

THE IRONPORT

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

ESCANABA MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1900.

NUMBER 42

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.

SHOES.

New Summer Hotel

It looks as though Escanaba was going to have a Summer Hotel, and it is conceded by all that it would be a good thing for the city. It is also acknowledged that

RATHFON BROS. & YOUNG

Have made a great change in the shoe business of Escanaba. In the short time that they have been in the shoe business prices in footwear have been reduced very largely. If you are not already a customer of the above firm it will pay you to call on them and be convinced of the values they are giving. Ladies' \$3.50 and 4.50 boot still going for

\$2.95.

RATHFON BROS. & YOUNG,

MASONIC BLOCK.

NEW DOCK COMPLETE

St. Paul Company Now Ready for the Movement of Ore.

WILL BUILD MORE NEXT SEASON.

Company Not Yet Decided Whether It Will Ship Ore This Fall or Not.—Are Building a Coal Dock.

The new 30,000 ton ore dock of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company at North Escanaba is now completed and ready for the first ore trains, which will in all probability be entering the city over the Escanaba & Lake Superior extension within the next ten days. From present indications there is strong prospect of the St. Paul company shipping some ore from this dock before the close of the present season. Whether this is accomplished or not, depends entirely upon the early completion of the few remaining miles of road to connect the dock with the St. Paul system, and this is promised within the succeeding week.

At all events enough ore will be brought in over the new road during the next month to fill the one hundred and twenty pockets of the dock so that its timbers may be properly settled and any looseness in its joints adjusted ready for a busy season at the opening of navigation next spring. The site of the new dock still presents an animated appearance, although the work on this giant structure itself is finished, there is yet much work about the company's yards and water front to be accomplished before winter sets in and the present force of one hundred and fifty men will be employed for at least thirty days more before everything is in readiness for cold weather.

The three large dredges and as many tugs of the C. H. Starke Dock & Dredge company of Milwaukee are still at work on the slips at either side of the big dock and are also preparing a site for a coal dock which is to be built this fall. Many of the temporary tracks in the yards are being removed and laid permanently and the topography of the tract of land, which lies midway between the Northwestern company's No. 5 dock and Wells, is changing daily. To one who has not visited the scene of operation since the first crew of men started to cut away the scrub pines and under brush last February the change wrought in its aspect is marvelous.

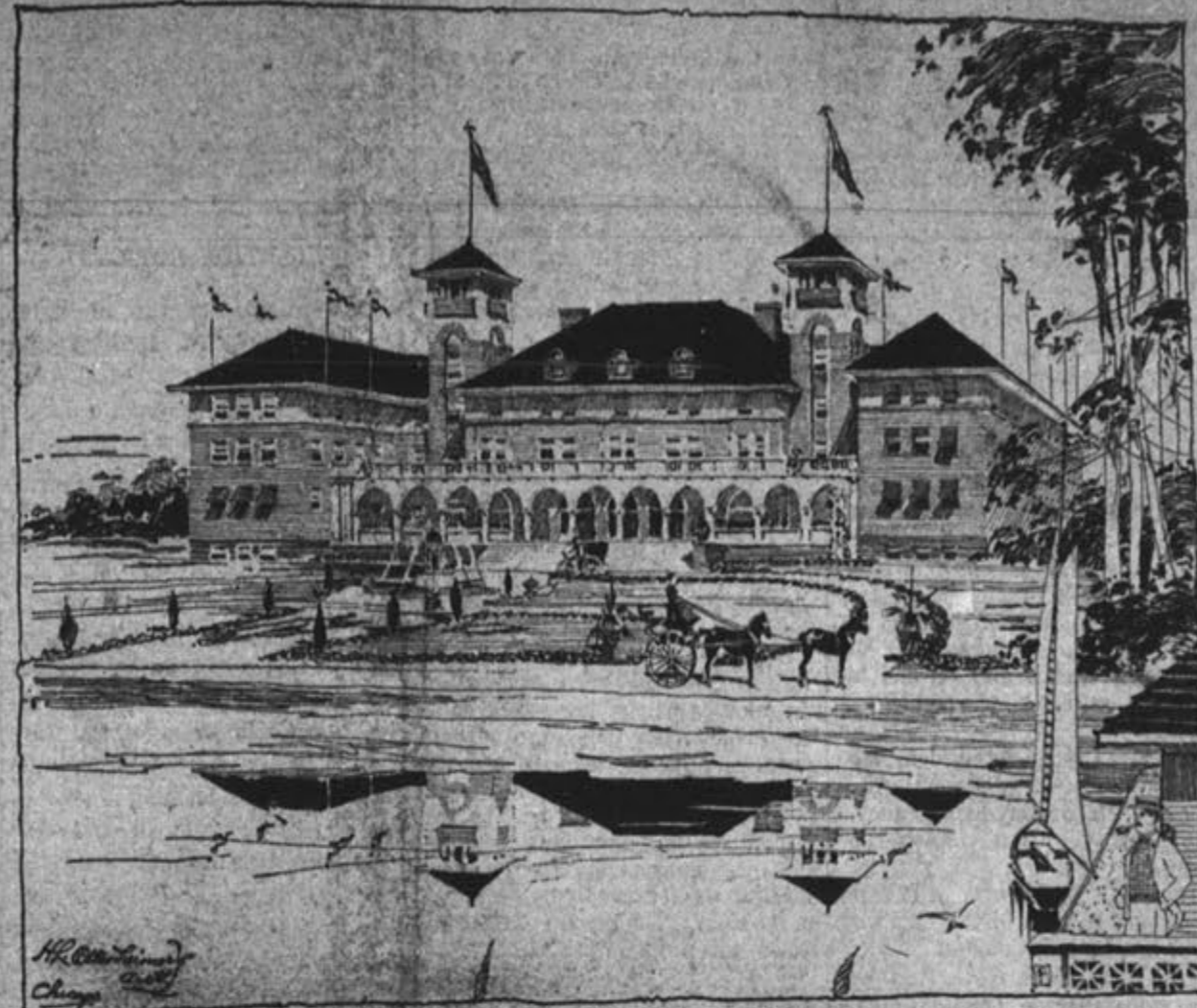
Something over \$350,000 has been expended by the St. Paul company in its improvements at North Escanaba this summer and of this amount more than \$65,000 has been paid out in wages to the men engaged in the work. Up until within the past few weeks two hundred men have been employed, but as the work nears completion this force is gradually being reduced. The new dock is 720 feet long from the shore line and is sixty six and one half feet high. It contains one hundred and twenty pockets, each with a capacity of 250 tons, making an aggregate capacity of 30,000 tons. The dock is approached by a trestle three-quarters of a mile in length.

When a representative of the Iron Port called at the company's office at North Escanaba this week, he found that Mr. W. E. Smith, superintendent of the work, was in St. Louis attending a convention of the superintendents of bridges and buildings of all the railroads in this country, and Mr. J. C. Hain, the chief engineer, had gone to Chicago on business. An interview was secured, however, with J. A. Briden, who has charge of material for the company, who said that it was not yet decided whether his company would attempt to ship ore from the dock this fall although there was a probability of their doing so. Mr. Briden said the extension of the E. & L. S. was practically complete and that trains could be running over it in a very short time and that even if no ore was shipped this year, enough would be brought in to fill the dock.

When asked if work would be commenced on the new dock this year he answered in the negative, but added that it was the intention to extend the present dock to double its length and capacity early next year. This work can be accomplished much cheaper than could the building of a new dock as it will save the cost of building the long trestle approach necessary, and the operation of a single dock 1500 feet long will be easier and less expensive than the operation of two smaller docks, such as the present one.

Recovers From Burns.

James Christie, Jr., the one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Christie, who was quite seriously burned about the hands and face last week has almost entirely recovered from



ESCANABA'S PROPOSED \$100,000 SUMMER HOTEL.

It now looks as though the deal for Escanaba's summer hotel will be consummated within the next two weeks, thus permitting the contract to be let and active operations upon the erection of the building commenced by the middle of November. The local committee has notified Mr. William A. Forbes, of Detroit, the promoter of the project, that the full \$15,000 bonus required has been raised and the work of securing a title to the Tilden House property, where the hotel is to be built, has already been taken up. The actual amount of money subscribed to the

fund at this time is but \$13,500 the last \$500 having been raised by the local officials and employees of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, but in view of the fact that the Evening Larks have pledged themselves to raise the remaining \$1,500 through the benefit hall which they will give at Peterson's opera house on the night of Thursday, October 25, the committee has guaranteed the payment of the full amount of the bonus and will make up whatever amount is necessary when the proceeds of the ball are turned over. With the bonus secured, the only

thing remaining for the local committee to accomplish before their portion of the agreement is complete, is to secure the grant of the block on which the hotel is to be built. This property belongs jointly to the N. Ludington company and the Chicago & Northwestern company and from promises already made the donation of this land is practically assured. W. B. Linsley, of the Peninsula division of the C. & N. W., has taken up this matter with the officials at Chicago and as soon as their consent is secured a committee of three citizens will visit Chicago for the site.

state, has issued a warning to the people calling attention to the fact that this disease reaches its height in October, and annually causes 1,000 deaths in the state and advises that all drinking water be boiled. The people of this city should pay particular attention to this warning, as at present our supply of drinking water consists largely of lake and surface water, and certainly cannot be anything else but impure.

