, and once the birds were delayed by a violent sandstorm.

When the pigeons arrived in Los Angeles they announced their presence by an electric bell which they rang on pressing open the door of their house. The owner immediately answered the bell, relieved the bird of its message, and delivered it, and started another bird back with the answer as soon as it was received. In this way it was possible to send a message and receive an answer almost as quickly as by wire.—New York Sun.

Effect of Red.

Why does the bull so strongly object to a red rag? While the professional physiologists do not as yet appear to have found any satisfactory explanation of the fact, a French manufacturer of photographic materials professes to have discovered that bulls are by no means the only members of the animal kingdom who are excited by anything red. A large number of hands are employed in the manufactory, both male and female, and most of the work has hitherto been performed in rooms to which all the light that was admitted came through panes of red glass. Hardly a day passed without some terrific disturbance taking place among the work people. Now it was a duel almost to the death between two of the men, now between two of the women; sometimes the melee was general. "Workshop regulations were absolutely ignored and no amount of fines or other punishments seemed to have any permanent deterrent effect. This state of affairs was assumed, until recently, to be inseparable from work carried on in uncomfortable conditions. At length it occurred to some bright spirit that the red panes of glass might be at fault, and it was decided to try what the effect of green panes would be. The effect was instantaneous. From that day a sudden peace fell upon the whole workshop that had never been known before. Bickering and fighting ended as if by enchantment, and the voice of a man or woman was never heard raised above a whisper.—New York Press.

Need of Timber Supply.

News that the Philippine archipelago contains a wealth of timber will be encouraging to those who have been worried by the rapid exhaustion of the forests in the United States. By far the greater part of the white pine has been cut, and vast tracts have been made into the supply of other timbers. While timber is being cut in Europe at the rate of 20,000,000 tons a month the forests of the United States are being depleted at the rate of 20,000,000 tons a month. Forest reservations have been made, but timber is in increasing demand by reason of the new uses that have been found for it. Nine-tenths of the paper used is made from wood, and nearly every thing, including car wheels, can be made of the pulp, while the cheap boxes and baskets of this class are made in constantly increasing quantities. Some authorities predict a scarcity of timber within fifty years.

TAKES STRAY CUR TO FARM.

Bill Saunders, at Keytesville, Mo., Finds a Friend on the Streets of Chicago.

He said he was from Keytesville, Mo. He was attired in rare old gray jeans, the trousers of which looked as if they had been made for grain sacks and then turned into the more useful article of apparel by ripping open the ends and running a seam down the front and rear. His hat was of the slouch variety and fell so far down over his eyes that he was compelled frequently to give it an upward toss so he could see. His shoes were heavy and struck the pavement with the heavy click produced by hard sole-leather. In one hand he carried an old-fashioned carpet-bag. Gathered up in the other arm and held comfortably was a scraggy-looking brown cur, a cross between a bulldog and a pointer.

The man was bound for the Dearborn street station when a policeman stopped him with a query regarding the future life of the dog. The countryman responded promptly that the animal met the requirements of his farm and he thought the citizens of Chicago would not miss one lone dog that seemed homeless. The officer said he guessed that was about right and Bill Saunders continued his way rejoicing in the fact that he was taking home more than he had brought to the city, if his purse was lighter.

THE QUEEN'S IRISH GUARDS.

It Will Not Be the First Regiment of the Kind Organized in Great Britain.

The new regiment of foot guards, which Queen Victoria has ordered to be formed, will not be the first of Irish nationality, says the New York Sun. Two years after his restoration to the throne Charles II. formed a corps of household troops which he called Our Regiment of Guards in the Kingdom of Ireland. This corps, had it survived, would have ranked as the Fourth regiment of foot guards. It was originally raised in England and does not seem at first to have been composed of Irishmen, but in the days of James II. it became much too Irish to remain in the British service. Tyrconnell cashiered the Protestants in its ranks and filled their places with Roman Catholics, so that in the revolution the regiment gave its adhesion to James II. and fought for him against William III. at the Boyne and at Aughrim. After the capitulation of Limerick what remained of it went into the French service, and in the wars in Flanders carried on by William III. and Marlborough it more than once fought against British troops. At Malplaquet it crossed bayonets with the regiment which alone of the Irish corps raised by the Stuarts had passed over to King William, and formerly numbered the Eighteenth regiment of the line, is now known as the Royal Irish.

BRASS RINGS ARE JEWELRY.

The Circumstances Under Which Uncle Sam's Revenue Officers So Decide.

Though Uncle Sam has just decided that brass finger rings constitute "jewelry," the old fellow, of course, doesn't expect that all of his countrymen will accept this classification for all purposes, says the New York Press. He meant to say only that when these articles are imported they are to be assessed for duty as jewelry and not as toys. These rings are composed of brass, in imitation of gold, and are set with various forms of colored glass in imitation of precious stones. They are of sizes suitable to be worn by children and also by "some adults." The importers contended that they were intended to be sold chiefly by confectioners and others in prize packages and that they were designed for the use and amusement of children as toys. But the board of general appraisers in New York has decided that they belong to the class of articles commonly known as jewelry. The same decision applies to necklaces of glass beads, to brass chains intended for watch guards or neck chains and to hairpins of gilded metal, set with colored glass. Therefore, as jewelry these articles must pay a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of a lower duty as toys.

PHOTOGRAPHING ON MARBLE.

Process, Recently Perfected, Which Is Said to Give Fine Results.

The following process for making photographic impressions upon marble has recently appeared and is said to give very fine results, says the Scientific American. The surface of the marble is well smoothed but not polished. Upon this is spread a layer of the following mixture: Benzine, 500 grammes; turpentine, 500 grammes; bitumen, 50 grammes; beeswax, 5 grammes. This layer is allowed to dry, and the gelatine surface of the photographic plate is then applied and an exposure of 30 minutes made by sunlight. After removing the plate, wash with gasoline, which takes off that part of the varnish which has not been acted upon by the light, and the image gradually appears. The action of the gasoline is stopped at the desired point by washing in a stream of water. The surface thus prepared is plunged into an alcoholic solution of Prussian blue, eosine red, etc. When the color has penetrated by capillary action, the layer of varnish is taken off and the surface of the marble finely polished. In this way a permanent image of a fine color and great depth is obtained.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

Is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on a point of land that divides the waters of Green Bay from those of Little Bay de Noc, the latter forming one of the most magnificent land-locked harbors on the chain of Great Lakes. It is easy of access, having an entrance three miles in width and a depth sufficient to float the largest vessels. Escanaba has communication with Milwaukee and Chicago via the Chicago & Northwestern railway, as well as by water, and with St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest by the "Soo Line," which is also the short route to Boston and the East. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system and the Escanaba & Lake Superior road furnish additional railway facilities. There are steamboat lines between Escanaba and all prominent ports on the lakes. Escanaba is 356 miles from Chicago, 271 miles from Milwaukee, and 338 miles from Minneapolis. It is one of the largest iron ore shipping ports in the world, having five extensive docks over which millions of tons are shipped annually. There are also large merchandise and coal docks. The repair shops of the C. & N. W. and E. & L. S. railways are located here, together with its wood-working institutions, and minor industries, give constant employment to hundreds of skilled artisans. Escanaba has a water-works system, electric light, eight miles of street railway, splendid streets and beautiful drives, excellent schools and churches, good hotels, three newspapers, two banks, and a class of energetic, public-spirited citizens who hold out unrivaled inducements to manufacturing industries of a legitimate character. Free sites. Taxes reasonable. Real estate comparatively cheap. Good farming lands and hardwood timber within a few miles of the city. For further particulars concerning the city, address The Iron Port Company, Escanaba, Michigan.

PERSONAL.

A crowd of women in Granada, Spain, having decided that Columbus was the cause of all Spain's misfortunes took what revenge they could upon the great discoverer by stoning his statue.

More than 500,000 copies of Bismarck's autobiography are reported to have been sold in Germany alone in the first ten days after it was put on the market. The book was also put out in New York and London at the same time. This eclipses all records of any kind of fiction or indeed of any book.

Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, still remembered as the brother of New York's mayor, and the man who was a candidate against Roosevelt for governor of the state, is quietly sending around circulars announcing that he has resumed the practice of law. His friends say he never wanted to run for governor, and his enemies say he never really did.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, having for the moment at least routed the franchise grabbers, has turned his attention to school matters with such effect that Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews has withdrawn his resignation as superintendent of the schools and the board of education has been instructed to give him the deference and consideration for which he was contending. The young Chinese emperor, having outlived the reports that he had committed suicide or been assassinated, is now described by Dr. Dethere, a Frenchman who is one of his physicians, as merely a sufferer from fits of depression and lassitude. His real ailment so far as there is any, being abnormal melancholia. One would imagine the emperor ought to be glad he is alive.

The Jefferson Comedy company which will soon begin a tour in "Rip Van Winkle," includes the four sons of Joseph Jefferson. They are Thomas, Joseph, Jr., William and Charles B. Jefferson. Edna Carey (Mrs. Chas. B. Jefferson) and Blanche Bender (Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Jr.) will also be members of the company. Thomas Jefferson will play Rip until his father joins the company in April.

General Francis M. Greene has written a letter to the mother of a soldier in Manila, in which he says Christmas presents to the boys in the Philippines should take the form of money rather than that of good things to eat or remembrances that might prove useless or unseasonable. Does this mean that our soldiers in the Philippines are not getting their pay, or does it mean that the pay is not enough?

Watson Schermerhorn, a New York police detective, has devised a machine for melting the frost on a window pane over a space as big as a silver dollar so as to permit the industrious searcher for vice to see from the outside of any cafe or other place of entertainment what is going on inside. The machine has already been tried in the "red light district" in New York, which is now receiving so much attention from the police.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew's experience with the New York World show the latest development in the kind of journalism of which that paper is an exponent. The World published a detailed and circumstantial story day before yesterday of how the doctor, riding with two friends on a street car in New Haven, bumped one of them out of car fare by matching coins, and not matching fairly. The next day the World sent a reporter to the doctor to ask if the story was true, to which the doctor replied: "It is not."

DAYS GONE BY.

Coffee was not known to the Greeks or Romans.

OF INTEREST.

Wheat ripens in Chile and Argentina in January; in Peru in November.

The people of the United States use about 250,000 lead pencils each day.

Among the marriage notices published in the Kansas papers were two respectively headed: "Warmbread-Coffee" and "Wood-Pile."

Addison C. Harris, the new minister to Austria, is said to be one of the best classical scholars ever graduated from the Northwestern University.

Senator Gear, of Iowa, is amusing his friends by an old habit of always carrying his hat with him, even when moving only about the Senate chamber.

Like Admiral Schley, Admiral Sampson is something of an artist, and many of his letters home during the Spanish war were illustrated with marginal sketches of considerable merit.

