

THE HONORABLE

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

ESCANABA MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1900.

NUMBER 41

LADIES!

Fall in line with the procession and get a pair of those elegant Shoes that

RATHFON BROS. & YOUNG

Are almost giving away. Just take a peep at their show window and see how nice a shoe you can get for

\$2.95.

We know they are worth a good deal more but until we change our mind you can get them for \$2.95. Better hurry up.

RATHFON BROS. & YOUNG,

MASONIC BLOCK.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

You Can't Match 'Em in a Match Factory!

WHAT?

The High Grade Merchandise Sold by Escanaba's Most Progressive, Down-to-date, Satisfactory Tailors, Clothiers and Haberdashers

Rathfon Bros

Who sell the most and give the most for your money.

Masonic Block, 617 Ludington Street.

HOTEL IS ASSURED

Committee Has Raised \$12,500 of Required Bonus.

DEAL CLOSED IN THIRTY DAYS

Evening Larks and Northwestern Employees Will Each Raise \$1,000 For the Fund. Benefit Ball.

The bonus fund to secure for Escanaba a \$100,000 summer hotel has now attained proportions that make the accomplishment of this project an absolute certainty and by the opening of next summer's tourist season the site of the Tilden House on the south shore will be occupied by one of the handsomest and most modern hostleries that any of the cities in the upper lakes region can boast of. Of the \$15,000 required \$12,500 has already been subscribed and the remaining \$2,500 is practically assured.

In all probability the deal will not be closed for another thirty days, but this delay will make no difference in the carrying out of present plans, as there will be ample time after that to complete the erection of the building and have the hotel ready for its opening by July 1, 1901, the date originally agreed upon by the promoters of the project. The work of the soliciting committee has practically been completed, as a careful canvass of the city has been made and all who were considered as possible subscribers to the fund given an opportunity to contribute. The \$12,500 which they have secured leaves little prospect for more to be derived from this source.

In view of this fact other means of raising the \$2,500 still necessary were sought, and as a partial relief to the situation several local officials of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, headed by R. L. Hull, agreed to circulate a subscription list among the road's employes and endeavor to raise an additional \$1,000 for the fund. This work has been progressing rapidly for several days past and at last reports it looked very much as though the desired amount would be forthcoming. No effort has as yet been made by the local committee to interest any of the railroad companies in the project, nor were any of the steamboat lines which make this port solicited.

With \$1,500 still to be raised before a grant of the land, selected as a site, could be solicited, the committee felt assured of the success of their plans, when to further relieve them, the Evening Larks, a local society of young men, came to the rescue proposing to give a grand benefit ball in the interests of the hotel and donate the entire proceeds to the bonus fund. A meeting was held in the council chamber's Tuesday evening, attended by about forty "Larks" and arrangements for the ball were perfected with a dispatch that proved the boys were in earnest and determined to make good their offer. M. J. Ryan was chosen as chairman and J. J. Cooney as secretary of the meeting and after Mayor Hartnett had outlined the hotel project and explained the purposes of the gathering, a committee of seven was appointed to take charge of all details. This committee consisted of William Hennessey, Jerry Driscoll, William Egan, Henry Oliver, Coleman Nee, O. Ray and James Fleming.

It was decided to give the ball at Peterson's opera house on Friday evening, October 26, Mr. Peterson offering to donate the use of the hall and Professor Dan Dewey volunteered the services of his orchestra also without charge. An effort will be made to have the Northwestern road run a special train from Ishpeming and Negaunee and it is also intended to have both the steamers Lotus and New Baltimore bring excursion parties to the city on the night of the ball. While this ball is to be made one of the most elaborate social affairs ever given in Escanaba, it was decided not to fix the prices of tickets at a point that would prove prohibitory to any and consequently tickets will be sold at \$1 each and those who feel so disposed, can help along the cause by buying a half dozen, or as

many more tickets as they see fit. At a second meeting held Wednesday evening in the Hill Drug store, the executive committee decided to have 1000 badges printed, each bearing a picture of the proposed summer hotel and include one of these with each ticket sold. They are also having a large amount of printing done to advertise the ball and not only expect but have practically pledged themselves to raise \$1,000 from it. A supper will be given in connection with the ball, but this will be in the hands of the ladies' auxiliary, or "Larkings," as they are called, and the proceeds from it may or may not be included in the donation to the hotel committee.

William A. Forbes of Detroit, the promoter of the hotel project, has not been in the city this week but letters have been received from him stating that the people whom he represents will be content to wait a reasonable length of time for the raising of the \$15,000 bonus. The block known as the Tilden House property on which the new hotel will be built belongs jointly to the N. Ludington company of Chicago and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, and although a deed for it cannot be asked until the full amount of the bonus money is guaranteed, the willingness of its owners to make the transfer is assured and there is little doubt but that the deal will be closed up immediately after election.

IS ALMOST ASSURED.

Right of Way Along South Shore is Practically Complete.

The deal by which the Escanaba and Lake Superior Railroad expects to continue its extension into the city and along the south shore will in all probability be brought to a successful conclusion within the next few days. The delay thus far has been due to objections raised by two or three property owners whose wives refuse to give their consent.

John P. McColl who is securing options for the right of way reports that the difficulty with the Escanaba Brewing Company has been overcome and this completes all but one short piece of the proposed right of way. This obstacle, however, will be overcome in one way or another and there is a possibility that work on the extension will be commenced this fall.

BOON TO FISHERMEN.

Are Selling Fish Scales to a French Syndicate.

The fishermen of Marinette, Green Bay and other points in this vicinity have developed a new industry that promises to add considerable profit to their year's business. They are shipping large quantities of fish scales, chiefly from the herring; to Lyons, France, where they are manufactured into pearl buttons.

The discovery of this process is a recent one made by a young chemist in France who sold his secret to a syndicate for 2,500,000 francs. It is said the buttons and jewelry manufactured from these fish scales is a splendid imitation of pearl and the manufacturers are buying scales from all over the world.

Thompson-Dunham Nuptials.

Harry A. Thompson of this city and Miss Gertrude W. Dunham of Berlin, Wis., were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday of this week. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, Rev. H. W. Thompson of Fond du Lac and its announcement came as a pleasant surprise to the many friends of the contracting parties in this city. Miss Dunham came to Escanaba about a year ago to accept a position as teacher in the kindergarten department of the public schools. Mr. Thompson is one of the best known young men of Escanaba. He holds a responsible position with the Bank of Escanaba, and is now holding his second term as city clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are now enjoying a wedding trip to Milwaukee, Chicago and other points.

Will Move to Calumet.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Horton of this city will shortly take up their residence at Calumet permanently. Mr. Horton is a salesman for the Steele, Wedles company and Calumet is a more central point for his territory. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have a host of friends here who will regret to hear of their contemplated change.

SUPERVISORS MEET

Annual Session of the County Board Held This Week.

FIX COUNTY OFFICIALS SALARIES

Committees Appointed, Annual Reports Heard, Tax Levy Spread and Other Matters of Importance Attended to.

The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Delta county was held in the court house this week, the sessions opening Monday morning and continuing until yesterday afternoon when an adjournment was finally reached. The opening session was attended by only thirteen members and no business was attended to. At two o'clock Monday afternoon the board reassembled with all members present and the first business attended to was the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting. Clerk Linden read a communication from Louis Mercier asking the county to refund him \$48 for taxes of 1887 which had been paid by him 1890 to the county treasurer and in 1900 to the Auditor General. The matter was referred to Prosecuting Attorney Jennings who ruled that the board had no jurisdiction in the matter and the petition was rejected.

The tax levy required by the state as filed by the auditor general was read and referred to the committee on finance and taxation. The reports of Justices Huber and Glaser were read and referred to the committee on justice dockets. The board of county road commissioners reported that they had continued the work as originally planned and had built three miles of new road from the Menominee county line to Section 1. The total amount expended for the year was \$3,039.24 of which amount \$269.17 applied on work done in 1898-99. They also reported arrangements to expend \$1,000 on the Portage road in Bay de Noc township and \$1,000 on the Maple Ridge township road. In conclusion the road commissioners recommended that a tax of two mills on the dollar be levied for county road purposes during the year 1901. The report was accepted and the tax paragraph was referred to the committee on finance and taxes.

The report of T. J. Tracy, superintendent of the Delta county hospital was then submitted showing the total cash receipts for the year to be \$13,852.60; bills receivable \$971.38; amounts due hospital from other sources \$788.40, with a loss and gain item of \$409.33, making the total assets \$14,516.91. From this was deducted the physicians' and superintendent's salaries of \$1800, leaving a balance of \$12,716.91. The disbursements totalled \$10,988.20, thus leaving a balance to the hospitals credit for the year of \$1,728.71. During the year ending Oct. 1, 1900, 562 patients were cared for in the hospital and 20 patients were left over at the close of the year. Chairman Hartnett appointed the following committee on equalization: Foster, Van Winkle, McDonough, McLean and Besson.

Probate Judge T. B. White addressed the board at this juncture stating that in counties of 20,000 or more population, the board could appoint a clerk for the probate office at a salary of \$300 per year and requested that this be done owing to the increased amount of work in his office during the past few years. Messrs. Ward, Bergman and Narracong were appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report. The report of the county jail inspectors was read, recommending the erection of a new jail building and sheriff's residence, and placed on file. Tuesday's session opened at 9 a. m. and the first business attended to was the appointment of Perry G. Hibbard as poor commissioner to succeed himself. On motion of Ward it was decided to employ an accountant to examine the books of the county offices at the end of the year.

Chairman Hartnett then appointed Messrs. Ward, Dupont and Leighton as a committee on officer's sal-

aries for the ensuing year. On motion of Foster, Superintendent Tracy of the hospital was authorized to visit the hospitals of Chicago and present his bill for expenses to the county. At the afternoon session Rose Hedsten was appointed school examiner for a term of two years. Wednesday morning's session was opened with the report of County Treasurer St. Jacques' report for the year at the conclusion of which Secretary A. S. Warn reported a balance in the soldiers' relief commission of \$696.64. The committee on appointment of a probate clerk reported that as the last census gave Delta county a population of only 19,262 they recommended that the appointment be laid over, which report was accepted.

The committee on county officers' salaries recommended the following salaries for the ensuing year:

County treasurer per annum, \$1,600 and \$400 clerk hire.

Circuit judge, per annum \$800

Prosecuting attorney, per annum \$1,000.

Sheriff, per annum \$2,000.

County clerk and register of deeds, per annum \$1,200.

School Commissioner, per annum \$800.

Two superintendents of poor, each per annum \$100.

Game warden, one \$600.

The committee on county officers' accounts reported that they had examined the sheriff's book and found them correct with a balance due the sheriff of \$256.40. A proposition from Norton Bros. to put a galvanized iron roof on the court house at a given price was referred to the building committee. At the afternoon session the report of Justice Donovan was read and referred to the proper committee and a resolution to separate the offices of county clerk and register of deeds after the first of the year, was laid on the table by a vote of 19 to 6.

At Thursday's session a bill from the Lake View Cemetery association for \$99.60 for erecting monuments over graves in the potters field was presented and allowed and the auditing committee allowed the regular bills. On motion of Ward the board decided not to pay for the telephone in the office of the prosecuting attorney. On motion of Ward the sheriff was instructed to see that the county surveyor keep all his field notes and other county property in the court house vault. An affidavit signed by E. M. St. Jacques and Lew A. Cates, president and secretary of the Delta County Agricultural Association, showing that they had raised \$200 for the continuance of their society was read and adopted.

At the afternoon session the lists of lands on which the taxes had been set aside by the auditor general were distributed to the various supervisors and on motion the supervisors were instructed to reassess such lands in their districts as could be. The election of a county game warden followed. Messrs. Leighton, Killian and Bridges were presented as candidates and after several ballots, Mr. Timothy Killian of this city was selected.

Friday morning's session was made important by the report of the committee on equalization, which we were unable to secure for this issue. Following this came the report of the committee on finance and taxation in the various townships. An objection was raised by Ward against the 2 mill tax levied for highway purposes but his amendment to reduce this amount to one mill was lost. Several of the supervisors from across the bay objected to the highway tax and a resolution was finally offered and adopted pledging the board to use its influence with the county road commissioners to have the amounts of taxes raised from Garden, Fayette, Fairbanks, and Nahma for highway purposes returned to them for use in their own territory. After a lengthy but unimportant discussion over the proposed jail site the committee on mileage and per diem reported and the board reached an adjournment.

New Deputy Collector.

Andrew H. Eekstrom of Manistique, sheriff of Schoolcraft county, has been appointed deputy revenue collector for the southern portion of the upper peninsula to succeed George P. McCallum, who resigned last week, owing to the call for a special session of the legislature of which he is a member.

OUR FARMING LANDS

This Peninsula's Exhibit at State Fair Attractive.

SOME GOOD AUTHORITIES QUOTED

The Experimental Station Grows Vegetables That Make Lower Peninsula Farmers Wonder at Our Soil.

That a great portion of the land of the upper peninsula affords splendid opportunities for agricultural pursuits is a fact which though long contended has never been so thoroughly demonstrated as during the past fortnight through the medium of the state fair at Grand Rapids and a tour of its broad expanse just completed by Clinton D. Smith, director of the state agricultural station. L. M. Geismer, superintendent of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Farm at Chatham, has just returned from the state fair and speaking of the displays there to the Munising Republican says:

"The Upper Peninsula State Farm exhibit at the fair was the best and it attracted the most attention of any one display. Our exhibit consisted of over forty varieties of grains, fruits and vegetables, and with the exception of the beets and onions everything in our exhibit excelled anything produced in lower Michigan. Even our beets would have been far better if the deer had not got at them and eaten them off several times.

It was impossible for me to get away from my exhibit even for a moment as there was a crowd of from ten to fifty people around me all the time, being attracted there by our large sign, "Products From Upper Peninsula Experiment Farm, Chatham, Alger Co." The people could hardly believe that the produce shown was grown on ground that had been cleared after the first of May.

"We had in our display a squash weighing 81 pounds that was grown at the farm. We also had one that weighed 103 pounds which was sent to us by ex-Congressman Stephenson from his farm in Menominee county. The largest one on display from lower Michigan weighed only 69 pounds. All other produce stood about the same comparison.

"Our display at the fair was worth \$500,000 to the upper peninsula. I gave more than 200 people the addresses of the land companies here and they expressed their determination to come to the country that could produce such crops. They could hardly be persuaded that first class lands up here can be purchased at \$5.00 per acre. I am more than pleased with the results of our first experience at the fair and confidently expect great results from it. Every member of the State Board of Agriculture was present and they were much pleased. They expressed great satisfaction with our work and were more than ever convinced of the value of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Farm. It is necessary to say that the farming industry up here will receive a great impetus as a result of what we showed at the State Fair."

In addition to this and of equal importance in familiarizing the outside world with our resources comes the statement of Professor Smith published in the Detroit Tribune in which he says:

"I want to call the attention of all Michigan citizens who contemplate seeking a new farm this year to the following facts: While the upper peninsula does contain a good deal of land that is practically worthless for farming purposes, it also has broad acres of most excellent soil. Chippewa county can show loams and heavier soils that cannot be surpassed in the best counties of the lower peninsula. Delta county can show some fine farms, especially on the peninsula east of the Big Bay de Noque, about Gladstone, Rapid River and as far north as Lathrop. Again west of Escanaba about Bark River, Menominee county, it is practically one solid block of good farming land. Then there is Cheoclay township, Marquette county, and that great wooded region in Alger county, from

Continued on third page.

THE IRON PORT

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

THE WEB OF LIFE.

Full soon the web of life is spun—
The thread is snapped; the work is done;
And rising from the whirling loom,
We pass within the larger room.
From out the weary din of life,
To where peace overcomes strife;
And in the Master's presence sweet
Lay down our little tasks complete.
But still we'll note with throbs of pain
The Master's workman draweth near
With words of counsel to advise,
And patient fingers, skillful, wise,
He draws the tangled threads apart,
And lays them straight and smooth
athwart
The bar—then listens, that a call
For help may ne'er unheeded fall.
But when the web at length is spun,
The thread snapped off, the work all
done;
The weaver bears it from the loom,
Where in the sunlight larger room
The Master sits, all tasks to scan,
And judge the workers man by man—
Full joy 'twill be if we but hear
The Lord's "Well done," fall sweet and
clear.
—Lillian C. Nevin, in N. Y. Observer.

HUGH BAIN'S CRIME

By Julia K. Hildreth.

"HE IS a tyrant! That's what he is—a tyrant; and I would like to serve him as other tyrants have been served before!" cried Hugh Bain, shaking his fist at the schoolhouse door.
"What's the matter, Hugh?" asked a boy, standing near.
"Why," cried Hugh, in an excited voice, "I asked him if I could stay at home this afternoon and he said: 'No—decidedly, no!'"
"Just like him!" cried several of the boys in chorus.
"I hate him," said Hugh. "I'd like to—"
"Hush!" whispered Mark Crow, warningly. "Mr. Carver will hear you."
"I don't care," replied Hugh, with a scowl.
"Where were you going?" inquired Mark, curiously.
"Uncle Milton and ever so many young men are going out to shoot a couple of foxes that have been stealing our geese and chickens," replied Hugh. "Uncle Milton said if I could get off, I might go with them."
Here Hugh broke off, and, with a very savage glance at the door, muttered:
"I wish you were the fox and I had the shooting of you."
"Hush!" whispered Mark Crow again. "You know that you don't mean that."
"Yes, I do," said Hugh, defiantly. "He is a tyrant and I hate him."
The boys were standing about the schoolhouse after noon recess, waiting for a signal to enter.
The bell sounded just then, and Hugh took his place in a very bad humor. He was so sulky and stubborn that at last Mr. Carver became impatient, and indignantly ordered him to apologize at once or leave the school until he thought fit to do so.
Hugh, without a word, seized his hat and rushed from the room.
But when he stood outside of the schoolhouse, his anger cooled as he remembered it would be impossible to keep this disgrace from his parents. Hugh was in no hurry to go home now, and so, when he came within sight of the house, he turned into a little by-path which led to the woods. As he walked slowly along, picking up the dead leaves in his path absent-mindedly, he caught sight of a pair of sharp eyes, watching him from behind a large stump, and the next moment a gray fox bounded across the road, and was lost to sight among the bushes.
At the same time Hugh heard the barking of dogs and the shouting of men, and his Uncle Milton, followed by half a dozen of his friends, came running toward him.
"Which way?" cried Uncle Milton, too much excited to be surprised by Hugh's appearance. "Did you see him? Which way did he go?"
Hugh pointed in the direction the fox had taken, and away they all went, helter-skelter, pell-mell, dogs and men, and Hugh followed.
At a short distance from the path, and surrounded by a fringe of tall bushes, the party came upon the wall of a deep ravine.
Over this Uncle Milton threw himself without a moment's pause, and with no other support than the bunches of dry grass and weeds growing among the rocks, made his way rapidly downward to the gully below, and went scrambling up the other side. All followed. But one unfortunate young fellow stumbled and lost his footing, and Hugh saw him roll to the bed of the ravine, and lie among the stones, motionless.
Hugh hurried back to ascertain if he were very much hurt, and found him sitting up, rubbing his arm, ruefully.
"Are you injured?" asked Hugh, helping him to arise.
"My arm is either sprained or broken," replied he. Then, pointing to the frowning piece on the ground, he added: "That belongs to your uncle. If you will give it to him, I'll go home. I have had enough of frowning for one day."
As Hugh swung the weapon over his

shoulder, feeling pleased and important, the young man stalked moodily away, holding his injured arm.
"Now," said Hugh, as he hurried after the hunting party, "if the fox shows himself again, he won't get off quite as easily as he did before."
He went out of his way quite often, to follow some imaginary skulking animal among the bushes, and when at last he determined to follow the others, all sounds had ceased.
Then he discovered that it was growing dark, and also that he was dreadfully hungry, so he turned his steps homeward.
Before he reached the border of the wood, it had grown really dark. When he came to the little stream which separated the woods from a corn field which belonged to Mr. Carver, he hesitated; for that gentleman objected to the boys trespassing upon his ground.
So Hugh stood still, uncertain whether to cross the little bridge that spanned the stream or take the longer way around through the woods to the road.
There was a half-moon that night, but it gave only a fitful and uncertain light. The sky was covered with heavy, fast-flying clouds, and a high wind was moaning dimly through the trees behind him.
As Hugh paused with one foot on the bridge, the moon came from behind a cloud, and shone clear and bright for a moment; and Hugh saw, on the other side of the stream, a fox, the same probably that Uncle Milton had been chasing all that afternoon. He was gone in a second, but Hugh caught a flying glimpse of his brush as he bounded over Mr. Carver's corn field toward a wall.
"What a glorious thing it would be to carry home the fox, after all!"
He darted across the bridge and on toward the wall. Just before he reached it, however, the clouds again covered the moon.
But he crept softly along by the wall, and presently he heard a slight rustling among the bushes close to him. Hugh softly raised his weapon to his shoulder, and at the same moment, whack! came a blow upon the top of his head.
The boy looked up in amazement, and saw in the dim light an arm extended above him, and the next instant it struck his upturned face, half blinding him.
"Look out!" cried Hugh, angrily. "You have no right to strike me. Don't do it again!"
His antagonist made no reply. Instead, he once more swung his arm around in a very threatening and energetic manner.
Before it could fall, Hugh sprang away; but in doing so he stumbled on the rough ground and fell backward. The gun he held slipped from his grasp.
There was a sudden flash of fire, a sharp report, and a heavy body fell headlong to the earth.
Siek with terror and trembling from head to foot, Hugh struggled to his feet again. He gave one hasty look at the black silent heap on the ground, snatched up his hat, which had fallen from his head, and ran on.
He never knew how he reached home; but as he opened the door, the sound of cheerful voices coming from the dining room seemed strange and unnatural. In an agony of terror, he ran quickly upstairs to his own little room.
He found a match and lighted the candle, which stood upon a table near the bed. Then he pulled off his hat and threw it down.
As the light fell upon the hat, he gave a cry of horror. It was not his; it must have belonged to the man whose life he had taken!
Hugh turned it slowly around, a cold chill creeping all over him as he noticed the small hole near the band. Suddenly his eyes rested upon the lining. He gave a low cry, and the hat fell from his shaking hand, for printed on the somewhat soiled and faded red silk was the name—"Richard Carver."
"Oh, what shall I do? what shall I do?" moaned Hugh. "Poor Mr. Carver! Oh! oh! oh!"
Presently the silence of the room began to be unbearable, and he thought:
"I can't stand this. I will go and find father and tell him."
He crept down the stairs softly. The house was very quiet now, but a light was shining from a half-open door. Hugh looked in, and saw his mother rocking backward and forward in a low chair, singing softly to the baby in her arms. There was no one else in the room.
"I couldn't tell her! I wonder where father is?" thought Hugh, as he stole toward the hall door.
Then he remembered to have heard that Mr. Bain was going to call upon some one in the village.
He ran swiftly along the road, so occupied with his own dreadful thoughts that he did not notice a boy who was coming toward him, until his arm was grasped, and Mark Crow exclaimed:
"Hallo, Hugh! Where are you going?"
"To the village," said Hugh, struggling to free himself.
"I say, what is the matter?" cried Mark, without releasing his arm.
The unhappy boy broke down all at once, and sobbed out:
"Oh! oh! oh! I've shot Mr. Carver."
"Shot Mr. Carver?" repeated Mark, shrinking from his friend in horror. "I know you said you hated him, but I never thought you meant to kill him."
"Of course I didn't mean to!" cried Hugh. "I fell and—the gun went off, and he tumbled down without a word!"
"You don't expect anyone to believe

that," said Mark, quickly. "Why, as many as ten boys heard you say you hated him, and would like to do all kinds of things to him only this morning. But if you are really sorry," continued Mark, after a pause, which Hugh filled up with sobs, "you can go to Judge Winter and give yourself up. And I'll go with you, for fear you might be tempted to run away, you know."
"I tell you I did not mean to!" protested Hugh, wringing his hands. "But I will go with you to Judge Winter's, if you think that is the right thing to do."
"Of course I do," replied Mark, decidedly.
The two boys hurried on toward the village very silently. As they went they met a number of people, to each one of them Mark officiously whispered:
"Hugh Bain has shot Mr. Carver—our teacher. He said he would this morning, and we are going to tell Judge Winter."
These people invariably turned, no matter which way they had been going, and accompanied the two boys. So, by the time they reached Judge Winter's residence, there was a large, horrified crowd surrounding Hugh.
Mark knocked at the door, and, on seeing the crowd and hearing the news, the girl who had opened it flew back and acquainted the judge with what had occurred.
He came out instantly, and after asking where and how the shooting had happened, and telling Hugh to lead the way to the field, they all started off toward the scene of the crime.
Presently, Hugh felt his hand grasped, and, glancing up, saw his father. Even in the dim light he looked white and troubled.
"Father, father," whispered Hugh, "you believe I did not mean to shoot poor Mr. Carver?"
His father silently pressed his hand, and through all the rest of that dreadful journey kept close to him.
Hugh felt as though he were in a dream, and that Mark Crow was the blackest of all the shadowy phantoms in that dream, and kept repeating: "Yes, he did it—Hugh Bain did it!"
Hugh heard murmurs of pity from the men who were following as they passed Mr. Carver's little cottage.
Some one was playing the piano and singing a gay little song—his daughter, probably.
The tears started to his own eyes as he thought what misery he had unintentionally brought upon this happy home.
On they went. Now there was but a stone wall between him and that awful sight, and Hugh's limbs trembled under him at the thought of having to face it.
He climbed over, however, the judge and all the rest following him in profound silence.
As Hugh pointed to a dark, motionless object on the ground, the judge said, in a low, solemn voice: "Stand back!" and taking a lantern from one of the men, went carefully forward.
The crowd drew back and formed a semicircle, and many removed their hats and stood bareheaded under the wan moonlight.
The judge bent forward and raised the lantern. As he did so, the thick bushes near the wall were parted, and a familiar voice broke the silence:
"What's the matter? What are you all doing here?"
The judge stepped back, with a shout of laughter. The owner of the voice scrambled over the wall.
At that moment, the moon suddenly peeped out bright and clear, and revealed the form and features of Mr. Carver himself!
Hugh sprang forward, as did all the other spectators, with exclamations of amazement.
There, lying at his feet, Hugh saw an absurd-looking object, dressed in coat, trousers and shoes, but with a head made of straw!
"What have you been doing with my scarecrow?" said Mr. Carver, in a puzzled tone. "And what does this crowd mean?"
A loud burst of laughter drowned the answer.
Judge Winter explained the mistake. Then there was another loud laugh, in which everyone joined but Hugh, who had passed too many miserable moments to forget so quickly.
He went up to Mr. Carver, and, seizing his hand, cried:
"When the gun went off and it fell, I thought I had killed some poor old tramp; but when I saw your hat, I felt sure it was you—and, oh, I am so glad it was no one! And, Mr. Carver, will you please forgive me for my conduct this afternoon?"
So, after all, Hugh apologized publicly, though he had quite made up his mind not to do so.
The crowd dispersed, laughing, and for many days Hugh Bain's murder was a standing joke in the village.
But it was a long time before Hugh could hear it mentioned without living over again the misery of that evening.—Golden Days.

IT WENT TO HIS HEAD.

One Unmistakable Cause for the Alarming Increase of Insanity Subjects.

He did not appear particularly wild-eyed and frantic, as lunatics are popularly supposed to act when uncaged, as he entered a Georgetown car, and seated himself between the sour-faced man and the beautiful lady in figured foul-ard silk, with a white open-work yoke of inserting, relates the Washington Star.
When finally sandwiched comfortably, however, his demeanor changed. He smiled a "demonic smile," his hands "twitched nervously," his "glassy eyes glared," and assumed that "vacant stare peculiar to lunatics." His lips "murmured incoherently." He ought to have "frothed at the mouth," and would undoubtedly have done so if it had been his day to froth. Finally he "ejaculated":
"No more stairs to climb; no more coal bills to pay; no fend in human shape with a book, pencil and haughty air the figures on the gas meter to transcribe; no more parallelogram-shaped yellow slips of paper to call at the gas company's office before the 10th of the month, or pay ten per cent. for your delinquency; no more hucksters ringing the bell sixty times an hour; no more policemen to serve notices to clean the snow off the sidewalk in winter and the dirt in summer; no more notices that if you don't do this, or if you do that, you will have to pay a fine of five dollars, or have the water shut off; no more neighbors counting the week's wash in the back yard, or throwing their slops and rubbish over the fence on your side; no more other people's children playing in front of your door, chalking your steps and tearing up your lawn; no more latrines to mind, or furnaces over which to break your back; no more coal to carry up; no more does the terrible foot of the garbage man's megaphone arouse me from the last lingering moments of my matutinal slumbers; I hear not the hoarse cry of the 'ash-cakes' man as he drives his dilapidated cart down the alley; the servant at six o'clock every morning rings some other front door bell than mine; the mowing of the lawn falls to other weary legs and blistered hands; the—"
By this time the beautiful lady was screaming wildly to the little conductor for help. Even the sour-faced man seemed to wake up and appear interested.
"Say," added the monologist, "you think I'm crazy, don't you? So I am—with delight. On the 1st of May my wife and I gave our house for a flat with all modern improvements and accessories, including an elevator and service, and we are both daft. Why, madam—"
But here the little conductor interrupted and gave him the summary bounce.