Delta County No. 62, Tribe of Ben Hur, was instituted at North Star Hall last Friday night with a list of 62 charter members. The installation work was conducted by E. C. Felt, a deputy past chief of Michigan who is now engaged in organizing tribes throughout the state.

The officers of the new lodge as installed at its initial meeting are: Past Chief, Mrs. E. Moe; Chief, William J. Hatton; Judge, John Moe; Teacher, Mrs. M. Wright; Scribe, O. V. Linden; K. T., Carl Anderson; Captain, Martin Anderson; Guide, Mrs. Josephine Hofmann; K. I. G., Frank Folio; K. O. G., Anton Kuhn; Medical Examiners, Drs. O. E. Youngquist and C. H. Long.

The first regular meeting of the new tribe was held at North Star hall last Wednesday night and after the work of initiating several new members had been attended to, a reception was held which was attended by a large number of friends of the members.

The movement of ore from Duluth, Two Harbors and Superior for the season to October 1 amounted to 7,582,696 gross tons as compared with 5,918,319 tons for the corresponding period last year. The increase for the season of 1900 over the season of 1899 to October 1 is 1,664,377 tons.

The docks at the head of Lake Superior have less than 2,500,000 tons to ship to, show a movement of 10,000,000 tons from Minnesota this season. The total shipments from the head of the lake for the month of September this year were 1,682,522 tons as compared with 1,058,638 tons for the same month last year.

One of the large pile drivers which has been at work on the St. Paul company's dock at North Escanaba all summer, broke loose from its moorings during Monday night's storm and drifted onto the point near the lighthouse, where it has since been hung up. Had the craft not landed on the point she would in all probability passed out into the bay and been wrecked.

The Ishpeming High school eleven won a victory over Ironwood's team on the latter's grounds last Saturday. The score was: Ishpeming 11, Iron 6.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

Menominee May be an Open Port And It May Not.

The Menominee Leader recently published an article stating that the harbor of that place would be kept open for navigation all winter and that a deal had been made with the Mackinac Transportation company for the use of its three big ice crushers in keeping the channel open between there and Sturgeon Bay. The article goes on to state that the Goodrich Transportation company of Chicago is to make regular trips to Sturgeon Bay all winter and that the channel must be kept open for daily trips so that package freight and passengers may be transferred there to the ice crushers for Menominee.

A few days after the publication of this story, Captain Boynton of the Mackinac company said there was no truth in the claim that the ice crushers Santa Marie or St. Ignace would be used on Green Bay this winter but that it was possible the Algonah might be used for the work.

TO ENLARGE THE CHURCH.

Methodists Planning to Improve Their House of Worship.

The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city have concluded to enlarge their church building early next year. It is intended to widen the church by removing the north wall out to the sidewalk, thus permitting the placing of the pulpit on the south side of the auditorium and have the seats arranged in a semi-circle on a sloping floor.

The contemplated improvements will cost about \$1,000 and as the congregation but recently wiped out the balance of debt which stood against the church, amounting to \$1360, it is quite likely that they will be able to raise the necessary \$1000 by the time the work on improvements is to be commenced.

Preached at Detroit.

Father Hubert Kalt of St. Joseph's church has been visiting at his home in Detroit the greater portion of this week. He left for that city last Friday and on Sunday preached the silver jubilee sermon at the Sacred Heart church, one of the leading Catholic churches of Detroit. The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Sacred Heart church was largely attended and the honor conferred upon Father Hubert was a very flattering one.

Squires Withdraws.

Hiram C. Squires of Garden, who was nominated by the democrats for county coroner, has withdrawn his name from the ticket. Dr. William A. Lamire of Garden has been substituted by the county central committee.

Typhoid Fever Prevalent.

The State Board of Health, having received reports of the prevalence of typhoid fever in 142 places in the

ROUSING G. O. P. RALLY

Republicans of Delta Open Campaign Enthusiastically.

SEN. BURROWS SPEAKS IN ESCANABA

Two Hundred Torches in Line During Tuesday Night's Demonstration—Gladstone Participates in Parade.

Delta county republicans opened the campaign of 1900 in this city Tuesday night with one of the most enthusiastic and largely attended rallies which have thus far been held in the upper peninsula. Shortly after noon Tuesday a special train on the Chicago & Northwestern brought United States Senator J. C. Burrows of Lansing, and Congressman Carlos D. Sheldon of Houghton, to the city from Menominee and intermediate points, where stops were made and short addresses delivered by the senator and congressman. These distinguished gentlemen were accompanied on the trip by Dana's Twin City Band and a party of prominent Menominee county politicians and business men, including Hon. S. M. Stephenson, Senator Baker, Mike Curran and A. C. Stephenson, of Menominee, and Ira Carley of Ingersoll.

A committee of local republicans met the party at the train and conveyed them to the New Ludington Hotel, where they were entertained until evening when the special train returned to Menominee. Before leaving, however, Dana's band gave a short concert on Ludington street that was greatly appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be within hearing. Had it not been that the band was engaged to play for the Knights Templar convolve in Menominee on Wednesday, it would have remained over to the evening meeting. At 7:30 p. m. the McKinley & Roosevelt marching club, numbering eighty men in rough rider uniforms and carrying flambeau torches, headed by the Concordia Band, marched to the Stephenson dock to meet the excursion party which came from Gladstone and Rapid River on the steamer Lotus.

At 8 o'clock the boat arrived, having on board about one hundred passengers including the Gladstone republican club of forty men carrying flambeaus and wearing a handsome uniform of white duck with capes and plumed helmets. The line of march was formed at once, headed by the Concordia band. Then came the Rough Rider's club of eighty men, the speaker's carriage, the Gladstone marching club of forty members with a drum corps and bringing up the rear a company of sixty business men, clerks and laborers, each bearing a torch. The parade passed up Ludington street to Georgia, where it turned and proceeded to the Peterson Opera House.

There were not a half dozen empty seats in the theatre when the meeting was called to order by Frank D. Mead, and a large number of men were standing in the rear of the hall. The crowded condition of the lower part of the house made it necessary for the men who participated in the parade to find seats in the balcony and this portion of the theatre was introduced. The stage was occupied by a dozen local business men and politicians. It was nearly 9 o'clock when Mr. Mead introduced Senator Burrows, and although he talked for more than an hour there were not a dozen people who left the hall before he had finished.

Senator Burrows has the reputation of being one of the ablest orators of the country and his audience Tuesday night was not disappointed. On the contrary, republicans and democrats alike gave him the closest attention and not the slightest interruption marred his speech. He opened his remarks by stating that he did not intend to deal with either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan as individuals; that they were both gentlemen, honest in their convictions and whose characters were above reproach. But he said he wanted to deal with the men behind these two gentlemen and the principles for which they stood, and his remarks were free from any personalities or abuse, logical, convincing and edifying to all who heard them.

He argued that there were two preeminent issues in the campaign, the protection of American industries by a tariff and the maintenance of a sound financial system, and after devoting the greater portion of his time to these matters he laid bare the fallacy of the "alleged powers" and of imperialism, militarism and trusts and closed with a beautiful eulogy upon the American government as it now is and the bright prospects which the future holds in store for it that brought out a hearty encore from the audience, and with cheers for McKinley and Roosevelt, Burrows and Sheldon, the meeting was closed.

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.

The Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, of Houghton, one of the most prominent characters of the upper peninsula, died last Saturday afternoon after an illness of more than a year and almost total disability for some time past. Judge Hubbell was born in Avon, Mich., Sept. 15 1829; graduated from the University of Michigan in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in '55. He was a prominent figure in national politics for many years and at one time was one of the wealthiest men of the state.

Railroad Commissioner Chase S. Osborn, of Sault Ste. Marie, will probably deliver the last speech of the campaign for the republicans of Escanaba on the evening of November 5. Mr. Osborn has notified the local committee that he will be in this locality at that time and if an arrangement can be made with the state central committee he will be glad to speak in Escanaba on the night before election.

The Northwestern road has sent one of their new large pattern Baldwin locomotives for use on the peninsular branch. This locomotive, the No. 904 can run 90 miles an hour. It is the largest ever seen in the upper peninsula.

You are cordially invited to attend a package party in the basement of the Episcopal church, Tuesday evening, October 23, at eight o'clock. Admission, a package wrapped for auction, to contain article valued at not less than ten cents. Refreshments served.

Manistique has been officially announced as the terminus of the Marquette & Southeastern Railway which is to connect at Marquette with the Lake Superior & Ishpeming Ry, and with the Munising Railway.

The international railway congress is to hold its next session, in 1904, in the United States. The foreigners who come to this country then will be able to learn a great many things about the railway business.

Local nimmers are having a great deal of sport just now in hunting duck and plover along the south shore of the bay. There is an abundance of ducks and the jack snipe and plover shooting is unusually good this fall.

Sault Ste. Marie is experiencing an epidemic of typhoid fever. There were fifty cases reported in that city the first of the week and these are being augmented by an average of twelve new cases daily.