The emperor of Austria, the czar of Russia, Kaiser Wilhelm, and President Faure are averse to indiscriminate handshaking. King Humbert is arrayed on the other side of the question.

Mexico has never had a case of consumption until within the last three years, and it is said by competent authorities that the germs of the disease were brought into the country by American invalids.

The custom of throwing old shoes and rice has prevailed for many years in America, England and Scotland. It came from the eastern nations and was originally intended as a sign of relinquishment by the relatives of their authority over the bride.

Harry D. Cooper, known among tramps as "Railroad Jack, the Hammock Rider," says he has traveled over 100,000 miles in the last ten years, riding under a box car. He does most of his riding at night, and is fairly comfortable, having a cover to the hammock that keeps out the dust.

The largest private library in the United States is said to belong to Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, of Louisville, Ky., and contains over 50,000 volumes, collected during sixty years. Books on the history of the West predominate, and among them Colonel Roosevelt worked while preparing his "Winning of the West."

Liquor selling is prohibited in the restaurants of the Senate and House at Washington, but the Wine and Spirit Gazette of New York informs the public that while the rule is pretty well enforced in the Senate restaurant, the House restaurant does a large business in liquors, the password for strangers therein being "sherry."

Marion Crawford is credited with saying that deaths from suicide and deaths from starvation among literary men are more numerous, in proportion to the number of men engaged in such work, than deaths caused by alcohol among those who drink, by nicotine among smokers, and by morphine and similar drugs among those who use them.

BATCHELOR'S REFLECTIONS.

A beard is whiskers that are trimmed.

When a woman thinks she has a poetical idea in her head, it is probably only a hard cold.

The reason why a girl has so many admirers is often because she doesn't seem to know they are.

The average woman would die of half the diseases that she has if she hadn't the idea that her husband would get married again.

The golden rule means being as patient with everybody else as you are with yourself when you are taking off a porous plaster.

CHOW-CHOW.

A Chicago young woman runs a passenger elevator in a big office building.

One talent carefully employed is better than a hundred merely possessed.

Sugarcane was introduced into all the Mediterranean countries by the Arabs.

There are fifty-five savings banks in Maine, with deposits aggregating \$18,519,643.

Dispense with the check rain, and get more work from your horse without torture.

Men are not judged by their deeds nowadays; they are judged by their bonds and mortgages.

Coal has been discovered in the Blue Mountains, in Pennsylvania, where it has heretofore been unknown.

The Massachusetts railroad commissioners take very decided grounds on the matter of grade crossings.

He who does no good gets none. He who cares not for others will soon find that others will not care for him.

Sweet potatoes, like the whites, were found growing here when Columbus came, and they were among the presents he carried to Queen Isabella.

Three million women in the United States are working for wages. The man who cannot marry rich may at least secure a wife whose wages will make his home happy.

"Did it rain?" exclaimed the Western man, in the course of a thrilling recital of border life. "Say, it rained so hard that afternoon that the water stood three feet on a slant roof."

New Orleans women cultivate camellias at such good profit that more than one woman is said to have "gone to Europe on her camellia-trush."

A man isn't necessarily brilliant because he sits down and reflects occasionally.

PEOPLE OF THE PLAZA.

One morning when the sheep were grazing in a little mountain meadow below the camp, Juan the herder noticed some honey-bees feeding on the wild flowers. So he went back for his axe, for he knew he could find the beehive and he had hopes of honey. When he came to the tent, Tricio and Santiago were inside, seated on his blankets. Tricio held the jar of preserves between his knees and was filling his own mouth with one hand and Santiago's with the other.

"Manna-de-cho! Manna-de-cho! (Bear-paw! bear-paw!)" cried Tio Juan, poking in his head.

"No, they aren't, Tio Juan," said Tricio, though he laughed as he looked at his sticky hands.

"Leave the dulces (preserves) alone, you two little bears, and come with me to get some honey," said Tio Juan. At that up jumped the two little bears in haste, and stopped only to wash their sticky paws as they crossed the stream.

When they came to the meadow the sheep were lying down. All about they heard the buzz of bees among the wild flowers. As the bees filled and, one by one, flew straight away, Tio Juan "lined" them up the steep pine-covered slope. At the top were many wild flowers and bees feeding, and these again were "lined" and they led the honey-hunters on and on and down into a dark canon.

Then, all at once, they heard a loud buzzing, and stopped and listened and looked. Then Tio Juan cried out, "Ah! what is that yonder, on that leaning tree? My faith! Muchachitos dear boys, but it is a bear's cub and he is trying for our honey!"

Santiago and Tricio looked and on the leaning tree they saw a little black bear. The mad bees were buzzing about his head, and they wondered why he did not run away. But when, holding fast to Tio Juan's sash, they came nearer they saw he could not. For the crack in the tree where the bees got in was wide above, and narrow at the butt where the honey was stored. And while his paw had gone in easily above, in slipping it down to reach the honey the greedy little bear had got it caught fast.

When he saw them coming close, he squirmed and growled and tore with teeth and claws at the edge of the crack which held his paw. Tio Juan laughed and said, "Oh! he's only a baby and we won't kill him." So he held the little fellow's hind legs fast while Santiago and Tricio tied them with his stout sash. Then Tio Juan chopped the tree and set his paw loose, and then, though he got scratched, he tied his forepaws to his hind ones.

"Now we will have the honey," said Tio Juan. But when he had chopped a little and looked in, he said there was very little honey in the tree. So they decided to leave it till the bees made more.

He muzzled the cub and slung him by his knotted legs over his shoulder and they started for camp. There Tio Juan chained a log to the cub's neck and let him tumble around till he was tired. They called him "Don Fulano." When Tio Juan went to the plaza he put Santiago and Tricio on one burro and tied Don Fulano on the other. But Don Fulano scratched the burro and the burro "bucked" him off down the mountain side. Tio Juan was a long time persuading the burro to let Don Fulano ride him to the plaza.—Jennie Stoskey.

Little Folk's Attire.

There seems to be very little that is new and original in children's clothes, yet they keep so smartly up to the line of fashion, and have so much more style than ever before that there is constantly some variation. In detail, even though the main feature remains the same. Skirts with straight full breadths and no gores at all are not quite so popular as they were, but they are still worn by small girls and made up for the larger ones in plaid materials, which are not improved by gored seams. Plaid silks and wool materials are very much used for children's gowns and the striking colors are relieved by a trimming of black velvet ribbon, or a plain yoke and belt of plain cloth edged with braid.

Bands of white or colored satin entirely covered with a scroll pattern in black silk braid are effective in both plaid and plain materials. In light colors the plaids are really very dressy, and small gilt buttons are a pretty addition to the velvet ribbon trimming.

The finely mixed chevrons make good serviceable gowns for everyday wear, and black braiding on bands and yoke of some bright, plain cloth, are their usual trimmings. The skirts are gored and plain, and the bodice is round, closely fitted in the back, where it fastens, and either bloused to hang slightly over the belt in front or only slightly full and finished with bolero jacket. Hemstitched collars of ecru linen appear on this sort of dress, and linen revers fall over others of the material. The double cashmires, so much used for grown-up gowns, is very nice for children's dresses, as it comes in all the soft, pretty colors. It is made up for small girls who wear the gupure style of dress, as well as for older girls, and velvet ribbon, which matches the color of the cashmere, is the most effective trimming.

The Little Pig Came Home.

A farmer in New Jersey had a number of little pigs. He did not want to keep them all, so he sold one to a man living in the near-by village. The little pig had been living in the pen with his little brothers and sisters, and had never been outside of it until the man who bought him put him in a basket, tied down the cover and put it in his wagon to carry to the new home. Late in the afternoon the farmer who sold the pig saw something coming across the swampy meadow below his house. He watched it, struggling through the wet places, climbing the knolls, until he could see it was his little pig, all covered with mud and very tired. The pig went straight toward the barn, against which was the only home he recognized. The man was paid back the money he had paid for the little pig, and the little pig earned home.

PHILIPPINE NEWS

status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

"The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that, in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights."

Sent a Commission.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission consisting of Jacob Gould Schurman of New York, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Charles Denby of Indiana, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, and Major General Elwell B. Otis, U. S. A. Their instructions contained the following:

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila, and to announce by public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessary may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends.

Given Careful Instructions.

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report to me the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose.

Avoided Harsh Measures.

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States.

"It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American Republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of the good will, the protection and the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States, and the Congress immediately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine Commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with leading Tagalogs representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept.

Pleased the Natives.

So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"May 5, 1899. Schurman, Manila: Yours 4th received. You are authorized to propose that, under the military power of the President, pending action of Congress, government of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a governor general appointed by the President, cabinet appointed by the governor general, a general advisory council elected by the people, the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined, and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent, principal judges appointed by the President. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness.

"The President earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed and that the people of the Philippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good order.

Signs of Treachery.

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did. As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalog representative favorable to the plan of the commission, it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous

and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

Had to Remain.

"It is not to be conceived that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission.

"The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

After the most thorough study of the people of the archipelago the commission reported, among other things:

"Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to cooperate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control and guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs.

Would Invite Anarchy.

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excite, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable.

"Thus the welfare of the Philippines coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring to place before the Congress the result of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report, was submitted to Congress.

Duties of the Commission.

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Bernard Moses of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

"You (the Secretary of War) will instruct the commission to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty.

Awaits the Report.

"Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you (the Secretary of War), with their personal recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control.

"Beginning with the 1st day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval through the Secretary of War, the part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you (the Secretary of War) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until Congress shall otherwise provide.

Legislative Authority.

"Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature of which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided.

Rules for the Interim.

"Until Congress shall take action, I directed that:

"Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inalienable rules: That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and that the religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

Extending Education.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve, the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system

of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community.

"Special attention should be at once directed to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

"Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be insisted that they in the city observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

All Pledges Kept.

"The articles of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words: 'The city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.' 'I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, and to have the faith and honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to our arms at Manila, and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States.'

Amnesty Proclaimed.

"That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed Gen. MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following:

"Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.—By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty, with complete immunity from prosecution, for all acts of insurrection or rebellion, or for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, who shall voluntarily and peacefully surrender to the military authorities, and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States, and subscribe to a declaration of their allegiance to the United States.

"That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed Gen. MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following:

"Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.—By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty, with complete immunity from prosecution, for all acts of insurrection or rebellion, or for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, who shall voluntarily and peacefully surrender to the military authorities, and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States, and subscribe to a declaration of their allegiance to the United States.

"We accept the issue and again invite all sound money forces to join in winning for our country the triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.

"It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to have the people of the islands, as soon as they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it.