FORMING A CORPORATION.

Large Fees to Officials Have Created a Rivalry in Some Eastern States.

Dazzled with the revenue New Jersey was enjoying by creating corporations to do business in this and other states, rarely the state that created them, Delaware concluded to enter into competition for the profits of selling charters, says the New York Journal of Commerce. It required no capital; it involved no risk, and the possibilities were immense. Therefore, Delaware enacted a law cutting under New Jersey in its scale of charges, and offering increased facilities for the introduction of wind or water or any other cheap substitute for money into the capital of corporations. In order to attract promoters the law allowed stock to be issued in return for personal services at any valuation the directors might put upon them. The customary provisions regarding the residence of a majority of the directors, the location of the head office, the keeping of the books and records and the holding of annual meetings within the state were relaxed or removed in order to make it as convenient as possible for a corporation to pretend to be a Delaware corporation, though its directors and officers and offices and business were entirely outside the state.
To make things still easier, a company was created to get charters in Delaware for concerns outside of the state and to represent them in the state for the very few and unimportant functions they were still expected to perform there, in order to give color to the claim of being Delaware corporations. The cheapness of the elasticity of Delaware charters was advertised like ready-made clothing or patent medicines, and the state expected to be a veritable Gretna Green for corporations that were bashful about effecting their union in the place of their residence.
The results have been disappointing. The capital of the March corporations exceeding \$1,000,000 each that have been tabulated in our columns exceeded \$500,000,000, of which New Jersey got nearly \$300,000,000 and Delaware only \$21,500,000. The capital of the April corporations was \$325,000,000, of which New Jersey got \$228,000,000 and Delaware only \$7,000,000. If we omit two abnormally large corporations from the New Jersey list the capital incorporated in New Jersey would still be about 15 times as great as the capital incorporated in Delaware. Not even cut rates and special terms to promoters have been effective in transferring this business from New Jersey to Delaware.
But there is still greater cause for mortification in Delaware. The capital incorporated in West Virginia was about a third greater than that incorporated in Delaware in March, and nearly three times as great as that incorporated in Delaware in April. West Virginia has been for years in the business of creating corporations on extremely easy terms and no questions asked. In fact, West Virginia charters at one time became something of a drug on the market, and the boom in New Jersey charters, which began a few years ago, was due to the feeling in the financial world that the name of some other state sounded a little better than the name of West Virginia, at the head of a certificate of incorporation. But West Virginia is forging far ahead of Delaware, in spite of the latter's tempting offers to promoters.
Virginia has made no special effort to get the business of creating corporations for the fees, but even this state incorporated 3½ times as much capital in April as Delaware did. One company organized in Virginia has a capital of \$15,000,000, but, omitting this, Virginia incorporated four with \$7,000,000. The Delaware statesmen ought to look into the matter and find out why their charters do not sell better.

BOTHERED BY NAMES.

Even the Best of Scholars Are Sometimes Puzzled by Proper Names.

A public man in England who is much spoken about 50 years ago was a Mr. Fitz Gerald. His name seems to be a stumbling-block to many, says an exchange. In Messrs. Macmillan's half-guinea edition the name only occurs on two pages and is spelled on one with a lower case "g" and on the other with a capital. Mr. Heron-Allen makes a similar mistake, and both in the 'British museum catalogue' and 'The Dictionary of National Biography' the small "g" is used. Omar's name is also a trouble. The authoritative manner of spelling it adopted by the museum is Umar Khayyam, and in the list of translations in their library it is spelled in the following seven different ways:
Omar Khaiyam.
Omar Khayyam.
Omar Alkhyayam.
Kheyam.
Omer Chejjam.
Omer Chijam.
Omar Chajjam.
Concerning Fitz Gerald himself a well-known Englishman says: "He was a dear old gentleman, as I think everyone who knew him would tell you; genial, certainly, though perhaps with a touch of old-ladylike querulousness. I knew him 'pretty well during his last years, and walked over to Woodbridge two or three times to dine with him—on an excellent chicken, I remember once, though he was a vegetarian himself. He was most amiable and one evening read me the inn chapter (the eleventh, I fancy) of 'Guy Mannering'—reproachfully, as I was 'off' my Scott at the time. His talk was (as people say, no doubt rightly) very Thackerayan, and I think Thackeray influenced him a great deal, though he always stood up for Dickens as against him. His managers were those of a dowager duchess."

Coolies at Meal.

Foreign residents in China are accustomed to seeing their half-dozen coolies taking a meal together, sitting around a basket of rice and from four to six small savory dishes of fish, pork, cabbage or onions. They fill their bowls from the bucket and help themselves to the various relishes with their chopsticks.—N. Y. Sun.

Discouraging.

Wife—You will never be a society man, my dear. You are too heavy.
Husband—But I was sufficiently nonsensical and unintelligent at the reception to-day.
"Ye-es; but you were so self-conscious about it."—The Smart Set.

Reflection on His Liberality.

"Did you know that he now passes the plate in church?"
"No. But I've often seen it pass him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

On the 110 square miles of London's area, it is said, 1,000 tons of soot settle yearly.
The South African winter begins toward the end of April and lasts until September.
Medical men in Italy derive so much of their income from foreigners that most of the students now learn to speak English and German.
Passports are not required in Europe. That is to say, a passport is not needed to secure admission to any of the countries except Russia and Turkey.
Half a century ago Belgium was scarcely known. To-day its products and manufactures are in the markets of every known corner of the globe, and it ranks as the seventh industrial country of the globe.
The Chinese have not yet learned to appreciate a well-finished tool of any kind. The only tools that they require seem to be those that they cannot actually do without—such as razors, cheap knives, scissors, needles, saws, shisels, etc.
Recently in the Alps some of the natives were greatly worried at a fall of apparently black snow. Had it not been that a scientist was on hand to explain that the blackness of the snow was caused by insects the Alps might have furnished a miracle story for future grandfathers to talk about by the winter fire.
A flight of Australian fancy is given in an English paper. The readers were asked to believe that mice swarmed in such quantities that 1,000 were killed in one hotel in three nights. A man had to be employed to drive them away while the horses were fed. They ate the whole carcass of a sheep in one night, destroyed acres of corn and have attempted to eat people in bed.

Supreme Court sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Langhlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes for tired, aching feet, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample free to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark and common law rights.

A Very Bad Spell.

The new reporter opened his account of the fever epidemic by writing: "The health board reports 50 new cases of typhoid fever."
The city editor, in a mild manner, as is the wont of city editors, observed to the new reporter that his spelling was very bad.
Whereat the new reporter explained: "I had a bad spell of typhoid when young and it never got out of my system."
Next day he was studying the "help wanted" columns again.—Baltimore American.

Pleasant Ways For Summer Days.

Is the title of the Grand Trunk Railway System's new Summer Tourist Folder which together with other descriptive literature can be had on application to J. H. Burgis, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 249 Clark St., corner Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

"Their married life seems to be perfectly happy." "Yes. He told her his mother never made anything fit to eat."—Indianapolis Journal.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Men don't always have to climb to fame—the bridge jumper, for instance.—Chicago Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Many a supposed pessimist is a man who hopes others will deny his gloomy assertions.—Indianapolis News.

FUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an uneven dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.


Persons that fall to see a joke should not always be sure that the fault is with the joke.—Indianapolis News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Some people fish for compliments with baited breath.—Philadelphia Record.

Baseball players, golf players—all players chew White's Yucatan Whist playing.

No Remedy Equals Peruna, So the Women All Say.



Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Peruna. She says: "Only those who have suffered as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief in Peruna. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Peruna I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 North Superior St., Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Peruna is everything to me. I have taken several bottles of Peruna for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Peruna has no equal in all of the irregularities and emergencies peculiar to women caused by pelvic catarrh.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book for women only.


ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Carter*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.



FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ROOSEVELT'S RINGING LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A Document Breathing with the Life of Patriotism and National Duty.

VITAL ISSUE DECLARED TO BE PROSPERITY

Government in the Philippines by Tagalogs Would Be Equivalent to Government in America by Indian Tribes—New Duties and Problems for the Nation.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has completed the formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice-President. His letter bears an Oyster Bay date and is directed to Senator Edward O. Wolcott of the notification committee. It reads:

To Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice-President—Sir: I accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley.

The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

Fears Disaster if Democrats Win.
I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand.

To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Therefore, we have a right to appeal to all good men, North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

Prosperity the Great Issue.
The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous history.

While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of Congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Order has been observed, the courts upheld and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and the wage-worker have profited by this state of things.

Dependent on Financial Question.
Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have held in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice.

The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home.

As to Democratic View on Silver.
When our opponents champion free silver at 16 to 1 they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they about their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land.

The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted on. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

Gold Basis Must Stand.
The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of our prosperity. It would also unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our finances. If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth 100 cents.

The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last Congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators. No party can safely be entrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as axiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence these truths must be the same for all great civilized peoples.

Vital Question for Wage-Earners.
In different stages of development different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well-being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance.

The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker. A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man; but it means, grim suffering to the wage-worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer wearing anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer and see his wife and children suffer for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom.

No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

Plan for Federal Interference.
The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would, in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The State acting in its collective capacity would thus find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision and the unsparing exclusion of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements.

The separate State governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to co-operate the national government must step in.

How He Deals with Expansion.
While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world.

gle, and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783.

Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natches and Detroit.

Louisiana Purchase and Philippines.
In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer.

Jefferson Forced Consent.
An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines.

Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine that the "consent of the governed" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a

chase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagalogs have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminoles war lasted for many years, but President Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

Texas and Alaska Were Accessions.
Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of them had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Hawaii Disproves Danger Idea.
Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful.

In a debate in Congress on Feb. 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands stated: "These islands are more than 2,000 miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population (of this character). Our constitution makes no provision for a colonial

establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers.

Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment.

Militarism Is Not Involuntary.
We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "imperialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every 1,000 inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the re-introduction of slavery.

Right to Suppress Rebels.
When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Ana, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the Civil War closed. We made a great anti-imperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-govern-

ment for which their populations are severally fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path to independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go.

Of course the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during the Ogallala outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

No Abandonment.
The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression.

The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guaranty in the case of the Boxers (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers).

If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

Now a Question of Contraction.

Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—or we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated.

We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Gov. Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system.

It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

Parallel with Indian Government.

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer, to grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of Gen. Washington, and the friendly tribes of the six nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes who are now United States citizens and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in Congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world.

Filipino Hope of Liberty.
There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification, whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possibly under such an oligarchy. Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS RETREAT, BOYS; CHARGE!"

McKinley Forty Years Ago and To-Day Has the Same Principles.

"There is no such word as retreat, boys; charge."

These words were those of Maj. McKinley nearly forty years ago. They picture the character of the President of to-day as of the soldier of 1862.

Thomas O'Callahan, with one eye blinded and one ear closed to sound forever by a bullet wound received under the national colors at Gettysburg, is now a resident of Fort Collins. He served through the war with distinguished bravery.

"I served under President McKinley in 1863 and have met him frequently since. Every meeting brings back to me one of the most patriotic expressions that ever passed the lips of a soldier. A party of forty men under the then Maj. McKinley went on scouting duty. They were perilous times then.

"All went well until we reached the top of a hill and unexpectedly ran into a body of 'Johnnies' numbering between 300 and 400. They were in ambush, drawn up in firing line and awaiting our approach. Our first knowledge of their presence in the ambush was a volley which brought down our three front fairs of horses and men.

"Retreat! our captain shouted. "There is no such word as retreat, boys; charge!" came a second order, this time from Maj. McKinley, who, drawing his sword, dashed ahead, followed by every one of our men except those who had given their lives to the cause. The enemy were completely astounded and at our charge retreated in confusion.

"Before we started on this scouting expedition we were ordered to take three days' provisions. I had a sack of pounded oats on the pommel of my saddle. After the rout of the enemy I turned the oats out to feed my horse, and found fifteen bullets in the sack. My horse was wounded, as was Maj. McKinley's, and his sword hilt was cut to pieces by bullets. Maj. McKinley laughingly called attention to it, and at the same time complimenting his men on their bravery, remarked:

"You have done me a great favor, boys, and if it ever lies in my power, I'll reciprocate."

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 7

My Dear Boy:

You inform me that John Jones, Tom Bently and old Harry Weldon say that they are going to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, but that they will vote against our Congressman, now a candidate for re-election.

Well, the Republican party is very much like Bro. Robinson's church. Bro. Brown and Bro. Robinson, two clerical friends of mine, were talking about the churches under their care. Bro. Brown said:

"My church has a large membership, but only about one-fourth of them are active members."

Bro. Robinson replied:

"My church members are all active. The last one of them is active. Those who won't do anything else will kick." The Republican party is a very active organization. There is nothing dead about it. The last one of its mighty membership is doing something, and it is not surprising that some of this activity should display itself in kicking. Jones, Bently and Weldon have lined up with the kickers.

Now, I am sorry. I will tell you why I am sorry. In my judgment, the leaders of the Democratic party have very little hope of electing Mr. Bryan, but they do hope to elect a Democratic House of Representatives. They do expect to paralyze legislation, tie McKinley's hands, block the wheels of the nation's progress, and cripple the ship of state right in the midst of the breakers that surround it. And their hope lies in the kicking of such men as Jones, Bently and Weldon.

I happen to know just what is the matter with those three men. Jones failed to be appointed postmaster at Squedunk Station. Bently didn't get to take the census in Pawpaw township, and Weldon thinks he ought to have his pension increased to twenty-four dollars a month, and the department decided that fourteen dollars was enough. Each of them thinks that his representative in Congress is to blame for his failure to get what he wanted. Hence the kicking.

Now, I do not attempt to solve the personal equation in either of these cases. Perhaps Jones would be a very good postmaster at Squedunk. It may be that Bently was the most competent person to take the census in Pawpaw township. For aught I know Weldon ought to have a pension of twenty-four dollars a month, although I doubt whether he is more disabled than myself and I get only eight dollars and am not kicking about it. I could use more to very good advantage, but am thankful for what I have.

Why, my boy, we are entering upon wonderful times. The ancient civilization of the Orient is crumbling. The islands of the sea are being transformed. The Christian nations are coming together. America, with her inexhaustible resources, her intelligence and freedom of thought, her energy and inventive genius, is becoming the foremost factor in the coming regeneration of the world.

And at the head of this great nation stands William McKinley, enduring the most tremendous strain which has come upon any President since Lincoln's day. His wise, dignified, faithfulness commands the respect and confidence of the world. He should be re-elected and should have a Congress upon whom he can depend.

In view of these great things, how small the postmaster's place at Squedunk and such trifling personal matters appear!

Once there was a man who traded a good farm for a drink of whisky and a pound of tobacco. The Bible tells us of Esau who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Tradition informs us of a man who cut off his nose to spite his face. And of such are Jones, Bently and Weldon and others who let little things blind them to great things.

My boy, this is not the year to kick. Think on these things and DON'T BE A KICKER. YOUR PAWHER.

THE IRON PORT

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

THE WEB OF LIFE.

Full soon the web of life is spun—
The thread is snapped; the work is done;
And rising from the warring loom,
We pass within the larger room,
From out the weary din of life,
To where peace overcomes strife;
And in the Master's presence sweet
Lay down our little tasks complete.

But still we'll note with throbs of pain
Where tangled threads made effort vain,
Remembering how grief's heavy seal
Was set our errors to reveal;
And sadly own, through tear-filled eyes,
That careless hands could never devise
A plan to guide the shuttle right,
Upon life's loom from morn till night.

So when, the weaver's heart to cheer,
The Master Workman draweth near
With words of counsel to advise,
And patient fingers, skillful, wise,
He draws the tangled threads apart,
And lays them straight and smooth
athwart

The bar—then listens, that a call
For help may ne'er unheeded fall.

But when the web at length is spun,
The thread snapped off; the work all done;
The weaver bears it from the loom,
Where in the sunlit larger room
The Master sits, all tasks to scan,
And judge the workers man by man—
Full joy 'twill be if we but hear
The Lord's "Well done, fair sweet and clear."

—Lillian C. Nevia, in N. Y. Observer.

HUGH BAIN'S CRIME

By Julia K. Hildreth.

"HE is a tyrant! That's what he is—a tyrant; and I would like to serve him as other tyrants have been served before!" cried Hugh Bain, shaking his fist at the schoolhouse door.

"What's the matter, Hugh?" asked a boy, standing near.

"Why," cried Hugh, in an excited voice, "I asked him if I could stay at home this afternoon and he said: 'No—decidedly, no!'"

"Just like him!" cried several of the boys in chorus.

"I hate him," said Hugh. "I'd like to—"

"Hush!" whispered Mark Crow, warningly. "Mr. Carver will hear you."

"I don't care," replied Hugh, with a scowl.

"Where were you going?" inquired Mark, curiously.

"Uncle Milton and ever so many young men are going out to shoot a couple of foxes that have been stealing our geese and chickens," replied Hugh. "Uncle Milton said if I could get off, I might go with them."

Here Hugh broke off, and, with a very savage glance at the door, muttered:

"I wish you were the fox and I had the shooting of you."

"Hush!" whispered Mark Crow again. "You know that you don't mean that."

"Yes, I do," said Hugh, defiantly. "He is a tyrant and I hate him."

The boys were standing about the schoolhouse after noon recess, waiting for a signal to enter.

The bell sounded just then, and Hugh took his place in a very bad humor. He was so sulky and stubborn that at last Mr. Carver became impatient, and indignantly ordered him to apologize at once or leave the school until he thought fit to do so.

Hugh, without a word, seized his hat and rushed from the room.

But when he stood outside of the schoolhouse, his anger cooled as he remembered it would be impossible to keep this disgrace from his parents. Hugh was in no hurry to go home now, and so, when he came within sight of the house, he turned into a little by-path which led to the woods.

As he walked slowly along, picking up the dead leaves in his path absent-mindedly, he caught sight of a pair of sharp eyes, watching him from behind a large stump, and the next moment a gray fox bounded across the road, and was lost to sight among the bushes.

At the same time Hugh heard the barking of dogs and the shouting of men, and his Uncle Milton, followed by half a dozen of his friends, came running toward him.

"Which way?" cried Uncle Milton, too much excited to be surprised by Hugh's appearance. "Did you see him? Which way did he go?"

Hugh pointed in the direction the fox had taken, and away they all went, helter-skelter, pell-mell, dogs and men, and Hugh followed.

shoulder, feeling pleased and important, the young man stalked moodily away, holding his injured arm.

"Now," said Hugh, as he hurried after the hunting party, "if the fox shows himself again, he won't get off quite as easily as he did before."

He went out of his way quite often, to follow some imaginary skulking animal among the bushes, and when at last he determined to follow the others, all sounds had ceased.

Then he discovered that it was growing dark, and also that he was dreadfully hungry, so he turned his steps homeward.

Before he reached the border of the wood, it had grown really dark. When he came to the little stream which separated the woods from a corn field which belonged to Mr. Carver, he hesitated; for that gentleman objected to the boys trespassing upon his ground.

So Hugh stood still, uncertain whether to cross the little bridge that spanned the stream or take the longer way around through the woods to the road.

There was a half-moon that night, but it gave only a fitful and uncertain light. The sky was covered with heavy, fast-flying clouds, and a high wind was moaning dismally through the trees behind him.

As Hugh paused with one foot on the bridge, the moon came from behind a cloud, and shone clear and bright for a moment; and Hugh saw, on the other side of the stream, a fox, the same probably that Uncle Milton had been chasing all that afternoon. He was gone in a second, but Hugh caught a flying glimpse of his brush as he bounded over Mr. Carver's corn field toward a wall.

"What a glorious thing it would be," thought Hugh, "to be the one to carry home the fox, after all!"

He darted across the bridge and on toward the wall. Just before he reached it, however, the clouds again covered the moon.

But he crept softly along by the wall, and presently he heard a slight rustling among the bushes close to him. Hugh softly raised his weapon to his shoulder, and at the same moment, whack! came a blow upon the top of his head.

The boy looked up in amazement, and saw in the dim light an arm extended above him, and the next instant it struck his upturned face, half blinding him.

"Look out!" cried Hugh, angrily. "You have no right to strike me. Don't do it again!"

His antagonist made no reply. Instead, he once more swung his arm around in a very threatening and energetic manner.

Before it could fall, Hugh sprang away; but in doing so he stumbled on the rough ground and fell backward. The gun he held slipped from his grasp.

There was a sudden flash of fire, a sharp report, and a heavy body fell headlong to the earth.

Sick with terror and trembling from head to foot, Hugh struggled to his feet again. He gave one hasty look at the black silent heap on the ground, snatched up his hat, which had fallen from his head, and ran on.

He never knew how he reached home; but as he opened the door, the sound of cheerful voices coming from the dining room seemed strange and unnatural. In an agony of terror, he ran quickly upstairs to his own little room.

He found a match and lighted the candle, which stood upon a table near the bed. Then he pulled off his hat and threw it down.

As the light fell upon the hat, he gave a cry of horror. It was not his; it must have belonged to the man whose life he had taken!

Hugh turned it slowly around, a cold chill creeping all over him as he noticed the small hole near the band. Suddenly his eyes rested upon the lining. He gave a low cry, and the hat fell from his shaking hand, for printed upon the somewhat soiled and faded red silk was the name—"Richard Carver."

"Oh, what shall I do? what shall I do?" moaned Hugh. "Poor Mr. Carver! Oh! oh! oh!"

Presently the silence of the room began to be unbearable, and he thought:

"I can't stand this. I will go and find father and tell him."

He crept down the stairs softly. The house was very quiet now, but a light was shining from a half-open door. Hugh looked in, and saw his mother rocking backward and forward in a low chair, singing softly to the baby in her arms. There was no one else in the room.

"I couldn't tell her! I wonder where father is?" thought Hugh, as he stole toward the hall door.

Then he remembered to have heard that Mr. Bain was going to call upon some one in the village.

He ran swiftly along the road, so occupied with his own dreadful thoughts that he did not notice a boy who was coming toward him, until his arm was grasped, and Mark Crow exclaimed:

"Hallo, Hugh! Where are you going?"

"To the village," said Hugh, struggling to free himself.

"I say, what is the matter?" cried Mark, without releasing his arm.

that," said Mark, quickly. "Why, as many as ten boys heard you say you hated him, and would like to do all kinds of things to him only this morning. But if you are really sorry," continued Mark, after a pause, which Hugh filled up with sobs, "you can go to Judge Winter and give yourself up. And I'll go with you, for fear you might be tempted to run away, you know."

"I tell you I did not mean to!" protested Hugh, wringing his hands. "But I will go with you to Judge Winter's, if you think that is the right thing to do."

"Of course I do," replied Mark, decidedly.

The two boys hurried on toward the village very silently. As they went they met a number of people, to each one of them Mark officially whispered:

"Hugh Bain has shot Mr. Carver—our teacher. He said he would this morning, and we are going to tell Judge Winter."

These people invariably turned no matter which way they had been going, and accompanied the two boys. So, by the time they reached Judge Winter's residence, there was a large, horrified crowd surrounding Hugh.

Mark knocked at the door, and on seeing the crowd and hearing the news, the girl who had opened it flew back and acquainted the judge with what had occurred.

He came out instantly, and after asking where and how the shooting had happened, and telling Hugh to lead the way to the field, they all started off toward the scene of the crime.

Presently, Hugh felt his hand grasped, and, glancing up, saw his father. Even in the dim light he looked white and troubled.

"Father, father," whispered Hugh, "you believe I did not mean to shoot poor Mr. Carver?"

His father silently pressed his hand, and through all the rest of that dreadful journey kept close to him.

Hugh felt as though he were in a dream, and that Mark Crow was the blackest of all the shadowy phantoms in that dream, and kept repeating:

"Yes, he did it—Hugh Bain did it!"

Hugh heard murmurs of pity from the men who were following as they passed Mr. Carver's little cottage.

Some one was playing the piano and singing a gay little song—his daughter, probably.

The tears started to his own eyes as he thought what misery he had unintentionally brought upon this happy home.

On they went. Now there was but a stone wall between him and that awful sight, and Hugh's limbs trembled under him at the thought of having to face it.

He climbed over, however, the judge and all the rest following him in profound silence.

As Hugh pointed to a dark, motionless object on the ground, the judge said, in a low, solemn voice: "Stand back!" and taking a lantern from one of the men, went carefully forward.

The crowd drew back and formed a semicircle, and many removed their hats and stood bareheaded under the wan moonlight.

The judge bent forward and raised the lantern. As he did so, the thick bushes near the wall were parted, and a familiar voice broke the silence:

"What's the matter? What are you all doing here?"

The judge stepped back, with a shout of laughter. The owner of the voice scrambled over the wall.

At that moment, the moon suddenly peeped out bright and clear, and revealed the form and features of Mr. Carver himself!

Hugh sprang forward, as did all the other spectators, with exclamations of amazement.

There, lying at his feet, Hugh saw an absurd-looking object, dressed in coat, trousers and shoes, but with a head made of straw!

"What have you been doing with my scarecrow?" said Mr. Carver, in a puzzled tone. "And what does this crowd mean?"

A loud burst of laughter drowned the answer.

Judge Winter explained the mistake. Then there was another loud laugh, in which everyone joined but Hugh, who had passed too many miserable moments to forget so quickly.

He went up to Mr. Carver, and, seizing his hand, cried:

"When the gun went off and it fell, I thought I had killed some poor old tramp; but when I saw your hat, I felt sure it was you—and, oh, I am so glad it was no one! And, Mr. Carver, will you please forgive me for my conduct this afternoon?"

IT WENT TO HIS HEAD.

One Unmistakable Cause for the Alarming Increase of Insanity Subjects.

He did not appear particularly wild-eyed and frantic, as lunatics are popularly supposed to act when uncaged, as he entered a Georgetown car, and seated himself between the sour-faced man and the beautiful lady in figured foul-ard silk, with a white open-work yoke of inserting, relates the Washington Star.

When finally sandwiched comfortably, however, his demeanor changed. He smiled a "demonic smile," his hands "twitched nervously," his "glassy eyes glared" and assumed that "vagrant stare peculiar to lunatics."

His lips "murmured incoherently." He ought to have "frothed at the mouth," and would undoubtedly have done so if it had been his day to froth. Finally he "ejaculated:"

"No more stairs to climb; no more coal bills to pay; no hind in human shape with a book, pencil and haughty air the figures on the gas meter to transcribe; no more parallelogram-shaped yellow slips of paper to call at the gas company's office before the 10th of the month, or pay ten per cent. for your dereliction; no more hucksters ringing the bell sixty times an hour; no more policemen to serve notices to clean the snow off the sidewalk in winter and the dirt in summer; no more notices that if you don't do this, or if you do that, you will have to pay a fine of five dollars, or have the water shut off; no more neighbors counting the week's wash in the back yard, or throwing their slops and rubbish over the fence on your side; no more other people's children playing in front of your door, chalking your steps and tearing up your lawn; no more latrines to mind, or furnaces over which to break your back; no more coal to carry up; no more does the terrible toot of the garbage man's megaphone arouse me from the last lingering moments of my matutinal slumbers; I hear not the hoarse cry of the 'ash-chee' man as he drives his dilapidated cart down the alley; the servant at six o'clock every morning rings some other front door bell than mine; the mowing of the lawn falls to other weary legs and blistered hands; the—"

By this time the beautiful lady was screaming wildly to the little conductor for help. Even the sour-faced man seemed to wake up and appear interested.

"Say," added the monologist, "you think I'm crazy, don't you? So I am—with delight. On the 1st of May my wife and I gave up our house for a flat with all modern improvements and accessories, including an elevator and service, and we are both daft. Why, madam—"

But here the little conductor interrupted and gave him the summary bounce.