Ishpeming's Rough Riders defeated the Marinette Company I eleven in a fast game of football at the former place last Friday. The score was 6 to 0. A return game will be played in Marinette soon.

The steamer LaSalle put in to this port during the storm Monday night but owing to the high seas was compelled to anchor out in the bay and was towed to the Stephenson dock at daylight by one of the local tugs.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beaton of 113 South Campbell street died Tuesday morning and was buried Wednesday afternoon. The funeral being held from St. Joseph's church.

The delightful Indian summer weather which Escanaba has been enjoying during the past fortnight was interrupted in a rather unpleasant manner this week by a touch of real squaw winter.

Martin Johnson, the tailor, went to Escanaba Saturday to hire coat-makers for his shop. He says every tailor is busy at Escanaba thus his trip was fruitless.—Manistique Courier.

The 40th annual convention of the Michigan State Sunday School Association will be held in the Baptist church, Owosso, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 13, 14, 15, 1900.

Calumet's football team suffered its third defeat this year when it went down before Marquette on the latter's gridiron last Saturday by a score of 10 to 0.

The Ryan high school foot ball eleven of Appleton was defeated by the Marinette high school team at the latter place last Saturday by a score of 34 to 5.

WORKINGMEN ARE SCARCE.

Stephenson Foreman has Hard Luck in Hiring Help.

Section foreman Christensen is getting discouraged in his attempts to secure men to work on the section, it being impossible for him to hire any men here, he recently went to Escanaba where he after a long search managed to hire one man. He secured transportation for him to Stephenson and kept an eye on him for fear that some one might snatch him away. He arrived at Stephenson with his man in the evening and was pleased over the prospect of a larger crew the following morning. He was all at once the new man disappeared and could not be traced. Christensen is convinced that the man was not to be.

able to get a crew unless Bryan is elected and cheap men become plenty.—Menominee County Journal.

The City

Fred Kaufmann, came down from Ishpeming Saturday and returned Tuesday with a carload of horses for the Kaufmann & Hessel sale stables at that place.

John Mellis, of Colorado, formerly a resident of Bark River, visited in the city during the past week.

Mrs. Al red Larson was the guest of friends in Green Bay this week.

G. F. Ross, of Manistique, was a business caller in the city Saturday.

A. T. Naugle, of Chicago, was in the city on business Saturday.

John O'Callahan, of Sagola, was in the city Saturday.

Miss Carrie Mayotte, of Gladstone, was the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Marchand, of Charlotte street.

Miss Margaret Maloney, of Gladstone, and Richard Harris, of Bark River, were united in marriage at Duluth Monday morning. Mr. Harris is a train dispatcher and his bride was at one time a resident of this city.

Miss Ray Casper, of Garden, who has been the guest of Mrs. Herman Salinsky, left Monday for Marquette where she will attend school this winter.

Mrs. A. C. McCafferty, of Perronville, spent Sunday in this city with her sister, Mrs. S. Connors.

U. P. Tent, No. 4, K. O. T. M. will give a masquerade ball in Clark's hall on the evening of October 25.

R. B. Wick, of Detroit, was in the city on business Monday.

M. H. Grover, of Garth, was in the city Monday on his way home from Chicago.

Martin Hayes, of Menominee, was a visitor in the city Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chambers spent Sunday with friends at Marquette.

J. J. Hanse, of Green Bay, was a business caller in the city Monday.

Miss Marcel has returned to her home at Montreal after a pleasant visit with the family of Napoleon Primeau.

Miss Margaret Cole and Miss Sadie Thatcher spent Sunday at the former's home in Rapid River.

W. B. Knight, of Chicago, spent Sunday in the city with friends.

W. K. Andrews, of Marquette, Sundayed with friends in Escanaba.

W. M. Quinn, of Negaunee, spent Sunday with Escanaba friends.

Dr. O. G. Youngquist, of Marquette, was a visitor in the city Monday.

C. L. Anderson, of Ishpeming, was in the city attending to some business affairs Monday.

Miss Mary Morgan and Miss Busham visited with friends at Perronville this week.

Peter Nelson, of Bark River, has some new milch cows for sale.

Mrs. A. Gillette, of Depere, Wis., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lyons, of Georgia street.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick A. Bink of First street are the proud parents of an eleven pound boy that arrived at their home on the 6th inst.

August L. Mohr, of Sheboygan, Wis., transacted business in the city Tuesday.

F. C. Merryman and F. E. Dionne, of Marinette, were callers in the city Tuesday.

J. B. Frechette, postmaster at Bark River, was among the visitors to the city Tuesday.

George Eastwood, of Escanaba, the popular brakeman on the C. & N. W. road, has located in Menominee. Mr. Eastwood will run between Menominee and Green Bay with conductor Frank Moran.—Menominee Leader.

The Misses Linsley returned from a visit at Chicago, Wednesday. George Farnsworth, of Nahma, was in the city on business Wednesday.

G. E. Hutchison, traveling passenger agent of the "Soo" line, was in Escanaba on business Wednesday. Julius Greenhoot returned Wednesday from Chicago.

Frank Slater left Wednesday for a business trip to Chicago. Adam Schaible, of Rapid River, was in the city on business Wednesday.

Pat Breen, of Bark River, was in the city on business Thursday. S. S. Foote, of Oshkosh, was in Escanaba on business Thursday.

E. C. Norton was in Newhall on business Thursday. Orien Wolf was a delegate to the state convention of Odd Fellows at Bay City this week.

Mrs. Richard Hoyler returned Tuesday from an extended visit with friends at Ludington, Mich., and Chicago.

G. F. Rice, of Rhinelander, was a caller in the city Thursday. Dr. Harry Long made a professional call at Cornell, Wednesday.

Charlie Carlson, of Munising, was in the city Wednesday. W. Drummond, of Iron Mountain, was in the city Wednesday.

A. C. Anderson, of Denver, was a business caller in the city Thursday on business. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moody, of Minneapolis, were in the city Thursday.

LOSE TO MENOMINEE

Escanaba Eleven No Longer in Line for Championship.

DEFEATED BY SCORE OF 6 TO 0.

For the First Time This Year the Orange and Black Falls to Float Triumphant—Gossip of Other Games.

The Escanaba high school football eleven met defeat at Menominee last Saturday and for the first time this year the orange and black failed to wave in triumph over the field on which it had been planted. The loss of this game would have been less lamentable were it not for the fact that by it the Escanaba team is barred from any possibility of winning the championship of the upper peninsula this year. The score in Saturday's game was 6 to 0 in favor of Menominee and from the statement of those who saw the game it appears that the Escanaba's were not up to their customary standard.

But one touchdown was scored during the game and that came after six minutes play in the second half. The Menominees put up a strong game, both on the offensive and defensive, and at no time was their goal seriously threatened. The inability of the Sandy City boys to score was unusual and the chagrin of defeat was felt keenly by everyone on the team. The line up of the two teams was as follows:

Escanaba:	Menominee:
Tyrrell.....Center.....	McCue.....Center.....
McKillop.....Right Guard.....	Sharon.....Right Guard.....
Follo.....Right Tackle.....	Taylor.....Right Tackle.....
Robinson.....Right End.....	Wall.....Right End.....
F. Olmsted.....Left Guard.....	Hill.....Left Guard.....
Hessell & Sever.....Left Tackle.....	Hessell & Sever.....Left Tackle.....
Long.....Left End.....	Wall.....Left End.....
Hodson.....Quarter Back.....	Haggerson.....Quarter Back.....
Gallup.....Right Half Back.....	Norcross.....Right Half Back.....
Olmsted.....Left Half Back.....	Hill.....Left Half Back.....
Slaughter.....Full Back.....	Brown.....Full Back.....

The following story of the game is taken from the Menominee Herald of Monday:

At three o'clock referee Juttner called Capt. Earl Taylor and Ed. Hodson together for a consultation. The coin was flopped and Menominee gained a point of vantage by closing the east goal with a slight wind in her favor. Escanaba kicked off and the ball was caught on the 23 yard line. Rea ran seven yards before being tackled by Tyrrell. It was Menominee's ball on her 20 yard line. Norcross and Hill made plunges at the line for small gains when the ball was forfeited to Escanaba on downs. The locals exhibited a powerful defense. Escanaba's halves were tackled behind the line for repeated losses. On the third down Gallup made an attempt to gain around right end. He was downed for a loss. It was Menominee's ball on her 24 yard line. Menominee failed to gain. Both teams were fighting fiercely for every inch of ground. Finally by line rushes Menominee carried the centre of the field where Norcross fumbled and Escanaba fell on oval. Escanaba could not gain, and the ball changed hands. Menominee took a brace and Norcross and Hill made big gains through Escanaba's line. The ball changed hands and Slaughter was compelled to kick. Wall fumbled the ball and an Escanaba man fell on it. The first half ended with the ball on Menominee's forty yard line and neither side had scored. At no time was Menominee's goal in danger.