"There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could have abandoned the islands and left the Philippine archipelago to the insurgents. After the peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired.

"Every effort has been directed to their (the Philippines) peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement or for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for the benefit and happiness of the people of the islands, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population who welcome our sovereignty against the designs of the minority who first demanded the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army, and who later turned upon us, which they did murderously and without the shadow of cause or justification.

"There may be those without the means of full information who believe that we were in any way guilty of the wrongs which we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 20th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with the insurgents, and to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898:

"I have acted according to spirit of departmental instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

"In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said:

"No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time."

"General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 23, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said:

"Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

"Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

"Philippines Took No Part.

"On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says:

"When the City of Manila was taken, Aug. 13, the Philippines took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from looting. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city. He demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacanang for himself and thecession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused."

"No Promises Made.

General Merritt, Greene and Anderson, before the capture of Manila, and before our occupation and until the surrender of Manila, state that there was no alliance with the insurgents and no promise to them of independence. On Aug. 17, 1898, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of

New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for same period one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though custom tax chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished.

"The commission is confident that 'by a judicious customs law, reasonable land tax and proper corporation franchise tax, important sources of revenue will be opened up to the American State which will give less annoyance and with peace will produce revenues sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including militia and constabulary.'

"No Sign of Alliance.

"They are preparing a stringent civil service law giving equal opportunity to Filipino and Americans, with preference for the former where qualifications are equal, to enter at the lowest rank and by promotion reach the head of the department.

"Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate, and which has been a source of employment to many and communication will furnish a market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands."

"They report that there are 'calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few large centers of population, and in a few of the medium of communication in the islands and between different tribes will be English."

"Working for Humanity.

"Creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment.

"Those who profess to support the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the Senate, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire except in self-defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred.

"Only One Course Open.

Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the Senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt in any fair mind where responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

"With all the exaggerated phrasemaking of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention. We are agreed with all those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counseled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of this there can be no compromise. If others would shrink the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made.

"Our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

"Plea for Consistency.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the Senate but for their assistance. The Senate which ratified the treaty and the Congress which added to it the amendments which were proposed by Senators and Representatives of the people of all parties.

"Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them, and so rapidly as they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

"Prolongs the Rebellion.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large force of troops to maintain peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil governments, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by Gen. MacArthur and the Philippine Commission. These false hopes a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

"Demands Cannot Be Met.

More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government, and to this end repress all opposition of the majority to the government. We are asked to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and without. We are asked to establish a government which has been loyal to us, to the cretices of the guerrilla insurgent bands.

"Sufferers in Pekin.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own blood, who for two months had been subjected to privations and perils by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

"The people not alone of this land, but of all lands have watched with interest through the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Pekin; and while at times the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble mission. We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines, and to all the brave men, though assembled under many standards, representing peoples and races as strangers in country and speech, were yet united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the beleaguered, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

"Passing of Reactionism.

Not only have we reason for thanksgiving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete liberation of the people of all sections of our country that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union. The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuously shown by the men of the North and South in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us.

"The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that our power shall not perish from the earth." Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds:

"General Merritt asked me if my government was going to recognize his government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

"Easy to Find Fault.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and detain our power there, or, by dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed to sail? Where would they have sailed? What part in the Orient was open to it?

"Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be speedily concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

"Asks for Honest Opinion.

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the present, and without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

"It has been asserted that there would have been no time since the ratification of the peace treaty to have declared its purpose to give independence to the Tagal insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of Congress. They assumed the offensive, they were the aggressors, and they were the aggressors in the beginning of the conflict. They were the aggressors in the beginning of the conflict. They were the aggressors in the beginning of the conflict.

"Those who profess to support the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the Senate, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire except in self-defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred.

"Only One Course Open.

Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the Senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt in any fair mind where responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

"With all the exaggerated phrasemaking of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention. We are agreed with all those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counseled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of this there can be no compromise. If others would shrink the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made.

"Our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

"Plea for Consistency.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the Senate but for their assistance. The Senate which ratified the treaty and the Congress which added to it the amendments which were proposed by Senators and Representatives of the people of all parties.

"Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them, and so rapidly as they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

"Prolongs the Rebellion.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large force of troops to maintain peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil governments, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by Gen. MacArthur and the Philippine Commission. These false hopes a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

"Demands Cannot Be Met.

More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government, and to this end repress all opposition of the majority to the government. We are asked to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and without. We are asked to establish a government which has been loyal to us, to the cretices of the guerrilla insurgent bands.

"Sufferers in Pekin.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own blood, who for two months had been subjected to privations and perils by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

"The people not alone of this land, but of all lands have watched with interest through the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Pekin; and while at times the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble mission. We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines, and to all the brave men, though assembled under many standards, representing peoples and races as strangers in country and speech, were yet united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the beleaguered, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

"Passing of Reactionism.

Not only have we reason for thanksgiving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete liberation of the people of all sections of our country that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union. The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuously shown by the men of the North and South in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us.

"The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that our power shall not perish from the earth." Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

NO FALTERING UNDER THE NATION'S DUTY.

Silver and Expansion Are the
Paramount Issues.

M. E. Ingalls, a Life-Long Sound Money
Democrat, Writes of the Necessity
for Assuming a Larger
National Life.

One of the most successful, distinguished and popular railway presidents in the United States is the Hon. Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati. From the very ground of railroad construction he has worked his way up to the presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four railway systems, among the most prosperous of our great trunk lines. Mr. Ingalls is one of the people, and is practical in every idea. He is a lifelong Democrat, and from the September issue of the North American Review the following extracts are made from Mr. Ingalls' Advice to Gold Democrats:

What has happened since November, 1896, to warrant a reversal of the judgment which the American people then pronounced at the polls? Under what conditions have we entered on the present presidential campaign, and what, in this regard, is the duty of patriotic citizens, independent of partisan affiliation? To the Democrat who voted for Palmer and Buckner, as well as to the Democrat who voted for McKinley four years ago, the situation to-day presents peculiar embarrassments. Preferring to act with his party, when possible, the patriotic Democrat must, nevertheless, answer the call of duty, no matter in what direction it leads him.

The second and supreme trial of the great financial issue, which never should have been dragged into partisan politics, will be made at the polls in November, 1900. This test will, I believe, be conclusive. What are the conditions under which it is to be made?

There is in the United States at the

present day unparalleled prosperity, in which every citizen has a right to share. If any citizen is prevented from sharing in that prosperity, he is the victim of conditions which cannot be righted by the election of Bryan, strongly as he may be tempted to trust in that remedy. Under the gold standard we have become the leading creditor nation, and we are financing the world. We have produced three great crops in succession, and we are feeding Europe. We have had three years of unexcelled manufacturing industry, and we are finding a prompt and generous market all over the world. The American farmer, the American laborer and the American business man were never as prosperous as they are to-day. It is by their suffrages that this presidential election must be decided. In what direction do their interests lie?

The American farmer is selling for 37 1/2 cents a bushel corn which it costs him 15 cents to produce. His wheat and cotton, his beef and pork are selling at profitable prices. He is spending his money in luxuries and enjoying himself. He is riding in railroad trains, and, as he looks from the car windows over the beautiful harvests, he is taking a new view not only of his native land, which was never fairer or happier, but is also thinking of his new markets and new "possessions" across the seas.

The laborer is to-day receiving more wages than he ever received before, and he is receiving them in a currency that is good all over the world. In many instances, undoubtedly, there must be a readjustment of wages, and the sporadic strikes now reported in various manufacturing centers point probably to the beginning of this readjustment. In my opinion, these and kindred difficulties will be safely and speedily settled. Now, can any sane man tell me how the laborer will help his condition, or the solution of the problems so vital to him, by voting to debase our standard of value and thereby reducing his own wages?

What has labor to hope from Bryan, ostensibly the friend of the dissatisfied, the champion of the aggrieved, and the chosen candidate of all the long-haired reformers in the United States? Does not the supreme salvation of labor depend, after all, upon preserving our standard of value, upon the non-partisan regulation of trusts, and upon the application to those great commercial aggregations, which are so peculiarly a product of this age, of a system of license and taxation? Is it not idle to denounce the trust as an evil, a menace to the national welfare? Is not the trust a natural and essential development of our time? A quarter of a century ago the word "corporation" implied an inherent reproach in the minds of exactly those citizens who to-day regard the trust, which is the incorporation of corporations, with the same disfavor. Yet it is to the solution of the trust problem that the American business man, as well as

the American farmer and laborer, must address himself. And in the solution of that problem he will find the present goal of patriotism.

The business man who does not inquire into the politics of his bookkeeper is asked by the supporters of Mr. Bryan to allow partisan politics to be injected into the circulating medium through which he carries on his business. He refused in 1896, as he will refuse, I believe, in 1900, to impute either Democracy or Republicanism to the dollar. He will say that it is not a political question, and that it should not be made such. Asking himself where he shall seek guidance in the casting of his ballot, he, like the laborer and the farmer, looks out upon prosperity unappreciated. He sees trade following the flag all around the world, and new markets opening to him under new national responsibilities. He realizes, as a business man, that these responsibilities must be grappled with and adjusted on a business basis. No policy of evasion or retreat can commend itself to him. Yet, into the field of partisan discussion he finds these responsibilities dragged, like the dollars from his counting room, by the politicians who seek his vote. And, like the farmer and the laborer, he finds his next national ballot invested with unique importance.

What will be the reply of the American patriot, who is now asked to believe that his home and his pocketbook are staked on the next turn of the ballot, that a wrong decision spells ruin, and that he must decide issues of such moment as were never before submitted to the American electorate?

Bryan's election appears to me impossible. Good citizens, irrespective of party, should vote for McKinley in November. That it is the duty of patriots to do so I have no doubt.

The safety of the American republic is not menaced by a bogey, crowned with an imperial diadem of straw. The cry of imperialism is simply a pretext of the Democratic leaders to save themselves from the fatal blunder they made in 1896, the blunder of dragging the dollar to the polls and endeavoring to degrade it. Imperialism is not the paramount issue, despite all efforts to make it so.

Now, as in 1896, the real issue is the Silver Danger. That is the peril threatening this country, not the imaginary evils attendant on the acquisition of new territory, which was the inevitable result of a war for which the shriekers against imperialism were largely responsible. The only peril now threatening the United States is ruin and retrogression under silver, the turning back of the wheels of progress and prosperity to the standards of China and Mexico, and the abandonment of our position as the greatest country in the civilized world.

Shall we go forward or shall we turn back? That is the question for the voters in November. Under McKinley we

go forward, under Bryan we turn back. The coming test of the silver question at the polls, in all human probability, is the final one. The will of the voters twice registered will not be the third time disputed. Each year that we preserve our present money standard gives it additional security. The American people do not like experiments with their currency, their school houses, their churches or their savings banks. A reversal of the popular verdict of 1896 would mean a reversal of all the achievements that make up our national prosperity. Bryan's election would mean that the sovereign people had decreed that our laborers shall be paid in silver, while our foreign debts must still be paid in gold.