FORMING A CORPORATION.

Large Fees to Officials Have Created a Rivalry in Some Eastern States.

Dazzled with the revenue New Jersey was enjoying by creating corporations to do business in this and other states, rarely the state that created them, Delaware concluded to enter into competition for the profits of selling charters, says the New York Journal of Commerce. It required no capital; it involved no risk, and the possibilities were immense.

Therefore, Delaware enacted a law cutting under New Jersey in its scale of charges, and offering increased facilities for the introduction of wind or water or any other cheap substitute for money into the capital of corporations. In order to attract promoters the law allowed stock to be issued in return for personal services at any valuation the directors might put upon them. The customary provisions regarding the residence of a majority of the directors, the location of the head office, the keeping of the books and records and the holding of annual meetings within the state were relaxed or removed in order to make it as convenient as possible for a corporation to pretend to be a Delaware corporation, though its directors and officers and offices and business were entirely outside the state.

To make things still easier, a company was created to get charters in Delaware for concerns outside of the state and to represent them in the state for the very few and unimportant functions they were still expected to perform there, in order to give color to the claim of being Delaware corporations. The cheapness of the elasticity of Delaware charters was advertised like ready-made clothing or patent medicines, and the state expected to be a veritable Gretchen Green for corporations that were bashful about effecting their union in the place of their residence.

The results have been disappointing. The capital of the March corporations exceeding \$1,000,000 each that have been tabulated in our columns exceeded \$500,000,000, of which New Jersey got nearly \$300,000,000 and Delaware only \$21,500,000. The capital of the April corporations was \$325,000,000, of which New Jersey got \$228,000,000 and Delaware only \$7,000,000. If we omit two abnormally large corporations from the New Jersey list the capital incorporated in New Jersey would still be about 15 times as great as the capital incorporated in Delaware. Not even cut rates and special terms to promoters have been effective in transferring this business from New Jersey to Delaware.

But there is still greater cause for mortification in Delaware. The capital incorporated in West Virginia was about a third greater than that incorporated in Delaware in April. West Virginia has been for years in the business of creating corporations on extremely easy terms and no questions asked. In fact, West Virginia charters at one time became something of a drug on the market, and the boom in New Jersey charters, which began a few years ago, was due to the feeling in the financial world that the name of some other state sounded a little better than the name of West Virginia, at the head of a certificate of incorporation. But West Virginia is forging far ahead of Delaware, in spite of the latter's tempting offers to promoters.

Virginia has made no special effort to get the business of creating corporations for the fees, but even this state incorporated 3 1/2 times as much capital in April as Delaware did. One company organized in Virginia has a capital of \$15,000,000, but, omitting this, Virginia incorporated four with \$7,000,000. The Delaware statesmen ought to look into the matter and find out why their charters do not sell better.

BOTHERED BY NAMES.

Even the Best of Scholars Are Sometimes Puzzled by Proper Names.

A public man in England who is much spoken about 50 years ago was a Mr. Fitz Gerald. His name seems to be a stumbling-block to many, says an exchange. In Messrs. Macmillan's half-guinea edition the name only occurs on two pages and is spelled on one with a lower case "g" and on the other with a capital. Mr. Heron-Alien makes a similar mistake, and both in the British museum catalogue and "The Dictionary of National Biography" the small "g" is used. Omar's name is also a trouble. The authoritative manner of spelling it adopted by the museum is Umar Khayyam, and in the list of translations in their library it is spelled in the following seven different ways:

Omar Khayyam.
Omar Khayyam.
Omar Alkhayyam.
Kheyam.
Omer Chijam.
Omer Chijam.
Omar Chajjam.

Concerning Fitz Gerald himself a well-known Englishman says: "He was a dear old gentleman, as I think everyone who knew him would tell you; genial, certainly, though perhaps with a touch of old-ladylike querulousness. I knew him pretty well during his last years, and walked over to Woodbridge two or three times to dine with him—on an excellent chicken, I remember once, though he was a vegetarian himself. He was most amiable and one evening read me the inn chapter (the eleventh, I fancy) of 'Guy Mannering'—reproachfully, as I was 'off' my Scott at the time. His talk was (as people say, no doubt rightly) very Thackerayan, and I think Thackeray influenced him a great deal, though he always stood up for Dickens as against him. His managers were those of a dowager duchess."

Coolies at Meal.
Foreign residents in China are accustomed to seeing their half-dozen coolies taking a meal together, sitting around a basket of rice and from four to six small savory dishes of fish, pork, cabbage or onions. They fill their bowls from the bucket and help themselves to the various relishes with their chopsticks.—N. Y. Sun.

Discouraging.
Wife—You will never be a society man, my dear. You are too heavy.
Husband—But I was sufficiently nonsensical and unintelligent at the reception to-day.
"Ye-es, but you were so self-conscious about it."—The Smart Set.

Reflection on His Liberty.
"Did you know that he now passes the plate in church?"
"No. But I've often seen it pass his."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

On the 110 square miles of London's area, it is said, 1,000 tons of soot settle yearly.

The South African winter begins toward the end of April and lasts until September.

Medical men in Italy derive so much of their income from foreigners that most of the students now learn to speak English and German.

Passports are not required in Europe. That is to say, a passport is not needed to secure admission to any of the countries except Russia and Turkey.

Half a century ago Belgium was scarcely known. To-day its products and manufactures are in the markets of every known corner of the globe, and it ranks as the seventh industrial country of the globe.

The Chinese have not yet learned to appreciate a well-finished tool of any kind. The only tools that they require seem to be those that they cannot actually do without—such as razors, cheap knives, scissors, needles, saws, shisels, etc.

Recently in the Alps some of the natives were greatly worried at a fall of apparently black snow. Had it not been that a scientist was on hand to explain that the blackness of the snow was caused by insects the Alps might have furnished a miracle story for future grandfathers to talk about by the winter fire.

A flight of Australian fancy is given in an English paper. The readers were asked to believe that mice swarmed in such quantities that 1,000 were killed in one hotel in three nights. A man had to be employed to drive them away while the horses were fed. They ate the whole carcass of a sheep in one night, destroyed acres of corn and have attempted to eat people in bed.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hodson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes for tired, aching feet, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Oimsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample free to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark and common law rights.

A Very Bad Spell.

The new reporter opened his account of the fever epidemic by writing: "The health board reports 50 new cases of typhoid fever." The city editor, in a mild manner, as is the wont of city editors, observed to the new reporter that his spelling was very bad.

Whereat the new reporter explained: "I had a bad spell of typhoid when young and it never got out of my system."
Next day he was studying the "help wanted" columns again.—Baltimore American.

Pleasant Ways For Summer Days.

In the title of the Grand Trunk Railway System's new Summer Tourist Folder which together with other descriptive literature can be had on application to J. H. Burgis, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 240 Clark St., corner Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

"Their married life seems to be perfectly happy." "Yes. He told her his mother never made anything fit to eat."—Indianapolis Journal.

I do not believe Pico's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Men don't always have to climb to fame—

he bridge jumper, for instance.—Chicago Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Many a supposed pessimist is a man who hopes others will deny his gloomy assertions.—Indianapolis News.

PURMAN FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Persons that fall to see a joke should

not always be sure that the fault is with the joke.—Indianapolis News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is Taken Internally. Price 75c.

Some people fish for compliments with baited breath.—Philadelphia Record.

Baseball players, golf players—all players

chew White's Yucatan Whist playing.

No Remedy Equals Peruna,

So the Women All Say.

Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Peruna. She says: "Only those who have suffered as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief in Peruna. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Peruna I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 North Superior St., Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Peruna is everything to me. I have taken several bottles of Peruna for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Peruna has no equal in all of the irregularities and emergencies peculiar to women caused by pelvic catarrh.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book for women only.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Small Pills. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pills. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ROOSEVELT'S RINGING LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A Document Breathing with the Life of Patriotism and National Duty.

VITAL ISSUE DECLARED TO BE PROSPERITY

Government in the Philippines by Tagalogs Would Be Equivalent to Government in America by Indian Tribes—New Duties and Problems for the Nation.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has completed the formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice-President. His letter bears an Oryster Bay date and is directed to Senator Edward O. Wolcott of the notification committee. It reads:

To Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice-President—Sir: I accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley.

The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

Fears Disaster if Democrats Win.
I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand.

To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean, unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Therefore, we have a right to appeal to all good men, North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

Prosperity the Great Issue.
The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous history.

While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of Congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Order has been observed, the courts upheld and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and the wage-worker have profited by this state of things.

Dependent on Financial Question.
Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice.

The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home.

As to Democratic View on Silver.
When our opponents champion free silver at 16 to 1 they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land.

The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tre-

mendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted on. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

Gold Basis Must Stand.
The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of our prosperity. It would unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our finances. If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth 100 cents.

The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last Congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators. No party can safely be entrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as axiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence these must be the same for all great civilized peoples.

Vital Question for Wage-Earners.
In different stages of development different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well-being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance.

The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker. A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man; but it means grim suffering to the wage-worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer weariness and anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer and see his wife and children suffer for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom.

No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

Plan for Federal Interference.
The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The State acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements.

The separate State governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to co-operate the national government must step in.

How He Deals with Expansion.
While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world.

The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first continental congress met in Liberty Hall and the thirteen original States declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Allegheny mountains. Even during the revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the revolutionary strug-

gle, and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783.

Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

Louisiana Purchase and Philippines.
In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer.

Jefferson Forced Consent.
An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines.

Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine that the "consent follows the flag" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a

chance. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminoles war lasted for many years, but President Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

Texas and Alaska Were Acquisitions.
Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of them had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Hawaii Disproves Danger Idea.
Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful.

In a debate in Congress on Feb. 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands stated: "These islands are more than 2,000 miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a major population of this character." Our constitution makes no provision for a colonial

establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers.

Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment.

Militarism Is Not Involved.
We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "imperialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles and Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have met one regular for every 1,000 inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the re-introduction of slavery.

Right to Suppress Rebels.
When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Ana, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the Civil War closed. We made a great anti-imperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-govern-

ment for which their populations are severally fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path to independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go.

Of course the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or imperialism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during the Ogallala outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

No Abandonment.
The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression.

The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government."

If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guaranty in the case of the Boxers (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers).

If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

Now a Question of Contraction.
Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated.

We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Gov. Allen and Judge Tatt; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system.

It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

Parallel with Indian Government.
It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer, to grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of Gen. Washington, and the friendly tribes of the six nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes who are now United States citizens and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in Congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world.

Philippines' Hope of Liberty.
There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy. Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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**WHAT BRYAN'S ELECTION
MEANS TO LABOR.**

**Only Question Is Whether Wage-
Earners Want Hard Times.**

**Democratic Policies Drove Thousands to
the Streets Before and Will Do So
Again if Bryan is Successful.**

In the eddying fight, amid din and roar of the fallen guns of imperialism and militarism, there is danger the people of this country may lose sight of the fact that the election of Mr. Bryan means the overthrow of the protective tariff system and the introduction of a free-trade program into the policy of the government. Our people have short memories and they sometimes forget and need to be reminded.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and took a very active part at once upon taking his seat. In the Fifty-third Congress, of which I was a member, the Wilson bill was under consideration. It was the passage of that bill which plunged this country into ruin. It does not make any difference what people say about the origin of hard times, the intelligent laboring man of this country knows very well that he ceased to earn a living for himself and family because of the demoralization of business caused by the repeal of the McKinley law and the passage of the Wilson act. It was that which precipitated wages to the lowest ebb that they have been for many a year. It was that which sent marching columns of hungry men over the country demanding food. It was the passage of that bill that made it possible for any intelligent man to listen for a moment to the speeches of such men as Bryan in 1896.

On the floor of the House in the debates on the Wilson bill Bryan took the extreme free-trade ground. His speeches are on record and the laboring men of the country can find them and read them. He especially announced himself as in favor of absolute free-trade upon many of the leading products of the farm, notably wool, which he insisted should be put upon the free list of the Wilson bill. When that bill was passed by the concurrence of the House in the six hundred amendments of the Senate it was Bryan and Hon. Jos. Bailey, a representative from the State of Texas, who in their ecstasy seized the champion, who was the putative father of the law, the Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and carried him on their shoulders in a triumphal procession through the House of Representatives into the cloak-room and a saturnalia of joy resounded from those premises. It was Bryan who favored the introduction of foreign material into this country free of charge. It was Bryan who demanded that all raw material such as wool, coal, iron, and everything which entered into the manufacture of goods, should be imported free, and it was his influence, more than any other man's, that brought about the terrible result with which we are so familiar.

It was Bryan's earnest demand that put wool on the free list, and in that debate he declared that he did not care whether it benefited or hurt the wool grower. It was Bryan who drove the tariff on coal down to such an extent as to flood the Eastern markets with coal and stimulate the growth of the development of coal in the British possessions in the northeast, and practically drove us out of the seaboard markets with the soft-coal of Central States. It was Bryan who advocated the low tariff on agricultural products and utterly refused to discriminate or allow discrimination in favor of the products of the West and Middle West. The laboring men of the country and the farmers of the country, before they plunge themselves into the vortex that is being held out, should get Bryan's record and read it. It is a very interesting chapter in the personal politics of that gentleman. The platform made at Kansas City is very adroit in laying the foundation for an enactment in Congress, should Bryan be elected, satisfactory to his history and record. Not daring to assail protection directly he came at it in the platform which he personally conducted as follows:

"Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list. * * * We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure, skillfully devised, etc."

That is the platform of the party denominated the Democratic party and whose nomination Mr. Bryan accepted. The original Populist party, whose candidate Mr. Bryan now is, I refer to the Sioux Falls nomination, also places itself on record in a similar attitude. So Mr. Bryan, without any apology for the past, stands upon a series of platforms all signifying in the direction of free trade, and in the event of his election, with a Congress subservient to his dictation, as was the convention at Kansas City, we may look for just such legislation as precipitated this country into the condition with which we are all familiar. It is therefore very unwise for the people of the country to be led away from the two great propositions of Mr. Bryan's life, the two propositions for which he stands, the two propositions which make up Bryanism, to wit, free and unlimited coinage of silver, and free trade, and follow off after the illusion and delusion of imperialism.

If the intelligent agriculturist will take the prices of his products in 1896 and compare them with the present prices of the commodities, and then take the Dingley tariff law, he will at once discover to what he is indebted for the advance in prices. If the laboring man will take first the price of his labor in 1896 and then take the price of his labor in 1900 and then take the table of imports of foreign manufactured goods in 1896 and back of that time (and then take the imports of foreign goods now, as shown by the statistics of

the Treasury Department, he will at once discover that the present advantage which is accruing to him comes absolutely directly from the tariff law now on the statute books of the United States. And, then, if he desires old times, with old prices and old short days of employment, he had better vote for William Jennings Bryan.

But if the laboring man wants a continuation of the present prosperity of the United States, he certainly cannot, without inconsistency, vote for Bryan. Another view of it. Let the laboring man take the present price of his labor and take the present prices of all the things he buys upon which his family is subsisted and supported and educated, and then take the price of his labor of 1896 and the prices existing then, he will discover, without any hesitation of intellect, that present conditions are far better than old conditions, that, waiving the little increase of cost of living, the balance sheet shows favorably to him. No man can deny that and there is no man in the United States who has done more to break down the interests of labor by promoting and cultivating unfair and unjust competition than has William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. C. H. GROSVENOR, Athens, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1900.

Prosperity for Wheat Growers.
When the Democrats were experimenting with free trade in the United States the consumption of wheat was 3.41 bushels per capita. That was in 1894. In 1899, under the McKinley administration, the consumption was 5.95 bushels per capita. This is ample demonstration to the farmer as to how prosperous manufacturing interests bring prosperity to the wheat grower.

**BRYAN'S MANY SIDED
HOPES AND FEARS.**

**His Expectations Based on Hopes that
Others Will Forget.**

Bryan argues that the Constitution extends in full by its own force to every foot of land under the American flag. He hopes that the American people won't find out before November that the United States courts, from the lowest to the highest, have decided by overwhelming and irresistible decisions that he is wrong.

He is running on a platform declaring for the fraud of free silver. He hopes that the gold Democrats who have returned to the Democratic party on the issue of imperialism will not cease to believe in his readiness to betray it.

He is running on a platform on which imperialism is said to be the paramount issue. He hopes that the silver men won't take this portion of the platform seriously.

He is running as a Democrat. He hopes the Populists won't lay it up against him.

He is running as a Populist. He hopes the Democrats will forget it.

He is running as a silver Republican. He hopes that the silver Republicans, mainly men of the West, won't give him up because of their belief in expansion.

He is running as the avowed friend of Agulnaldo. He hopes that this won't drive the American votes against him.

So every Democratic hope of 1900 has error or humbug back of it.

**A CHALLENGE TO
SENATOR PETTIGREW.**

**A Cowboy Resents the Insinuations
Made Against Col. Roosevelt.**

Sioux Falls, S. D., is Senator Pettigrew's home, and the Senator said in a recent speech there that Col. Roosevelt did not lead his regiment at San Juan Hill, but was 4 1/2 miles in the rear. At the recent Roosevelt meeting in the town many of Col. Roosevelt's old regiment came to greet him, some of them traveling quite a distance, and one rough rider came 150 miles. This particular cowboy heard of Senator Pettigrew's utterance for the first time while in Sioux Falls, and mounting his horse he would ride to a street corner and issue this challenge:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I have heard that there are people in this town who say Col. Roosevelt was away in the rear at San Juan and did not lead his regiment in the charge that was made that day. I was in that regiment and followed Col. Roosevelt up that hill. My captain was killed and several of my company. I saw that fight. I was in it. Whoever says that Col. Roosevelt did not lead his regiment in that charge is a liar, a scoundrel, a coward and dare not tell me so to my face."

Then he would wait a minute, ride to the next block and repeat the same challenge.

The incident will keep Senator Pettigrew quiet for awhile. He may be kept busy in explaining what he meant.



ANOTHER PARAMOUNT ISSUE

**THIRTY TONS OF PENNIES
SAVED BY CHILDREN.**

Chicago's Penny Savings Society has only been established for a few years, but its deposits have increased as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1898.....\$19,140
Year ending June 30, 1899..... 35,900
Year ending June 30, 1900..... 71,703

William C. Hollister, who is acting president of the Chicago Penny Savings Society, says that it is operated entirely on a philanthropic basis and supported by voluntary contributions. There are only two salaried officers, young ladies, at the office in the Schiller building.

This system is in operation only in half the schools in Chicago, yet the amount of money deposited by the children last year averaged 50 cents for every child in the Chicago school district, and 60 cents per capita for all the children in the schools in which the Penny Savings Society is operated.

The weight of last year's savings was thirty tons of American pennies, an enormous mass of money for the little ones to put by in the banks within one year.

It will be noticed that the increase between the amount deposited in 1898 and 1899 was 70 per cent. But between 1899 and the year just ended the increase in the amount of pennies deposited was considerably more than 100 per cent.

The children would certainly not be able to save their pennies if their parents did not have the money to give them, and the exhibit made by the Chicago Penny Savings Society is certainly a straw showing that the people of Chicago have experienced more and more good times and prosperity during the Republican administration of President McKinley.

**HARD TIMES ITEMS
NEEDED BY BRYAN.**

**Adversity of Others Will Be Welcome
News to Democrats.**

"Wanted—Hard times Items" is a "Help Wanted" ad Bryan ought to put in the newspapers to aid him in his laborious search for instances of industrial and commercial distress. Probably nothing would more please him just now than to hear of workmen in the country whose dinner pails are not full.

In his speech in Milwaukee he gloated over the fact that a dock man in New Haven had discharged some employes, that pig iron production is less now than at the high point of last year, and that Massachusetts cotton mill men are said to be thinking of reducing wages.

After exploiting on these items, he said exultingly: "Even the prosperity that the Republican party has boasted of has not reached all the people, and even that which we have is on the decline."

The reason Bryan is so anxious to know of misfortunes befalling workmen is because he fears that they will perversely consider the maintenance of their present prosperity to be the "paramount" issue with them instead of "imperialism." If some great calamity could only happen to the workmen between now and election time it would perhaps make it really sound plausible to say that "there is no prosperity now; therefore maintenance of prosperity is not the issue, so you can vote for me and Agulnaldo."

Mistaken.

He said: "You shall not toss Mankind upon a cross Of shining gold."
"Nor press his brow with thorns,
Nor tread upon his corns
When he is old."

He said: "No fires will burn,
No wheels, no spindles turn,
Without my hand;
Is at the nation's helm;
Dictator of the realm—
Chief of the band."

He said "the metal white Is strictly in the fight (I lugged it in).
We're on free silver bent,
Without the world's consent
And it will win."

The voters heard him shout,
Then straightway went about
To give him fits:
They said "we want no stuff
Half money and half bluff,
A dollar worth four bits."

It took his breath away
When the people had their say
In N-O-V.
But he's got his second wind,
Thinks he'll not again be skinned;
Wait and see.

C. L. FRAZER,
Highland, Cal.

Cotton Consumption Doubles.
The cotton consumption in the United States in 1894 was 15.91 pounds for every man, woman and child. Good times brought by the McKinley administration have raised the per capita consumption to 27.14 pounds. The people dress better and buy more articles made from cotton than ever before in the history of the country.

SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.
A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.
BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"Certainly; I want good times, but if we got them I'd never thank a Republican administration for it."

"Suppose Bryan had been elected and times improved, would you thank him for it?"

"Indeed, I would."
"Then you are partial, Simon. Why not think if such were the case that it was a Populist scheme to deceive the people?"

"Because Bryan's an honest man."

"How do you know?"

"How do I know anything? My paper says he's honest."

"But how do you know it's the truth?"

"See here. How do you know he's dishonest?"

"I don't. Neither do I know he is honest. I am not personally acquainted with the man, but I do know that he has charged outrageous high pay for making speeches over the country. It seems to me that a man who hates the rich, and so dearly loves the poor, would not care to accumulate wealth so fast, taking the dollars out of the laborer's pockets. I tell you, Simon, if times get better, you ought to change your politics."

"Just wait 'till they get better. You'll have to wait 'till doomsday for times to improve under Republican rule."

Political Simon then walked into the store and placed his basket of eggs on the counter.

"What are eggs worth to-day?" he inquired of the clerk.

"Two cents more than they were before election," the clerk quickly responded.

"Well," said Simon, who knew the clerk was Republican, "you needn't be so d-d glad to tell it. I see that Republicans like yourself are dreadful haughty because prices are a little better, but you'll grin the other way when this little McKinley wave breaks."

"Mr. Grey, whenever this wave, as you call it, breaks, it will turn into foam of prosperity. Just notice."

"How easy," said Simon, "some people are deluded. I see some fellows out there on the street a-shakin' gold coin. I expect they inherited the pieces as an heirloom in the family, and they have been keepin' them all these years to get a chance to show 'em now, to prove that all our gold isn't in England or the Government vaults."

"Why, Mr. Grey, everybody can have gold now. Confidence is restored, and gold will once more circulate. Just take a check to the bank, and see if the banker won't cash it in gold."

Political Simon doubted very much what the clerk said, and resolved within his own mind to go back home and bring two or three hogs to town, if they weren't very fat, just to prove in his own mind that the clerk was mistaken. Sooner than Cynthia expected, Simon came home. During the campaign it had been his custom to stay so long in town that she was surprised to see him return in an hour.

"Cynthia," he said, as he entered the house, "I have decided to sell two or three hogs while this McKinley wave lasts, for no tellin' what they'll be worth after a while."

"What did you get for the eggs?"
"Two cents more than before. You make the hens hurry and lay before they go down."

"Maybe times ain't goin' to be as bad as predicted," said Cynthia.

"Now, Cynthia, women as a rule have weak minds, and are easily influenced, and I want you to be on your guard. Better prices for a few days is the bait these goldbugs set to catch people on their hook, but I trust none of my family will bite."

"I suppose you are right, Simon, but time will prove all things. Accordin' to your brother Ezra, success of the Populist ticket would not bring any benefits."

"Cynthia, don't you ever mention Ezra's idea of things. It has made me enough trouble without alluding to it. In an indirect way, Ezra's Republicanism is the cause of my sore head. If he knew how I have suffered for him, for the honor of the Grey family, I have an idea that he'd turn Populist."

"Maybe we had better write and tell him then."

"Great heavens, no! If I'd have licked the daylight out of Harrington, as I first intended to, it might do, but as he's able to be up and around it would be better not to refer to it. Just let hard times prove his mistake to him. He'll be a Populist—mind, body and soul—fore many years roll by."

Simon and his wife continued to talk for some time, and then Simon went back to Boonsville with his hogs, returning in the evening with a \$20 gold piece.

CHAPTER V.

The Road to the Poorhouse Missed. Inauguration day had passed and Wm. McKinley of Ohio was President of the United States.

Vinnie Grey had acted in the capacity of County Superintendent of Public Instruction since the 1st of January and she was delighted with her new work and Warble County was proud of Political Simon's daughter.

On this particular morning, Vinnie was alone in her office looking over her morning's mail. There were business letters for her to answer; ah, yes, and there was another letter. It was from her Boonsville lover. How it filled her heart with joy! It seemed to her the happiest morning of her life. She felt that she had a thousand things to be thankful for. Glen Harrington returned her love; her folks at home were beginning to see better times; prices were getting better for farmers' products. "Yes," she meditated, "there are a great many things to be thankful for." She had great faith in Republican times, and she believed that in two years, at least, her father would be able to pay the mortgage on their home, without her assistance.

If he wasn't able, she would take a part of her salary and pay it for him. The mortgage would never be allowed to take the old home. As she sat in her office, meditating over the prospects of the future, there came a tap at the door, and then it flew open, and Vinnie was surprised to see her father standing in the doorway.

"Good morning, Vinnie. How are you?" he said, taking her hand.

"Very well, thank you, father. How are the folks at home?"

"We're all well. I thought I'd come down to the county seat this morning to see you on a little matter of business."

"Very well; what is it?"

"Why, Bob Wright, down there in Boonsville, has some calves he wants to sell, and I want to buy them. Though extremely anxious, I haven't the money to buy them with. Thought maybe I could get the money from you. I don't know as there's any money in 'em, or in anything else, as far as that's concerned, but Joe Harrington is countin' on buyin' these calves, and that's the reason I want 'em. I've been a-lookin' all this time for a chance to get my revenge on that man, and now's my chance. My! but he'll get mad, if I step in ahead of him, and knock him out of the bargain by gettin' those calves he's been calculating to buy."

"You shall have the money," said Vinnie, rather amused at her father's method of revenge. "How much will you need?"

"Well, there's ten of 'em and he wants \$7 apiece. It's really an outrageous high price, but I won't stop for that. Why last spring a man couldn't get a bit over \$5 for such calves."

"Maybe they are worth more than they were then."

"Well, the Republicans say they are, but I don't think so. We ain't havin' a bit better times than we had, in spite of their predictions. I've been thinkin' of writing to Ezra and telling him that he is a false prophet."

"Have you received any letters from Uncle Ezra lately?"
"Yes; we received one just the other day."

"What did he write?"

"I don't remember exactly what was in the letter. One thing that disappointed me is the fact that he's still Republican. Every letter I get I expect to hear that he's turned Populist, but so far my expectations have been in vain. He wrote that he thought prices would get better for the farmer. He said if I wished to make money now was the time to speculate. Buy all the calves and other stock that I could, and hold them for higher prices."

"So you are taking his advice?"

"No, Vinnie; I am going to buy Bob Wright's calves for the express purpose of outwitting Joe Harrington. What does Ezra know about running a farm? He's lived nearly all his life in a city, and is green as a squash, when it comes to country life."

"His judgment is good, though, on almost every subject."

"It is on some subjects, to be sure, but still he doesn't know everything. He has his fallings like all other human beings."

"To change the subject," said Vinnie, "have you planted your corn yet?"

"Yes, we just finished planting a few days ago."

"How does the wheat look?"

"It looks splendid, but I don't expect to get much out of it, for silver's going down right along, and Bryan said whenever silver went down wheat went with it, or when silver went up wheat went up also."

"I do wish Bryan had been elected, for if he had free coinage of silver he'd said silver would rise in value, therefore wheat would rise."
"If wheat would be worth what it ought to be, there would be a good prospect for me to pay the mortgage with it. I suppose now wheat will tumble, and we all know it was low enough last year."
(To be continued.)

EXCITING RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horse Causes Panic on Ludington Street.