In the second half Menominee kicked off to Slaughter, who ran ten yards before being downed. Escanaba made three trials to puncture Menominee's line but failed and Menominee secured the ball. At this stage Menominee's players exhibited their superior work. Norcross made the only sensational run of the game, that of thirty yards, behind good interference and that around left end. The ball was now on Escanaba's six yard line. Full back Wayne Brown plunged through Fred Olmsted for seven yards and crossed the line. After six minutes of fierce play a touchdown was scored. Wall kicked a pretty goal, score 6 to 0. During the remainder of the half the ball was in Escanaba's territory most of the time. Their line weakened. The plunges of Menominee's backs were effective. When time was called the ball was on Escanaba's forty yard line, and Menominee was fast moving towards their opponent's goal. The Menominee players were carried off the field on the shoulders of admiring friends. The visitors were over-confident. It was to be seen on the first scrimmage that Menominee had the more vigorous team, although they were not as heavy.

Some Reasons Why You Should Insist on Having EUREKA HARNESS OIL. Unequaled by any other. Renders hard leather soft. Especially prepared. Keeps out water. A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS. An excellent preservative. Reduces cost of your harness. Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased. Secures best service. Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL is sold in all localities. Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.

For Sale by Fair Savings Bank Store.



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. Powers, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1900; also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States also a Representative in Congress for the Twelfth Congressional District of this State to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the Thirtieth Senatorial District of this State, comprising the counties of Delta, Menominee, Schoolcraft, Luce, Mackinaw and Chippewa; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District comprising Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger counties.

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

JAMES S. STEARNS, Secretary of State.

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

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

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

FREDERICK M. OLMSTED, Sheriff of Delta County.

A LETTER TO WOMEN.

Mrs. John Keenan of 1200 Hale Street Escanaba has this to say.

I heartily recommend Dr. Holden's White Lily Tonic and Dr. Holden's Specific for the diseases peculiar to women. I have given them a thorough trial and find that women can treat themselves in the privacy of their own homes, thereby saving themselves the humiliation of local treatment and the torture of the operating table. Sold by Bert Ellsworth.

MRS. JOHN KEENAN.



DRY GOODS, SHOES, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

PFEIFER

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

TEAGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.

OFFICE: MUHL 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 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 of Teagan Tran. Co., Detroit; E. H. Pope Traverse City, or J. E. Wagley, Elk Rapids. Freight rates made known on application.

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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. FLOUR AND FEED. G. Maloney & Co. DEALERS IN FLOUR. A large and complete line always in stock. Cor. Hale and Georgia St.

GROCERIES. Grockery, Glassware, Teas, Coffees, Etc. Lowest market prices for first-class goods is my motto. Jan 26 S. Doherty. The best of each in any quantity desired at the lowest market price. We make a specialty of choice brands of FAMILY FLOUR.

CHINESE CUNNING.

Mendacity for Which the Foreigner Is Not Prepared Their Main Reliance.

"The cunning of the Chinese has been very much exaggerated," said a former sea captain in conversation the other day, says the London Pall Mall Gazette. "I was in the Hong-Kong trade for several years, where I was compelled to make a pretty close study of the native character," he continued, "and I soon found out that the stories of their phenomenal astuteness were mostly rubbish. It is true that the average Chinese business man will generally overreach European newcomers, but it isn't through superior finesse or intelligence—it is by plain, straightforward lying. That is something the European isn't prepared for, and until he learns the ropes he can't believe that a weakly, dignified merchant, of high social and commercial rank, will tell him a deliberate, premeditated falsehood. As a rule it requires several sharp lessons to get that fact into his head. I will never forget my own first experience. We had arranged with a prominent Chinese merchant of Hong-Kong for a quantity of tea, but at the last minute there was a hitch about the delivery of the consignment. He told me it had been temporarily tied up by the officials on account of some misunderstanding about the internal taxes. I discovered by accident later on that the lot had been sold over my head to a chance customer, and the tax story was merely a pretext to gain time for the substitution of an inferior grade. The tea merchant was a sedate, courteous old gentleman, and he told me this outrageous lie with perfect calmness, looking me squarely in the face, without a quiver. It never occurred to me to doubt his word, and but for chance we would have been heavy losers. When I exposed him indignantly before all his employees and several foreign residents I supposed he would be ashamed and disconcerted. An American of his standing would have been humiliated and crushed beyond measure. I have known men to commit suicide for less disgrace; but he never so much as blinked. He heard me through blandly, made no comment, and began to talk about something else. He had told a lie, was caught, and regarded the episode as closed.

"It is that sort of thing that throws foreigners off their guard," continued the captain, "and gives the Chinese their reputation for preternatural shrewdness. Most of their lies are clumsy and childish, and for that very reason they are apt to be credited. He wouldn't dare tell me such a thing if it wasn't so, the stranger will argue to himself, and as a consequence he gets badly left. When a European trader tells a lie, and I am sorry to say, plenty of them do, it is usually some complicated fabrication that will leave him a loophole for explanation in the event of detection; but a Chinaman takes no such pains. He confines himself to a plain, bald misstatement of fact, which is rather staggering to one who is accustomed to believe that men of large affairs can't afford to deliberately deceive. But after the situation in that respect is understood the American never has any trouble holding his own with the oriental. On the contrary he gets the best of nine deals out of ten. The native Chinese business world seems to have no conception whatever of the meanness and criminality of falsehood, yet I believe it is a matter of custom rather than character. The best proof of that is the strict integrity of the Chinese tradesmen in this country. We have a number of them here in New Orleans, and half a dozen or so deal pretty extensively with the jobbers. Without exception, they enjoy a reputation for truth and reliability. A wholesaler in Magazine street who sells large quantities of soap and starch to a Chinese firm near police headquarters remarked to me recently that they were the most satisfactory customers on his books, because he could place implicit confidence in anything they told him. It is the same all over the country. You will never hear of a Chinaman swindling a creditor, defaulting an obligation or being involved in any trouble through misrepresentation. So I am inclined to attribute the crookedness of the Chinaman at home to the national atmosphere of duplicity and deceit. Double dealing is so universal over there that it is simply taken for granted, and when a native really desires to communicate a fact he is obliged to twist it wrong end to or he won't get anybody to believe it. In other words, he has to tell a lie in order to tell the truth."

The Aluminum Industry.

The growth of the aluminum industry is one of the most remarkable features of the industrial history of the United States. Its production for commercial uses began in 1859 with a total output of 47,468 pounds. In 1893 it had reached 5,500,000 pounds, and at present the rate of production is over 7,000,000 pounds a year. Four years ago aluminum was but little used as a conductor of electricity in place of copper wire, but now its largest use is for that purpose, as it has proved to be cheaper, and in some respects better than copper. As its electrical conductivity, weight for weight, is much greater it has been found practicable to use lighter cables of aluminum than of copper, and fewer posts are required for supporting the cables. While copper has steadily advanced in price aluminum has as steadily diminished, although there is no competition in its production. The Review anticipates that before long it will displace copper entirely in the bronze foundries.—*Electrical Review.*

Faults.

For every fault you observe in your neighbor you overlook a dozen in yourself.—*Chicago Daily News.*

OUR PLANET'S CENTER.

That Is What the Chinese Consider Their Country—Never Call It China.

The many various names given by the Chinese to their country, the nation, and individuals are extremely curious and interesting, says a London paper. The western custom of giving one or two names only shows, to the celestial way of thinking, a grievous lack of imagination. The Chinaman has a long list of words to denote his country, and goes so far as to make a new one for every new dynasty. The word China is never used by them. Its origin is not quite certain, but it may be assumed that it dates from the time (about 250 B. C.) when the family of Tsin rose into power. Their province was the one most frequently visited by strangers, and since it was called by the name of the reigning family, it is a plausible supposition that the word Tsin, or Chin, came to be used by neighbors to denote the whole empire. The Chinese themselves have many names for their country. "Lin-Chow," which is translated into "The Celestial Empire," is a poetic and uncommon title. "Tien-Hia" is an old term, and means "Beneath the Sky"—i. e., the whole world. A similar name is "Sz Hat"—i. e., "All Within the Four Seas."

But by far the most common designation is "Chung Kwoh," "the Middle Kingdom." This name dates, in all probability, from 1100 B. C. or earlier. The secret of its popularity is not far to seek. Originally the term was used to denote the province of Honan, which is well in the center of China. Then, as the family reigning in that province increased in power, they gave the old name to the whole country. It became popular because, even more than the ancient Greeks and Romans, the Chinese despise the outside world. The Middle Kingdom meant the center of the earth, and it may be added in proof of this feeling that even now maps may be found in China which make the celestial empire occupy almost the whole of the globe, with little dots for England, Germany and America. "Cathay" is a Persian name for China, and is comparatively modern. It is derived from Kitah, or Kitan, who ruled the north of the empire in the tenth century A. D. It is interesting to note that the Russians still call China Khtail.