Convinced as I am that the financial question is the paramount issue in November, 1900, as it was in November, 1896, it is worth while for Democrats who supported McKinley, as I did, four years ago, to ask what are the issues upon which our party could have appealed to the American people with fair prospects of success, and what we can contend for in future contests, after this economic and financial question is finally settled. To my mind these define themselves as reform in governmental administration, economy in governmental expenditure, the taxation and regulation of oppressive trusts and combinations, and the immediate enactment of a just and honest scheme of colonial government. These would have been issues upon which every patriot could have been honestly asked to vote. Why should we not set fairly about a reform in our old system of taxation, and, at the same time, initiate a departure which might well result in throwing the cost of government upon those who can best afford it?

The silver problem solved once for all, as it will be in November, the colonial problem at once becomes paramount. We must either give up Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, haul down our flag, and shamefully abandon the righteous fruits of our prowess by land and sea, or we must prepare to govern these distant additions to our country fairly and honestly and capably. A perpetual, constitutional barrier must be erected against the statehood of all our non-contiguous possessions. That supremely important problem is to be met and overcome, not by cowardly evasion or disgraceful retreat, for the American people will tolerate no such course. We must institute honestly and wisely and administer economically an American colonial system, worthy alike of our new possessions and of their mother country. We are not incapable of governing them. We are, as a nation, incapable of nothing.

I fully believe in the future of the American republic, and that we are wise and brave enough to bear the burdens and fulfill the task Providence has allotted us. Let us not falter at the threshold.

M. E. INGALLS.

THE PATENT LAWS BREED MONOPOLIES.

A Drummer Continues His Chats
on Trade Changes.

Reorganization of Employing Companies
Affords Larger Opportunities to the
Men—Expansion Gives Drummers
New Fields.

(Concluded from last week.)

Monopolies in this country are due more to the patent system than any other cause; the average trust could not monopolize its product, and it will not try. If it does, there is the same old remedy which we free American citizens, who are supposed to have something to say in the election of our State legislatures, can apply. We can pass State laws for the regulation of those monopolies. And, by the way, speaking of politics, the Republican national platform declares against monopolies and would propose national legislation against them.

Gov. Roosevelt, a singularly clear-headed public man on civic questions, let me tell you, sees the point. He would legislate against monopolies. I firmly believe that this legislation will come, and with it other laws intended to regulate industrial corporations, a good deal as railroads and banks are regulated now. Why not? When the trusts really get to going so that they themselves know what they can do, and so that they won't be ashamed to show in what a cheap, primitive, experimental stage most of their methods now are, then, like the banks and the railroads, they ought to be made to "show down," and they will be.

Then the Wall street investor—for whom we don't care anything in particular—will be protected from making bad investments, and the unwary investors, the widows and the orphans, whom certain sand-bagging plutocrats like to tell us about with so many tears, will be doubly protected. Moreover, the employees of the trusts, the clerks in the offices and the hands in the mills, can buy trust stocks, and they will want to.

I spoke about the Wall street investor. He hasn't been making so very much money in industrial stocks of late. He got caught lots of times. Perhaps you recall the case of the bicycle trust. The promoters of that scheme went to certain bankers in New York on an eighty million dollar basis. It wouldn't go. It wasn't worth the money. There wasn't the property in plants, good will, etc. About a year later the promoters, the same promoters, no doubt, who had learned a good deal in the meantime, came back with the bicycle trust proposition on a forty million dollar basis, and it went at that; could earn dividends on the forty millions. It is probably true that the American Bicycle Company is not fully satisfied with every single one of the million details of its business, but doubtless it will get there. Other manufacturers, and big manufacturers, in the bicycle business will also get there; and other big trusts in the bicycle business are bound to get there, too. You can't keep a good man down—or a good proposition. You can't corner all the capital and brains in the country. Remember that.

But I was speaking about the investor, the wary one, not the widow or the orphan. He has suffered on account of the

stock-watering evil along with the trust "magnate" and the promoter. He is getting down on the earth again. Some of the trusts in which he invested have even gone to pieces. They were badly conceived and badly managed. They couldn't hold together. They didn't "do business" on a business basis.

There was no reason why they should expect to hold together. Perhaps there were too many purely ornamental persons in the offices with high salaries. Perhaps there were too many sons and nephews of "the president," who sat around looking handsome—and thinking that there was no other task of importance connected with their job. Whatever the cause, the badly organized and badly managed trust has gone to pieces—or is going. Nothing can help it, if it can't help itself. So, too, the people are realizing that the problem is economic after all, that no person, nor any party, is to blame for this condition of things; nor, in fact, that any person, or party, or policy can prevent the good ones from succeeding, can prevent the bad ones from failing.

That suggests another thing. I spoke of the more or less handsome nephew of "the president." He has got to be up to his job or he can't stay. It isn't enough for him to succeed in his new position in doing the same old things that he used to do in the old one. There is new study for him, new problems; buying, handling the labor situation, selling the product at a profit, studying the world's markets.

All this he has got to do because it has got to be done; and if he hasn't the inclination or the brains to do it, you can wager your last dollar at the risk of walking from Kokomo to Kankakee that neither the "President" nor any one else will keep him in. That is why it is the worst kind of fool-ery, unworthy of anybody as intelligent as the Great American Traveler, to pretend that there are no opportunities in manufacturing and trade now, and especially none for young men.

Fudge! There was never so good a chance for brains, and good health, and sobriety, and acumen, and vitality. Have these things and capital must have you. And if it must have you it must pay you. The larger the corporation, the more important it is in the man. There are just as many large corporations now as there were small ones before. As many big men are required as there were small ones required before. What these so-called magnates want is somebody who can do the work. Price is no object if they can depend upon you. You can't strike a \$10,000 position all at once. You have got to show that you are worth \$1,000, or \$2,000, or \$3,000. It is the same old climb as it always has been; there is the same old ladder to go up by, and the same old persimmon when you get to the top round—and the same old persimmons, too, all the way up at all the rounds.

All this seems pretty long unless it also seems to have some bearing upon the drummer question. I don't know whether you ever thought of it or not, but many different causes have been operating in the last few years to throw commercial travelers out of work. Manufacturers have sought to eliminate commission men, who must have laid off a good many of their travelers. The catalogue houses, so-called, those doing business direct with the consumer by means of catalogues and other printed matter, have grown enormously. They have laid off drummers—if they ever had them; and one of the reasons why they can sell so cheaply to the consumer is that one element of selling expense, the drumming, is eliminated. Any house that corresponds extensively, that takes care with its correspondence, by just so much makes the selling easy; and if the process were kept up long enough, this

would cause drummers to lose their places.

Then consider that millions and millions of dollars are spent in this country for advertising purposes, not merely in the newspapers and the magazines, but on the fences and the bill boards, in signs, in distributions of printed matter, and what not.

What is all this money spent for?

To sell goods. And the study of hundreds of the brightest men in the country is devoted to making advertising more and more effective, so that a given expenditure will result in greater and greater sales at a lower and lower expense. Why do the advertisers want to sell more and more cheaply? So that they can beat their competitors—by giving the consumer better things for the same money, or just as good things for less money. All this effort to sell things cheaper means that drummers are going to be laid off if they by their methods have been selling things more expensively.

There is another thing that we owe it to ourselves to look fairly in the face. Many drummers in the past have considered that the business that they helped their houses to do belonged to them and not to the houses. Others, surely all the houses, used to take a contrary view; and of late years they have resorted to the various more or less direct methods of selling in order to get their business back into their own hands. No doubt about it! No doubt about it!

One of the things which a trust aims to do is to reduce its selling expense. If four manufacturers making the same article are drumming Indiana, and their four able and persuasive representatives light into Indianapolis some day, they all go around among the trade doing little except neutralize one another. About four times the talk, nerve force and money are spent to sell only as many goods as Indianapolis wants that day, as needs be spent. This is one of the many things that the trusts have found out—that they knew before they started in.

Now, it is inevitable in the very economics, in the very natural law of the situation, that some of those drummers must go some time; they may be sent into new territory, they may be recalled to work in the office at home, or they may be dismissed entirely. Just so much of their work as has been unnecessary will surely be dispensed with in time. Competition does that, and we couldn't have any better illustration of the fact that competition is always active. Here it is potent, actually. In the case of the glucose trust that was afraid to encourage too much competition (of other capital and brains) by making more than seven per cent, it was active potentially.

It is preposterous to say that fifty thousand commercial travelers, or thirty-five thousand, have been thrown out of work by the trusts. There are probably not sixty thousand of them in the whole country. Besides, if ten per cent of them have been thrown out of work by the various changes in producing and distributing that have come about in the last few years, other causes have probably contributed equally with the combination movement. Even so, and putting the case at its very worst, the general improvement in business, the wide expansion of trade at home and abroad, which all of our producers, manufacturers and traders have helped to bring about, and by which they have all inevitably profited—this has put all of those commercial travelers back into places just as good, or better, or will do so. It is inevitable.

More people were employed after machinery was introduced—simply because the wants of the human race became greater and wider every year, and these wants had to be supplied, and could be, because things were so much cheaper.

We have taken over Porto Rico, Ha-

vai and the Philippines, and have some interest in Cuba; and I venture to say that the increased and increasing business in those distant islands has already more than absorbed the work of all the drummers in the country who have lost their positions through industrial combinations. If that is true, and I believe it is, consider what a chance there is for ten per cent of our commercial travelers, or for fifty per cent of them, in time in foreign lands or at home here, helping their new employers, or their old ones, to meet all the numberless new and increasing demands of our prosperous and proud American men, women, sweethearts, wives, cousins, aunts and children, and all the countless millions, who, as we can be certain, are going to want our American products more and more because the counted millions that we know of have begun to take them now almost faster than we can supply them.

That is expansion. You cannot stop it in a million years! It has been going on since the world began, and it will continue to go on, faster than ever, I guess, to the end of time. It happens when a people fairly bursts its manufacturing and commercial bounds. There must be an outlet for the products of our farms and factories, for the capital and talents of our business men and hustlers.