MRS. JOHNSON PAINFULLY INJURED.

Three Bicycles Demolished, Two Rigs Damaged Slightly and Half a Block of Sidewalk Wrecked.

The most frightful runaway of the year occurred in the downtown district yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Loeffler & Burns delivery horse, attached to a heavy single wagon, was left standing in front of their shop at 715 Ludington street, untied. It started to walk away when the wagon struck a bicycle rack that toppled over, frightening the animal into a run. The next obstacle encountered was a bicycle standing in front of the Western Express office and this was knocked down and badly damaged.

The horse was soon dashing down the street at a breakneck speed and causing wild excitement as drivers and pedestrians endeavored to get out of its way. In front of William Firkus' barber shop it again swung into the curb and collided with a bicycle belonging to William Fountain, completely demolishing the wheel, and the next moment the swaying wagon had caught Drs. Reynolds & Cotton's rig, hitched in front of the Masonic block, and swung it around like a toy.

From here the runaway crossed Ludington diagonally to C. Flagstad & Son's tailor shop, where it took to the sidewalk. One wheel from the wagon was broken off and thrown against the front of Flagstad's store with great force. The dray belonging to John Russell was struck and knocked some distance and another wheel broke loose from the wagon and rolled in front of Ed. Erickson's store where it fell. As the horse jumped on the sidewalk it broke through the plank making a hole large enough to have let it through had it not been moving with such great speed.

At the corner of Harrison avenue the horse turned north and a third wheel with a portion of the wagon was detached and left at the corner of Sourwine & Hartnett's drug store. Mrs. A. F. Johnson of North Escanaba was riding on her wheel near the postoffice when the maddened animal came around the corner. She attempted to escape by running on the sidewalk but was overtaken at the curb and run over. Her wheel was demolished and she was badly cut about the hands, neck and face. The injured woman was carried into the office of Weather Observer Wurtz and Dr. Chollette dressed her wounds, after which she was taken home.

Continuing on its way the runaway horse rounded the corner at Thomas street going west and again took to the sidewalk, which for half a block was practically reduced to kindling wood. Finally the last wheel on the wagon was wrenched off and the exhausted animal fell to the sidewalk, where it was caught by several men and taken to its stable. The horse was recently purchased by Loeffler & Burns from Kaufmann & Hessel, and the wrecked wagon was a new one purchased from Adam Henry.

NEARING THE END.

Extension of E. & L. S. Road Will be Finished in Fortnight.

Hon. Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, was in Escanaba this week, accompanied by H. A. J. Upham, of Milwaukee, I. Watson Stephenson, of Marinette, and others interested in the Escanaba & Lake Superior railway. The gentlemen spent but a very short time here, leaving for Wells at the first opportunity, from where they made a tour of inspection of the road as far as the new extension has been completed.

The Channing extension is now within about twelve miles of its terminus and the steel is being laid at the rate of a mile per day, which insures that a connection with the St. Paul road at Channing will be made within the next fortnight and in all probability the first St. Paul train to enter Escanaba over this branch will put in its appearance at North Escanaba not later than November 1.

The Morrill in Port

The United States Revenue cutter Morrill, engaged in the revenue service on the Great Lakes, was in port Sunday for several hours. This fine little craft saw much active service in the Spanish-American war, being with the fleet engaged in the blockade

of Havana harbor and was also engaged in the fight at Cardenas. The boat is in charge of Captain A. B. Davis, First Lieutenant P. L. Answorth, Chief Engineer E. P. Webber and Second Lieutenant B. L. Brockway, and Sunday's visit was the first made to this port in two years. Two of the present officers were on board the Morrill when she lay in easy range of the great twelve inch guns of Morro Castle and they tell some very interesting experiences of those stirring times. After the close of the war with Spain the Morrill was stripped of her heavy armament and assigned to the revenue service on the lakes. She is now provided with but one gun, a Drigg schroder six pound rapid-fire.

The Stage.

One of the worst aggregations of barn stormers that has visited Escanaba in many moons presented an alleged farce comedy called "Hogan's Alley" at Peterson's opera house last Saturday and Sunday evenings. At Marinette the company's conduct was so thoroughly disgusting that the manager of the theatre there at once cancelled a future date with another company traveling under the same management. From the comments noted in exchanges from various upper peninsula cities it appears that the conduct of the company is very much alike wherever it goes and it will probably be several seasons before Messrs Flynn and Mack will again bring their show to this locality. It is gratifying to know that the show played to very small houses both nights of their stay in Escanaba.

It is a well known fact that every hearty laugh in which a man or woman indulges, tends to prolong life, as well as to make the blood move more rapidly, and thus give a new stimulus to all the organs of the body. The saying "Laugh and grow fat" is not a particularly elegant one, but it expresses a truth in a concise manner. No truer words have ever been uttered than "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." The amusing comedy "A Wise Member" has scored more laughs than can be counted, for it embodies in its plot and situations the essence of mirth. It will be produced at Peterson's opera house on next Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, with an excellent company. Don't fail to see it.

William J. McCaully of Philadelphia, a member of the Bartlett & May theatrical company and who played the role of Mr. Slick, the lawyer in "A Woman in the Case" when it was presented at the Peterson Opera house in this city last season, was murdered at Huntington, W. Va., last Sunday morning by a young man named Pearl Newman. Strangely enough the cause of the murder was jealousy and there was a woman in the case, naturally. McCaully with some companions, among them being Miss Dorsey Brown, were drinking in a cafe, when Newman put in an appearance and becoming jealous of McCaully's attentions to Miss Brown, shot him. Newman then escaped to the Ohio side of the river and is still at large.

STORM BOUND FOR DAYS.

John Magnuson of Sturgeon Bay Has a Tough Experience.

John Magnuson of Sturgeon Bay had an experience last week that he will not care to repeat soon. On Monday he made a trip to Marinette in a small sail boat and after attending to some business matters there, started to make the return trip. He was caught in Tuesday's storm and for five days it was believed by his family and friends in Sturgeon Bay and also his acquaintances in Marinette, that he had been drowned.

The east shore of the bay was searched for miles but no trace of the boat could be found and all efforts to locate the missing man proved unavailing. Sunday last he arrived home and explained his absence by stating that his frail craft had been weather bound in a small cove near Fish Creek since Tuesday. There was no way for him to communicate with his family and the only food he had was fish that he caught while waiting for the high seas to subside.

Tribe of Ben Hur.

The first "Tribe of Ben Hur" to be organized in Escanaba was instituted at North Star hall last night by E. C. Felt, who has been in the city for the past month working up the membership. The society started out with a charter membership of 55 and promises to become one of the strongest insurance orders in the city within a short time.

RAPID RIVER RIPPLES.

Sudden and Unexpected Death of an Old Settler.

GENERAL NEWS FROM UP THE BAY.

The Maccabees are Arranging for a Minstrel Performance—Some Business and Other Matters.

George Grandchamp, Sr., of Rapid River, a pioneer resident of Delta county and one of the oldest men in this section, died Friday while driving home from Gladstone with his daughter. Mr. Grandchamp was 90 years of age and had resided at Rapid River for a great many years. Friday of last week he started with his daughter to Gladstone. After transacting his business he started to drive home alone, but when near the railroad tracks his horse became frightened and the excitement brought on a stroke of apoplexy. With one line grasped tightly in his hand the old man fell unconscious over the dash board and the frightened horse continued to circle around in the road until caught by some passers by. A physician was called and ordered the removal of the sufferer to his home at once, but he expired in the buggy before they had reached Rapid River. The funeral was held Sunday from the Catholic church at Rapid River.

Dr. J. C. Brooks has recently added very materially to his stock of drugs and stationery. The doctor has been a resident of Rapid River eleven years, and a resident of the state for forty years. During his business and professional career here he has enjoyed a lucrative patronage. When he located in Rapid River the doctor's aggregate possessions only amounted to but \$18 in cash; today, he has upwards of \$10,000 worth of real estate and a handsome business.

The Maccabees are arranging to give a minstrel performance in the near future. It will be under the direction of Ed. Uta, who is a vocalist of ability. The several artists who will participate are now rehearsing their parts, and a rare treat is awaiting the Rapid River public. It will be a good thing.

The farmers' meeting held at the school house on Wednesday was quite well attended and the talks were decidedly interesting. These farmers' institutes cannot fail to prove of value to our tillers of the soil, and it is to be hoped that others will follow, when the attendance will doubtless be much larger.

Miss Bessie Pfeifer narrowly escaped a watery grave while walking on some floating logs near her father's farm last Sunday. By a misstep she was plunged into the water, but the timely assistance of Miss Cap. Kniskern saved her just as she was going down for the third time.

Joseph Labumbar, of Rapid River, died at the county hospital in this city last Friday night of pneumonia, after a brief illness. The funeral was held at Rapid River Sunday.

John Damour and Jos. Schultz have entered into partnership and engaged in the shoe trade. They have a splendid stock and do all kinds of repairing.

Republican speakers would prefer to suffer the odor of rotten eggs for a few weeks than to endure the distress of rotten money for years.

M. O. Whaples & Son, who have carried a stock of confectionery only, are enlarging their stock by adding groceries and provisions, etc.

Mose Buchman has leased a portion of the Baker building and will open a dry goods store therein.

Arthur Kniskern has been very ill with typhoid fever the last week.

H. E. Pfeifer has been confined to his home this week by illness.

Geo. E. Merrill was an Escanaba visitor on Wednesday.

Claud Ackley has engaged in the livery business.

New Postal Ruling.

The postmaster general has ruled that postmasters must not hand out mail to children going to or returning from school. In several towns the postmaster has closed the post-office during the noon hour on account of the annoyance made by school children. Parents should remember this little matter and assist by requesting their children not to call. It is not pleasant to refuse the little ones.

His Honesty Rewarded.

Two weeks ago Colman Nee, the coal dealer on Charlotte street, lost a pocketbook containing \$84 in paper money. He advertised for it but received no reply and had about given up hopes of recovering it when it

was returned to him Monday by Henry Martin, the young man employed in Sourwine & Hartnett's drug store. Martin found the purse in the coal bin while building a fire in the store's furnace and was rewarded for his honesty by the presentation from Mr. Nee of a \$20 bill.

THE BAD LANDS RAIDED.

Police Officers Arraign Soiled Doves and They are Assessed.

The trial of Mrs. Nellie Hastings for keeping a house of ill fame and Minnie Schwartz for being an inmate thereof was held before Justice of the Peace Emil Glaser Monday morning. Both women entered pleas of guilty and were fined, Mrs. Hastings being assessed \$25 and costs and Miss Schwartz \$10 and costs. In addition to the fines, which were paid, the women were given forty-eight hours in which to leave Escanaba and both are said to have followed the order of the court and left. These two women have been living in the rooms over Bittner's meat market and were arrested last Friday night by order of Mayor Hartnett.

When the police raided the "bad lands" of lower Ludington street last Friday night, they stopped a fight in the restaurant conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Corcison that looked for a time as though it might have ended fatally for the latter. What the trouble was about no one knows or cares, but when the police arrived they found Mrs. Corcison covered with blood and her husband threatening to finish his job by stabbing her. Saturday morning Mrs. Corcison and Mrs. Ina Baker, another inmate of the house, were arraigned before Justice Glaser and both fined \$25 and costs. Mrs. Baker paid her fine, but the other woman fled. Tuesday she was caught by the police and placed in the county jail for a term of thirty days. Her husband was held for a separate trial, which was held in Glaser's court yesterday. The Baker woman was ordered to leave the city by Judge Glaser.

The trial of J. S. McLean for the alleged larceny of \$700 from the late Nicholas Riley, which was to have been held in Judge Glaser's court last Tuesday morning, was postponed one week owing to the absence from the city of Attorney George Gallup, who will assist Prosecutor Jennings in the case. Mr. McLean will be defended by Hon. John Power and the hearing promises to be attended with a display of legal sparring that will be interesting.

CRYING FOR HELP.

Lots of It in Escanaba But Daily Growing Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys cry for help. Heed it.

Doan's Kidney Pills are what over-worked kidneys need. They strengthen and invigorate the kidneys; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Mr. Albert Mohr of 210 Jackson St., dealer in horses whose stable is at Wausau says:—I had more or less backache for about a year. At times I was quite free from it, then again if I caught cold it went to the kidneys and my work causing a strain on the back was sure to make me worse than usual. I do not know whether I had kidney complaint or not but I had an aching back, one of the symptoms when these organs are not right. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills curing such ailments and got a box at a drug store. They are a pleasant remedy to use and they did the work. There has been no return of the trouble and there is no indication of it at the present time, so I consider myself cured. In my mind Doan's Kidney Pills do just what is claimed for them and in this respect I am glad to endorse them.

Just such emphatic endorsement can be had right here in Escanaba. Drop into Mead's drug store and ask what his customers report.

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

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Report Founded on Facts.

Despite the denial of John R. Walsh that the Wisconsin Michigan & Northern Railway has been transferred to him and the syndicate which he represents, the rumor continues as persistent as ever and it is generally believed that the report is founded on fact. The deal, it is said, is about to be closed at Menominee where Agent Roberts is at present engaged in closing up the company's accounts. The road will be extended to Norway and into the Menominee iron range and this work is to be commenced this fall.

SHOES!

One of the most popular of styles is the one here illustrated. A great wearer, very comfortable, yet snug fitting, trim looking, and right in fashion.

A PERFECT WALKING BOOT

and very popular with those who wish to combine fashion and common sense features in footwear. Queen quality, price \$3.00, and sold only by

Queen Quality

C. R. WILLIAMS,
Escanaba's Oldest and Largest Shoe Dealer.

LEMBER.

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, Coiling, 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.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

No other Medical Firm in the world has the established reputation for curing Men and Women that Drs. K. & K. enjoy. Their New Method Treatment, discovered and perfected by these Eminent Specialists, has brought joy, happiness and comfort to thousands of homes. With 30 years experience in the treatment of these diseases they can guarantee to Cure or No Pay—Emulations, Nervous Debility, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Secret Drains, Impotency, Sexual and Mental Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Their guarantee is backed by Bank Bonds.

MEN'S LIFE BLOOD

You may have a secret drain through the urine—that's the reason you feel tired out in the morning. You are not rested, your kidneys ache, you feel despondent and have no ambition. Don't let your Life Blood be drained away. Drs. K. & K. guarantee to Cure or No Pay.

BLOOD POISON

Syphilis is the scourge of mankind. It may not be a crime to have it, for it may be inherited, but it is a crime to allow it to remain in the system. Like father—like son. Beware of Mercury and Potash treatment. Drs. K. & K. positively cure the worst cases or No Pay.

VARICOCELE & STRICTURE

The New Method Treatment cures these diseases safely and surely. No pain—no suffering—no detection from business. Don't risk operations and ruin your sexual organs. The stricture tissue is absorbed and can never return. Drs. K. & K. guarantee to Cure.

Kidneys & Bladder

Don't neglect your kidneys. Your aching back tells the tale. Don't let Doctors experiment on you. Drs. K. & K. can cure you if you are not beyond human aid. They guarantee to Cure or No Pay.

CURES GUARANTEED. NO CURE NO PAY. Consultation Free. Books sent Free, (mail.) Write for Question Blank to Home Treatment. Everything Confidential.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

Philippine History.

BY A MEMBER OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Philippines were first made known to the world by Magellan, who accidentally discovered them while seeking the Maluccas, in 1521. Just how long they existed before that time history does not record. In fact they are still so new and strange, and yet so old, writers give few historical facts or data concerning their past. The number of islands in the Philippine group is supposed to exceed 1400; some of the larger ones are only beginning to be explored. All are generally mountainous and hilly, the geology of the Luzon being perhaps best known. Dense vegetation prevents thorough geological research; few cuttings or excavations divulge the nature of the rocks. Large tracts of coral reefs and raised beaches indicate an upheaval from below the sea level which has formed the archipelago. Geologists believe the southern part of Luzon was at one time two separate islands. Volcanic forces have done much toward shaping this group and many mountains show traces of former eruptions. Volcanic activity is common throughout the islands and the frequency and violence of earthquakes is said to have effected the style of architecture used in erection of buildings.

In 1874 earthquake shocks were felt daily in Manila and surrounding provinces, the most violent on record being in July 1880, when much property was destroyed in the capital and other towns of central Luzon. The same turbulent mountains contain unlimited wealth—coal, iron ore, copper and gold. Fewer foundries are in use now than a century ago, but the heathen natives appear to have long been accustomed to the manufacture of copper utensils for their own use and to sell in christian settlements.

The north of the Luzon is as far from the south of the Sulus as the north of England is from the south of Italy and the archipelago is divided by the line of the ecliptic so the climate of one region differs from that of another, though it is generally tropical. Three seasons are recognized. The cold season extending from November to February or March with northerly winds prevailing, however, these winds are not severe enough to necessitate the building of fires or wearing woolen garments, excepting perhaps in the morning. The hot, or second season, runs from March to June when the heat becomes oppressive and terrific thunder storms prevail during the two last months of this season. The third, or wet season, is heralded by heavy local rains, which come down in torrents and floods the lower regions during July, August, September and October.

Because of its isolation the group contains few large animals and a limited variety of small ones. Of carnivora they include two civets and a wild cat, three species well known to us, besides the ordinary domestic animals. Their rodents comprise only a few squirrels, a porcupine and two or three rats. Bats of many species exist there and the wild boar is hunted in all the islands. Large numbers of black pigs are raised by the natives, and sun-dried deer meat is a staple food. The domestic horse is small and hardy probably of Spanish Japanese and Chinese origin. The buffalo is employed for field work and goats are found in large numbers.

Flora is more abundant than fauna and is Malayan intermixed with Chinese. Forests contain more than 200 kinds of woods, some hard enough for use in shipbuilding, some in the fort at Manila and others employed in the manufacture of fine furniture. Fruits are plentiful.

Rice is a staple food and though extensively cultivated the demand often exceeds the supply. Sweet potatoes and yams are abundant; peas, potatoes and even wheat are sometimes found in the higher regions. Tobacco, manila-hemp, sugar cane, coffee and cocoa plants are of some commercial importance, especially tobacco which was at one time controlled by the government that compelled under heavy penalty certain districts to furnish stated amounts for which the growers received what the government chose to pay. Most of the larger sugar plantations are monastic property leased to Chinese half-breeds. Smaller plantations are cultivated by proprietors, their families and relatives. Sugar from these quarters is exported to Spain, England and the United States.

Prior to 1834 commerce was practically in the hands of the Royal Company, which established in 1809 the first English commercial house in

Manila and maintained the only port open to foreign trade till 1842, since which time the trade of the country has rapidly developed, imports and exports have grown amazingly, the manufacture of silk and cotton has attained great beauty while the manufacture of hats, mats, baskets, ropes coarse pottery, vehicles and musical instruments are of no mean import. Through commerce the Filipinos first appeared in history in 1509, when the Portuguese found at Malucca vessel from the islands. They were, therefore, traders in those early days and their abiding place was not discovered until 1521 and named in 1564 in honor of Philip II, then Prince of the Asturias. The Filipinos, lived then as now in villages, each community governed by certain individuals distinguished by and chosen because of birth or personal qualities. The rulers could declare war and held title of-Raja, which was often hereditary. They were alert for the interests of subordinates, who in turn followed them to war or sea and worked for them in field or at fishing. The larger territories had chiefs, who brought into existence a complicated condition of slavery. Three hundred years of Spanish rule have not altered the tribal organization which recognized three classes in each community—nobles, plebeians and slaves. Occasionally the Spaniards mixed the inhabitants of different villages and transported them to new localities, where they reorganized and under the old regime found their chiefs, nobles and plebeians.

Only nobles could become governors, and first lieutenants. The other officers could be either nobles or plebeians, but the police officers were always plebeians. All official writing was done in native language, as the natives knew no Spanish but had an Alphabet of their own and knew how to read and write before Christopher Columbus was born. They had no literature up to the time of Magellan's discovery, and no written history, although dictionaries and grammars in the native tongue existed at that period. There were schools in every village and natives could communicate with each other in writing. The native alphabet was used by the monks in their official affairs up to the present century.

Some of the civilized natives are exceptionally bright, can imitate all kinds of writing, drawing and printed characters and copy maps with exactness. Those who have taken orders know Latin, and lawyers worthy of comparison with those of Spain have been educated at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila. (This university was founded in 1611.) A few natives have attained renown in Europe as artists, linguists and novelists (Dr. Rizal). Last year an article in the cosmopolitan gave us some interesting observations made, concerning the different tribes, by a German who resided many years in Manila. He says the Tagals are fond of pleasure, are cheerful and naturally disposed to be peaceable, but capable under certain influence of wild fury, as was shown in the insurrection of 1842. They work just enough to supply themselves with rice, fish, showy clothing and amusements, leaving the mining to the wild tribes. They are natural musicians and every village has one or more bands which play music of a superior order.

Ignorance of Spanish prevents their reading, but they are interested in tales of adventure, new inventions, discoveries; in fact anything which appeals to their imaginations. Some one, a Yankee no doubt, has proposed as a money making scheme, a paper printed in Tagalog and containing all these things about which they are so eager to learn. Authorities agree that the original inhabitants were probably a dhunitive black race called by the Spaniards negritos. These little people were overcome by tribes of Malay stock in prechristian times, the conquerors by mixture with each other and the negritos have in the long course of centuries produced a variety of tribes and languages. Prior to the arrival of the Spaniards the Chinese, Japanese, and Arabs had all influenced the Filipinos.

The Spaniards in the 16th century found an easy conquest in the islands because the natives surrendered as they had previously done to the conquering Rajas. At that time there was no race feeling or any idea of union for mutual defense, but each Raja was on the verge of war with his neighbor, as is the case today with the wild tribes.

The Spanish rule represented a stormy period. In 1575 a great

Chinese piratical invasion was repulsed, followed by a repulsion of the Dutch during the time of Philip II. The moros of the Sulu region fought for supremacy and richly laden ships from Mexico were attacked while making their annual voyage. Disastrous volcanic earthquakes shook the islands and finally an insurrection against Spanish oppression opened by the natives, culminated in the capture of Manila by the English in 1762. The captors demanded four millions in money and the surrender of the entire archipelago. The archbishop met the demand by stripping the churches of their valuables and giving up his own plate. His authority was at once disputed by Auda, the lieutenant governor, who fled from Manila to Bulaca where he collected a force of French deserters and some Spaniards and returning to Manila declared against the English whom he harassed until orders came to restore the city to the Spaniards in 1764.

The English invasion of Manila had caused a general disturbance among the Filipinos. The Chinese formed a plot with the English, to assassinate Auda and all the Spaniards in the country. This awful thing was to transpire on Christmas night 1762, but a woman betrayed the plot and enabled Auda to save himself and foil the Chinese. A native named Silan rose as leader of the insurgents and declaring Spanish rule extinct, incited his followers to rebel against what he termed Spanish alcaldes, the payment of tribute, and rule of aliens, which meant English. His reign was marked by all the terrible things which accompany such rapacious movements and the disaffected natives led by Auda again rose in opposition. Silan was assassinated before the rebellion was put down but disorder had spread to other islands.

Insurrections incited by oppression have prevailed since the sixteenth century. In recent times the Creoles and Mestizos, the wealthy and educated classes, have taken part in them. The most recent before the outbreak of '96 was that of '72 when native soldiers revolted and the white population of Manila narrowly escaped massacre. The movement was directed against the Spaniards generally and the oppression of the colonial government.

The representatives of the ruling class have millions on deposit in foreign banks a circumstance which made them feared by Madrid government because of their ability to aid financially the Carlists. They opposed every administrative reform which colonial ministers promised and came to be regarded as enemies of progress both by secular clergy and progressive inhabitants. The Filipinos at one time sought Spanish sympathy through a paper started in Madrid in their behalf, but caring nothing for her Asiatic colonies Spain turned a deaf ear to their entreaties telling them political rights were not to be gained by begging but by fighting. The reply to Spain through the Filipino leader Marcela del Pilar was, that it would be a sad day for Spain when the Filipinos took up arms against her for it would not only mean a fight for political rights but a final separation from the mother country. Rents continued to be relentlessly raised until the poor farmers in utter abandon and despair took up arms in revolt. They were joined by rich and poor, educated and ignorant in a struggle for freedom from the tyranny of Spain. While other countries less favored by the lavish wealth of nature have been steadily moving toward the goals of their ambition the Philippines have been laboring under oppressions which have retarded their growth and kept their people in dense ignorance.

That the Filipinos are now free from their yoke of bondage is the joy of the world and certainly no country will watch with more interest the development of untold riches and the civilization of unfortunate tribes than our own America who took up the dark man's burden in the Philippines.

The schooner Mary C. Collins, running light from Chicago to Manistique, went ashore Monday at Little Harbor, seven miles below the latter city. The tug Monarch of this city, in charge of Captain Bartley left Tuesday to get her off.



A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.

Eureka Harness Oil

not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.

STANDARD OIL CO.

Give Your Horse a Chance!



Washburn's BEST HUNGARIAN PROCESS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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.

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. Byers, 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.

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.

The schooner Mary C. Collins, running light from Chicago to Manistique, went ashore Monday at Little Harbor, seven miles below the latter city. The tug Monarch of this city, in charge of Captain Bartley left Tuesday to get her off.

"That air of style" in mens apparel is found in



FRIEND BROS. CLOTHING CO'S

Perfection?

CLOTHING

Sold by first class dealers. Look for this label inside the collar.

FRIEND BROS. CLOTHING CO. MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.

For Sale by Fair Savings Bank Store.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

PFEIFER

RAPID RIVER, MICH.

Buy 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.

OFFICE: SUHL BLOCK, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

STEAMER J. S. PICKANDS
CAPT. J. B. MADDOCK

During the season of 1900, wind and circumstances permitting, will make regular trips between Elk Rapids and Escanaba, as follows:

Leave Elk Rapids, Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 7:30 p. m., arriving at Escanaba at 6:00 o'clock morning following. Leave Escanaba, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:30 p. m., arriving at Elk Rapids at 4:00 o'clock morning following. Making connections at Escanaba with the C. & N. W. and Minn. & Soo R. R., and the Str. Lotus, and at Elk Rapids with the Pere Marquette R. R. Fare including berth \$3.00; round trip \$5.00; meals extra. For further information inquire Teagan Tran. Co., Detroit; E. H. Pope Traverse City, or J. E. Wagley, Elk Rapids. Freight rates made known on application.

FLOUR.

HOLMGREN & NORTO.

...DEALER IN...

Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain and Wood.

1322 LUDINGTON STREET.

The Celebrated Gold Brand and Venus Flour, also agent for Hood Bros., Bark River, Golden Seal and Rye Flour.

CIGARS.

FERNANDO" CIGAR

Affords an excellent smoke. Made from Superior Stock by Skilled Workmen. None Better.

JOSEPH WICKERT, Maker. Escanaba.

GROCERIES.

E. M. ST. JACQUES

GROCERIES

A large and complete line always in stock

Cor. Hale and Georgia St.

FLOUR AND FEED.

G. Maloney & Co.

DEALERS IN

FLOUR

FEED, HAY, GRAIN, &c.

The best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of

Lowest market prices for first-class goods is my motto.

James S. Doherty **FAMILY FLOUR**

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Greenhoo are in Chicago, going thither to attend the nuptials of their niece, Miss Rosie Greenhoo, to Dr. Charles Heller, which will occur at the Lakeside Club on Monday evening next.

Thomas Green, the C. & N. W. engineer who has been seriously ill for the past week with bowel trouble, is much better now. Dr. Ferdinand Herotin of Chicago, a specialist, was called last Sunday and since that time the patient has improved steadily.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Primeau, on Jennie street, was the scene Sunday evening of a very pleasant reception given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire who had just returned from their wedding trip to Chicago. About fifty couples were present and an elaborate dinner was served during the evening.

T. B. White, republican nominee for Judge of Probate and John Cumiskey candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, both of this city, addressed a large meeting at Gladstone last Saturday night.

Mrs. J. M. Bennane accompanied by Mrs. W. J. Keating of Escanaba, returned Saturday from a week's visit to the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. A. Wright, at Minneapolis.—Norway Current.

J. J. Wirtz has just arrived home from Escanaba. He reports a nice business for the Toutine Savings association in that city.—Mining Journal.

The Social Ten club gave one of their popular dancing parties at Clark's hall last evening. Music was furnished by Brotherton's orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burroughs of Gladstone were visitors in the city Monday, being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Marchand.

Miss Anna Christensen, of Hodson, Wis., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Lion of South Charlotte street.