The term "Chung Kwoh Jin," meaning "Men of the Middle Kingdom," is used frequently to denote the Chinese themselves. It was customary, however, to call the people after the name of the reigning dynasty. The title "Han-Jin" and "Hantse" ("Men of Han" or "Sons of Han") is another common name. It has latterly been adopted by a famous—or, rather, infamous—secret society, the object of which is to restore the ancient dynasty. The latter of these two terms carries with it the idea of courage, and is proportionately esteemed. "Tang-Jin," or "Sons of Tang," one of the most celebrated of the imperial houses of China, is also common. The present Tsing dynasty has never been able to impose its name on the people—a sign of the enduring hatred of the nation for their Tartar conquerors. "Ta Tsing Kdoh," or "Great Pure Kingdom," is used officially to designate the country, but is never hyphenated with the suffix "jin" to denote the people. The Chinese also call themselves "the Black-Haired Race," and the more educated insist on the term "Men of the Middle Flowery Kingdom," the word flowery denoting polish in speech and manner.

CAP THIEF.

A German Version of the Popular Old Game of Prisoner's Base.

A new game, not unlike our old-time prisoner's base, but differing sufficiently to afford fresh amusement, is now popular with German boys, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In Germany they call it "Mutzenraub," but the best name here for it would be "Cap Thief." Two lines are drawn or staked off upon the ground 65 paces apart. At a distance of 25 paces from one and 40 paces from the other a stake is driven upon which a cap is hung. One boy is selected to act as umpire while the others, the more the merrier, choose sides and line up facing one another from the outer marks. Those nearest the stake are the thieves or robbers, and those farthest are police. At a signal from the umpire one thief makes a dash for the cap on the stake and one policeman advances at full speed to capture him. The former has to advance 25 paces to the stake, seize the cap and return with it behind his own line. The latter has 40 paces to make before reaching the stake, but as he has not to stop and turn, they are about evenly matched. If the policeman succeeds in placing his hand on the shoulder of the thief before the latter has crossed his own line, he takes him back a prisoner and it counts one for the police. If he fails, he drops out of the game and the thieves score one. After all have tried, the side having the greatest number of points wins the game.

Bees as Weather Prophets. Bees are known to be excellent weather prophets. There is a common country saying that "a bee was never caught in a shower." When rain is coming bees do not go far, but buzz about close to their hives.—*Chicago Chronicle.*

Not Necessarily Lazy.

Men are not necessarily lazy because they try to do things the easiest way.—*Chicago Daily News.*

ROCK-SALT MINING.

How the Enemy of the Industry, Water, Is to Be Routed in Louisiana.

"The rock salt deposit of southern Louisiana is one of the most remarkable in the world," said an expert in the business to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man; "but the great trouble in mining is to keep water out of the shaft. The bed lies from 60 to 80 feet below the surface, and when a shaft is sunk, water is certain to accumulate between the earth and the salt. Unless it is checked it will run down into the diggings and soon honeycomb the great crystal mass to such an extent that the tunnel roofs will cave in of their own weight. In a salt mine perfect dryness is absolutely essential. As long as the water can be kept out, the bed may be pierced with innumerable galleries, and they are as safe as if driven through solid granite; but the slightest sign of moisture is a signal of danger, and in 24 hours the labor of months will probably be reduced to a heap of ruins. A great deal of money has been spent in fighting this enemy, and a plan has been at last devised that promises to be perfectly successful. As the shaft is sunk a huge sheet-iron cylinder will be fitted into it, section by section, and a few feet below the tap of the deposit a deep groove will be cut all the way around in the solid salt. This groove will be filled with cotton, saturated with alcohol, and when set on fire the effect is to make deep cracks in the crystalline substance. Melted pitch will then be poured in, and, running to the extremity of all the crevices, will form a perfect seal against encroaching water. In order to get further down the water will have to wind its way in and out around all the pitch-filled seams, and before that is done it will be so saturated with salt that it will lose its power of further dissolving. To make assurance doubly sure, several grooves will be cut in the shaft at intervals, and the sheet casing continued, of course, down to the point where the side tunneling will begin. In this way it is hoped that some very extensive mining can be done in the near future. Louisiana has enough rock salt to supply the entire world; it is superior to any in purity, and its production will certainly develop into one of the greatest industries of the south."

A CRABAPPLE PIPE.

The Missouri Smoker Was a Resourceful Man and Could Not Be Denied His Smoke.

"Did you ever hear of a crabapple pipe?" said a New Orleans man, who is an ardent lover of Lady Nicotine, and who possesses a collection of smoker's tools that runs all the way from a black "cuddy" of Fingal to a huge porcelain furnace that has seen service at Heidelberg. "Yes, I mean exactly what I say," he continued, to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter; "a crabapple pipe! You never heard of such a thing? Well, no more did I until week before last, when I paid a visit to an uncle of mine who has a farm on the Missouri side of the river, a little above Cairo. The old man is a great smoker himself, and, while he does not put on any particular style, he is about as good a judge of the weed as you would care to run across. His favorite mixture is a combination of light golden leaf with just enough plug cut to give it a body; and the pipe he likes best is an old-fashioned clay bowl on a long reed stem. On the afternoon of my arrival he took me out to the extreme end of the farm to show me some fancy stock, and while climbing over a fence the bowl of his pipe came off, and, of course, hit the only stone in the whole field, and was broken into a thousand pieces. I was distressed, because I knew how much my uncle enjoyed his smoke, and suggested that we turn to the house for a new bowl. 'Oh, that isn't necessary,' he replied, 'I'll fix one in a minute right here.' Several early crabapple trees were standing near by, heavily laden with fruit. To my amazement the old man pulled down a limb, selected an extra large, perfectly sound apple and proceeded to scoop out the core with his knife leaving a cup-shaped cavity in the top. Then he pushed the reed stem through the side, cleaned it out with a straw, loaded the machine from his tobacco pouch, and in a moment more was puffing away as happy as a king. The apple was of the yellow variety, hard and about the size of a large egg plum. It was very juicy, but, strange to say, that had no apparent effect on the burning of the tobacco, nor did it, as far as I was able to discover, impart any peculiar taste to the smoke. My uncle laughed heartily at my surprise and assured me that crabapple pipes were frequently indulged in by all old-timers in the Missouri valley region. I tried one myself that night and found it tip-top."

Two Chinese Spirits.

There are two spirits, as it were, inhabiting each Chinese body. The one makes for peace and industry. Servants are not only hard-working and skillful, but faithful and devoted. They are clever at expedients, quick to devise, and on the whole dependable. If your cook takes a day off without leave he will nevertheless provide an excellent substitute from his numerous relations, and if your dinner has gone wrong he will be able to borrow something quite as good from a friend. This model servant, "childlike and bland," to whom you feel such conscious superiority in every way, is at the same time capable of turning in one moment into an unreasonable, unthinking creature, mad with passion, thirsting only for blood.—*N. Y. Post.*

SHE WOULD GET THERE.

It Was None of the Ticket Seller's Business Where She Wanted to Go.

He was long, lean, and raw-boned, and he shambled up to the ticket window at the Union passenger station much after the fashion of a scared canine when he approaches his master to receive a well-earned thrashing. He got as far as the outside railing and stood there with a bashful blush gazing at the man behind the brass bars, says the St. Joseph News. "Come in; come in; make yourself at home," was the encouraging welcome from within. He accepted the invitation and brought up against the marble ticket counter with more confidence in his face. "Say, that," he said, in a half whisper, "is this the place where you get tickets for the kyars?" "Yes; where do you want to go? Hurry up; we're rushed." "Well, sir," he replied, shifting a square inch of plug tobacco from one cheek to the other, "hev you all got enny long-distance tickets inter Kentucky?" His esse was equalled by that of the old lady with a sunbonnet who said: "I want a ticket to Platte county." "What place in Platte county?" inquired the ticket man. "No place in Platte county; I want to go to Platte county, and it's none of your business where I'm going to visit. You sell me the ticket to Platte county, and I'll git there."

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.

Near Enough.—Tommy—"Pa, what does 'disagree' mean?" Pa—"Well, when two people think alike they are said to agree. Now, you can guess what 'disagree' means." Tommy—"Oh, yes, that's when only one people thinks alike."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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

A Clever Turn.—"What a pretty fall hat that is of Mrs. Flynn's." "Yes. That's her summer hat turned around with the back to the front."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The butcher is a joint proprietor.—*Chicago Daily News.*

To substitute the goat is the best way to eradicate the bad.—*Ram's Horn.*

The man with a "strong-minded" wife is in a hen-peck of trouble.—*L. A. W. Bulletin.*

Blessed is the man who truly rejoices in the prosperity of his enemies.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"But when the news came, dear, it is a wonder that you did not faint." "How silly! You know that I could not faint without missing up my new dress."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Two Slight Changes.—Reporter—"Do you think any changes should be made in the rules this season?" Football Captain—"Yes; I'm in favor of barring the struggle-hold and the solar plexus blow."—*Town Topics.*

Gardener.—"I keep this gun loaded, but it is very seldom I discharge it. I call it my magazine rifle." Farmer—"Your magazine rifle?" Gardener—"Yes; you see, when anything goes into it there is no telling how long it will be before it comes out."—*Boston Transcript.*

The ghastly rider on the white horse stopped at the gate. "I am Death," he said to the sick man who was watching from the window. "You are welcome," replied the latter, and added, in a whisper: "If you value your life don't let my wife see you tying your horse to that tree. She'd never let anybody do that."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A smart young lady recently entered a railway carriage already occupied by three or four members of the opposite sex. One of them, in the familiar style we know so well, produced a cigar and his matchbox, and said: "I trust, madam, that smoking is not disagreeable to you?" "Really, sir (with the sweetest of smiles), 'I can't tell, for as yet no gentleman has smoked in my presence."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

Exhibits at Paris.