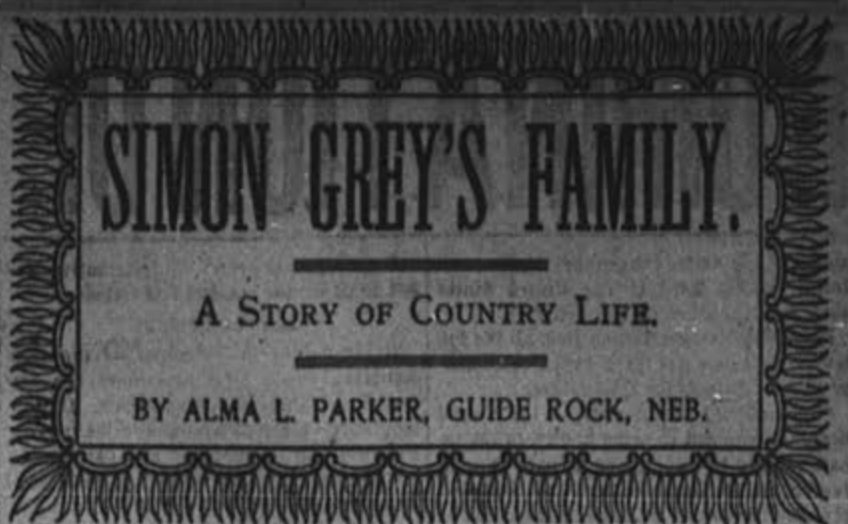
Sometimes this expansion of new strength, which amounts to an explosion of new strength, must be preceded by a battleship, even by a part of a standing army, or a permanent garrison, as in Porto Rico or the Philippines. As other times the battleship and the standing army, or a part of it, just enough to hold our own and make no doubt of it, must follow.

The missionaries (who tryify in a way the advance of civilization into heathen lands, as we call them) are best of all the daring forerunners of the commerce and the progress that have to get there too. The human race, especially the Anglo-Saxons, are always wanting more and better things; they are climbing, climbing, climbing, always upon a higher plane of living. These things they work for, and fight for, and die for. So long as that restless, world-conquering sentiment exists, there will be expansion. So long, too, the races of the earth which have found themselves, and are still finding themselves, unequal to the trading, and selling, and fighting, and civilizing capacity of the Anglo-Saxons, must step aside; they must learn to fight and to trade, and to trade and to fight, much better; that is all.

I try to say these things thoughtfully, as a drummer, notorious as he is for talking, may sometimes do. This expansion that I speak of is what we optimists mean by destiny; we are not afraid of it, we welcome it. We have done in the last three years a hundred years of work—which, however, we couldn't have done, if we hadn't been prepared, if we hadn't been that kind of people.

There is not a true American man in this United States that is not better off, in his patriotism or his pecuniary prospects, for the tasks of war and of statesmanship that have been undertaken and discharged in the last three years. You are better off, whoever you are; and I am better off. Even if I had not been necessary to my employer in the field and had not been kept on the pay-roll, then there would have been ten times the freedom of opportunity, which is all any good man can want. There is freedom of opportunity for everybody; but opportunity won't come looking for us. We must go running for it, watching every opening, looking for improvement, looking for the way which our employer must find if we do not make his capital and his efforts pay him a little better. In that way our efforts, which are our capital, will pay us better and better.

A DRUMMER.



SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

CHAPTER III.

Simon's Fight for His Honor.

Election day arrived. Boonsville was early filled with voters, passing up and down the streets, lecturing for their favorite candidates, the center of attraction being the place where they were to vote.

Political Simon seemed everywhere at once, with a smile of satisfaction on his face. It seemed to him that he had a great deal to be thankful for. Ezra had visited at his place for over a month, and yet no one in Boonsville had ever learned his politics, which Simon considered a blessing to the Grey family. Now the time of danger had passed, for Ezra had gone back to his home in Pennsylvania.

Simon flitted from person to person, informing everybody of the way they should vote. Everyone that was rumored to be "doubtful," Simon Grey would corner, and address as follows, in a familiar way: "My good fellow, I hope you are on the right side. I trust that you will cast your ballot in such a way that you may claim a share of the honor of Bryan's victory. Here is a cigar, my good fellow. Smoke it in remembrance of my daughter Vinnie, who is running for County Superintendent. You know her educational qualities; not bragging at all, but really she is as smart a gal as there is in Warble County. Glen Harrington, though Professor of the High School here in Boonsville, hasn't near the talent Vinnie has for school teaching or the managing of the schools in the county. Then he's Republican and that's agin his character. He's a soft-head or he'd know better than that. If he does know better, and still votes that infernal ticket, he's a scoundrel, and for such hypocritical men, I have great contempt."

Then somebody remarked: "You'd better be careful, Simon, how you ridicule your future son-in-law."

"Son-in-law!" Simon drawled out. "He'll never be a son-in-law of mine till he leaves that d— party and joins the Farmers' Alliance. I have this much to say, though, in Glen Harrington's favor. He's young yet, and he may reform. But one thing is sure; I shall never allow a daughter of mine to marry a Republican."

One of the men, to whom Simon was giving advice, asked him what his brother's politics were.

"O, Ezra's gone home," replied Simon, rather uneasily. "I told him to go home, where he could vote, for we didn't want to miss a single Free Silver vote."

"He's a Populist, then, is he?" Simon hesitated. Should he tell a lie to protect the honor of the Grey family? Certainly, if it were necessary.

"Well, I guess so," he said, earnestly. "I'd be ashamed if there was a Grey outside of the Populist party."

"Your brother isn't as much of a politician as you are, is he? No one seems to have heard him talk politics."

"No, he is not. I wanted him to give a series of lectures in favor of Free Silver while he was in Boonsville, but he wouldn't exert himself that much."

"Wonder, Simon," the fellow said, chuckling, "why he had a McKinley button on the lapel of his coat the morning he went away."

"Great heavens, man!" exclaimed Simon, with a horrified expression on his face. "He wouldn't be caught dead with a McKinley button on! Are you crazy?"

"No, sir, I'm not crazy. It is an actual fact, for I saw it myself when he was standing in the depot awaiting the train. What's more, I wasn't the only one that noticed it. Uncle Joe Harrington and Bill White remarked to me concerning it."

"Hold your tongue, young fellow!" interrupted Simon. "It can't be possible, I shall never allow such an outlandish lie to circulate! I am here to protect my rights, and I swear to protect the honor of the Grey family as long as there is breath in my body and mind in my cranium!" And Simon Grey, of political fame, straightened up to his full six feet, and threw his shoulders back. He looked powerful indeed, compared with the small man he was addressing. As the small man walked away, smiling to himself at irascible Simon, our hero clenched his teeth in rage.

away what would be the result of election. It was a dreary day for her. She tried to knit, read or sew, to pass the hours away, but it seemed as though she could not get interested in her work. Noon-hour arrived and Simon had not come home, as he had promised. Cynthia was disappointed. One o'clock arrived, and still he did not appear. Two o'clock and Cynthia could endure her lonely anxiety no longer; so, putting on her bonnet, went over to her neighbor's (Mrs. Blank) to spend the afternoon.

It was getting late in the afternoon, when their conversation was interrupted by a knock at the kitchen door. Mrs. Blank, excusing herself from Cynthia's presence, went to open the door.

Cynthia could not see the caller, but recognized the voice of Mrs. Bogg, another neighbor.

"O Mrs. Blank," she said, "have you heard about the awful fight down in Boonsville?"

"No, Mrs. Bogg. Who's had a fight?"

"Simon and Uncle Joe Harrington, and I guess Harrington most killed Simon."

"What's that?" said Cynthia, as she hastily entered the kitchen.

"Beg pardon, Mrs. Grey," said Sarah Bogg. "I didn't know you were here."

"I thought I heard you say," said Cynthia, "that Simon has had a fight with Joe Harrington."

"Yes, that's what I said. I just heard about it."

"O my! What shall I do? Where is Simon?"

"Oh, I guess he's all right now, Mrs. Grey. Some men standing near by took Harrington off of him, and some of 'em's gold' to bring him home right away. I guess he'll live."

"Oh, oh! Was he hurt so bad? I do wonder what caused the trouble."

"I heard that Joe Harrington told around Boonsville that Mr. Ezra Grey was Republican, and when Simon heard it he got ravin' mad, and told Uncle Joe that he lied. That was the beginning of the trouble."

Just then the sound of carriage wheels were heard, and Cynthia, looking up the road leading to Boonsville, saw a carriage coming occupied by two gentlemen. One was driving and the other sat with his head all bandaged with a white cloth.

"It's Simon," said Cynthia with a sigh.

The election was now over; the polls had closed, and the counting of votes began.

Political Simon was not, however, present to witness the counting. With his scalp sewed up and his head well bandaged, the doctor said he thought he would get along all right if he lay quietly in bed for a few days.

It was a sad, anxious night for the Greys. All but Mary were humiliated because of the fight. Mary said if she was pa she'd get even with old man Harrington yet, and if Vinnie ever was friends with Glen again pa ought to disown her. Vinnie did not say much, but it was plain to see by her pale face that she was much affected. She loved Glen Harrington, yet it seemed that fate was against her.

Many unpleasant thoughts surged through her troubled brain, disturbing her slumber, and when morning came her pillow was damp with tears.

When she walked from her room Jimmie said he believed she was powdered.

"Gee whiz! Ain't she white?"

Just then a weak voice was heard in the adjoining room.

"Is Vinnie out there?" came in feeble accents.

"Yes, pa," said Jimmie.

"Then tell her to come here, please."

(To be continued.)

RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS.

Manufacturers Buy More Freely and Make More Finished Goods.

One of the most interesting portions of the annual report of the treasury bureau for 1900 concerns the importation of manufacturers' materials.

Crude and raw materials were more largely imported than ever before, and formed a large share of the total imports. These included unmanufactured fibers, raw silk, wool, crude India rubber, hides, skins, pig tins, and chemicals. The imports of these articles amounted to the sum of \$302,264,106, which was 40 per cent greater than in any preceding year. Then there were "articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use as materials in manufacturing," which included wood, leather, furs, cement, yarns, oils, dyes, dye woods and certain chemicals, amounting to \$88,433,549. Taken together, these materials for use in our manufactures show an increase of \$107,375,088 over those of the year 1890.

All these imports were taken by our manufacturers to be worked over and re-sold, and the returns indicate in the clearest manner the prosperity of the manufacturing business. Some of these articles were free from customs duty, while others were dutiable, showing how the wise discrimination of the Dingley tariff law promoted both the interests of the manufacturers and the interests of the people. The share which articles in the raw form for manufacturing purposes have in the imports is constantly increasing, and in the year just ended made by far the largest total in the history of our foreign commerce. All of this means the better employment of American labor.

Personal and Social

Hon. Thomas B. White, Delta county's judge of probate, is preparing to make a visit to his old home in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, next week and incidentally take in the county fair this year, except the one held in this city, and that failed to satisfy his desire for a good old-fashioned time with plenty of red lemonade and a throw or two at the baby rack. Upon his return to the cares of his official life in this city "Tom" will enter into the campaign with a determination to distance all opposition.