George Hollein editor of the Pioneer-Tribune of Manistique was in the city on business Monday.

County School Commissioner P. R. Legg, of Gladstone, was among the visitors to this city Monday.

Mrs. A. Nelson, of Dollarville, Mich., arrived in the city Monday for a visit with her sister.

B. Ronneberg, the painter, has moved from Thomas street to 1113 Wells avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stevenson returned Tuesday from a visit to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Ritzwoller visited friends in Menominee last Saturday.

O. H. Montgomery of Marquette was in the city on business Monday.

The Woman's club will meet with Mrs. J. F. Oliver this afternoon.

M. J. Hutte of Bark River was in the city on business Monday.

J. S. Doherty spent Sunday with relatives in Green Bay.

Tim Dunn Sunday with friends at Iron Mountain.

Burleigh Milton, of Redfield, South Dakota, spent several days in the city this week and left for Chicago, from where he expects to visit Defiance, Ohio, with a view to purchasing a newspaper plant.

P. Simons, of St. Paul, the western traveling agent for the Hamburg-American line of steamers was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday on business with their local agent, Judge Emil Glaser.

Mrs. N. M. Williams of Chicago is visiting at the home of Mrs. John Groos and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Williams, on Charlotte street.

Mrs. J. E. Patton left Saturday for a visit with her daughter at Fond du Lac, Wis., and mother at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eckstadt left Tuesday night for Denver, Col. where they will make their future home.

W. J. McCormick of Green Bay spent Sunday with friends in this city.

Miss Mary Dixon of Green Bay visited friends in the city Sunday.

Will Denton left Saturday night for a visit with friends in Chicago.

T. D. Coburn, of Cornwell, was in the city on business Tuesday.

Prof. Bouton has opened a dancing school in North Star hall.

A. G. Morris of Milwaukee spent Sunday in the city.

J. E. Donovan was a visitor to Gladstone Sunday.

E. D. Fitzpatrick, of Marinette was in the city Tuesday transacting some business.

Jack Caswell of Iron Mountain was the guest of friends here Sunday.

Lester B. Clark, of Marquette, was in the city on business Tuesday.

Dr. H. W. Banks made a professional call at Cornell Tuesday.

Alpin McGregor, of Ford River, was a caller in the city Tuesday.

John Gasman, of Bark River, was a visitor in the city Tuesday.

Walter Bridges, of Maple Ridge, was in the city Tuesday.

Marriage licenses were granted

this week by County Clerk Linden to the following named couples: Edward Major and Clement Lavolette, both of Defiance; George Young and Philomena Doby, both of Gladstone, and Adolphus Lavigne and Rosa Baviur, also of Gladstone.

Mr. and Mrs. David Harwood and children of Cornell came to this city Tuesday and will make their future home here.

Mrs. Charles Becker and daughter Jennie will spend the winter in Mexico for the benefit of Mrs. Becker's health.

Miss Marie Royce returned home Saturday after spending several weeks in Escanaba.—Green Bay Herald.

Mrs. Wilson Drake left this week for an extended visit with friends in Chicago and several Ohio cities.

Joe Sears, who left Escanaba with the "Finigan's 400" company some weeks ago, has returned.

Master John Hutte, of Bark River spent Tuesday with his uncle, R. J. Hutte, in this city.

Corra Hive L. O. T. M., gave a pleasant dancing party at North Star hall Thursday evening.

Mrs. B. Baker left Thursday morning for an extended visit with relatives in Canada.

Mrs. W. H. Long of Perronville was a visitor in Escanaba Wednesday.

Mrs. William Floyd has returned from an extended visit at Manistee.

George E. Merrill of Rapid River was in the city on business Thursday.

A. P. Johnson of Gladstone, was a visitor in the city Sunday.

J. W. Naugle, of Gladstone, was a caller in the city Tuesday.

A. C. Ketchum, of Rapid River, was in the city Tuesday.

J. W. Wells, of Menominee, was in the city Wednesday.

Clifford Barabe spent Sunday with relatives in Negaunee.

OUR FARMING LANDS

Munising and Au Train south and west to the county lines. After repeated visits to these regions I am thoroughly convinced that if the people of southern Michigan have not already farms in this peninsula and want to get farms at a low price per acre in regions where the markets are good, and the chances for work outside of the farm, if necessary, are also good, they can do no better than select some place in the upper peninsula for their future homes.

"Prices for all kinds of farm produce rule high, and the demand is very active. Hay, and all kinds of grain, garden vegetables, and all supplies needed in lumber camps are saleable at prices that would astonish the residents of the lower peninsula. "The rapidity with which vegetation grows in this northern country is astonishing to the residents of a region farther south. At the state fair there was shown all sorts of farm products which came to maturity this season on a piece of ground that was in solid timber up to the last of May. In quality, the vegetables are far superior to those grown farther south and the yield per acre is larger. Lands sell at prices varying from \$3 to \$8 per acre, and often at these prices there is timber enough growing on the land to pay for it."

BLOOD POISONING.

Confines Fred Good of Nahma in the County Hospital.

George Farnsworth and Dr. Laird of Nahma came over Sunday night on the tug Sunbeam bringing with them Fred W. Good, woods superintendent for the Bay de Noquet Lumber company, who was suffering from blood poisoning in his right hand and arm, resulting from an injury received several days before.

Mr. Good was taken to the Delta County hospital where he was treated until yesterday morning, when he returned home, his arm having improved so that there was no danger of serious trouble.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Rough Riders Marching Club Made Its First Public Parade.

The initial rally of the McKinley and Roosevelt club of Escanaba was held last Wednesday evening and was a decided success. The opening demonstration of the evening was a parade by the Rough Riders marching club, eighty strong who marched through the streets arrayed in their picturesque uniforms carrying flambeau torches.

They were headed by the concordia band and presented a fine appearance being cheered repeatedly. At the conclusion of the parade a meeting was held in the republican headquarters that was addressed by B. H. Fleming of Menominee, O. B. Fuller of Ford River and Frank D. Mead of this city.

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 and one.

In the matter of the estate of Allen E. Willard, deceased. On reading and filing report and account of William D. Barr, 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 thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) T. B. WHITE, 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 1891, made and executed by Thomas H. Baskerville and Mary J. Baskerville, his wife, of the city of Detroit, in and to the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Delta, in favor of the State of Michigan, as mortgagee, and the said mortgage is now due and payable, and the said mortgagor has failed to pay the same, and the said mortgagee has caused a notice of foreclosure to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made, 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, Michigan, being the place where the circuit court for said County of Delta is held on the 13th day of October, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

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 thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

First publication Sept. 29, 1900. PROBATE ORDER OF HEARING.—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 Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year one thousand and nine hundred.

In the matter of the estate of Horace I. Bentos, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Rose N. Bentos, 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 next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, 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 thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

First publication October 6, 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 fifth day of October, in the year one thousand and nine hundred and one.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Moran, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Priscilla Moran, Executrix of the Estate of said deceased, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the legatee named in the will of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the twenty-first 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, 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 thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

First publication Oct. 6, 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 fifth day of October, in the year one thousand and nine hundred and one.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Moran, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Priscilla Moran, Executrix of the Estate of said deceased, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the legatee named in the will of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the twenty-first 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, 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 thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

First publication September 30, 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 eighth day of September, A. D. 1900, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the seventh day of January, A. D. 1901, and on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, September 17, A. D. 1900. T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE.—Wm. A. French, Commissioner. Edwin R. Havens, Deputy Comm'r. Lansing, Oct. 1, 1900.

The following described Primary School lands, owned by the State of Michigan, having been examined and appraised under the provisions of Act No. 95, of the Public Acts of 1899, will be offered for sale at Public Auction at the State Land Office in the Capitol at Lansing, Mich., on Monday, the 10th day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Table with columns: Subdivisions, Town, Range, Lot No., and Acres. Lists various land parcels with their respective locations and sizes.

First Publication October 13, 1900. STATE OF MICHIGAN, THE COUNTY OF DELTA, SS.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lawrence J. Torney, 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 the said Lawrence J. Torney the Executor named in said Will.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the five-th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, 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 thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

First Publication Oct. 13, 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 eighth day of September, A. D. 1900, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Martin Engstrom 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 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 twelfth day of March, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated September 16, A. D. 1900. T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate.

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.

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.

Business hours from 1:00 to 9:00 p. m.

MRS. F. V. GREENLAW,

803 WELLS AVENUE.

Hon. Chase S. Osborn, of Sault Ste. Marie, who is doing campaign speaking under direction of the republican state central committee, will deliver an address at Gladstone, Wednesday evening, October 24.

LEGAL NOTICES.

First publication October 13th, 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 eighth day of October in the year one thousand and nine hundred and one.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lawrence J. Torney, 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 the said Lawrence J. Torney the Executor named in said Will.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the five-th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, 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 thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

First Publication Oct. 13, 1900. STATE OF MICHIGAN, THE COUNTY OF DELTA, SS.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lawrence J. Torney, 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 the said Lawrence J. Torney the Executor named in said Will.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the five-th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, 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 thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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Stevens' garments have Style, Fit and Material.

Business hours from 1:00 to 9:00 p. m.

MRS. F. V. GREENLAW,

803 WELLS AVENUE.

Hon. Chase S. Osborn, of Sault Ste. Marie, who is doing campaign speaking under direction of the republican state central committee, will deliver an address at Gladstone, Wednesday evening, October 24.

Will Move to Marquette. C. J. Shaddick, an accountant in the local offices of the C. & N. W. railway, will remove with his family to Marquette about October 20. Mr. Shaddick has accepted a position there as private secretary to Vice President Tower of the First National Bank. Mr. Shaddick has been a resident of Escanaba for seven years and during the past several years has been employed as organist of St. Paul's church at Marquette, making the trip there regularly each Sunday. The family has a large circle of friends here who will regret to learn of their contemplated removal.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE.

ED. ERICKSON, Dry Goods, Carpets, Clothing.

Dress Goods and Men's Furnishings. 508-10 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

ERICKSON & HISSLELL, Wholesale and Retail Groceries and Provision. 609 Ludington Street.

MARTIN T. LYONS, Embalmer, Funeral Director. 115 North Georgia Street.

M. N. SMITH, Men's Furnishings, Clothing, Hats and Shoes. 513 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

F. H. ATKINS & CO., Groceries and Provisions. Bell Phone No. 5, Exchange Phone No. 4. 624 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

HENRY GUNTER & SONS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in MEATS AND POULTRY. Three large markets. Best land in the city. 419 Ludington Street.

HENRY & LINN, Wagon Making and Blacksmithing. Horseshoeing and General Repair Work. 111-15 Elmoro St., Escanaba, Mich.

A. MORAN, Leading Cash Grocery. 312 Charlotte St., Escanaba, Michigan.

ELLSWORTH'S DRUG STORE, Drugs, Fancy Goods, Books, Bicycles and Sporting Goods. 206 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

KRILL SOE, Fruits, Vegetables, Candies. Cigars, Etc. Oysters in Season. 805 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

F. F. BOLGER, Sterling Bicycle Agency. Bicycles Rented and Repaired. 805 Ludington Street, Escanaba, Mich.

F. M. PETERSON, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines. Braddy 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.

M. J. LYONS, Choice Liquors and Cigars. Patent Beer always on Draught. 607 Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. J. C. BROOKS, Physician, Surgeon, Pharmacist. RAPID RIVER, DELTA CO., MICH.

JOHN CUMMISKEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practices in all the courts. MARION 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 608 N. Georgia St., Hours: 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT COMPANY.

Telephones: Finch, No. 183; Bell, No. 2.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 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. ORIN.
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. NORTHUP,
I. A. C. JENNINGS.
For Surveyor—
JOHN S. CRAIG.
For Coroner—
HENRY McFALL,
HARRY L. HUTCHINS.

Whatever expectations there may have been of radical changes, the fact is now evident that this year's federal census, unlike any of the preceding ones, shows an almost uniform increase in the population of American cities and very little change in the relative position of one city to another, compared with the enumeration of ten years ago.

Between 1880 and 1890 there were many striking changes in the position of American cities as to population. Chicago rose from fourth to second place. Philadelphia fell from second to third. St. Louis and Boston changed places, Boston being the more populous city of the two in 1880 and St. Louis the more populous in 1890. During the decade, Cleveland rose from eleventh to tenth place, Buffalo from thirteenth to eleventh, Detroit from eighteenth to fifteenth, Minneapolis, the most surprising change of all, from thirty-eighth to eighteenth. St. Paul rose from the forty-fifth place among American cities to the twenty-third, Denver from fiftieth to twenty-seventh. On the other hand, Charleston, S. C., fell from thirty-sixth to fifty-third place and Hartford from forty-third to fifty-fourth. Omaha increased from 30,000 to 139,000 population, and Los Angeles, Cal., from 11,000 to 50,000.

So far as the cities are concerned the census of the United States for 1900 is practically complete and shows few of the changes that marked the census of ten years ago. The six chief cities of the country, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, remain in exactly the same position as ten years ago, something unprecedented in the history of the country. Two cities, Cleveland and Buffalo, have, by the operation of like causes—the development of railroad business in connection with the lake trade—gained some in position, instead of being ninth and tenth among American cities respectively they are now seventh and eighth, and the two cities which exchanged places with them, San Francisco and Cincinnati, occupy ninth and tenth places respectively. Among the ten cities of the United States which were at the head of the list ten years ago, there is not one which has fallen out of that place.

For eleventh and twelfth places Pittsburg and New Orleans have moved. Pittsburg one point up and New Orleans one point down. The thirteenth place, occupied by Washington ten years ago, is now taken

by Detroit, the fourteenth by Milwaukee and the fifteenth by Washington. Louisville has moved a point up, from nineteenth to eighteenth place and Jersey City possibly through its proximity to New York, has moved up also. Minneapolis and St. Paul have moved down to make way for them.

An illustration of the evenness in the growth of population during the past ten years is given by Rochester and St. Paul, two cities in different parts of the country which have little in common, but share the general growth and prosperity of the country at this time. Ten years ago Rochester had a population of 133,986 and St. Paul had 133,156. After ten years Rochester now has 162,435 and St. Paul 162,632. The increase of population in the two cities has practically been the same; but between 1880 and 1890 Rochester gained 47,000 and St. Paul 92,000.

Bryan knows that there is one man at least who is pretty well known to the American people who will grieve sincerely when the news of democratic defeat is flashed all over the world on the night of November 6. This is Aguinaldo. It is easy to understand that the interest in Bryan's canvass among the bolomen and land pirates of Luzon is just as intense as it is in any of the ingredients of the aggregation which will cast its votes for him in this country. His overthrow will immediately bring one Philippine rebellion to an end. Even the most benighted of the yellow men of the Luzon swamps will see that this year's defeat will wind up Bryanism in the United States.

Archbishop Ireland, who had an audience with the Pope while in Rome recently, has given the press authority to make this statement over his signature: "We are well pleased with the relations of the American government to the church in Cuba and the Philippines. The American government gives proof of good will and exhibits a spirit of justice and respect for the liberty and rights of the church. You will thank in my name the President of the republic for what is being done." This ought to satisfy the most critical as to the standing of the present administration with regards to the rights of the church in our new possessions.

Notice the appearance below of our foreign commerce under a democratic administration and a republican administration. It is no theory—cold facts which cannot be disputed:

1895	\$1,539,508,130.
1900	\$2,224,193,593.
1895	\$75,568,200.
1900	\$597,699,985.

Balances of trade with the nation are as with the individual, indications of prosperity. Look at these:

Labor is busy, is better paid and has to work shorter hours than in any country on earth. Under the republican administration of the government he is today better fed, better housed, better clothed, better educated than anywhere else on God's green earth and he will be slow to vote for a change.

No other nation on earth supports so few soldiers. Notwithstanding the rebellion on Luzon, the troubles in China and the temporary intervention in Cuba, less than one person in every thousand of our population wears a uniform or carries a gun, a record without parallel in the history of any people, ancient or modern.

Bryan says that the present prosperity of the country is due to "an unusual and unnatural stimulation." Is it not better to continue the party in power capable of producing unusual stimulation rather than change for one which produces unusual stagnation?

As the census bureau has announced that the enumeration has been completed in all cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants, and as Escanaba does not appear in the bulletins thus far issued it is reasonable to suppose that the population of this city is less than 25,000.

We notice that the Spaniards are about to start a new navy to take the place of that which the American admirals sent down to Davy Jones' locker in the Spanish-American war; the new navy will be all right but what they need most is a better lot of "men behind the guns."

The man that neglects to flop during the next four weeks will have to wait four years before he can "create consternation in the party."

From the fact that a large portion of the Japanese army is withdrawing from Chinese soil, and that several trainloads of treasure accompany it,

it is proper to assume that Japan considers that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush as far as the indemnity question is concerned.

From now until after the November election the average newspapers will be filled with all sorts of political arguments to the probable disgust of those who are not intensely interested in the fight, and even some of the latter may occasionally have a feeling of nausea. A reasonable amount of political discussion is to be expected, and is no doubt necessary to educate the voter upon the issues of the day, but an overdose is liable to have the opposite effect from the one intended. In its discussion of political matters, it is the intention of The Iron Port to treat all men and matters with proper consideration; to give all the news of all the parties independent of political sentiment; and to keep its opinions and political comments, where they properly belong—on the editorial page.

The ungrammatical ignoramus who attempts to make political capital from a recent article in The Iron Port concerning the county convention, is wholly unworthy the attention of any republican who possesses ordinary intelligence. One statement, however, possesses some semblance of truthfulness, i. e.: "The Iron Port is the simon pure republican paper of the county." The Mirror should edit its own paper, and not permit any and every nincompoop in its party to fill its columns with hogwash of the character contained in Wednesday's issue under the caption of "the manager's plans defeated." If its publishers do not possess sufficient ability to properly conduct their own newspaper they should be relegated to the hell-box and their places given to professional journalists.

For three consecutive times Mr. Cleveland was the nominee of the democratic party for the presidency; yet the Bryanites declare that he was not a democrat. Mr. Bryan is the nominee of the populists and free silver republicans; yet, according to his friends, he must be accepted as a simon-pure democrat. This is the same sort of logic Mr. Bryan utilizes in his speeches.

The Marinette Eagle is authority for the statement that a new line of steamers to compete with the Hart line of Green Bay will be put in service next season. A number of Marinette and Menominee capitalists are backing the project.

Mr. Croker has decided to set apart one of the New York congressional districts for the personal use of the Hon. O. H. P. Belmont, the millionaire banker. Thus do the interests of the toiling masses continue to receive attention.

During the Spanish war the flag was worn and flown by all patriotic Americans. Let them wear and fly it now to show they intend to uphold the administration in keeping the fruits of the war with Spain.

Mr. Bryan goes to a great deal of unnecessary trouble when he denies the rumors concerning the construction of his cabinet. But then Mr. Bryan is a professional trouble hunter.

Let well enough alone is the best campaign document of the year. It appeals to the workingman, the farmer and the business man.

Mr. Bryan has inadvertently admitted that it was no trouble at all for him to make a living under the McKinley administration.

While Mr. Bryan isn't talking so much as he did in 1896, he is saying just as many things, and as frequently, that are not so.

There is a notable difference between campaign orators. All of them talk, but some of them say things.

Mr. Bryan will omit all allusions to the Tammany Ice Trust during his campaign tour of New York.

The Hon. George Fred Williams declines to permit some of the gold democrats to return to the party.

If Mr. Bryan had fewer paramount issues, perhaps he would have more time to think.

Eloped in a Bunch.

Three eloping couples from Green Bay located at Bagley, Menominee county, were arrested Saturday night. They are Mrs. Bero, her sister, Tillie Gzrion and Nellie Edwards, who with Frank Paul, Michael Debriese and Edward Auson, left Green Bay Thursday. They were followed to Menominee by the parents of Mrs. Bero and her sister, and the husband of the former. The Bero woman had her three children with her.

CALUMET DEFEATED

Copper Country Boys Trimmed By the Local Eleven.

SCORE WAS SIXTEEN TO FIVE

Escanaba Team is Trying Conclusions Today With the Menominee Eleven—Knob Hills Beat the Maroons.

Calumet football players ate crow on their own grounds last Saturday, the same being administered by the Escanaba eleven. The score, Escanaba 16, Calumet 5, is about a fair indication of the relative strength of the two teams, but in justice to our boys it must be said that their long ride of 160 miles had left them in no condition to play their usual snappy game, and they failed to make their best showing. A hard driving rain soaked players and officials, but the game proceeded without interruption.

Hodson's run of 85 yards from the first kick-off was easily the feature of the game, and the first touchdown followed in just 40 seconds from the time the ball was put in play. Two other touchdowns were made in this half, the score standing 16-0 at the close. In the 2nd half it was Calumet's ball most of the time, and they secured one touchdown by line bucking. They tried the ends only twice and then resorted to line plays altogether.

There was a large crowd present at the opening of the game, despite the very disagreeable weather and the sentiment of the spectators was naturally much in favor of the Calumet players, but the pace set by the visitors from the very outset was so fast that it took the wind entirely out of the sails of their opponents. The game throughout was a good, clean exhibition of football and though it was hotly contested throughout not one of the twenty-two players was injured. The lineup of the two teams was as follows:

Escanaba	Center	Calumet
Tyrell	Center	Soddy
Olmsted	Right Guard	Leighman
Follo	Right Tackle	Miller
McMillan	Right End	Shes
Hessell	Left Guard	Jacks
Long	Left Tackle	Horwitz
Hodson	Left End	Pease
Blodson	Quarter Back	Borgo
Semer	Right Half	Harvey
Olmsted	Left Half	Pennell
Slaughter	Full Back	Schroeder

Barrabe of Escanaba, a former University of Michigan man, was umpire. George Fisher of Calumet was referee. The time keepers were Elliott and Ewing.

Through the courtesy of the Calumet & Hecla mine officials the boys from this city were escorted about the company's property, viewing the largest and most modern mining machinery in this country and being loaded down with copper specimens.

The boys speak very highly of their treatment while in Calumet and will gladly welcome the boys from that city when they come to Escanaba to play the return game.

The Knob Hill football eleven squared accounts with the Maroons, or Tildens, as they were formerly known, in a snappy game at South Park last Saturday afternoon, which resulted in a score of Knob Hills 6, Maroons 5. The game was called at 3 o'clock with quite a crowd of young Americans on the scene. The halves were twenty-five minutes each and there was no lack of rooting. The line up of the two elevens was as follows:

Maroons	Knob Hills	
Robinson	Center	Larson
Roy	Quarter Back	Mead
Ray	Full Back	Anthony
Tolan	Right Half Back	Bartley
Anderson	Left Half Back	Nagert
Ensh	Right Guard	Lucas
Drake	Left Guard	Stevenson
Kessler	Right Tackle	Hanscher
Dupont	Left Tackle	Lowell
Wickert	Right End	Lear, Sr.
Pichette	Left End	Lear, Jr.

George Eastwood acted as referee, with Olmsted as umpire and Thatcher and Cates as linemen.

The Escanaba High school football eleven is in Menominee today, where this afternoon they will try conclusions for a second time this season with the team of that city. The first game played in this city several weeks ago resulted in a victory for the locals, but as that game did not count on the championship schedule, the boys will have to repeat the dose today in order to hold the position at the head of the list won at Calumet last Saturday, and a fast game is expected.

The local football team known as the Maroons left this morning for Gladstone where they are scheduled to play the High school eleven of that city this afternoon. The Maroons have already played two games this season, winning one of them.

The Company I football eleven of Menominee defeated Green Bay's team last Saturday by a score of 27 to 0. Metoxen, the Indian full back,

put up the finest game ever witnessed in the twin cities.

Next Saturday the Marquette football team will be down here to line up against the local team. Marquette is reported as being very fast as they have been coached by MacPerran, an old Michigan captain. They promise to give us a hard game. Escanaba has been working very hard lately, and are in line for championship honors, although today's game at Menominee will settle all our chances unless we win.

The Ishpeming High school eleven defeated the Champion team in a game at the former city last Saturday by a score of 5 to 0.

Sturgeon Bay's football team defeated the Green Bay west side eleven last Saturday by a score of 27 to 0.

Other Things

How to Bring Down a Son.

Let him have plenty of spending money. Permit him to choose his own companions, without restraint or direction. Give him a latch-key and allow him to return home late in the evening. Make no inquiries as to where and with whom he spends his leisure moments. Give him to understand that manners make a good substitute for morality. Teach him to expect pay for every act of helpfulness to others. Allow him to occupy a seat in church with the boys, rather than a pew with his parents. Permit him to regard the Sunday school unsuitable for a boy on the verge of young manhood.

How to Bring Up a Boy.

Make home the brightest and most attractive place on earth. Make him responsible for a limited number of daily duties. Never punish him in anger. Do not ridicule his conceits, rather talk with him frankly on matters in which he is interested. Let him feel free to invite his friends to your home and table. Encourage his confidence by giving ready sympathy and advice. Be careful to impress on his mind that making character is more important than making money.

While the Methodist conference was in session at Appleton, Wisconsin, last week, Presiding Elder Porter of the Oshkosh district submitted a report in which he scouted church socials in unmistakable terms, declaring that the custom of giving suppers and entertainments of every description for the purpose of raising money for the church's support, was shamefully demoralizing, and insisting that the only orthodox means of raising money for church purposes was by subscriptions and voluntary contributions. There is food for thought and a weight of good sound reason in what this reverend gentleman has said. A church, like any other institution, to accomplish the most good should be independent and self-supporting. It cannot be denied that church socials are distasteful to a great many people. They are a source of much inconvenience and worry to those who have them in charge and considered from the standpoint of profit are too frequently a flat failure, often failing to return to their organizers the value of the material put into them to say nothing of the work and worry.

The city council of Peru, Indiana, has passed an ordinance providing that "Whoever shall in said city congregate on or upon any of the streets in the city of Peru for the purpose of courting, making love or spooning or carrying on courtship, shall be fined not less than \$3 or more than \$100 for each offence." It would require the U. S. standing army to enforce such an ordinance in Escanaba.

OBITUARY MENTION.

List of Deaths Which Have Occurred This Week.

A. E. Fillion died at his home near Schaffer Sunday afternoon at the age of 28 years. The deceased was a cedar jobber and a brother of City Treasurer Matt Fillion of this city. He leaves a widow and one child, aside from his parents and several brothers and sisters. Two years ago he suffered a very severe attack of lagrippe and never fully recovered his former health. The funeral was held from St. Ann's church in this city Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock and was attended by the French society L'Institut Jacques Cartier, of which the deceased was a member.

Swindles Old Soldiers.

Old soldiers are warned to keep watch for a swindler who is offering to sell them a book and also a certificate which will make it easy for their wives to get a pension after they are dead. He wants one dollar down and two more on delivery of the goods. The department wants him, and if he calls do you report him to the officials.

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.

Because of lack of patronage the Dominion government, it is said, will close the Canadian canal at the Soo. This, vesselmen think, would be an unwise move, especially if an accident should occur in the American canal. They will therefore endeavor to make more use of the Canadian canal. One of the grievances of the vesselmen is that letters and telegrams are forwarded via the American canal. This they think can be remedied.

Supt. Hastings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road denies the report that the shops at Green Bay are to be closed down or removed to Milwaukee. He declares they will remain where they are and as soon as business on this division picks up will be operated with a full force again.

The building at 922 Ludington street, corner Charlotte, formerly occupied by the Donovan feed store has been fitted up by Knute Peterson as a saloon and was opened to the public today.

The Glazer Department store at the corner of Ludington and Mary streets was opened Monday. Five hundred souvenirs were given away to purchasers and the new store started out with a splendid business.

There is a general rumor that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company is contemplating a change of the division which has been located in Antigo for the past fifteen years, to Elaud Junction.

Dwight W. Cook who has been employed as a clerk by the C. & St. Paul railroad company at Wells, left Monday for southern Illinois, where he will accept a position with the Rock River Electric company.

The steamer C. F. Bielman which was damaged by standing on Fisherman's shoal near Washington Island three weeks ago, has been repaired at Milwaukee and is now at South Chicago.

Harvey Jones, of the Soo, has placed a forfeit of \$25 for a 150-yard foot race with James W. Troyer, of Manistique. The race is to take place in the Soo at a date to be decided upon.

Clarence Reed, yardmaster of Chicago & Northwestern road at Menominee, has been transferred to Crystal Falls. John Powers, formerly assistant to Mr. Reed, has been promoted.

The first license to hunt deer issued in this county for the season of 1900 was secured from County Clerk O. V. Linden Monday by A. L. Paul of this city.