There is a large exhibit from this country at the Paris exposition which will prove very interesting to all who may attend, but no more so than the news that the famous American remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will positively cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness and nervousness. To all sufferers of the above complaints a trial is recommended, with the assurance that when honestly used a cure will be effected. It also tones up the entire system.

His Speciality.

A British officer collecting cavalry mounts in Australia recently received the following note from a horse breeder: "I can supply you with horses for cavalry, artillery and infantry. But I think my speciality is in the hors du combat, as the French soldiers call him, which means officers' war horse or charger."—*N. A. Sun.*

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

Comfortable and Inexpensive. Our parties leave every Wednesday from both Chicago and St. Louis, joining at Denver. Then past the grandest scenery in the world, over the Rio Grande Railroads. A few hours' stop to see Salt Lake City, and on via Ogden to the coast. A special agent is in charge of each party, and the tourist sleeping cars are comfortable and exquisitely clean. Let me give you full particulars. Write and inclose 6 cents in postage for our beautifully illustrated 72-page book on California. F. E. Bell, City Passenger Agent, C. & Q. R. R., 211 Clark street, Chicago.

The Passenger Department of the New York Central seems never to tire of sending out copies of "A Message to Garcia." The latest issue is the first five thousand of the third half-million edition, and is numbered consecutively from 1,000,000 to 1,004,999. It is beautifully printed on heavy plate paper, the illustrations being brought out in a manner equal, if not superior, to the best magazines. The pages have a red line around them, and the book is bound in a grey-blue cloth and heavy boards. It is intended for libraries, and was issued at the request of a large number of American libraries who wanted the "Message" in a permanent binding. This edition contains, in addition to Mr. Hubbard's admirable preachment, a short sketch, with a portrait, of Lieutenant Colonel Andrew S. Towsen, the man who carried "A Message to Garcia," a short sketch, with a portrait, of General Calisto Garcia, the man to whom the "Message" was carried, and a short sketch, with portrait, of Mr. Elbert Hubbard, the man who wrote "A Message to Garcia."

It also contains eight pages of extracts from the press, and comments from well-known educators, clergymen, professional men, and many large employers of men, on the "Message" itself; a sketch of the Cuban Educational Association, and a sketch on Harvard-Americanism and the Cuban teachers. A limited number of copies of "A Message to Garcia" bound in cloth and boards may be obtained at 50 cents each. A copy of the edition with illuminated paper cover, fully illustrated, will be sent free, post paid, to any address in the world, on receipt of a postage stamp issued by any country on the globe, or it will be sent in packages of 100 each, on receipt of 50 cents for each 100 by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

Pleasantly Locating the Distress. "Did you have any trouble with your French in Paris, Mrs. Riffraff?" "No; we didn't have any trouble at all; but the people who tried to talk with us seemed to have an awful time."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury, as well as adults. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. Price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. All grocers.

It very often happens that a man's commanding presence gets him no greater honors through life than to be marshal of the day at a county fair.—*Acheson Globe.*

Carter's Ink is the best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff not fit to write with.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

Few delights can equal the mere presence of one whom we trust utterly.—*George MacDonald.*

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

A great, big, overgrown book agent always looks as if he ought to be at something else.—*Washington Democrat.*

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instantly. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

If you want to keep your teeth clean, bright and sound, you will chew White's "Yucatan" Gum. Every confectioner sells it.

One of the fine arts is to say an unwelcome thing acceptably.—*Boston Watchman.*

PURNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

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A Very Bad Combine

is that of

A Very Bad Sprain

and

A Very Black Bruise

It often happens, but just as often

St. Jacobs Oil

makes a clean, sure, prompt cure of both.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

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a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

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A. N. K.—A 1893

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

How Are Your Bowels?



About the first thing the doctor says— Then, "Let's see your tongue." Because bad tongue and bad bowels go together. Regulate the bowels, clean up the tongue. We all know that this is the way to keep and look well. You can't keep the bowels healthy and regular with purges or bird-shot pills. They move you with awful gripes, then you're worse than ever.

Now what you want is Cascarets. Go and get them today—Cascarets—in metal box with the long-tailed "C" on the lid—cost 10c. Be sure you get the genuine! Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Take one! Eat it like candy, and it will work gently—while you sleep. It cures, that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels, gives them new life. Then they act regularly and naturally. That's what you want. It's guaranteed to be found in

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE
Cascarets
Get the genuine if you want results! Tablet is marked "CCC." Cascarets are never sold in bulk, but only always in the light blue metal box with the long-tailed "C." Look for the trade-mark—the C with a long tail—in the lid.<

SMALL-POX IN CITY

Stranger With Dread Disease Picked Up On Street.

PROBABLY BROUGHT FROM CANADA

Frances Mayeau Confined in a Pest House at the Fair Grounds-Worked in a Logging Camp Near Lathrop.

Frances Mayeau, a French-Canadian who has been employed in a logging camp just over the Marquette county line from Lathrop, is confined in an improvised pest house at the county fair grounds, suffering from small-pox in its most virulent form. The patient is in charge of Ambrose Verrow, an immune and his isolation has been made as complete as possible in order to prevent the spread of this dread disease.

Mayeau is about thirty years of age and unmarried. He spent the summer at his home in Canada, returning to Escanaba on September 3, and after stopping here for two days went to the home of his brother, Joseph Mayeau, near Lathrop, where he has since been employed in logging. Tuesday Mayeau came to Escanaba to consult a physician. He was ill and had broken out with little sores all over his face and body. He called upon a local physician who pronounced his trouble to be scarlatina and gave him a lotion to heal up the sores.

After walking about the street for some time the man was noticed by Mayor Hartnett, who at once suspected that he was a small-pox patient and lost no time in having him taken in custody and notifying Health Officer C. H. Long. Dr. Long diagnosed the case as small-pox as soon as he saw the patient, but in order that no mistake might be made, Drs. C. E. Booth and O. E. Youngquist were called, both having passed through epidemics of the disease, and they coincided in the health officer's opinion.

As Mayeau was unable to speak English, an interpreter was secured and he was questioned about his residence and recent movements. The man said he had but recently returned from Canada, and was living with his brother's family near Lathrop, the two being engaged in cedar jobbing. He said his brother was also sick and broken out fully as badly as he. The man was at once taken to Dr. Long's office and confined in a rear room while the authorities fitted up the ticket office of the fair grounds as a pest house, and engaged Mr. Verrow, who has already had the disease, as a nurse.

As soon as the fact was established that the stranger was a small-pox patient, Mayor Hartnett sent for Supervisor Neal Curran of Lathrop, to come to the city and arrange to quarantine the infected camp and cause the people in that vicinity to be vaccinated. Word was also sent to the state board of health and its advice as to how to proceed was asked. When Supervisor Curran arrived in the city Wednesday evening it was learned that the Mayeau camp was in Marquette county and consequently out of his jurisdiction.

J. C. Findlay, Supervisor of Huron township in Marquette county, was then notified and came to Escanaba Thursday morning to consult with the authorities. He says the camp was being operated by the two brothers alone and there was no truth in the report that eight men had been in the camp and all but three had left. Joseph Mayeau has a wife and two children and these will be isolated at once. Mr. Findlay said he would notify the health officer at Negaunee immediately and upon his return home would enforce vaccination upon the people there, and use every possible precaution against any spread of the disease.

It is the general opinion of the local authorities that Mayeau brought the disease with him from Canada, but a close watch will be kept for any new suspects. In the meantime it would be well for the people of Escanaba to guard against the disease by being vaccinated, and there is a possibility that the health department may cause a general vaccination throughout the city, should any other cases be discovered. One case of small-pox is reported from Red Jacket, it having been discovered Thursday. The patient had come from Marquette and was employed on one of the railroads there.

Two cases of small-pox have been discovered in the Wilkinson logging camps near Iron River. The health department has isolated the cases and everything possible is being done to prevent the spread of the disease.

Returns From Alaska.

Ernst Engberg returned Sunday from Cape Nome, Alaska, where he has been prospecting for the past two years. Mr. Engberg says conditions in Alaska are not favorable for a poor man just now and he decided he could do as well in Escanaba.

He Was Shot At.

The story of a shooting scrape, said to have occurred on Sarah street Thursday night, was circulated on the streets yesterday. A man who resides on that street says he was shot at three times while entering his house. He suspects a certain other man and admits there is a woman in the case. No arrests have

yet been made but there is a promise of developments soon.

FIRST ANNUAL CONCLAVE.

Knights Templar Have a Successful Meeting at Menominee.

The first of the annual conclaves of the upper peninsula Knights Templar was held this week in Menominee, opening Tuesday morning and closing Wednesday evening. It was a decided success, being attended by fully two hundred Sir Knights from the various commanderies of the peninsula.