A. P. English, chief of police of Menominee, visited friends on Norris street last Sunday. The frequency of Mr. English's visits to Escanaba makes one suspicious that he may be looking for one of its fair daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lafebvre of Georgia street are the proud parents of a daughter which arrived at their home last Saturday evening. Mr. Lafebvre is employed as a caller by the C. & N. W.

Joe Sears of this city joined the Murray & Mack company while it was in the city last week. Sears will be "property man" for the company.

Chauncey W. Yockey left Monday night for Notre Dame, Indiana, where he has entered the university on his last year in the legal course.

Mrs. Ered Carney, Jr., returned to her home at Marinette Monday, after a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Carroll.

Miss Louise Crobo, matron of the Norway hospital, visited her brother Alfred in this city during the past week.

Miss Maggie Kennelly, who is teaching school at Lathrop, spent Sunday at her home in this city.

Charles F. Juttner, who has recently opened a law office at Powers, was in the city Saturday.

Joe Hirm, John Vassaw and Charles Miller returned from the Green Bay fair Saturday morning.

D. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, the veteran horse dealer, was in the city on business Saturday.

Joseph LeMay returned Saturday from a visit with friends in Canada.

Walter Parker of Manitowish was in the city on business Saturday.

Fred Kaufmann of Ishpeming was in the city on business Monday.

Hon. John Power was in Houghton on business Monday.

Frank Sullivan visited friends at Ishpeming Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Sullivan spent Sunday at Marquette.

E. J. Cannon, of Marinette, was in the city Monday.

A pleasant farewell party was tendered Miss Clara Miller of Wrightstown, Wis., Monday evening by the Misses Emma and Clara Kaufmann, whose guest she has been for the past month. Dancing was indulged in by the party of young people until a late hour. Miss Miller returned to her home Tuesday.

Frank Schimberg and Miss Dora Bohlig were united in marriage Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church by Rev. Father Bede. Miss Anna Williams acted as bridesmaid and John O'Donnell was the groomsmen.

Marriage licenses were issued this week to Frank Schimberg, a C. & N. W. brakeman of this city, and Miss Dora Bohlig of Painesville, Minn., and to Fred Mathieson, of Escanaba, and Ellen Johnson, of Daggett.

The "Social Ten" club gave a dancing party at Clark's hall last night. Brotherton's orchestra furnished the music and a very pleasant evening was had.

George Cahill of this city and Miss Kate Dineen of Escanaba will be married at a near date in Escanaba. Ishpeming brief in Marquette Journal.

City Attorney J. H. Clancy and family, returned Saturday from a three weeks' trip to Cleveland, Washington and other eastern cities.

Postmaster C. M. Thatcher and nephew, Charles Hubbell of Chicago, spent a portion of the week enjoying an outing near Rapid River.

Charles L. Sporely, representing the O. D. Gregg Tea and Coffee company of Chicago, spent the week among friends in this city.

Howard Carroll and James McCarthy returned Saturday from a trip to Marinette and Green Bay.

A. E. Chambers has returned to Milwaukee after spending a couple of weeks with friends here.

W. Larsen and E. J. Lefebvre, of Green Bay, were in the city Tuesday.

Miss Margaret Cole visited her parents at Rapid River over Sunday.

J. W. Dalton, of Menominee, was in the city on business Tuesday.

William Firth left Saturday for a visit with relatives in Canada.

Gust Willman spent Sunday with relatives at Neganue.

Mrs. Richard Hoyer left Tuesday

for a visit of several weeks with friends and relatives in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Quite a number of the people of Escanaba received announcements this week which read as follows and are self explanatory: "Mr. and Mrs. William Walton Comstock announce the marriage of Miss Adeline Moroua to their son, Frederick Oulton Comstock, on Wednesday, September the twenty-sixth, West LaFayette, Indiana, 1900." Each envelope also contained a card which read "At home after October the tenth, 702 Hale street, Escanaba, Michigan." Mr. Comstock is well known here having made this city his home for a number of years. He is a traveling salesman in the employ of the Roundy-Pekham company of Milwaukee.

Charles Slater has returned to Madison and resumed his studies in the University of Wisconsin.

Henry Olmsted has accepted a position as stenographer and clerk for the Biess-Cole company.

Miss Margaret Fox left Monday evening for Green Bay to attend the wedding of her sister.

School Commissioner Hubbard of Menominee county was in the city on business Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Grover returned Wednesday from a week's visit to Chicago.

A marriage license has been issued to Henry Cole and Artemas Larrin, both of Isabella.

The Misses Maria, Lydia and Myra Nugent left Sunday for a week's visit at Toronto.

Miss Emily Korpetzke visited relatives at Marinette on Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Edith Marvin of Green Bay is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. John Barras.

George M. Mashek was in Green Bay on business last Saturday.

Miss Maggie Mitchell, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Ehnerd, during the past two months, returned to her home in Washington county, Wisconsin, the first of the week. She was accompanied by Melvin Ehnerd, who will spend the winter there.

Miss Miller of Escanaba, relieves Miss Crebo as nurse at the Columbia hospital, while Miss Crebo takes a much needed rest and visits her friends in Manitoba.—Norway Current.

Samuel Atkins returned Thursday from a visit to his old home in Wisconsin where he attended the reunion of his old regiment, the Third Wisconsin.

R. D. Winegar was at Powers Thursday looking for laborers. He wants to hire 200 men for the woods and 100 for railroad work.

Miss Mae Norris left for her home at Brandon, Wisconsin, last evening called thither by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Harry Broad and baby left yesterday for a month's visit with her mother in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor have gone to Detroit where they will make their future home.

The Woman's club will meet this afternoon with Mrs. Palmer on Georgia street.

W. S. Morris has returned from a three weeks visit at his home in Rodney, Canada.

Walter A. Toombs of Ishpeming was in the city on business Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Collins of Garth were callers in the city Thursday.

Dr. H. B. Reynolds was in Iron Mountain on business yesterday.

Charles McGinley of Menominee visited here during the week.

Mrs. W. P. Smith, mother of W. R. Smith, and daughter, Anna, of Oak Park, Ill., came to Escanaba Wednesday. They will make their home here in the future, living in the handsome dwelling recently erected on Tweedy street by Mr. Smith.

Mrs. L. A. Cates went to Appleton this morning to spend Sunday with her daughter, Miss Ina, who is attending the Lawrence university.

Joe Souls, editor of The Menominee Leader, was in the city yesterday attending the democratic senatorial convention.

Rev. Mr. Nelson, of the Swedish Lutheran church, attended installation services at Menominee on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. L. Bacon and Mrs. Dan O'Brien left yesterday for a short visit with friends at Marquette.

Hon. O. B. Fuller will address the republicans of Menominee tonight.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given that the time for paying taxes expires Saturday, Sept. 29. After Oct. 1 an additional \$1 will be added to the taxes of 1898 for advertising.

E. M. St. Jacques, Treas.

SCANDINAVIAN CLUB.

Escanaba Now Has a Branch of Upper Peninsula League.

IS REPUBLICAN IN ITS POLITICS.

Dr. Andrew Nelson Made President of the Organization, Which Has Thirty-three Charter Members.

The Scandinavian Republican club of Delta county was organized with thirty-three charter members at a meeting held in the North Star hall last Sunday afternoon. The club will affiliate with the Scandinavian Republican League of the upper peninsula and an application for membership in the latter association has already been made.

While the organization of this association is simply in keeping with the actions of the Scandinavian voters all over the state and country, some of the local democrats have attributed to it a deeper significance and declare that it is due to their dissatisfaction over the nominees of the recent republican county convention. An effort was even made by some of these political tricksters to persuade the organizers of the association to call it an independent rather than a republican club.

The officers of the association are: President, Dr. Andrew Nelson; vice-president, Peter Olson; secretary, Charles A. Iggelstrom; treasurer, Henry Carlson; guard, Martin Anderson. Two meetings were held before the organization was perfected. The first was on Friday evening, when the attendance was too small to satisfy the organizers and after several short talks, Henry Carlson was chosen temporary chairman and the meeting was adjourned until Sunday.

At Sunday's meeting speeches were made by Ole Erickson, O. V. Linden, Dr. Nelson, Martin Anderson and several others, and when the membership roll was opened thirty-three voters signed their names. Meetings of the club will be held at regular intervals during the campaign and local, state and national politics discussed.

Careful inquiry among the members of the club fails to reveal any intention upon their part of refusing to support the republican county ticket, neither are they to be made the tools of the local democracy by pledging their support to one of their number if he be placed upon the democratic ticket. While it is true that both the Scandinavians who were presented as candidates at the late republican convention were defeated, they themselves well know, as do all the rest of their people, that it was not the republican party, but their own countrymen who accomplished their overthrow, and the Scandinavians of Escanaba are not going to turn from their own party and principles simply because the county ticket this year does not contain a Scandinavian name among its candidates.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Andrew Anderson of Chatham Injured By a Spirited Horse.

Andrew Anderson, a limber jobber from Chatham, met with a painful accident on Ludington street Monday just after noon. He had just purchased a spirited team of horses from Kaufmann & Hessel's sale stable and was fitting it out with new harness at Kaufmann's store when a street car passed and frightened the horses resulting in one of them jerking Mr. Anderson into the middle of the street, where he was thrown to the pavement with great force.

When picked up, he was unconscious and apparently dying. Dr. O. E. Youngquist was called and at first thought the man's skull had been fractured. He was taken to the hospital and his injuries dressed and by Tuesday he had recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home. Mr. Anderson has lived at Chatham about five years and is well known in this city.

Must Have Automatic Couplers.

Railroad Commissioner Osborn has made an order requiring all freight cars in Michigan to be equipped with automatic couplings before July 1, 1901. He derives his authority for the order from a statute passed in 1887 requiring all cars operated on Michigan roads to be equipped prior to 1891, but the law has heretofore been a dead letter.

Democratic Primaries Today.

The democratic primary elections are being held today in the various wards of the city and townships throughout the county. Delegates to the democratic county conven-

tion, to be held on Oct. 1, will be chosen in the city as follows: First, second, fifth, sixth and seventh wards one each and two each in the third and fourth wards. The polling places for the various wards are as follows: First ward, council chambers; second, third and fourth wards, in their respective hose houses; fifth ward, frame school building; sixth and seventh wards, in the city buildings.

MICHIGAN GAME LAWS.

Prospective Hunters Should Familiarize Themselves.

The following brief synopsis of the game and fish laws of Michigan will be especially interesting to our readers just at this season of the year. Recently The Iron Port published a synopsis of the law regarding only a few varieties of game and in response to numerous requests we have secured and herewith publish a more complete list.

Deer—Open season, November 8th to 30th inclusive. Resident license, 75 cents; non-resident license, \$25. One person shall not kill more than five deer during any one season.