William Manley, roadmaster and C. E. Andrews, trainmaster of the C. & N. W., made a trip to Ishpeming last Saturday.

The Perronville Lumber company is erecting a sawmill at Perronville that will be operated throughout the coming winter.

R. D. Livingston, employed on the E. & L. S. road at Cornell spent several days in the city this week visiting friends.

Mr. Bryan's Version.

Poor country, 'tis of thee,
So full of misery,
Of thee I sing!
Land where the best is bad,
Land where we're all so sad,
Let me reign, and be glad,
Thou poor old thing!

O luckless land, today,
'Neath hateful plenty's sway,
I weep for thee!
How can men care for what
They're promised or they've got
As long as things are not
All run by me?

Poor birthplace of our sires,
They're all infernal liars
Who dares to say
Thy doom is not at hand!
Gloom spreads o'er all the land—
You hear me shouting, and
I'm here to stay.

—Chicago Times Herald.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Class meeting at 9.30 a. m., morning service at 10.30, theme, "Sardis." Evening service at 7.30, theme, "Civic Duties." Sunday School at noon, Epworth League at 6.30 p. m., mid-week prayer service on Wednesday evening at 7.30. All seats free and a cordial welcome given to all who may come.

DEMOCRATS KICK AT FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

Farm Products Advance More than the Goods that Farmers Have to Buy at the Stores.

EVIDENT CAUSE OF MORTGAGE CANCELING

Since McKinley Has Been at the Helm Farm Products Have Advanced 45 Per Cent, While Articles Bought by Farmers Increased Only 19 Per Cent.

The Democratic fault-finders base their efforts to create discontent among the farmers in 1900 upon a different plane from that of 1896. Then their complaint was that the prices of farm products were too low. Now they complain that the farmers are too prosperous and the prices of their products are too high.

Mr. Bryan was nominated in Chicago on July 10, 1896, and again at Kansas City on July 5, 1900. Let us take the quotations of the first week in July, 1896, and July, 1900, the respective dates are brought as nearly as practicable to the dates of his respective nominations.

Nobody will question the fairness of selecting wheat, corn, oats, lard, pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay and butter as ten representative articles of farm production, nor will anybody question the fairness of selecting sugar, tea, coffee, rice, petroleum, leather, cotton cloth, tin plate, steel (from which binder twine is made) and Bessemer pig iron (the basis of all agricultural requirements in iron and steel) as ten representative articles of farm consumption.

Wheat has only advanced 35 per cent from 1896 to 1900, while corn advanced 48 per cent, mess pork 60 per cent, lard 68 per cent and wool 68 per cent. Now it is easy to see why the Democrats "happened" to select this particular item "wheat" by which to measure everything else, simply because it shows a smaller increase in price than almost any other article in the list.

The tables which follow show the prices of the ten articles of farm production and of an equal number of articles of farm consumption at the dates named and the percentage increase in each article, also the average increase, at the date of Mr. Bryan's second nomination as compared with the prices at the date of his first nomination:

Yet they are gravely marching through the agricultural regions of this country stating to the farmer that "a bushel of wheat in 1900 will buy less of the articles which you consume than a bushel of wheat would buy of those same articles in 1896." Let us accept the challenge.

Mr. Bryan's first nomination occurred on July 10, 1896, and his second nomination on July 5, 1900. The records of the bureau of statistics show that the highest price of "No. 2 red winter wheat," a standard grade by which all others may

The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Farm Production in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent of increase in 1900 over 1896:

Articles of Farm Production.	July 2, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Per cent. of increase.
Wheat, per bushel.....	85 1-2	88	35
Corn, per bushel.....	35 1-2	49 5-8	48
Oats, per bushel.....	21 1-4	29 1-2	34
Lard, per lb.....	.0425	.0715	68
Mess Pork, per bbl.....	\$ 8.75	\$14.00	60
Beef, family, per lb.....	8.50	12.00	41
Cotton, per lb.....	.06 13-16	.10 1-16	56
Wool, Ohio XX, per lb.....	.17	.28 1-2	68
Hay, per ton.....	14.02	15.58	11
Butter, per lb.....	.131	.18	37
Average increase.....			45.8 per cent.

The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Farm Consumption in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent of increase or decrease:

Articles of Farm Consumption.	July 3, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.
Rice, per lb.....	.04 1-2	.05	11
Sisal, per lb.....	.03 1-2	.05 3-4	64
Bessemer Pig Iron, per ton.....	\$12.25	\$16.50	35
Petroleum, per gal. in bbls.....	.0690	.0785	14
Tin Plate, per lb.....	.0347 1-2	.0483	40
Coffee, per lb.....	.013 1-4	.09 1-8	31
Leather, Oak, per lb.....	.28	.35	25
Sugar, per lb.....	.0400	.0500	24
Tea, per lb.....	.140	.148	6
Cotton Cloth unbleached, yd.....	.054	.057	6
Average increase.....			19 per cent.

*At New Orleans.
*Export prices.

It will be seen by an examination of the tables that in every article of farm production named there has been an increase in price ranging (with a single exception) from 35 per cent to 68 per cent, or an average increase in the entire series of articles of 45.8 per cent.

be measured, was, on July 9, 1896, in the New York market, 64 1/2¢ per bushel, and on July 5, 1900, was 88¢ per bushel. Now let us follow the same general plan adopted in the other comparisons and by selecting ten principal articles of farm consumption, obtain their relative prices in the New York market in 1896 and 1900, at the dates nearest Mr. Bryan's nomination, and thus find out what quantity of each bushel of wheat, at the prices named at these two dates, would have bought. The articles of farm consumption selected for this comparison are equally representative with those of farm production above named, namely, sugar, coffee, petroleum, rice, salt, leather, cotton cloth, starch, mackerel and cut nails. The authority for the prices is the same as that already utilized—the bureau of statistics.

In the list of the articles of farm consumption there is a reduction in price in two of the articles named, while the increase in the other articles ranges much lower than that of the farm products, the average increase for the entire series of articles of farm consumption being 19 per cent.

In every case the quantity of these representative articles of farm consumption which a bushel of wheat would buy in 1900 is greater than a bushel of wheat could have bought in 1896.

Thus we see that in ten representative articles of farm consumption, the average increase has been 19 per cent, while in the ten equally representative articles of farm production, the increase has been 45.8 per cent.

Purchasing power of one bushel of wheat at the date of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, respectively, in ten different articles of ordinary farm consumption, basing the price of each article upon that quoted in the New York market at the respective dates:

Now to take the single item of farm production upon which the fault-finders base their arguments and by which they measure all articles of farm consumption, namely, wheat. How do you suppose it happened that they have selected this particular article "wheat," by which to measure everything else? There is corn; its acreage in the United States in 1899 was practically double that of wheat, its production four times as many

(Compiled from official reports of the bureau of statistics.)

ARTICLES.	Price on		Quantity which one bushel of wheat will buy	
	July 10, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	July 10, 1896.	July 5, 1900.
Wheat, per bushel.....	Cents. 85 1/2	Cents. 88	Pounds. 88	Pounds. 88
Coffee, per pound.....	13	9 1/4	49-10	96-10
Leather (oak), per pound.....	30	36	2-10	2-4-10
Rice, per pound.....	4 1/2	5	13 1/4	17 1/2
Petroleum, refined, per gallon.....	7-8-10	9-2-10	48-2-10	9 1/2
Sugar, granulated, per pound.....	4 1/2	5-7-10	14-4-10	15-4-10
Salt, per 100 pounds.....	9-2-10a	11-3-10	690	778
Cotton cloth, unbleached, per yard.....	5-4-10b	5-7-10	c119-10	c154-10
Starch, per pound.....	2b	2-1-10	32-1-10	419-10
Cut nails.....	1-8-10c	2-4-10	35-7-10	306-10
Mackerel.....	5-6-10a	4-10-10	126-10	178-10

a Average import price during June. b Average export price during June. c Yards. d Gallons.

bushels and its actual value, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, nearly double that of wheat. Why did they not adopt corn as a standard of measurement?

These statements are all official and may be verified from the public records of the bureau of statistics available in any standard library. The figures and prices in every case are given, and every man can determine whether the assertions of the Democratic fault-finders and "prophets of evil" in 1900 are any more reliable than they were in 1896.

HIGHER PRICES FOR THE FARMERS.

Hearst's Chicago American (Democratic) of Sept. 20, gives the following table, which shows how prices of farm products advance under McKinley prosperity:

	A Week Ago.	To-day.
Flour, per barrel.....	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.70
Cornmeal, per ton.....	23.00	24.00
Cheese, per pound.....	.10 1/2	.11 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, per pound.....	.11	.11 1/2
Smoked Side Meat, per pound.....	.09	.09 1/2
Lard, per pound.....	.08	.08 1/2
Peas.....		Advance of 10 per cent.

"BRYANISM IN WEST, CROKERISM IN EAST."

Reasons Why James H. Eckels Will Vote for McKinley.

Cleveland's Comptroller of the Currency Urges All to Unite and Give Bryanism its Deathblow as a Disturbing Factor.

The political outlook in the West is, I believe, generally satisfactory to those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and the things for which he stands in public life. In the extreme West his most ardent friends are ready to concede that he has lost much ground since the campaign of 1896, and unless he can recoup himself in the Middle West and East, his defeat will become a matter of certainty. The Pacific States, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Kansas will all be found to be against him.

the affairs of the Philippine people properly. I do not myself believe he can. Mr. Bryan's plea for the salvation of this country by the destruction of what he terms "imperialism," as exemplified in the administration of our affairs in the Philippines, loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home, in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in this campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country. In the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world—he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greatest sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business operations means the curtailment of employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness.

Dangerous to Labor Interests.
I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests today in public life. In the first instance he is a demagogue, possessed of a certain quality of oratory which appeals always to prejudice. In the second, he is well grounded in no branch of political economy and unground in all. He would be more unpopular with laboring men, if elected, than, it is claimed, he is popular with them now, because his success would paralyze business for a long time at least, during which time the laborer of necessity would be without employment.

Then, too, the laborer would soon discover how utterly futile Mr. Bryan's efforts would be to make better his condition by making war upon his employers. The laborer certainly cannot be benefited by a policy which is directed wholly toward the unsettling of values, the reduction of the purchasing power of his wage and the enactment into law of views which, tested by experience and history, are wholly unsound.

I believe President McKinley ought to be re-elected as largely as possible by Democratic votes. Under the present domination of Mr. Bryan a conservative Democrat can find no place of influence in the party. Those who now return to it after rejecting Bryanism four years ago will find themselves without voice in the administration. They go back to accept Mr. Bryan's views. He does not accept theirs. They endorse him—he does not endorse them; and, once elected, they are not in a position, after changing front, to protest against his radicalism. By voting for him they do, in fact, endorse him, despite a mental reservation that they do not approve of his public utterances and Populistic views. They disarm themselves of a right to criticize and draw down upon their heads more blame for Mr. Bryan's unsound views as a disturbing factor than does Mr. Bryan himself. For by their act in voting for Mr. Bryan they have made it possible for him to do the harm which they must know would follow the carrying out of the principles for which he stands.

Bryan's Party Populistic.
The Democratic party cannot be both Democratic and Populistic. Under Mr. Bryan it is Populistic. It is so out of power. It would be more so in power. The best example of what he would do with the party if in power is shown in his own State, where even the kind of Democrats they have in Nebraska are only allotted one or two minor offices, while the Populists are given all of importance.

When Mr. Bryan is eliminated Democrats can readily assume a position of respect and influence in the Democratic party, and until he is they ought to fight against him. They can aid the party best by rescuing it from Populism by defeating Populistic candidates at the polls, not by electing their candidates with the vain hope that they can either reform them, render them harmless, or prove them to be pretentious boasters, publicly standing for things which they never intended to carry out.

As far as I am concerned, I am going to maintain my Democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have debauched the party and placed it in the attitude of a defender of all the isms that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryanism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a continuation of Bryanism and Crokerism constitute Democracy, sound political wisdom and honest administrative ability, I do not wish to be of it. But I do not believe it does, and, therefore, I have faith in these being enough Democrats who are Democrats from principle to defeat Mr. Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed during the past years in alleged Democratic conventions. I really would like to know what a thoughtful Democrat thinks of reforms wrought in domestic and foreign affairs through the combined wisdom and experience of William J. Bryan and Richard Croker.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency under Cleveland.

EXPORTS.
—
1895:
\$807,538,165
—
1900:
\$1,394,186,371
—
Number of BANK ACCOUNTS:
—
1894:
5,545,867
—
1899:
7,655,414

"It Sort o' Looks as If I'd Have to Expand."

Proof of the Pudding In the Eating Thereof.

THESE ASSERTIONS WERE MADE FOUR YEARS AGO BY MR. BRYAN, WHO NOW ASKS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO INTRUST THEIR GOVERNMENT TO HIS DIRECTION FOR FOUR YEARS.

If we are defeated in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater agitation. Do you think we have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs? No, my friends, you cannot set a limit to the present hard times. Business men complain that business conditions are bad. I warn them that these conditions cannot be improved by following up the policies of the Republican party. The Republican party produces a policy that makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the Republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote the Democratic ticket, if they would expect any relief. These are hard times. There will be harder times if the gold standard continues. If you ask how the gold standard affects the farmer, we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of products of him who sells without lowering his taxes or debts. If you ask how the gold standard affects the laboring men, we reply that it destroys the opportunity for labor, multiplies the number of idle men, and fills our streets with those anxious for work who cannot find the opportunity. The gold standard, by increasing idleness, brings poverty to those who ought to have enough and to spare. The gold standard means a dearer dollar and falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times. If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as a stone which is thrown into the air. An American dollar will buy two Mexican dollars and also about two bushels of wheat at the same time. There was a time when an American dollar would buy only one Mexican dollar, and there an American dollar would buy only one bushel of wheat. If the time ever comes when an American dollar will buy three Mexican dollars, then it will buy three bushels of wheat. You know that with the slightest prospect of foreign war we would suspend gold payments, and go either to a silver or to a paper basis at once. Until you have bimetallic millhands will stand on the corner and wonder when the gold standard will bring them good times.

INSTEAD, WE HAVE HAD FOUR YEARS OF UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY. THERE HAVE BEEN NO DREGS IN THE CUP. GOLD STANDARD, GOOD TIMES AND ALL THAT MR. BRYAN PROMISED THAT WE SHOULD NOT HAVE, WE HAVE ENJOYED.

with a strong probability of Nebraska—unless State pride is extremely strong—joining them. It is hoped to make up this loss by carrying Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Any one who knows Illinois politics realizes that it is naturally a Republican State, and has gone Democratic only once in forty years, and that when the business elements were favorable to the Democratic candidates.

The same is to be said of Ohio, with the added statement that it has never given its electoral vote to a Democratic candidate for the Presidency since the war. Indiana is the only close State, and those who know it best believe that the Democrats will not win there. In both Illinois and Indiana, exceptionally strong men have been named as Democratic candidates for Governor, and to an extent they will aid Mr. Bryan, but not enough to overcome the sentiment held everywhere against him by conservative and thoughtful people. All this apparent prospect of success over Mr. Bryan ought not to cause a lessening of the struggle against him. It will not do in this contest to simply prevent his having a majority in the Electoral College by giving President McKinley barely enough to win. DECISIVE DEFEAT FOR BRYAN.

What ought to be accomplished is the decisive defeat of Bryanism as a disturbing factor in the politics of this country. The country cannot afford with each recurring four years to be upset from one end to the other by the danger of a man of such vagaries as he entertains obtaining control of the nation's affairs. The plea that is put forth by some men of ability that he can be rendered harmless before election by the enactment of new laws is hardly statesmanship. Why place a man in the Presidency whom you must virtually put under bonds to keep the peace?

Mr. Bryan has so grievously wronged the Democratic party that no Democrat who really wishes to see the party get back into public confidence ought to aid and abet him at this time. He would destroy the country's currency system if he could by substituting the silver standard. Why give him indorsement in that determination? He would abrogate the right of private contract, overturn the traditions, practices, and high position of the Supreme Court, and make impossible the quick and effective maintenance of public order in times of excitement and stress. Why make it possible for him to even undertake so much that is revolutionary, even though he fail in it all?

No Time for Experiments.
I hardly think the thoughtful judgment of any citizen will say that the possibility that Mr. Bryan may do better in the Philippines than President McKinley is doing justifies an experiment fraught with so much danger to the stability of things at home. The question may be very properly raised whether a man who is wrong on every important problem which affects the citizens of the United States at home can adjust and administer

the affairs of the Philippine people properly. I do not myself believe he can. Mr. Bryan's plea for the salvation of this country by the destruction of what he terms "imperialism," as exemplified in the administration of our affairs in the Philippines, loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home, in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in this campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country. In the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world—he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greatest sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business operations means the curtailment of employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness.

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JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency under Cleveland.

Victory and Valor.
(Air. Marching Through Georgia.)
Keep the fruits of victory stainless evermore.
Keep our banners flying on Manila's distant shore;
Keep our noble President within the White House door,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.
Hurrah! Hurrah! In honor we are bound,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Our money all is sound;
Honest golden dollars ringing all the world around,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

Cherish deeds of valor wreathed in memories sublime,
Cherish grand achievements wrought in Oriental clime;
Cherish honest duty calling; now's the golden time,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.
C. P. R.
On Foreign Trade.
We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them.—William McKinley.

HANNA ANALYZES BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Democratic Leader Again Switches His Issue.

Bryan and Bryanism Punctured at an Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Commercial McKinley Club in Chicago.

Three thousand people tried to crowd into the quarters of the McKinley Commercial Club in Chicago, Sept. 18, to see and hear Senator Hanna. On that occasion Senator Hanna made the following speech:

I take for my text Mr. Bryan's views on the minor issues of the campaign as set forth in his letter of acceptance published to-day. Just before the Democratic convention at Kansas City many pilgrimages were made to Lincoln, Neb., by Democratic missionaries at the urgent call of Mr. Bryan. This was for the purpose of putting Bryan's pet scheme of free silver in the platform.

But, if you remember correctly, that issue was only placed in the platform by a majority of one vote of the committee. Now Bryan has relegated the silver issue to the rear, and brings out imperialism as the chief issue. Bryan gained this issue when the treaty was made with Spain in which the Philippine Islands were purchased. He went to Washington and by his own influence forced certain Democratic Senators to adopt the treaty, in order that the Democratic party might fight against it in the coming campaign. That proves that Bryan has not the courage to stand by his own convictions.

Bryan's letter speaks of trusts. Yet he does not mention the ice trust or the cotton bale trust. In the latter Senator Jones is heavily interested. Every one knows the story of the ice trust. As Bryan declares that the trust is one of the main issues of this campaign, I can say that we are ready to meet him on that proposition as well as on any other.

Hanna's Relations with Labor.
Bryan also makes much ado concerning the conflict between capital and organized labor. For myself, I have this to say: I was the first man in Ohio to recognize organized labor. It was in 1871, when I was in the coal business in Cleveland, Ohio. John Seanev and John James, President and Secretary of the first bituminous coal miners' organization in the United States, called upon me and stated that the miners had organized into a union.

As I was a leading coal operator, the two gentlemen urged me to use my influence in organizing the operators. That was my first experience with a trust. I organized the operators in the district in which I was interested, and during my entire experience there we never had a strike or trouble of any kind.

I want to make this statement here, once and for all, in reply to all these charges and insinuations with reference to my aspect toward labor: If any man in the United States of America can bring into my presence a man who has ever worked for me and truthfully state and substantiate that I have refused to meet at any time and anywhere any man in my employ, that I have ever intentionally done any man a harm, that I have ever insisted on lowering wages to any man who works for me, or who can truthfully say that I have done evil to him, I will resign from the United States Senate to-morrow. (Great applause.) I made the proposition in 1897. I have found no takers, and it is still open. (Laughter and applause.)

Republican Party Against Trusts.
Now, then, about this trust question, a few words more. I would like to have Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat tell me what a trust is. I don't believe there is a trust in the United States, for every State law and national law will destroy any trust that comes within its jurisdiction; and the only laws, State and national, that have ever been put upon statute books were enacted by the Republican party. (A voice—Never enforced.) Yes, they are enforced. (Voices—Put him out.) No, don't put him out. I don't want to put anybody out. (A voice—He is a good Democrat; he shoots in the rear.)

We have no objections to the Democratic party being opposed to trusts, but they have got no patent on it. (Laughter.)

Bryan's Policy for Philippines.
Now, then, one word more with reference to the position of Mr. Bryan upon this Philippine question—and it has been so thoroughly exploded that I won't mention it except in passing. I recited to you the part that he took in the execution of that treaty, and the authority that he used with his party to ratify the treaty, and I think I have convinced a great many of my hearers that his purpose and motive was not patriotic. He tells the people of the United States what he will do if he is elected President of the United States. His first act would be to haul down the American flag in the Philippines. (A voice: "He never could do it.")

Then he would establish a stable government—he doesn't say republican government—and probably put Aguinaldo at the head of it. Then he said that he would establish a protectorate by the United States, pull down the American flag, withdraw our soldiers from the soil, and leave our buried dead there under the supervision of Aguinaldo, renounce every vestige of power, which has come to us legally and lawfully, and then establish a protectorate—which means what? It means that the government of the United States would be obliged to protect the government of Aguinaldo from all foreign foes and interference. And what would be the result?

Judging the future by the past, the next actions of Aguinaldo would be such as to shock the civilized world; and, if for no other reason, the nations would interfere in the interests of humanity as we did in Cuba. But if for selfish reasons any European people should make up their minds that they wanted a foothold in that archipelago, and propose to take it, what would be the duty of the United States government under Mr. Bryan's ideas? We would have to say, "No, hands off."

Feat of Intellectual Acrobats.
Mr. Bryan has performed a wonderful feat, an acrobat isn't it, when he con-

veys the Monroe doctrine to Asiatic waters. Whoever heard of such a thing? The Monroe doctrine is founded purely and simply on the determination on the part of the government of the United States that no foreign country should interfere in the western hemisphere. Mr. Bryan would do what? Spread it all over the world and we would stand behind and defend it. What do you call that if it isn't imperialism? As a result of that procedure we would find ourselves involved in all kinds of foreign wars. (A voice—That is right.) That is true—and yet Mr. Bryan is for peace. He was for peace when he resigned from the army and he has been for peace ever since. I am for peace. I'm a Quaker. I am for peace, but not peace at any price. I am not for peace, and I know that the majority of the people of this country are not for peace, with that brigand Aguinaldo as long as he is hiding in the bushes and shooting down from ambush our boys in blue. (Applause.)

Bryan Switches Issues.
But Mr. Bryan has already been driven from his position on imperialism. He knows now what many of us knew in the beginning—that it was only one rooster that he was going to put in the pit, and he would fight it as long as he could. Now he has got his last gamecock, Trust, and that goes into the pit for the next thirty days; and the Republican party will be prepared to meet him on all such questions, and if I had the time and voice and opportunity I would like to speak to every laboring man in the United States upon that question; because in warning the laboring people of this country against this huge monster, the trusts, in the same breath he says that the Dingley bill is the incubator of trusts.

Now, we are getting to know where we stand with the laboring people when we come to the tariff, and we won't allow him to evade the issue that he has made on the bald proposition that the protective tariff principle goes hand in hand with trusts. We keep the protective tariff principle there and we will furnish our own definition for trusts. I say we are at home on that proposition because we have at the head of our national ticket that great advocate of protection, William McKinley; because in him we have the best friend of the United States; and there isn't a laboring man in the city of Chicago, or in the State of Illinois, or in the United States, who knows anything about public affairs, who knows anything about the career of President McKinley, that does not know from actual proof the fact that during his whole public life he is the only man that the workmen of this country always felt at liberty to call upon to support their interests, and he never failed them. And he is just as much their friend to-day as he was fifteen years ago.

Bryan and the Laboring Men.
And now let me ask what has W. J. Bryan done for the workmen of this country? (A voice: "Nothing.") Another voice: "Yes, he charged us half a dollar to hear him talk." Not a thing. Came near saying damn. Not a thing. His career in public life is available to every man. His short service was marked and made conspicuous by his opposition to the tariff bill. And what has he done since to show any particular interest in the working people of this country? He tells them what he would do. He is prolific in promises, rosy in painting the picture as to what would be the result of his administration, but I charge you, workmen, turn away from that picture and look upon the other; and the other is McKinley.

Do not let us take any promise from any candidate or any man whose whole record has shown that his overwearing ambition is to be President of the United States. He will ride any issue, he will climb on to any platform that is made for him, he will preach any doctrine, he will even abuse me to be President of the United States.

Most Important Issues.
Now, bringing these issues home to each and every individual, I want to bring them there because I expect and I know that every man who goes to the polls on election day having heard the arguments in the case, having considered how the decision of these issues will bear upon his personal interests and those of his family, will cast that ballot intelligently in his own interest and not in Mr. Bryan's. But there is a further responsibility which comes to every man and to every woman who can influence a man.

I say that the importance of the issues in this campaign at this time and under these conditions is greater than ever before in the history of our country. I say so because I believe it, because I know that any reversing of the present policy of the administration of this government, any change in that administration, would bring about a condition of things in the business and industrial interests of this country that would dwarf the flood and storm at Galveston it would mean a hurricane that would carry before it every interest, it would be a flood that would engulf the property and the material interests of every man, woman and child that enjoys the present prosperity.

Where Interests Are.

There is no question where your interest is, because every year, every month, and every day of the administration of William McKinley has been an object lesson. Every man who has an insurance on his life for the benefit of his family, every man who has his deposits in a savings bank or a loan association where he has gathered together perhaps the savings of a lifetime, where he believes it is safe, and it is, although that money that he deposits in a savings bank is not there, for they don't keep the money in their vaults. What do they do with it? They invest it in securities, in bonds and mortgages, satisfying themselves that the property behind those securities is perfectly good for the loan made—and it is under all normal conditions. But supposing that Mr. Bryan should be elected—God forbid. (A voice—Amen!) Supposing he should be. Remember 1893.

Immediately capital is withdrawn from the avenues of business panic seizes and dethrones confidence and we find a condition of things that sends values down the toboggan slide until they are cut in two and quartered; and the property that is represented by the securities in the vaults of these banks covering your deposit is reduced in value. That is your property. It doesn't belong to the savings bank or the life insurance company. It is yours, you have put it in their custody for safekeeping. They are doing their duty. They have builded vaults of deposit secure against the burglar and the thief, they have employed men of integrity and ability to invest your money and protect your interests, and therefore I say they have done their duty.

Urges All to Work for McKinley.
Now you do yours. Do yours by not only depositing your vote for McKinley, but get as many of your neighbors who are undecided upon these questions, perhaps for want of knowledge, as you can, to vote as you do; make it your business to secure one more vote for the President of the United States, and that small effort will put us on a perfectly safe basis. Won't you do that much for your family? Won't you do that much for the national good? Haven't you pride enough to do that much for the national honor, integrity, and the flag? (Voices: "Yes, yes.") All right, then do it. Good-by.

HUGO DENKENSPRUCH Relates One of His Experiences as Justice of the Peace.

(By William E. Anderson.)
"Yes, you are right, Jonathan, Mr. Bryan will do good to his own party talking about political equality, liberty and the rights of man, for it was always hard for his friends to make such things work in this country among the American-born colored citizens. But it is a little late to do any good in those States where Mr. Bryan will get nearly all the votes cast. No, you are wrong, Jonathan. The very many quotations he makes from Washington, Lincoln and others isn't quite a case of the 'Devil kvoting scripture.' It goes a long way ahead of that and just fits the case I am about to tell you."

"During my term as justice of the peace in this town we had a great deal of trouble with tramps. They used to get into the school houses to sleep and at last they got so bold, a school house wasn't good enough for them. They began to profane the churches. Big Johannes, neighbor Smith's son, was constable and he at last arrested a gang in the Methodist church down there. He had not much experience, you see; and a smart lawyer from the village was up before me to defend them. That man really was a fine pleader; and as he knew the Bible kvotations well, he made a good impression on the court. He said that his friends, the defendants, went from the school houses to the church to get religion; and that the Lord was where 'two or three were gathered together in His name,' and so on. Then he pulled out the notes of a sermon which he got

from one of the tramps and said his clients were in church to have divine worship. I remember the text. It was, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every people.' Wasn't that a coincidence to remind me of Bryan's pious remarks on the same text?"