The opening ceremony was a grand dress parade given Tuesday noon. During the afternoon the visitors enjoyed a trolley ride about the city and in the evening the Order of the Temple was conferred upon several candidates by the Menominee commandery, after which a banquet was served at Armory hall. Those who attended the conclave from Escanaba were Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Theo Farrell, E. S. Clark, C. A. Cram, T. B. White and C. M. Thatcher.

Wednesday morning officers for the Upper Peninsula Association of Knights Templar for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, George Blank, E. G. C. of Sault Ste. Marie; Vice President, P. H. Sperry, C. G. of Marinette; Secretary and Treasurer O. B. Fuller, C. G., of Escanaba.

HIS STORY WORKED.

Was Wet; Needed a Drink and Got Several.

A man about 35 years of age and giving his name as Charles Ferris of Wells, walked up Ludington street Wednesday forenoon, drenched to the skin and telling any inquisitive ones he met that he had fallen off the deck of the Lotus, while it was about a half mile from the dock and had to swim ashore.

The fellow's appearance in no way belied his words and his thrilling tale of a half hour's battle with the waves of the bay caused several sympathetic hearers to regale him with a drink of something warming from near-by dispensaries. Inquiry at the Stephenson dock disclosed that the fellow's story—as far as falling from the Lotus was concerned, was false—but there is little doubt but that he had been in the bay. At all events his story worked and probably answered his purpose.

TAKING PARISH CENSUS.

Father Bede is Enumerating the Members of St. Joseph.

Father Bede of St. Joseph's church has been engaged this week in taking a census of his parish and at the same time soliciting subscriptions for the new parochial school to be erected by the parish next season. He expects to be engaged in this work until near Christmas time.

The last census of St. Joseph parish was taken in 1896 and at that time there were 420 families represented. This number will in all probability be considerably increased by the new enumeration as the city has gained largely in population during the past four years.

Grant Their Interest.

Word was received from Chicago yesterday to the effect that the C. & N. W. Railway company had consented to the transfer of their half interest in the Tilden House property, to the summer hotel company. Mayor Hartnett and a committee of citizens will leave for Chicago tomorrow night to negotiate with the Ludington company for the remaining interest.

Sold Mining Stock.

Captain Morris of the steamer Bermuda of Chicago, was in the city Thursday selling stock in gold, silver, copper and lead mines in New Mexico. Among those whom he interested in the projects were Casper Bartley, F. H. Atkins, James Ferrey, Frank Isabel and John Fuller.

Damaged by Fire.

A barn belonging to John McLaughlin on Jacob street between Sarah and Norris, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$75. The alarm was turned in at 1:20 and it is the opinion of Chief Tolian that the fire was started by boys playing in the alley near the barn.

Again Operated Upon.

John Kenniffeck, a brakeman on the C. & N. W. who was operated on for appendicitis at the Delta County hospital some time ago, has since undergone a similar operation at his home in La Crosse, Wis. For a time his life was despaired of but he is now recovering.

Rivers Are High.

Swollen streams are interfering with progress on the construction work of the Escanaba and Lake Superior railway. Several of the rivers along the route are overflowing their banks. They are even higher than they were last spring.

Reduce Their Output.

It is reported that the lumber companies of Menominee and Marinette will only get out 250 million feet of lumber the coming year as against 420 million last year. It is also said that wages will be slightly lower this winter than last winter.

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.

The farce-comedy, The Mysterious Model, which comes to the opera house, Monday night, October 22, is receiving tremendous ovations wherever it has appeared and judging by its reception it is "caught on." The company numbering 25 people is an unusually large one even for farce-comedy and from all accounts the management have made their quality standard equal to the quantity. The particular feature of The Mysterious Model is the opportunity it presents to introduce innumerable musical numbers and vaudeville specialties and needless to say it has been taken full advantage of with the result that the large chorus specially selected to sing all the latest catchy songs and medleys will be a treat long to be remembered by those who hear them.

A special sent out from Marinette Wednesday night says: Former Congressman Isaac Stephenson, president of the road, states that within two years the Escanaba & Lake Superior railroad will be operated by electricity.

Plans are now being made by which the vast water power along the Escanaba will be utilized to furnish the motive power for the operation of the road. It will be the only railroad in the United States operated by electrical power. It is seventy-five miles long and extends from Wells to Channing, Mich.

The annual report of the postoffice department, which will soon be presented to the secretary of the treasury, give the following figures of receipts for the various offices of the upper peninsula: Marquette, \$19,938; Menominee, \$19,497; Bessemer, \$4,628; Calumet, \$16,932; Crystal Falls, \$4,373; Escanaba, \$12,627; Gladstone, \$3,535; Grand Marais, \$2,572; Hancock, \$12,012; Houghton, \$12,720; Iron Mountain, \$10,584; Ironwood, \$9,116; Ishpeming, \$13,770; Lake Linden, \$4,396; Laurium, \$5,137; Manistique, \$5,006; Munising, \$3,838; Newberry, 2,828; St. Ignace, \$3,669; and Sault Ste. Marie, \$15,458. The offices on the above list are all filled by presidential appointment.

Tuesday's Chicago Chronicle contained the following announcement regarding the wedding of two young people who formerly resided in Escanaba: The marriage of Miss Rose Greenhoot, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Greenhoot, of 4411 Ellis avenue, to Dr. Charles Heller, was celebrated last night at 6 o'clock at the Lakeside club. The bride's attendant was her sister, Miss Lulu Edith Greenhoot, and the best man was the brother of the groom, Frederick Heller, of New York. The bridal gown was of white crepe meteor, trimmed with duchesse lace. A full tulle veil was worn and a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley carried. Dr. and Mrs. Heller have gone east and will be at home after Nov. 15 at 4005 Grand boulevard.

Announcement was made last Friday of the appointment of F. A. Miller as general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, vice George H. Heafford, resigned, to engage in other business. Mr. Miller was formerly assistant general passenger agent, and his appointment is in direct line of promotion.

Nick Brandenburg has returned from Menominee and resumed his old position as head clerk at Ed. Erickson's store. Mr. Brandenburg is an experienced dry goods man and his friends here, as well as the patrons of this store, will be glad to learn of his return to the city.

Louis Tennis, engineer for the St. Paul company at the new dock, has resigned and gone to Green Bay. His place has been taken by Bert Clough of Green Bay.

Methodist Episcopal church. Class meeting at 9:30. Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday School at noon. Epworth League 6:30. Midweek prayer

service on Wednesday evening at 7:30. All seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

The Clover Leaf Club gave its first dancing party at Clark's hall last evening. Dewey's orchestra furnished music for the dancers and a splendid time is reported by those who attended.

Calvin Born, of Carlshend, was a business caller in the city Tuesday. Mrs. Carrow left Monday for Florida, where she will act as companion and housekeeper for Mrs. P. C. McAdow, a former resident of this city. Elliott Derick of Green Bay was in the city on business Tuesday. Frank Kliber of Maple Ridge spent Tuesday in the city.

F. H. Van Cleve returned Tuesday from a trip to Chicago. The ladies of Escanaba Hive, L. O. T. M. enjoyed a drive to Bark River Wednesday where they visited a sister lodge and were royally entertained. The trip was made in carriages and during the afternoon refreshments were served.

Miss Lottie Flynn, of Gladstone, is the guest of Miss Pearl White. Miss Pearl White returned Sunday from a week's visit with friends at Rapid River.

Mrs. Bhirdo of Sturgeon Bay returned home Monday after a short visit in this city. Andrew Rydstedt of Perkins, aged about 33 years, died at the home of his brother-in-law, John Logan, 117 Campbell street, Monday of typhoid fever. The deceased came to the city to consult a physician and became too ill to return home. The funeral was held Wednesday from his home at Perkins.

John Oberg and Miss Hedwig Erickson were united in marriage at the home of the brides parents in Bark River last Saturday night.

Otto Nelson and Mrs. Mary Shrimlund were united in marriage last Friday evening at the Swedish Lutheran church by Rev. Nelson.

The stage of the Peterson Opera House has been enlarged and a handsome new drop curtain replaces the old one.

Gladstone's football team defeated the Maroon's of this city in a game at the former place last Saturday by a score of 31 to 0.

The championship of the upper peninsula now lays between the football eleven of Menominee and Ironwood and a game will soon be played by these two teams to decide the winner of this honor.

The defeat of the Escanaba high school football team at Menominee last Saturday seems to have been the death blow to that organization as the boys disbanded after returning home and have cancelled all games, including the one to have been played today with Marquette.

Mrs. Pelton has removed her dress-making parlors from 702 Ludington street to 721, up stairs, where she will be pleased to welcome all of her regular patrons and many new ones.

The health officers at Ripley have discovered a case of small-pox in the home of Edward Marlow. The child is said to have been sick some time before the nature of the disease was known.

Miss Julia Boyle returned Sunday evening on the Hart line, after a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends at St. James.

A special St. Paul train containing third Vice President Bird, General Supt. Hastings and Passenger Agent Tyler, came to this city over the Soo line last week and inspected the new ore dock and extension of the E. & L. S. road.

J. S. Collins visited in Menominee several days this week.

Ed. Barabe has returned to his home in Negaunee, after a short visit here.

A marriage license was issued Thursday to John P. Smith, of Minneapolis, and Louisa Sinnit, of Gladstone.