Moose, elk and caribou are protected until 1910.

Ducks and geese and all wild water fowl—Open season September 1st to January 31st, both inclusive, in the lower peninsula, from one-half hour before sunrise to one and one-half hour after sunset each day; provided, however, that it shall be lawful to hunt and kill blue-bill, canvas-back, pigeon, pin-tail, whistler, spoon-bill, butter-bill and saw bill ducks and wild geese from September 1st to May 1st next following. In the upper peninsula the open season is from September 1st to January 15th.

Prairie chickens—not to be hunted or killed until 1902.

Snipe, woodcock and plover—Open season Oct. 20th to Nov. 30th, both inclusive.

Partridge and quail—Open season in the upper peninsula Oct. 1st to Nov. 30th, both inclusive. In the lower peninsula Oct. 20th to Nov. 30th. Partridge, quail and woodcock shall not be sold.

Fox, black and gray squirrels—Open season Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st.

Beaver—Shall not be trapped or killed until 1906.

Otter, fisher and marten—Open season Nov. 15 to May 1st.

Wolf, lynx and wildcat—Bounty of \$15 on old wolf, \$7 on wolf whelp under three months old, \$5 on lynx and \$3 on wildcat.

Mink, raccoon, skunk and muskrats—must not be taken during the months of September and October.

Bass—Can be taken the entire year with hook and line. Must not be taken in any other manner than by hook and line.

NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Practical Test Given on Ludington Street by Milwaukee Firm.

F. C. Rochelle of Milwaukee, representing the DeLaney Oil and Lubricating company, gave a practical exhibition of the merits of a fire extinguisher at the corner of Ludington and Wolcott streets Tuesday night before a crowd of about 100 citizens. The test was made under the supervision of Fire Chief Tolan and was highly satisfactory. A large goods box was saturated with oil and tar and set on fire, being allowed to burn freely for a couple of minutes, when at a signal from Chief Tolan, Mr. Rochelle opened his tube of "Killsfire" and threw the contents on the flames smothering them instantly.

The extinguisher consists of dry powder which upon coming in contact with the fire generates a gas that at once destroys the oxygen in the air and thus takes the life from the fire instantly. Several business men and manufacturers who witnessed the test were highly pleased with the result.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.

Orthodox Jews Observe This Day of Solemnity and Sanctity.

Last Sunday evening at sunset began the Jewish New Year, Rosh Hashanah, 5662, and the observance of this season of solemnity and sanctity continued until Tuesday evening at sundown. The only equal Rosh Hashanah has in point of solemnity is the day of Reconciliation, the day of atonement, Yom Kippur, which follows ten days later. Monday was spent by orthodox Jews throughout the world in considering the mistakes of the past, not in celebrating and rejoicing.

Boys Kill a Bear.

Will Stohouse and James Barr, two seventeen-year-old lads, shot a black bear while hunting along Portage creek, a few miles west of the city, last Sunday. The bear was a young one and evidently belonged to a family that made its home in that vicinity. The carcass was brought to town by the boys and sold at Bittner Brother's meat market.

WIN OPENING GAME

Escanaba High School Defeats Menominee's Eleven.

SCORE IS SEVENTEEN TO NOTHING

Orange and Black Waves Victoriously Over the South Park Gridiron—Juttner's Coaching Does the Work.

The foot ball season for 1900 was opened at South Park last Saturday afternoon in a red hot game between the High school elevens of Escanaba and Menominee. A better day could not have been chosen for the game, the weather was clear and just cool enough to insure fast playing and keep the crowd on the move. The gridiron at South Park was in splendid condition and the crowd that surged up and down the field, crowding upon the linesmen and rooting all the time had a goodly number of Menominee sympathizers in it, although the orange and black was much more in evidence than the red ribbon of the visitors.

Coached for three weeks by John F. McLean, one of the best all-round athletes in Michigan, who but recently participated in the fetes at Paris as a representative of the University of Michigan, the Menominee boys came to Escanaba prepared to win the opening game of the season in a walk. They returned to their home Saturday night the most chagrined lot of school boys who have visited the Sandy city in many months, and all because they had failed to calculate upon the two days coaching which the locals had received from Charles Juttner, the Powers attorney, who last year was the famous tackle on the Michigan University eleven.

Before a crowd of about 300 men and boys and about 75 ladies, the game started off at 3:30 p. m. to the tune of

"Rah Rah, Rah, Hip Boom, Rah, Escanaba High School, Rah Rah Rah,"

welling from the throats of a score of enthusiastic school girls who were waving their flags of orange and black and encouraging the boys with a succession of shrieks, yells, hand clappings and cat calls that would have souped strangely out of place anywhere but on a foot ball field.

In the outset Escanaba appeared weak, and a couple of costly fumbles at the start caused a general depression of spirits. Their recovery was remarkable, and after the first ten minutes play they had the visitors at their mercy. Menominee's interference was weak and their line was wholly incapable of withstanding the terrific onslaughts of the locals. A large part of the plays were directed against the visitors' guard and tackle and gains were of regular occurrence. Two long runs were made around the visitors' ends, each resulting in a touchdown and a third touchdown, made by forcing the line together with two goals, made a total score of 17 for Escanaba to 0 for the visitors. The line up of the two teams was as follows:

Escanaba—Center, Tyrrell; right guard, Hessel; left guard, Olmsted, Jr.; right tackle, Follo; left tackle, Semer; right end, Robinson; left end, Long; right half back, Gallup; left half back, Olmsted; quarter back, Hodson, captain; full back, Slaughter.

Menominee—Center, McCue; right guard, Sharon; left guard, Brown; right tackle, Taylor, captain; left tackle, Row; right end, Erdlitz; left end, Hagerson; right half back, W. Hill; left half back, L. Hill; quarter back, Norcross; full back, Wall.

Referee, Charles Juttner of Powers; umpire, Cliff Barade, Escanaba; time-keepers, Ewing and Brown; linesmen, Wells and Peterson. Halves, twenty minutes each.

THE PLAY IN DETAIL.

Referee Juttner's whistle gave the signal for starting the game at exactly 3:30 and Full-Back Wall made a beautiful kickoff, sending the ball over the heads of the Escanabas into the arms of Slaughter, on whose fumble it was checked by Taylor close to the Escanaba goal. Gallup attempted to go around the right end but failed and then succeeded in gaining two yards at right tackle. Slaughter tried the center but a fumble resulted and lost ten yards to the locals. After several unimportant plays Slaughter again fumbled in trying for a kick and the ball was forced over the line to what in past years was known as a touch back, but which no longer counts. The ball was again put in play at the 25 yard line and from this on the Escanabas were the aggressors and had things much their own way. Fred Olmsted went around the end for a thirty

yard gain and Slaughter was sent through the center for the first touchdown. He kicked a safe goal after twelve minutes play. The last eight minutes of the first half was marked with fast playing. Half of Wall's forty yard kick was recovered on Hodson's run, after which our boys battered the visitors' line for several minutes, when Fred Olmsted cut around the end for a 45 yard dash and touchdown just within the time limit. Slaughter kicked goal, making the score Escanaba 12, Menominee 0.

THE SECOND HALF.

The last half of the game was but a repetition of what had gone before except that the Menominee boys never got nearer the Escanaba goal than the forty yard line. Joe Robinson made some sensational gains, while Fred Olmsted and Slaughter were in the thick of the play always. As a battering ram young Semer proved very effective and the assaults made by him and F. Olmsted were always attended with success. The last touch down was made by Gallup around the right end, but Slaughter failed to kick goal on this attempt making the score Escanaba 17, Menominee 0. The game ended with the ball on Menominee's five yard line. During the second half Erdlitz of Menominee, was injured by striking his head on the ground and his place was filled by Fairburn.

PRIMARY SCHOOL MONEY.

Michigan's Apportionment This Year the Largest Ever Known.

The semi-annual apportionment of primary school money to be made Nov. 6, will distribute \$1,170,000 among the counties of the state at the rate of \$1.65 for each child of school age in the respective counties. This is the largest rate by nearly \$1 per capita ever known in the state, and will give the school funds a substantial boost.

Last May the rate was 50 cents per capita. The increase is due partly to the increased earnings of railroads, insurance and other corporations paying specific taxes which go to the support of the public schools, and partly to the collection of railroad taxes in July instead of January as formerly.

WORK DAY AND NIGHT.

Heavy Coal Receipts Necessitates Operating Overtime at Docks.

Commencing last Monday and continuing until the close of navigation, the C. & N. W. coal docks in this city will be kept busy day and night in order to handle the large amount of coal which it is necessary to have unloaded here before winter sets in. A night shift was added to the working force on the docks this week and Tom Cass has been transferred from the west docks to the night shift on the coal dock scales.

Who Owns the Water Works?

Mr. Freeman, of the state tax commission, endeavored to ascertain from George Gallup the owners of the water works plant in this city, but that gentleman refused to reveal the names of the present owners. He informed the commissioner that there was no company in existence, and stated that the plant was without a manager or superintendent. Mr. Gallup was present to represent some one who owns the plant, but who that some one is was not made known.

Raising Blooded Stock.

L. Van Winkle of Van's Harbor, who owns several thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Garden Bay and Isabella, is stocking some portions of it with high grade cattle and declares that the experiment has satisfied him that cattle can be raised and fattened in the upper peninsula as easily and cheaply as they can elsewhere.

OPTICIAN.

THE CAMPAIGN IS ON,

But how are you to keep posted when it tires your eyes to read. Come to

H. M. STEVENSON'S

and have a graduate optician fit you with a pair of glasses that will make reading a pleasure.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The Stage.

"Faust," the greatest of all spectacular dramas, will be presented at Peterson's opera house tonight by Porter J. White and his splendid company. The company consists of twenty-three people and carries a car of special scenery. Mr. White makes a splendid "Mephisto" and is ably supported by Miss Olga Verne as "Marguerite" and Frank McDonald as "Faust." The story of "Faust" is as old as love, but like love is ever new, and as presented by Mr. White is the same version of the great German drama that was made famous by Louis Morrison and his daughter. From the advance sale already made it looks as though Mr. White would be greeted by a full house at the performance this evening.