"The lawyer got along so well that I about made up my mind to kvit the prisoners. But the smart young lawyer didn't know it so he began to go for big Johannes and cross-kvestion him. Johannes was the only witness, you see, and didn't have much experience. By and by Johannes could not stand so much fun at his expense, so he got mad and yelled out: 'That may all be, Mr. Lawyer, what you say. You seem to know that the notes of the sermon you got from that big hobo were his own notes; but I know what you don't know, and that is that the gang you say he was preaching to tore out of the pulpit Bible all the book of Genesis and Exodus, including the ten commandments, to light their pipes with while they listened to the sermon.' Then I reversed my decision, Jonathan, and sent those fellows to the calaboose."

ARE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID IN SILVER?

A Pertinent Inquiry from an Old Soldier Still Unanswered.

In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, No. 1, he said that if he was elected to the office of President of the United States next November that as soon as he was inaugurated he would immediately call an extra session of Congress and give freedom to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and recall the army of the United States, which would include the bringing home of the "Stars and Stripes."

If elected President of the United States Mr. Bryan will become commander-in-chief of the army. This being the case,

Will Mr. Bryan pay the soldiers of the United States of America in silver? It is very important that the soldiers of the American army understand this matter clearly and distinctly as to what Mr. Bryan's intentions are in the matter.
OLD SOLDIER.
New Castle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1900.

ELECTION OF 1900.

Democratic Platform Adopted at Kansas City, July 4, 1900.

The Party (Democratic) Stands Where It Did in 1896 on the Money Question.—William J. Bryan at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1900.

Nominated:
For President—WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska.
Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON of Illinois.

PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

State Rights.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic or republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Money Question.

Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending classes at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to gold monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

Free Silver.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bond Issues.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

Tariff for Revenue.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce, as disturbing to business, the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

The Income Tax.

There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the Supreme Court of a law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the

duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come by its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the price of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacture.

Congressional Appropriations.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befit a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Pacific Funding Bill.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Pensions.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of an enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The Civil Service.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based on merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities of all citizens of ascertained fitness.

No Third Term.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Corporate Wealth.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

Mississippi River Improvements.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior people easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Webster Davis on McKinley.

"Listen, my Democratic friends and neighbors, for I have friends and neighbors in this city, which is my home; listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party antagonizes and attacks the administration of President McKinley, upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CAMPING IN THE GRAVEYARD OF DEAD ISSUES."—From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, 1898, to the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo., when the first meeting was held in the first convention hall that was only partially completed.



PEOPLE'S BANK DEPOSITS SHOW IMMENSE INCREASE.

Prosperity Has Come to the People.

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a self-evident truth. If a man's family is well clothed and fed and in a comfortable home, and besides this he can put money in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.		—Total amount of deposits— 1894. \$1,155,191,588 1899. \$1,830,116,140	
National	\$1,155,191,588	State and private	\$674,924,552
Loan and trust cos.	239,501,892	Savings	1,295,450,416
Total	\$2,874,589,406	Total	\$4,008,096,005
Increase in amt of deposits.		Average Deposits in All Banks.	
1894	\$820	1894	\$820
1899	602	1899	602

Since the Democratic days of 1894 there has been an increase of 2,109,547 bank depositors in the whole United States. This number more people have had money to deposit during McKinley's prosperity.

The total amount of money deposited to the credit of the people was \$2,874,589,406 in 1894. In 1899 it was \$4,008,096,005, showing an increase of almost one and three-quarter billions of dollars to the credit of the people who had bank accounts in the five years since the country was suffering the agonies of a Democratic administration.

Not only has there been this vast increase in the aggregate amount of money placed in the banks, but the average amount of each bank account has increased from \$520, in 1894, to an average of \$692 per bank account in 1899.

Who will say that the promises of the Republican party have not been fulfilled? Who will say that the advance agent of prosperity has not visited the American people under the Republican administration of President McKinley?

TOTAL UNITED STATES.		—Total No. depositors—	
Bank	1,424,996	1894	1,891,183
State and private	592,756	1899	936,394
Loan and trust companies	205,368	1894	443,321
Savings	3,413,477	1899	4,254,516
Total	5,545,597	1894	7,655,414
Increase in number of depositors	2,109,547		

STORIES OF COINCIDENCES.

A Number That Account for Some Things That Seem to Be Entirely Inexplicable.

"Luck and coincidence explain away many a mystery," said one of a group of late workers in a Royal street cafe the other night, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"One evening, as he told me the story, he was giving an entertainment in an Ohio city and was just returning to the stage after the mind-reading specialty, when an elderly man suddenly jumped up at the other end of the house.

"Coincidences certainly do play an important role in everyday life," commented another in the party, "and I dare say they have been the pivot on which many an event of the first magnitude has turned.

"One day the planter came to New Orleans on some business, and while he was still in town a member of the firm happened to go over to a notary's office to get an acknowledgment on some legal papers.

"I think I can tie that story myself," said one of the party. "Do you remember the recent death of Lewis Redwine, a noted bank defaulter of Atlanta, Ga., whose case created an immense sensation some years ago?

"We have arranged for the train to stop at the outskirts of town to-day to take on Redwine." He recognized the voice as that of a deputy marshal talking to the jailer, and realized in a flash that a scheme was on foot to get the noted prisoner out of the city 24 hours ahead of time.

INTO HER OWN TRAP.

That Is Why This Man Now Goes Home at Any Hour He Pleases.

It was at a stag banquet last week at the Hotel Cadillac, and a number of gentlemen of the middle-aged, bald-headed genus were lagging behind in the reception hall, the younger members of the society having taken their seats at the tables in the ordinary.

"I go home any time in the morning I choose to, now," said a dapper little man. "My wife molests me not. Her Caudle curtain lectures are reserved for some future occasion, I presume, but at present I'm safe.

"This is how such a state of things came to pass: I returned from a lodge banquet the other evening, expecting to meet the usual white-robed reception committee at the top of the stairs. I took off my shoes and creaked stealthily to my room, adjoining that of my wife, without being compelled to run the usual disagreeable gauntlet.

"I was tranquilly gliding away into a doze to the imaginary strains of 'Margery' when I was aroused by a most unusual—a most lugubrious—noise. It sounded like the caving in of a potato bin, and then there was a raucous shriek, almost masculine in its intonation, and a crash against my door that shook the house.

"I could not distinguish my surroundings in the gray morning twilight, and so struck a match. A coal scuttle which had taken all the veneering off the lower part of my door lay upturned before me, and all around was a sea of nut coal that had played havoc with the Brussels carpet as well as my nerves.

"I tried to get into my wife's room, but the door was locked. Greatly nonplused, I sought my couch and fitfully dreamed of flet de boeuf served with charcoal until breakfast time. When the morning meal was served, my wife, as is not usually the case, joined me. She was all smiles and seemed indefinitely amused at something. She is a pretty good fellow after all, and after asking for an explanation of the nocturnal demonstration that had transformed my sweet repose into a hideous nightmare up and told me the whole thing.

"She said she had sat at the top of the stairs waiting for me until she fell into a deep slumber. Finally she awoke, and a bright idea struck her. With great difficulty she carried a large scuttle of coal upstairs and set it at my chamber door, thinking that of course I as usual would stumble around and consequently trip over it, thus giving the alarm.

Kitchener Yields to a Boer Girl. While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Prieska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse.

"I think I can tie that story myself," said one of the party. "Do you remember the recent death of Lewis Redwine, a noted bank defaulter of Atlanta, Ga., whose case created an immense sensation some years ago? Well, when he was placed on trial Redwine maintained a stubborn silence, and he was convicted and sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary at Columbus, O. It was generally believed that he would break down when he actually started for prison and implicate some people who stood high socially, and the papers decided to send reporters with him to the train.

"There was a vacant seat in the car. Little Willie allowed the strange lady to take it, although he looked very tired.

"Thank you, my little gentleman," said she. "Why did you not take the seat yourself? You look quite weary."

SAID IN SHORT WORDS.

A Strong Talk Entirely in Monosyllables Made by an Ohio Man Years Ago.

In these days of turgid eloquence, when public speakers seem to vie with one another to see how many triple-jointed words they can lug into a speech, and seem to scorn the strength and beauty of short words, an address delivered many years ago by A. P. Edgerton, of Ohio, has peculiar weight, says the Chicago Chronicle, and is an eloquent argument in favor of short, direct methods of speech.

"This day we close for the year the Fort Wayne free schools, and we now part with you, the girls and boys we are no more to teach.

"I say girls and boys, for when three score and ten years have come to you you will be glad to have your friends say that health and peace of mind have kept your hearts warm; that you wear no brow of gloom, are not borne down with age, but still, in heart, are 'girls and boys.' When these years come, and I hope they will come to all, the tide of time will roll back and tell you of your school-time days, when the fair, the big and the true found love, but the false heart found no friend, no tongues to praise. These days bring rich gifts to age, and when you have ceased to think of them your fire has burned low and your light has gone out. You have been here taught in the hope that the free schools of Fort Wayne would help to make you of use to your friends and to the world, would give you faith in all that is good and true, and lead you to seek work, for that you must seek and do if you would have a good name, wealth, a home, a charge to keep or a trust to serve. Go forth with a bold, true heart to seek the work for you to do.

"Keep in mind that the hours to work run through each day and that God's great law of life is: 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.'

"Go where you will through the world and you will find on the front door of shops and mills, of stores and banks, and on ships, on farms, on roads, in deep mines where men toil for wealth; where laws are made that make some men too rich and men of worth and work through all our land too poor; where men by law are taught to plot with sin, to spurn the right, that charge and cost and soil may make old Quirk's law firms rich; where law is so plead that the judge must guess to find what's law; where quacks most fight o'er sick men's pains and dead men's bones; where types are set and none to mind the proofs; where priests do preach and pray, and where schools are taught, this sign: 'Brains Will Find Work Here.'

"If it be said: 'What can you do? Will you learn a trade?' say 'I have none, but I can learn one and put brains in it.' When you go to a place where brains should hunt for work and be sure to find it, it may be said to you: 'Do you see that plow? Can you hold and drive it deep? That plow, in its wise use, gives, all men food.'

"Do you see that wheel and that crank, and those shafts and that press, and do you hear the rish and the hiss of the steam which moves them? Can you make and hold and run them? Can you build and drive the works and wheels which make the wealth of the earth and cause it to roll and to float to and fro from place to place, where it is the best for man to use it?"

"Can you spin the thread and weave it which makes robes for kings and silks for the rich and vain, and dress for the poor, and all that skill and art have wrought by loom and hand for man's use?"

"These things are all shot through with threads of light—the light of mind and art and skill, which shines each day more bright and dims all the old by some new-found light as the years go on."

Millinery of the Moment. Tulle and chiffon form the two chief components of the millinery of the moment, add just imagine what the goffering and tucking of tulle mean! Recollect the hopeless way in which it sticks to one's fingers and the bedraggled appearance both tulle and chiffon have when not absolutely fresh.

Starch for Washing Colored Fabrics. There is nothing so safe and so satisfactory for washing colored goods, both light and dark, as starch. Make a gallon of thick starch with half a cupful of rice or cornstarch, and four quarts of water. Add two gallons of tepid water to three-fourths of the starch, and the same amount of water to the remaining fourth. Wash the garment in the thickest starch water, then wash in the next starch water. Rinse in clear water, dry in the shade, sprinkle and iron on the wrong side.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Typewriter Invention.

A Statistician has proved that the invention of the typewriter has given employment to 600,000 people, but he fails to state how many cases of weak stomachs and dyspepsia it has induced. All people of sedentary occupation need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It helps nature to bear the strain which ensues from confinement and it is a wonderful medicine. No one realizes that more keenly than the man or woman who has been cured of stomach trouble by its use.

Wheels.

Mr. Sappleg—I believe I will visit a mind reader and allow him to experiment with me. Miss Gabby—If you do he will think he is reading a bicycle advertisement.—Baltimore American.

Marquette, on Lake Superior.

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from any fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

An Illustration.

An Irishman was telling me that Irishmen are creatures of impulse. "An Irishman would kill a man in one minute," he said, "and be after standing him a drink the next."—London Pick-Me-Up.

Fourth of July Rates.

Be patriotic and take a holiday trip on Independence day. Cheap rates in every direction are offered by the Chicago Great Western railway. One fare and a third for round trips, children half rates. Tickets on sale July 3 and 4; good to return July 5. For further information inquire of any Agent C. G. W., or address F. H. Lord, G. P. & T. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Successful in One Way.

A Paris physician tried on himself a long-life elixir he had compounded, with the result that his life in the other world will be longer than he anticipated.—Boston Globe.

\$30.30.

N. E. A. Convention at Charleston, S. C., in July. Tickets good going via Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville and Spartanburg, and returning via Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Richmond and White Sulphur Springs, Va. For maps, time cards, etc., address J. C. Tucker, 234 Clark street, Chicago.

A Dark Secret.

Foreigner—How are your senators elected? American—None of them will tell—Puck.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The mosquitoes in the Roman Campaigna bite only from about an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise. Scientists say frogs do not need brains. Experiments show that when deprived of them the frog still exists, and is able to attend to its usual functions in an automatic way.

Bavaria boasts that it has the longest lightning conductor in the world. It rises some yards above the top of the meteorological station on the Zugspitze, the highest point in the German empire, and runs down the side of the mountain to the bottom of the Hohen-thal, where there is running water all the year round. The length of the rod is 5 1/2 kilometers, nearly three miles and a half.

A crystal of beryl has been found at Grafton, N. H., which weighs 2,900 opnds and another from the same locality measuring 45 by 24 inches weighed by calculation about 2 1/2 tons. In Utah crystals of gypsum over four feet long have been found. A crystal of spodumene—lithium, aluminum silicate—30 feet long has been discovered in South Dakota.

A falling meteor gives out great heat, just as a bullet is heated when it strikes the target. Some have conjectured that a vast stream of these little hailstones raining upon the sun supplies its fuel. But if the whole mass of the moon were put into a stone crusher, broken up, and thrown against the sun, it would barely furnish heat for a single year. And no such weight could possibly approach the sun without our knowledge.

Mrs. Pinkham

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience—experience creates knowledge.

No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.

Over a hundred thousand cures come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for 20 years, day after day and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success—think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.

If you are ill get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once—then write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Home-seekers' Excursions Via Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

On the first and third Tuesdays of June, July and August the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad will place on sale Home-seekers' Excursion tickets to various points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.

One Fare (plus \$2.00) for the Round Trip. Tickets are limited on going trip fifteen days from date of sale with stop-over privileges in Home-seekers' Territory. Returning tickets are limited twenty-one days from date of sale.

Remember that we now have in service a new wide vestibuled train between Chicago and Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas, leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 P. M. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars. For further particulars call on or address any agent Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad or C. L. Stone, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

The National Conventions. Prohibition at Chicago, June 27-28, 1906. Democratic at Kansas City, July 4, 1906. Tickets on sale July 24.

The road to take to attend these Conventions is the Chicago Great Western Ry., the popular "Maple Leaf Route," with its vestibuled trains, free chair cars, satisfactory dining car service, and its unsurpassed sleeping car accommodations.

Only One Fare for the Round Trip. For further particulars apply to any Agent of the Chicago Great Western, or address F. H. Lord, G. P. & T. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Don't try to condense the milk of human kindness.—Chicago Democrat.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

When most men cast their bread upon the waters, they have a large deposit ready.—The Criterion.

The end of the busy little bee is usually a painful one.—Chicago Daily News.

GRAIN-O THE FOOD DRINK.

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Bears The Signature Of J. H. Fletcher. Use For Over Thirty Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

WALTHAM WATCHES

Over twenty-five years ago the American Waltham Watch Company stated that "350,000 Waltham Watches are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people." To-day EIGHT MILLION Waltham Watches are in use throughout the civilized world.

Waltham Watches are for sale by all retail jewelers.

CHEAP

A news ink that IS CHEAP is manufactured by The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Who have had 40 years' experience in making NEWS INK TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS. Such as, the Speed of the Press—the Texture of the Paper—the Temperature of the Press Room, etc. It goes FARTHER—ADDS to the look of a paper—and IS CHEAP or AT LEAST ECONOMICAL, which is THE TEST for the word CHEAP.

P NEWS INK Makes a Paper LOOK THE PART

Niagara Falls

Strong bridge work runs right up under the Falls—electric cars now run down to the Gorge, past rapids and whirlpool at water's edge—other engineering feats make best view points accessible. No more exorbitant charges—the government's stopped them. At least cost, you can now view Niagara to better advantage than ever before. Round trips from Detroit \$12.00, Chicago \$15.00, St. Louis \$21.00, Kansas City \$30.00. Let us quote right rate from your home city. Our booklet suggests Summer Tours \$20 to \$100. Illustrate them with beautiful engravings and gives valuable information to the contemplating summer vacationist. Bound in cloth—you will want to preserve it. It is free.

CHICAGO to OMAHA Double Daily Service

New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Park Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-Route illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. & N. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chancres, Bores Ulcers, Scalded Ulcers, Venereal Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Herpes Ulcers, White Swelling, Bitch Legs, Strains, Salt Rheum, Freese Sores, all old sores. Available at all druggists, or order by mail. Standing. By mail, 60c. J. F. ALLEN, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Use Certain Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents.

A. N. E.—A 1818

HANNA ANALYZES BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Democratic Leader Again Switches His Issue.

Bryan and Bryanism Punctured at an
Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the
Commercial McKinley Club
in Chicago.

Three thousand people tried to crowd into the quarters of the McKinley Commercial Club in Chicago, Sept. 18, to see and hear Senator Hanna. On that occasion Senator Hanna made the following speech:

I take for my text Mr. Bryan's views on the minor issues of the campaign as set forth in his letter of acceptance published to-day. Just before the Democratic convention at Kansas City many pilgrimages were made to Lincoln, Neb., by Democratic missionaries at the urgent call of Mr. Bryan. This was for the purpose of putting Bryan's pet scheme of free silver in the platform.

But, if you remember correctly, that issue was only placed in the platform by a majority of one vote of the committee. Now Bryan has relegated the silver issue to the rear, and brings out imperialism as the chief issue. Bryan gained this issue when the treaty was made with Spain in which the Philippine Islands were purchased. He went to Washington and by his own influence forced certain Democratic Senators to adopt the treaty, in order that the Democratic party might fight against it in the coming campaign. That proves that Bryan has not the courage to stand by his own convictions.

Bryan's letter speaks of trusts. Yet he does not mention the ice trust or the cotton bale trust. In the latter Senator Jones is heavily interested. Every one knows the story of the ice trust. As Bryan declares that the trust is one of the main issues of this campaign, I can say that we are ready to meet him on that proposition as well as on any other.

Hanna's Relations with Labor.
Bryan also makes much ado concerning the conflict between capital and organized labor. For myself, I have this to say: I was the first man in Ohio to recognize organized labor. It was in 1871, when I was in the coal business in Cleveland, Ohio. John Seanev and John James, President and Secretary of the first bituminous coal miners' organization in the United States, called upon me and stated that the miners had organized into a union.

As I was a leading coal operator, the two gentlemen urged me to use my influence in organizing the operators. That was my first experience with a trust. I organized the operators in the district in which I was interested, and during my entire experience there we never had a strike or trouble of any kind.

I want to make this statement here, once and for all, in reply to all these charges and insinuations with reference to my aspect toward labor: If any man in the United States of America can bring into my presence a man who has ever worked for me and truthfully state and substantiate that I have refused to meet at any time and anywhere any man in my employ, that I have ever intentionally done any man a harm, that I have ever insisted on lowering wages to any man who works for me, or who can truthfully say that I have done evil to him, I will resign from the United States Senate to-morrow. (Great applause.) I made the proposition in 1897 I have found no takers, and it is still open. (Laughter and applause.)

Republican Party Against Trusts.
Now, then, about this trust question, a few words more. I would like to have Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat tell me what a trust is. I don't believe there is a trust in the United States, for every State law and national law will destroy any trust that comes within its jurisdiction; and the only laws, State and national, that have ever been put upon statute books were enacted by the Republican party. (A voice—Never enforced.) Yes, they are enforced. (Voices—Put him out.) No, don't put him out. I don't want to put anybody out. (A voice—He is a good Democrat; he shoots in the rear.)

We have no objections to the Democratic party being opposed to trusts, but they have got no patent on it. (Laughter.)

Bryan's Policy for Philippines.
Now, then, one word more with reference to the position of Mr. Bryan upon this Philippine question—and it has been so thoroughly exploded that I won't mention it except in passing. I recited to you the part that he took in the execution of that treaty, and the authority that he used with his party to ratify the treaty, and I think I have convinced a great many of my hearers that his purpose and motive was not patriotic. He tells the people of the United States what he will do if he is elected President of the United States. His first act would be to haul down the American flag in the Philippines. (A voice: "He never could do it.")

Then he would establish a stable government—he doesn't say republican government—and probably put Aguinaldo at the head of it. Then he said that he would establish a protectorate by the United States, pull down the American flag, withdraw our soldiers from the soil, and leave our buried dead there under the supervision of Aguinaldo, renounce every vestige of power, which has come to us legally and lawfully, and then establish a protectorate—which means what? It means that the government of the United States would be obliged to protect the government of Aguinaldo from all foreign foes and interference. And what would be the result?

Judging the future by the past, the next actions of Aguinaldo would be such as to shock the civilized world; and, if for no other reason, the nations would interfere in the interests of humanity as we did in Cuba. But if for selfish reasons any European people should make up their minds that they wanted a foothold in that archipelago, and propose to take it, what would be the duty of the United States government under Mr. Bryan's ideas? We would have to say, "No, hands off."

Feat of Intellectual Acrobat.
Mr. Bryan has performed a wonderful feat, an acrobat isn't it, when he con-

veys the Monroe doctrine to Asiatic waters. Whoever heard of such a thing? The Monroe doctrine is founded purely and simply on the determination on the part of the government of the United States that no foreign country should interfere in the western hemisphere. Mr. Bryan would do what? Spread it all over the world and we would stand behind and defend it. What do you call that if it isn't imperialism? As a result of that procedure we would find ourselves involved in all kinds of foreign wars. (A voice—That is right.) That is true—and yet Mr. Bryan is for peace. He was for peace when he resigned from the army and he has been for peace ever since. I am for peace. I'm a Quaker. I am for peace, but not peace at any price. I am not for peace, and I know that the majority of the people of this country are not for peace, with that brigand Aguinaldo as long as he is hiding in the bushes and shooting down from ambush our boys in blue. (Applause.)

Bryan Switches Issues.
But Mr. Bryan has already been driven from his position on imperialism. He knows now what many of us knew in the beginning—that it was only one rooster that he was going to put in the pit, and he would fight it as long as he could. Now he has got his last gamecock, trust, and that goes into the pit for the next thirty days, and the Republican party will be prepared to meet him on all such questions, and if I had the time and voice and opportunity I would like to speak to every laboring man in the United States upon that question; because in warning the laboring people of this country against this huge monster, the trusts, in the same breath he says that the Dingley bill is the incubator of trusts.

Now, we are getting to know where we stand with the laboring people when we come to the tariff, and we won't allow him to evade the issue that he has made on the bald proposition that the protective tariff principle goes hand in hand with trusts. We keep the protective tariff principle there and we will furnish our own definition for trusts. I say we are at home on that proposition because we have at the head of our national ticket that great advocate of protection, William McKinley; because in him we have the best friend of the United States; and there isn't a laboring man in the city of Chicago, or in the State of Illinois, or in the United States, who knows anything about public affairs, who knows anything about the career of President McKinley, that does not know from actual proof the fact that during his whole public life he is the only man that the workmen of this country always felt at liberty to call upon to support their interests, and he never failed them. And he is just as much their friend to-day as he was fifteen years ago.

Bryan and the Laboring Men.
And now let me ask what has W. J. Bryan done for the workmen of this country? (A voice: "Nothing.") Another voice: "Yes, he charged us half a dollar to hear him talk." Not a thing. Came near saying damn. Not a thing. His career in public life is available to every man. His short service was marked and made conspicuous by his opposition to the tariff bill. And what has he done since to show any particular interest in the working people of this country? He tells them what he would do. He is prolific in promises, rosy in painting the picture as to what would be the result of his administration, but I charge you, workmen, turn away from that picture and look upon the other; and the other is McKinley.

Do not let us take any promise from any candidate or any man whose whole record has shown that his overwearing ambition is to be President of the United States. He will ride any issue, he will climb on to any platform that is made for him, he will preach any doctrine, he will even abuse me to be President of the United States.

Most Important Issues.
Now, bringing these issues home to each and every individual, I want to bring them there because I expect and I know that every man who goes to the polls on election day having heard the arguments in the case, having considered how the decision of these issues will bear upon his personal interests and those of his family, will cast that ballot intelligently in his own interest and not in Mr. Bryan's. But there is a further responsibility which comes to every man and to every woman who can influence a man.

I say that the importance of the issues in this campaign at this time and under these conditions is greater than ever before in the history of our country. I say so because I believe it, because I know that any reversing of the present policy of the administration of this government, any change in that administration, would bring about a condition of things in the business and industrial interests of this country that would dwarf the flood and storm at Galveston it would mean a hurricane that would carry before it every interest, it would be a flood that would engulf the property and the material interests of every man, woman and child that enjoys the present prosperity.

Where Interests Are.
There is no question where your interests, because every year, every month, and every day of the administration of William McKinley has been an object lesson. Every man who has an insurance on his life for the benefit of his family, every man who has his deposits in a savings bank or a loan association where he has gathered together perhaps the savings of a lifetime, where he believes it is safe, and it is, although that money that he deposits in a savings bank is not there for they don't keep the money in their vaults. What do they do with it? They invest it in securities, in bonds and mortgages, satisfying themselves that the property behind those securities is perfectly good for the loan made—and it is under all normal conditions. But supposing that Mr. Bryan should be elected—God forbid. (A voice—Amen.) Supposing he should be. Remember 1893.

Immediately capital is withdrawn from the avenues of business panic seizes and dethrones confidence and we find a condition of things that sends values down the toboggan slide until they are cut in two and quartered; and the property that is represented by the securities in the vaults of these banks covering your deposit is reduced in value. That is your property. It doesn't belong to the savings bank or the life insurance company. It is yours, you have put it in their custody for safe-keeping. They are doing their duty. They have belted vaults of deposit secure against the burglar and the thief, they have employed men of integrity and ability to invest your money and protect your interests, and therefore I say they have done their duty.

Urges All to Work for McKinley.
Now you do yours. Do yours by not only depositing your vote for McKinley, but get as many of your neighbors who are undecided upon these questions, perhaps for want of knowledge, as you can, to vote as you do; make it your business to secure one more vote for the President of the United States, and that small effort will put us on a perfectly safe basis. Won't you do that much for your family? Won't you do that much for the national good? Haven't you pride enough to do that much for the national honor, integrity, and the flag? (Voices: "Yes, yes.") All right, then do it. Good-by.

HUGO DENKENSBRUCH

Relates One of His Experiences as Justice of the Peace.

(By William E. Anderson.)
"Yes, you are right, Jonathan, Mr. Bryan will do good to his own party talking about political equality, liberty and the rights of man, for it was always hard for his friends to make such things work in this country among the American-born colored citizens. But it is a little late to do any good in those States where Mr. Bryan will get nearly all the votes cast. No, you are wrong, Jonathan. The very many kvotations he makes from Washington, Lincoln and others isn't quite a case of the 'Devil quoting scripture.' It goes a long way ahead of that and just fits the case I am about to tell you.

"During my term as justice of the peace in this town we had a great deal of trouble with tramps. They used to get into the school houses to sleep and at last they got so bold, a school house wasn't good enough for them. They began to profane the churches. Big Johannes, neighbor Smith's son, was constant and he at last arrested a gang in the Methodist church down there. He had not much experience, you see; and a smart lawyer from the village was up before me to defend them. That man really was a fine pleader; and as he knew the Bible kvotations well, he made a good impression on the court. He said that his friends, the defendants, went from the school houses to the church to get religion; and that the Lord was where 'two or three were gathered together in His name,' and so on. Then he pulled out the notes of a sermon which he got

from one of the tramps and said his clients were in church to have divine worship. I remember the text. It was, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every people.' Wasn't that a coincidence to remind me of Bryan's pious remarks on the same text?