"My Friend from India," H. A. Du Souchet's comedy, which has been the raging comedy success during the past three years, will be presented at Peterson's opera house, Wednesday night, Oct. 3. It will be interpreted by the Myron B. Rice Comedy company which is this year composed of the following well known artists: Walter E. Colligan, in the part of Erastus Underholt, a retired Kansas City pork broker. Lewis Peters, late principal comedian with the Hanlon Bros., as A. Keene Shaver; Lute Vrohman as Charles Underholt (his original character) a headstrong youth; Sidney P. Lee as Tom Valentine, a friend of Charles; Mr. Millard Simpson as the Rev. James Tweedle, an African Missionary; Frank Hall as Bill Finnerty, one of the finest; Emma Marsh as Marion Hayste, a charming young society girl; Emma Chase, as Mrs. Beekman-Streete, twice a widow and looking for a third; and Rose Tapley and West Temple as Bernice and Gertrude Underholt, respectively, and last but not least, May Vokes, as Tilly, the irrepressible German maid. No more amusing or artistic performance has been seen upon the stage in a long time than that of Miss Vokes; during the past three years she has met with unequalled success, and has established herself as one of the bright and shining lights of the profession. This attraction is guaranteed by Mgr. Peterson to be one of the best ever played in Escanaba.

PUT TO THE TEST.

Escanaba People Appreciate a Good Thing.

Everybody has their hour of trouble. But people having any itchiness of the skin

Have many hours of trouble. Nothing so annoying. Nothing so irritating.

Scatch it, it becomes worse. Leave it alone and you can hardly stand the misery.

Itchiness comes in many forms. Eczema and horrid itching piles. Relief and cure are here at last. Escanaba has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form of itchiness of the skin.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is a proof in a citizen's statement.

Mr. George Stelz, who lives at 625 Washington street, Wausau, the sexton of the cemetery says: "While working in the cemetery with my sleeves rolled up, not long ago, before I knew, the sun burned my arms so badly that they were covered with water blisters. It is so much easier to tell this, than to describe the painful feeling. It had occurred before, and reaching home I took down a liniment from my shelf which I usually employed and was about to treat both arms with, when I happened to think of Doan's Ointment in the house and thought I would see if that preparation acted up to the claims made for it. I used the liniment on one arm and the ointment on the other, concluding to remain neutral myself, and let Doan's Ointment and the liniment fight it out. The next morning the arm treated with the ointment was entirely cured while the other was still sore. That was sufficient for me, so I used the ointment for either itching hemorrhoids or eczema, an affliction which has annoyed me for a month. It cured me. Just such emphatic endorsement can be had right here in Escanaba. Drop into Mead's drug store and ask what his customers report.

For sale by all dealers, 1 size 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Dewey's Defeat Unions.

A game of baseball was played at South Park Sunday between the Dewey's and Unions of this city. The game resulted in a victory for the

Dewey's by a score of 13 to 4. Nolden and Gagnon formed the battery for the victorious team and McKilligan and Aubian did a like service for the vanquished. Fred Olmsted of Garden Bay umpired the game.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Michigan—Department of State, Lansing—August 31, 1900. To the Sheriff of the County of Delta.

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office, also a member of the State Board of Education in place of Perry F. Powers, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1900; also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Twelfth Congressional District of this State to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District of this State, comprising the counties of Delta, Menominee, Schoolcraft, Luce, Mackinaw and Chippewa; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District comprising Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger counties.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

JAMES S. STEARNS,
Secretary of State.

State of Michigan, county of Delta—Escanaba, September 20, 1900. To the Inspectors of Election in the cities of Escanaba and Gladstone; and the township clerks of the various townships in said county.

You are hereby notified that the general election mentioned in the foregoing notice, will be held in said County of Delta for the purposes therein set forth on the 6th day of November, 1900, and that the following county officers are then to be elected, viz: Judge of Probate, four years; Sheriff, two years; Clerk and Register of Deed two years; Treasurer, two years; Prosecuting Attorney, two years; two Circuit Court Commissioners, two years; County Surveyor, two years; two Coroners, two years.

Given under my hand the day and year first above written.

FREDERICK M. OLMSTED,
Sheriff of Delta County.

UP THEY GO.

Continued from First Page.

piration of the five years, but this was overcome by the statement, on the part of the commission that unless the company would permit of the assessment being charged to them, it would be placed against the property, owner unknown, and thus exist as a lien against the company, and an amount of \$60,000 was entered on the roll to cover its real and personal property. During the examination into the various timber interests, the notes of Special Agent Caldwell were frequently referred to and his judgment was employed in many instances where the desired information could not be secured from the witness.

RAISE FUNDS.

Continued from First Page.

of considerable money. The mayor said that the general demand for sewerage from various parts of the city where new houses were being completed had made it necessary to provide a sewerage fund, and this new department was started with \$2,500 to its credit.



Give Your Horse a Chance!

READ THE IRON PORT

LEGAL NOTICES.
First Publication Sept. 8, 1900.
PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT.—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1900, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Justin N. Mead, late of said County, deceased, and that creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the seventh day of March, A. D. 1901, and such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the seventh day of January, A. D. 1901, and on Wednesday, the sixth day of March, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.
Dated September 4, A. D. 1900.
T. B. WITTS,
Judge of Probate.

First Publication Sept. 8, 1900.
PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Delta held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, on the seventh day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
Present, Honorable Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Charles P. Dolan, deceased.
On reading and filing report and account of Anna A. Dolan, Administratrix of said estate.
Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the first day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said report and account, 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, Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why the said report and account should not be confirmed.
And it is further ordered, that said Administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said report and account, 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. WITTS,
Judge of Probate.

First Publication Sept. 8, 1900.
ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.—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 seventh day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
Present, Hon. Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of estate of Eugene Gelter, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Maggie Gelter-Wright, the widow, praying that said Court adjudicate and determine who are the lawful heirs entitled to inherit the real estate of said deceased.
Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the first day of October 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, Michigan, 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.
T. B. WITTS,
Judge of Probate.

First Publication July 28, 1900.
MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by mortgage, dated the 5th day of May, in the year 1899, made and executed by Thomas H. Baskerville and Mary J. Baskerville, his wife, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, to Mary E. Wait of the same place which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Delta, in Liber M of Mortgages on page 204 on the 11th day of May, 1899.
And, whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Mary E. Wait to Charles Nyström, said assignment bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said County of Delta, on the 20th of July, 1900, in Liber L of mortgages at page 250, and the same is now owned by him.
And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with the interest thereon, amounting to three hundred and fifty dollars of principal and interest, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, said to suit or proceeds at law having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.
Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Escanaba, Delta County, (that being being the place where the circuit court for said County of Delta is held) on the 24th day of October, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The north west quarter (1/4) of the north thirty-nine (39) section of range twenty-three (23) west.
Dated July 20th, 1900.
CHARLES NYSTRÖM,
Assignee.

First publication Sept. 8, 1900.
ORDER OF HEARING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.—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 seventh day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
Present, Hon. Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Eliza Oberlin, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of David A. Oliver, Administrator, praying that he may be authorized to sell certain real estate, described therein, at private sale, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased.
Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the first day of October 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.
T. B. WITTS,
Judge of Probate.

First publication Sept. 30, 1900.
PROBATE ORDER OF HEARING.—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County Delta held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.
Present, Hon. Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Horace I. Benton, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Rose N. Benton, Administratrix of said estate, praying that she may be authorized to sell certain real estate, described in said petition at private sale, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased.
Thereupon it is Ordered that Monday, the twenty-second day of October A. D. 1900, a ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the next of kin and 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 of Delta, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
T. B. WITTS,
Judge of Probate.

First Publication Sept. 27, 1900.
PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT.—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1900 six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Wilfred LaFrore, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1901, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday the seventh day of January, A. D. 1901 and on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.
Dated, September 27, A. D. 1900.
T. B. WITTS,
Judge of Probate.

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.

THE FINCH PHONE.
FINCH
Is the man who made the telephone famous
By bringing prices down to a figure where all may enjoy its privileges in business places or houses. In view of his exertions in their behalf patrons of the telephones should have a

FINCH
Phone. This exchange now has in actual use 378 instruments, reaching a greater number of people than any other system. This in another reason why you should have a

FINCH
Who, a few years ago, would have thought that so great an enterprise would result from so small a beginning, but the old truism that "oaks from acorns grow" has been exemplified. Then professing wisacres predicted that

FINCH
Could not attain such remarkable success and provide 'phones a such a "ridiculously low price," but that his theory was not at fault has been fully demonstrated, and to-day

FINCH
has one of the largest and best equipped exchanges in the peninsula, answering more than a thousand calls every day in the year. And the end is not yet. New orders come in every day. Get in line and order a

FINCH
Phone by applying at the Exchange or calling up No. 118, which will be promptly answered by "the old man"

This is the popular suit of the season.
It is cut in the very latest style, made in hand-loomed material, beautifully finished and wears splendidly, either single or double breasted vests.
Ask for FRIEND BROS. Perfection Clothing. This label on every coat.
FRIEND BROS. PERFECTION CLOTHING
HUNTSVILLE, U.S.A.

E. E. MURTAUGH,
Piano Tuning, Regulating and Repairing
Instructions given on Mandolin and Guitar.
Leave orders at Campbell's Music Store.

\$3 A DAY SURE
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
THE FRANKLIN SOAP CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

FINCH
PFEIFER
RAPID RIVER, MICH.
Buys live stock and pays the highest market price therefor. Farmers will do well to see him if they have anything in this line for sale.
Live Stock and Everything the Farmer raises is bought.

TEAGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.
TEAGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.
OFFICE: SUHL BLOCK, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
STEAMER J. S. PICKANDS
CAPT. J. B. MADDOCK.
During the season of 1900, wind and circumstances permitting, we make regular trips between Elk Rapids and Escanaba, as follows:
Leave Elk Rapids, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 p. m. arriving at Escanaba at 8:00 o'clock morning following. Leave Escanaba, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m., arriving at Elk Rapids at 4:00 o'clock morning following. Making connections Escanaba with the C. & N. W. and Minn. & Soo R. R., and the Str. Lot and at Elk Rapids with the Pere Marquette R. R. Fare including bet \$3.00; round trip \$5.00; meals extra. For further information inquire Teagan Tran. Co., Detroit; E. H. Pope Traverse City, or J. E. Wagle, Elk Rapids. Freight rates made known on application.

FLOUR.
JOHN HOLMGREN,
...DEALER IN...
Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain and Wood
1322 LUDINGTON STREET.
The Celebrated Gold Brand and Venus Flour, also agent for Rose Bros., Bark River, Golden Seal and Rye Flour.

GROCIERIES.
FERNANDO CIGAR
Affords an excellent smoke. Made from Superior Stock by Skilled Workmen. None Better.
JOSEPH WICKERT, Maker. Escanaba.

GROCIERIES.
E. M. ST. JACQUES
GROCERIES
A large and complete line always in stock
Cor. Hale and Georgia St.

GROCIERIES.
C. Maloney & Co.
DEALERS IN
FLOUR
FEED, HAY, GRAIN, &c.
The best of each in any quantity at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of flour.
GROCERY, Glassware,
Teas, Coffees, Etc.
Lowest market prices for first-class goods is my motto.
James S. Doherty
FAMILY FLOUR