"The lawyer got along so well that I about made up my mind to quit the prisoners. But the smart young lawyer didn't know it so he began to go for big Johannes and cross-question him. Johannes was the only witness, you see, and didn't have much experience. By and by Johannes could not stand so much fun at his expense, so he got mad and yelled out: 'That may all be, Mr. Lawyer, what you say. You seem to know that—the notes of the sermon you got from that big hobo were his own notes; but I know what you don't know, and that is that the gang you say he was preaching to fore out of the pulpit Bible all the book of Genesis and Exodus, including the ten commandments, to light their pipes with while they listened to the sermon.' Then I reversed my decision, Jonathan, and sent those fellows to the calaboose."

ARE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID IN SILVER?

A Pertinent Inquiry from an Old Soldier Still Unanswered.

In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, No. 1, he said that if he was elected to the office of President of the United States next November that as soon as he was inaugurated he would immediately call an extra session of Congress and give freedom to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and recall the army of the United States, which would include the bringing home of the "Stars and Stripes."

If elected President of the United States Mr. Bryan will become commander-in-chief of the army. This being the case,

Will Mr. Bryan pay the soldiers of the United States of America in silver? It is very important that the soldiers of the American army understand this matter clearly and distinctly as to what Mr. Bryan's intentions are in the matter.

OLD SOLDIER.
New Castle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1900.

ELECTION OF 1900.

Democratic Platform Adopted at Kansas City, July 4, 1900.

The Party (Democratic) Stands
Where It Did in 1896 on the
Money Question.—William J. Bryan
at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1900.

Nominated:
For President—WILLIAM J. BRYAN
of Nebraska.
Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON
of Illinois.

PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

State Rights.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic or republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Money Question.

Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending classes at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to gold monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

Free Silver.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bond Issues.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

Tariff for Revenue.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce, as disturbing to business, the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

The Income Tax.

There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the Supreme Court of a law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the

duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come by its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the price of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacture.

Congressional Appropriations.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befit a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Pacific Funding Bill.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Pensions.

Recognizing that its claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of an enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The Civil Service.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based on merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities of all citizens of ascertained fitness.

No Third Term.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Corporate Wealth.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

Mississippi River Improvements.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior people easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Webster Davis on McKinley.

"Listen, my Democratic friends and neighbors, for I have friends and neighbors in this city, which is my home; listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party antagonizes and attacks the administration of President McKinley, upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CAMPING IN THE GRAVEYARD OF DEAD ISSUES."—From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, 1898, to the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo., when the first meeting was held in the first convention hall that was only partially completed.



PEOPLE'S BANK DEPOSITS SHOW IMMENSE INCREASE.

Prosperity Has Come to the People.

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a self-evident truth. If a man's family is well clothed and fed and in a comfortable home, and besides this he can put money in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.		—Total amount of deposits— 1894. 1899.	
National	\$1,155,191,588	\$1,830,116,140	
State and private	214,442,510	418,281,267	
Loan and trust cos.	239,501,892	576,724,117	
Savings.	1,265,450,416	1,782,974,481	
Total	\$2,874,586,406	\$4,608,096,005	
Increase in amt of deposits.		\$1,733,509,599	
Average Deposits in All Banks—			
1894	.....	\$520	
1899	.....	602	

Since the Democratic days of 1891 there has been an increase of 2,109,547 bank depositors in the whole United States. This number more people have had money to deposit during McKinley prosperity.

The total amount of money deposited to the credit of the people was \$2,874,586,406 in 1894.

In 1899 it was \$4,608,096,005, showing an increase of almost one and three-quarter billions of dollars to the credit of the people who had bank accounts in the five years since the country was suffering the agonies of a Democratic administration.

Not only has there been this vast increase in the aggregate amount of money placed in the banks, but the average amount of each bank account has increased from \$520, in 1894, to an average of \$602 per bank account in 1899.

Who will say that the promises of the Republican party have not been fulfilled? Who will say that the advance agent of prosperity has not visited the American people under the Republican administration of President McKinley?

TOTAL UNITED STATES.		—Total No. depositors— 1894. 1899.	
Bank.	.....	1,424,066	1,991,183
National	.....	502,756	930,394
State and private	.....	205,368	443,221
Loan and trust companies	.....	3,413,477	4,254,516
Savings	.....	5,545,807	7,655,414
Total	.....	.....	.....
Increase in number of depositors	.....	2,109,547	

STORIES OF COINCIDENCES.

A Number That Account for Some Things That Seem to Be Entirely Inexplicable.

"Luck and coincidence explain away many a mystery," said one of a group of late workers in a Royal street cafe the other night, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "I remember a queer story along that line," he continued, "which I once heard from the elder Herrmann. In his earlier performances, as you may recall, he made a great feature of a very clever 'second call,' or mind-reading act. He would request people in the audience to select small articles, which would then be described by a blindfolded assistant on the stage. As a matter of fact, Herrmann really gave the cue to the descriptions in the way he framed his questions, but it was very dexterously done and not one person out of a thousand 'caught on.'"

"One evening, as he told me the story, he was giving an entertainment in an Ohio city and was just returning to the stage after the mind-reading specialty, when an elderly man suddenly jumped up at the other end of the house. 'If this thing is genuine,' he called out in a loud voice, 'I want you to tell me what card I am thinking about at this moment.' The man was a wealthy merchant and known as somewhat of a crank on spiritualism. Of course, Herrmann had no idea what he was thinking about, but he replied without hesitation: 'It is the deuce of clubs,' his intention being to turn the laugh on the old fellow by some bit of repartee when he declared that the guess was wrong. But, to the magician's intense amazement, the man raised both hands in the air and bellowed: 'Correct! by thunder!' This miraculously lucky and wholly unexpected hit made a profound impression on the audience and no doubt converted many people to a belief in the reality of mind-reading. Herrmann told me that the proprietor of the theater, who was an old personal friend, was very curious to know how the thing was done, and when he was finally informed in confidence that it was mere luck he declined to credit the explanation. It was too simple to suit him."

"Coincidences certainly do play an important role in everyday life," commented another in the party, "and I dare say they have been the pivot on which many an event of the first magnitude has turned. One case of the kind came under my personal observation when I first went into business in New Orleans. At that time there was a large mercantile house, located on the same block, that did an extensive business with planters up the river. As usual in that trade, they operated on a credit basis, and occasionally they carried some formidable accounts. The largest of these at the period of which I speak was against a planter who had formerly been very prompt pay, but who had latterly pleaded bad luck and allowed the majority of his bills to run over for several seasons. The firm believed him to be good, and although the amount involved mounted away up into the thousands they decided not to press him, in full confidence that the money would ultimately be paid."

"One day the planter came to New Orleans on some business, and while he was still in town a member of the firm chanced to go over to a notary's office to get an acknowledgment on some legal papers. As he entered the office he overheard one of the clerks in an adjoining room ask another whether he had completed 'that plantation transfer' to Col. —'s mother. 'You know he wants to take it with him when he goes home to-night,' he added. Col. — was the delinquent debtor, and the accidental remark was like the revelation of a flash of lightning on a dark night. The merchant said nothing, but transacted his own business as speedily as possible and hurried back. Then he wired his local attorney to institute proceedings, and when the planter arrived home he found everything tied up with an attachment. He was forced to make a settlement in full, and doesn't know to this day how his plans were so suddenly checkmated. Five seconds sooner or later in that visit to the notary's would have made a difference of many thousands of dollars to the firm."

"I think I can tie that story myself," said one of the party. "Do you remember the recent death of Lewis Redwine, a noted bank defaulter of Atlanta, Ga., whose case created an immense sensation some years ago? Well, when he was placed on trial Redwine maintained a stubborn silence, and he was convicted and sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary at Columbus, O. It was generally believed that he would break down when he actually started for prison and implicate some people who stood high socially, and the papers decided to send reporters with him to the train. For some reason the authorities didn't approve of the plan and arranged to slip him out of town a day in advance of the time officially given out. The train was to leave at noon, and about 20 minutes before that hour a reporter, out on other business, happened to use a telephone in a downtown store. When he was talking the wires became crossed and he heard a voice say: 'We have arranged for the train to stop at the outskirts of town to-day to take on Redwine.' He recognized the voice as that of a deputy marshal talking to the jailer, and realized in a flash that a scheme was on foot to get the noted prisoner out of the city 24 hours ahead of time. He dashed away from the store, got to his office in time to draw some money and caught the train. Redwine didn't confess, after all."

INTO HER OWN TRAP.

That is Why This Man Now Goes Home at Any Hour He Pleases.

It was at a stag banquet last week at the Hotel Cadillac, and a number of gentlemen of the middle-aged, bald-headed genus were lagging behind in the reception hall, the younger members of the society having taken their seats at the tables in the ordinary. All were chatting and laughing with a vim that would have put the woman's whist congress to shame, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I go home any time in the morning I choose to, now," said a dapper little man. "My wife molests me not. Her Caudie curtain lectures are reserved for some future occasion, I presume, but at present I'm safe."

"This is how such a state of things came to pass: I returned from a lodge banquet the other evening, expecting to meet the usual white-robed reception committee at the top of the stairs. I took off my shoes and creaked stealthily to my room, adjoining that of my wife, without being compelled to run the usual disagreeable gauntlet.

"I chuckled inaudibly and shook hands with myself as I disrobed and lay me down to dream of snubs on toast and broiled shad, as well as other things that weighted down my digestive apparatus, but my mind was as clear as a bell.

"I was tranquilly gliding away into a doze to the imaginary strains of 'Margery' when I was aroused by a most unusual—a most lugubrious—noise. It sounded like the caving in of a potato bin, and then there was a raucous shriek, almost masculine in its intonation, and a crash against my door that shook the house. I leaped out of bed, and with my scattered hairs standing at an angle of 45 degrees tremblingly opened the door.

"A white object of liberal dimensions lay prone upon the floor, embracing a dark object that looked like an apple-butter caldron, and bits of something that felt like broken glass pricked my bare feet. Before I could get my rigid tongue in articulating condition the large object wrested itself from the black mass, which fell with a crash to the floor, and limped nimbly into my wife's apartment.

"I could not distinguish a, surroundings in the gray morning twilight, and so struck a match. A coal scuttle which had taken all the veneering off the lower part of my door lay upturned before me, and all around was a sea of not coal that had played havoc with the brussels carpet as well as my nerves. A bust of Minerva had fallen off a bracket and added its remains to the debris.

"I tried to get into my wife's room, but the door was locked. Greatly nonplused, I sought my couch and fitfully dreamed of file & bouef served with charcoal until breakfast time. When the morning meal was served, my wife, as is not usually the case, joined me. She was all smiles and seemed infinitely amused at something. She is a pretty good fellow after all, and after asking for an explanation of the nocturnal demonstration that had transformed my sweet repose into a hideous nightmare up and told me the whole thing.

"She said she had sat at the top of the stairs waiting for me until she fell into a deep slumber. Finally she awoke, and a bright idea struck her. With great difficulty she carried a large scuttle of coal upstairs and set it at my chamber door, thinking that, of course I as usual would stumble around and consequently trip over it, thus giving the alarm.

"Fortunately I unwittingly steered clear of the object, but when three o'clock rolled around she became alarmed at my tardiness, and irate vigilance changed to tender concern. Creeping out of bed, she made her way to my door, entirely forgetting the grim impediment that blocked its entrance, with the result related heretofore. One of her knees was badly mutilated and she was otherwise shaken up, but she was so glad to learn that I had returned safe and sound and able to hear alarms she didn't scold a bit. I agreed not to tease her about it if she would promise to leave me alone in the future, no matter what time I came in—which she did.

Kitchener Yields to a Boer Girl.
While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Prieska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farm stood a pretty Dutch girl, her hands clutching the doorposts and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sunbonnet. The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of "Arrah darlint; wisha now, acushla," etc., the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed. Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded chief of staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself. Kitchener gazed sourly at her, standing bravely though tearfully there, and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out, owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen."—London News.

Didn't Care to Sit.
There was a vacant seat in the car. Little Willie allowed the strange lady to take it, although he looked very tired.

SAID IN SHORT WORDS.

A Strong Talk Entirely in Monosyllables Made by an Ohio Man Years Ago.

In these days of turgid eloquence, when public speakers seem to vie with one another to see how many triple-jointed words they can lug into a speech, and seem to scorn the strength and beauty of short words, an address delivered many years ago by A. P. Edgerton, of Ohio, has peculiar weight, says the Chicago Chronicle, and is an eloquent argument in favor of short, direct methods of speech. Mr. Edgerton is a former member of congress, and was civil service commissioner under President Cleveland. The address was delivered in 1882 at the commencement of the Fort Wayne high school, in Indiana, and while it is impromptu and not at all a studied effort at monosyllabic diction, each of the words it contains is a monosyllable. Not only that, but as an oratorical effort it ranks high. The address is as follows:

"This day we close for the year the Fort Wayne free schools, and we now part with you, the girls and boys we are no more to teach.

"I say girls and boys, for when three score and ten years have come to you you will be glad to have your friends say that health and peace of mind have kept your hearts warm; that you wear no brow of gloom, are not borne down with age, but still, in heart, are 'girls and boys.' When these years come, and I hope they will come to all, the tide of time will roll back and tell you of your school-time days, when the fair, the kind and the true found love, but the false heart found no friend, no tongues to praise. These days bring rich gifts to age, and when you have ceased to think of them your fire has burned low and your light has gone out. You have been here taught in the hope that the free schools of Fort Wayne would help to make you of use to your friends and to the world, would give you faith in all that is good and true, and lead you to seek work, for that you must seek and do if you would have a good name, wealth, a home, a charge to keep or a trust to serve. Go forth with a bold, true heart to seek the work for you to do.

"Keep in mind that the hours to work run through each day and that God's great law of life is: 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.'

"Now, for you, young men, this truth is told.

"Go where you will through the world and you will find on the front door of shops and mills, of stores and banks, and on ships, on farms, on roads, in deep mines where men toil for wealth; where laws are made that make some men too rich and men of worth and work through all our land too poor; where men by law are taught to plot with sin, to spurn the right, that charge and cost and soil may make old 'Quirk's' law firms rich; where law is so plead that the judge must guess to find what's law; where quacks most fight o'er sick men's pains and dead men's bones; where types are set and none to mind the proofs; where priests do preach and pray, and where schools are taught, this sign: 'Brains Will Find Work Here.'

"Don't fear. Step up and ask for work; brains will get it. Don't let 'I dare not wait on I would'—like the cat that loves fish, but dares not wet her foot.

"If it be said: 'What can you do? Will you learn a trade?' say 'I have none, but I can learn one and put brains in it.' When you go to a place where brains should hunt for work and be sure to find it, it may be said to you: 'Do you see that plow? Can you hold and drive it deep?' That plow, in its wise use, gives all men food.

"Do you see that wheel and that crank, and those shafts and that press, and do you hear the rush and the hiss of the steam which moves them? Can you make and hold and run them? Can you build and drive the works and wheels which make the wealth of the earth and cause it to roll and to float to and fro from place to place, where it is the best for man to use it?

"Can you spin the thread and weave it which makes robes for kings and silks for the rich and vain, and dress for the poor, and all that skill and art have wrought by loom and hand for man's use?

"These things are all shot through with threads of light—the light of mind and art and skill, which shines each day more bright and dims all the old by some new-found light as the years go on."

Millinery of the Moment.
Tulle and chiffon form the two chief components of the millinery of the moment, and just imagine what the goffering and tucking of tulle mean! Recollect the hopeless way in which it sticks to one's fingers and the bedraggled appearance both tulle and chiffon have when not absolutely fresh. Altogether the best millinery this year displays the highest workmanship in its manipulation, and the most beautiful hats, which look as if they are blown together, are the results of four or five days' labor. Even simple cycling hats have stitched taffeta rosettes and bows, all of which necessitate a great deal of work. The picture hat is lovely, and whole crowns are formed of ostrich plumes.—Washington Star.

Starch for Washing Colored Fabrics.
There is nothing so safe and so satisfactory for washing colored goods, both light and dark, as starch. Make a gallon of thick starch with half a cupful of rice or cornstarch, and four quarts of water. Add two gallons of tepid water to three-fourths of the starch, and the same amount of water to the remaining fourth. Wash the garment in the thickest starch water, then wash in the next starch water, rinse in clear water, dry in the shade, sprinkle and iron on the wrong side.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Typewriter Invention.

A statistician has proved that the invention of the typewriter has given employment to 600,000 people, but he fails to state how many cases of weak stomachs and dyspepsia it has induced. All people of sedentary occupation need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It helps nature to bear the strain which ensues from confinement and it is a wonderful medicine. No one realizes that more keenly than the man or woman who has been cured of stomach trouble by its use.

Wheels.
Mr. Sappigh—I believe I will visit a mind reader and allow him to experiment with me.
Miss Gabby—if you do he will think he is reading a bicycle advertisement.—Baltimore American.

Marquette, on Lake Superior.
is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
—Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.
For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

An Illustration.
An Irishman was telling me that Irishmen are creatures of impulse. "An Irishman would kill a man in one minute," he said, "and he after standing him a drink the next."—London Piek-Me-Up.

Fourth of July Rates.
Be patriotic and take a holiday trip on Independence day. Cheap rates in every direction are offered by the Chicago Great Western railway. One fare and a third for round trips, children half rates. Tickets on sale July 3 and 4; good to return July 5. For further information inquire of any Agent C. G. W., or address F. H. Lord, G. P. & T. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Successful in One Way.
A Paris physician tried on himself a long-life elixir he had compounded, with the result that his life in the other world will be longer than he anticipated.—Boston Globe.

\$30.30.
N. E. A. Convention at Charleston, S. C., in July. Tickets good going via Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville and Spartanburg, and returning via Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Richmond and White Sulphur Springs, Va. For maps, time cards, etc., address J. C. Tucker, 234 Clark street, Chicago.

A Dark Secret.
Foreigner—How are your senators elected?
American—None of them will tell—Puck.

Lane's Family Medicine.
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The mosquitoes in the Roman Campagna bite only from about an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise. Scientists say frogs do not need brains. Experiments show that when deprived of them the frog still exists, and is able to attend to its usual functions in an automatic way.
Bavaria boasts that it has the longest lightning conductor in the world. It rises some yards above the top of the meteorological station on the Zugspitze, the highest point in the German empire, and runs down the side of the mountain to the bottom of the Hohenstaufen, where there is running water all the year round. The length of the rod is 5 1/2 kilometers, nearly three miles and a half.

A crystal of beryl has been found at Grafton, N. H., which weighs 2,900 opnds and another from the same locality measuring 45 by 24 inches weighed by calculation about 2 1/2 tons. In Utah crystals of gypsum over four feet long have been found. A crystal of spodumene—lithium, aluminium silicate—30 feet long has been discovered in South Dakota.

A falling meteor gives out great heat, just as a bullet is heated when it strikes the target. Some have conjectured that a vast stream of these little hailstones raining upon the sun supplies its fuel. But if the whole mass of the moon were put into a stone crusher, broken up, and thrown against the sun, it would barely furnish heat for a single year. And no such weight could possibly approach the sun without our knowledge.

Mrs. Pinkham

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience—experience creates knowledge.
No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.
Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for 20 years, day after day and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success—think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.
If you are ill get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once—then write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Home-seekers' Excursions Via Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

On the first and third Tuesdays of June, July and August the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad will place on sale Home-seekers' Excursion tickets to various points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.
One Fare (plus \$2.00) for the Round Trip. Tickets are limited on going trip fifteen days from date of sale with stop-over privileges in Home-seekers' Territory. Returning tickets are limited twenty-one days from date of sale.
Remember that we now have in service a new wide vestibule train between Chicago and Waco and Ft. Worth, Texas, leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 P. M. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars. For further particulars call on or address any agent Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

The National Conventions.
Prohibition at Chicago, June 27-28, 1906. Tickets on sale June 29-27.
Democratic at Kansas City, July 4, 1906. Tickets on sale July 2-4.
The road to take to attend these Conventions is the Chicago Great Western Ry., the popular "Maple Leaf Route," with its vestibule trains, free chair cars, satisfactory dining car service, and its unsurpassed sleeping car accommodations.
Only One Fare for the Round Trip.
For further particulars apply to any Agent of the Chicago Great Western, or address F. H. Lord, G. P. & T. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Don't try to condense the milk of human kindness.—Chicago Democrat.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balaam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.
When most men cast their bread upon the waters, they have a large dipnet ready.—The Criterion.
The end of the busy little bee is usually a painful one.—Chicago Daily News.

GRAIN-O

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.
A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that almost everybody likes.
Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.
All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
Bears The Signature Of
Use For Over Thirty Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 BROADWAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WALTHAM WATCHES
Over twenty-five years ago the American Waltham Watch Company stated that "350,000 Waltham Watches are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people."
To-day EIGHT MILLION Waltham Watches are in use throughout the civilized world.
Waltham Watches are for sale by all retail jewelers.

CHEAP
A news ink that IS CHEAP is manufactured by
The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
Who have had 40 years' experience in making NEWS INK
TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS
Such as, the Speed of the Press—the Texture of the Paper—the Temperature of the Press Room, etc. It goes FARTHER—ADDS to the look of a paper—and IS CHEAP or at least ECONOMICAL, which is THE TEST for the word CHEAP.
This is printed with THAT ink.
P NEWS INK Makes a Paper LOOK THE PART

Niagara Falls
Strong bridge work runs right up under the Falls—electric cars now run down to the Gorge, past rapids and whirlpool at water's edge—other engineering feats make best view points accessible. No more exorbitant charges—the governments stopped them. At less cost, you can now view Niagara to better advantage than ever before. Round trips from Detroit \$12.00, Chicago \$15.00, St. Louis \$16.50, Kansas City \$19.75. Let us quote right rate from your home city.
Our booklet suggests
Summer Tours \$20 to \$100
Illustrate them with beautiful engravings and gives valuable information to the contemplating summer vacationist. Bound in cloth—you will want to preserve it. It is free.
Wabash Railroad SUMMER TOUR DEPARTMENT 1901 Lincoln Trust Bldg., ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO to OMAHA
Double Daily Service
New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet—Library—smoking—dining cars. Cars to Rockford for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-Route illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. & N. R. and connecting lines.
A. H. HANSON, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Uterine Salve cures Chancs, Blebs, Chloasma, Striae, Varicose Chloasma, Indolent Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, White Swelling, Siles Leg, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, All old sores. Prepared by J. P. Allen, 100 North Dear Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Use Certain Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents.
A. N. K.—A 1818
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURE WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Sore Lungs, Sore Glands, Sore Stomach, Sore Throat, Sore Lungs, Sore Glands, Sore Stomach, Sore Throat, Sore Lungs, Sore Glands, Sore Stomach.

THE
BIG STORE
WITH
LITTLE
PRICES

FURS. JACKETS. CAPES.

Fair Savings Bank Department Store.

WE
HOLD
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1004-1006 LUDINGTON ST., ESCANABA, MICH.

GRAND FALL and WINTER SALE OF JACKETS, FURS and CAPES

One Week Commencing Saturday.

It is acknowledged by Swell Dressers and people of style that The Fair Savings Bank has this season the ONLY stock of up-to-date, correct and stylish Jackets, Furs and Capes in the city. Our sales in this line proves this. Every make, style or fancy in new Jackets will be found here. If you doubt this a visit to our cloak department will soon convince you. All the new fads of the season are now on display. **Stylish dressers buy Jackets at The Fair Savings Bank.**



No. 1874.

This fine English Kersey Cloth Jacket is made of best material and is a model of man tailored Jacket, genuine Russia Sable collar and reverses.....

14.50



No. 1718.

This Jacket is made of fine English Kersey with rows of silk stitching and mink panne velvet collar and reverses in colors; red, blue and light gray, price

12.00



No. 1855

Fine imported Kersey Jacket in black, castor, brown, lined with Skinner's guaranteed lining for

16.50

Special Sales Ladies for this Special Sale.

Misses' Stylish Jackets

New style Melton Jacket in brown, blue or black, piped with black velvet all around, well tailored with high new flaring collar, ages 14, 16 and 18, at

3.95

New style Jackets of fine Kerseys and Meltons, very short and stylish, in all colors, perfect fitting, at.....

4.45

Better Misses' Jackets in over 100 styles, all new, all colors, at.....

\$6.50. 7.45. 8.45, 10.00. 12.00. 14.00 and up to 27.50.



New Box Coats in all shades.

London Walking Coats, the height of fashion.

New Automobile Coats.

The new Swagger Coats.

Bolero Jackets.

Russian Blouse Jackets, all the new styles here.

Golf Cloth and Plush Capes

Heavy Astrachan Cloth Capes, well lined and trimmed all around with fur, 30 inches long.....

2.45

Better ones at.....
\$3.45, 3.95, 4.95, 6.50, 7.50, 10.00 and 15.00.

Beaver Cloth Capes in Black, trimmed with rows of stitching on black satin strapping for.....

3.95

Better ones at 4.75, 5.50, 6.45, 7.50, 8.45, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 17.50 and 19.50.



Best Electric Seal Yoke, with 4-inch band of genuine black bear all round high storm collar, a beauty at.....

5.95

Fine fancy Collarettes in Mink, Otter, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Martin and all novelty fur up to

\$40 EACH



Ladies' Celebrated Saltz Seal Plush Capes, lined with good satin, beaded in beautiful designs and trimmed with fur all round, same as above cut, well \$8.50, while they last during this sale they go at

→\$2.45←



This Collarette, made of Electric Seal with long tabs trimmed with fine Martin tails, like cut, for....\$5.45

Same style made of Baltic Seal, very fine and long, Yoke of Persian Lamb and lined with Skinner's best satin for.....

9.95

The Fair Savings Bank is recognized by economical buyers as the place to purchase stylish, and durable winter wraps at a saving of money.....



5.45.

Children's Reefer Jackets like the cut in Red or Blue, made of English Melton cloth and trimmed nicely with braid, just the thing for school. Age 4 to 14 years.....

95c

Children's Rough Boucle Jackets, in blue, brown and red, box back at.....

1.95

Children's extra heavy all wool Astrachan Cloth Jackets, in pretty mixed colors of red, blue, green and brown, with applique of velvet at.....

4.45

Stylish Jackets to fit any child at \$2.19, 2.45, 2.95, 3.45, 3.95, 4.45, 4.95 and up to 10.00

Ladies' light weight Venetian Jackets, very dressy and just the thing for this time of year, in black or blue, lined all through with twilled satin. Any size for.....

2.45

Electric Seal Fur Collarettes, same as cut, 10 inches deep, with high storm collar, well lined, at

1.69

10-inch Electric Seal Collarette with long tails in front and 6 Martin tails, well lined for.....

2.35

New Stylish electric seal Scarfs with six large bushy martin tails, the latest, same as cut for

1.87

Better ones of same style and same fur at \$2.25, 2.95 and 4.95 each.

Black animal Coney Scarf, 3 feet long, with head and tail and four paws for

2.95

Black Martin Animal Scarfs with head and tail, a bargain.....6.45



No. 1670.

This Jacket of English Melton mixed cloth in brown, blue or red stitched with eight rows on black velvet edge, very stylish,

6.50



No. 1919

This stylish Jacket is made of fine imported Kersey cloth, stitched with 8 rows of silk, raw edge, lined with best Skinner's Satin in colors black, blue, red, brown and castor.....

10.00



Ladies' new style heavy Venetian dress skirts in black or blue, lined with fine taffetta, less money than you can buy the cloth.....

2.95

A sale of these gigantic proportions means quick movement of goods; don't procrastinate.



A WORD ABOUT SHAWLS

Ladies' all wool Blanket Breakfast Shawls with fringe all round; in all shades of grey, black or brown, also checks, at 25c. Better ones at 49c, 87c and 95c. Good quality Beaver Shawls in grey, brown or black mixed, nice borders and fringe, large size, at \$1.95. Extra quality of German Beaver Shawls in large size at \$2.45. Imported Saxony Wool Beaver Shawls in all shades, a bargain at \$3.45. Imported Saxony Wool Beaver Shawls, all double warp, in beautiful dark colors, \$3.95. Better Beaver and Blanket Shawls at \$4.45, \$4.95, \$5.50, \$7.50, to \$12.00. Never before was such an array as this shown in Escanaba. Quality and price are right.

Furs Special

WE HAVE ON DISPLAY THIS WEEK IN OUR FUR AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT ON THE SECOND FLOOR the complete sample line of fine furs from the largest Fur manufacturer in New York City. Over 200 styles. These are worth seeing. Write to us for anything in the fur line. We will save you some money. Write today.

NOTICE

OUR MILLINERY PARLORS ON SECOND FLOOR ARE READY for BUSINESS. PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE STYLES HERE when in quest of your winter headwear. Just think it over! Stylish dressers buy their hats here. Hundreds of late patterns