Mark W. Stevens, of Detroit, delivered a democratic speech at Peterson's hall Thursday evening.

Ed. Erickson spent Friday hunting for ducks. Charles Chambers, of Chicago, is visiting in the city. J. B. Kliber, of Maple Ridge, was in town Friday. Mrs. F. H. Atkins has returned from a visit at Port Huron. George Demit was in Escanaba on business Friday.

Men are you complaining of stomach or liver complaint if so why complain, use Dr. Holden's Tonic Tablets and you will complain no more. Also use Dr. Holden's Rhu Mo for rheumatism and Dr. Holden's Pile cure and be well men in the future. Neenah Medicine Co. Sold by Bert Ellsworth.

The City

The hearing of the case of the people vs. John S. McLean, charged with the larceny of \$700, from the late Nicholas Riley, was taken up in Justice Glaser's court last Tuesday by after the examination of three witnesses, was continued until this morning and is now occupying the attention of the court.

The first witness examined was Judge Donovan who is said to have drawn the papers in the proposed transaction between McLean and Riley, but little of importance was elicited, as Attorney John Power, representing McLean, insisted that as the witness was acting in the capacity of counsellor his testimony was inadmissible.

George Gallup conducted the states' case and examined Chief of Police Gabourie and Daniel Donovan but was unable to bring out anything new in the case. The hearing will probably be finished this afternoon.

Why does the republican county board persist in filling the offices within its gift with democrats? The answer is easy. The county board has for its chairman one of the acknowledged leaders of the democracy of the county and through his machinations is permitted, not only to suggest, but to accomplish almost any object he may have in the furtherance of his own political aspirations. At its recent session the board recommended for appointment as deputy game warden for this county, Timothy Killian, one of the most rabid democrats of this city and the father-in-law of chairman Hartnett. The republicans of Delta county elected the majority of the present board because they were republicans. True, they are there as servants of the whole people, but in justice to the party by which they were elected they should at least show their appreciation of the trust reposed in them by doing what they honestly can to further the cause which they represent.

The Ishpeming correspondent of the Marquette Mining Journal says that Congressman Carlos D. Sheldon has given out figures on the recent census which shows Ishpeming to have a population of about 16,000 thus making it the largest city in the upper peninsula. Menominee which has held the lead for some years comes second with but few less than 16,000 while Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie are almost a tie farther down the line. Congressman Sheldon says his information is not official but comes from a reliable source.

Coming to the diversities of the stock among the pure Africans, we may first note the type which, in the rough judgment of the public, is the real or Guinea negro. That he is so taken is doubtless because he is the most distinctly characterized of all black people, says Prof. N. S. Shaler, in Popular Science Monthly. The men of this well-known group are generally burly fellows, attaining at a relatively early age a massive trunk and strong thighs; they have thick necks and small though variedly shaped heads. The bridge of the nose is low, and the jaws protruding. The face, though distinctly of a low type, very often has a very charming expression—one in which the human look is blended with a remnant of the ancient animal who had not yet come to the careful stage of life. The women of this group are well made, but commonly less so than the men. In general form the two sexes of the group are much alike, a feature which also indicates an essentially low station. These people of the Guinea type form perhaps one-half of the southern negroes.

Chinese Honor to an American. The United States legation at Peking, China, has sent to the Essex Institute of Massachusetts an attested copy of the imperial edict making a demigod of Gen. Frederick Townsend Ward, of Salem, who was killed in the service of China. Gen. Ward was the creator of the Chinese army, afterward commanded by "Chinese" Gordon. The document referred to is authenticated with the seals of the Chinese and American governments and is believed to be the only copy in the original Chinese to be found in this country, as the state department at Washington has only an English translation thereof.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moody, of Minneapolis, were in the city Thursday.

Top Coat Weather

This is the great weather for Top Coats. Every man who has a presentable one left over from last season is in luck, and those who haven't want to be. If you are one of the latter we want to see you. A call will be to our mutual advantage. It will lead to business for us and satisfaction for you. We have top coats and every other stylish kind of overcoats in medium or heavy weights, and have them priced so they are easy to buy. Come and see them.

\$9.00 to \$18.00
M. N. SMITH

First publication October 20, 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 a county of Delta, holden at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba, on Friday, the nineteenth day of October, in the year one thousand and nine hundred.
Present, Hon. Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of John Walsh, deceased.
On reading and filing report, and account of Catherine Walsh, the Executrix.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twelfth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said report and account, and that the legatee, heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, do appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why the said report and account should not be confirmed.
And it is further ordered, that said Executrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said report and account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Delta for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate.
Nov. 10

First Publication Oct. 20 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 nineteenth day of October in the year one thousand and nine hundred.
Present, Hon. Thomas B. White, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of John Helms, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Christina Helms, Executrix of said estate praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the legatees named in the last will and testament of said deceased.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twelfth day of November 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 holden at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate.
Nov. 10

First publication October 20, 1900.
PROBATE NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS BEFORE COURT—State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the tenth day of September A. D. 1900 six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Xavier Shephard, 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 10th, A. D. 1900.
T. B. WHITE, Judge of Probate.
Nov. 10

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

is sold in all Localities

Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.

Are you healthy and full of ginger?

If you want health and vigor, good appetite and sound sleep, take **DR. HOLDEN'S TONIC TABLETS**, a quick and safe cure for Blood, Liver, Nerve, Stomach and Bowel Diseases. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Vomiting, Nervous Irritability, Nervousness, Insomnia, Backache, Anæmia, Debility, Pimples, Boils, "Blues" and all attendant evils. They aid digestion, purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, improve the appetite, induce sweet sleep, tone up the whole system, and make you a new creature. They not only make you feel well, but they make you really well and give you the vim and vigor which make life worth living.

contain no harmful Narcotic, Bromide or other harmful or injurious drugs, are not a stimulant, but by their thoroughly tonic and strengthening properties they strengthen and build up the system, soon restoring the once wasted frame to its usual healthy and robust condition. **WEIGH** yourself, take two boxes of Dr. Holden's Tonic Tablets, then **WEIGH** yourself again, and you will be most agreeably surprised and pleased at the rapid gain you have made in good, sound, healthy flesh.

DR. HOLDEN'S Tonic Tablets

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOX at **ELLSWORTH'S**

Manufactured only by **NEENAH MEDICINE CO., NEENAH, WIS., U. S. A.**

THOSE WRITING ADVERTISED WILL CONFER A FAVOR IF THEY WILL MENTION THIS PAPER.

MEN WHO HAVE DESERTED BRYAN FOR MCKINLEY

General E. M. Rosser, Virginia, ex-confederate. Sound money.
 Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, formerly Congressman. Wants stable money system.
 Melville E. Ingalls, President "Big Four" Railroad. Wants a continuance of prosperity and sound money.
 William R. Grace, ex-Mayor of New York, one of the leading merchants of America. Sound money and expansion.
 Charles S. Fairchild, New York, ex-Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland. For sound money.
 General Daniel E. Sickles, soldier, ex-Congressman, New York. "The flag now floats, and will never cease to float, over the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific. No man will ever see it come down."

Judge W. B. Hornblower, the eminent attorney, New York. Nominated for Supreme Court bench of the United States by President Cleveland. Afraid of Bryanism in all its branches.
 James M. Beck, United States District Attorney of Pennsylvania—A man is of that party with which he sympathizes, whatever he may call himself. If, therefore, one believes in free silver and in hauling down the American flag in the Philippines, he is a Democrat; but if he believes in honest money and in the supremacy of the flag in our territorial possessions, he is a Republican. Between these I had no hesitation in choosing. I am no longer a Democrat; I am a Republican.
 William T. Baker, leading business man, ex-President of Board of Trade, Chicago. Prosperity, sound money, and believes in supporting the administration.
 General E. S. Bragg, Wisconsin. No use for Bryanism.

General John Gill, of Baltimore, Md., president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit company, and a well-known Democrat in that section? "How can sound money Democrats and reputable citizens join in supporting this candidate (Bryan)?"
 Alonzo B. Colt, business man and late Colonel Fourth Ohio, which participated in the Porto Rico campaign. "The flag will never be hauled down at dictation from foreign or domestic foes, nor will its protection be removed, if needed, by a man or woman, white, black or yellow, over whom it floats."
 Ex-Mayor E. B. Pond of San Francisco. Democratic candidate for Governor of California, 1890. Sound money and expansion.
 Roswell Miller, chairman of the board of directors, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. "If Bryan were elected there would be woeful times in this country."

UTAH SILVER REPUBLICANS ARE SUPPORTING MCKINLEY

E. H. CALLISTER, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 1, 1900:

Heber M. Wells..... Governor..... Salt Lake City
 O. J. Salisbury..... National Committeeman..... Salt Lake City
 Clarence E. Allen..... Ex-Congressman..... Salt Lake City
 W. H. Dickson..... Ex-Prospecting Attorney..... Salt Lake City
 John J. Daly..... Bryan Elector 1896..... Salt Lake City
 Thomas Kearns..... President Silver King Mining Company..... Salt Lake City
 George M. Cannon..... Ex-Chairman Republican State Committee..... Salt Lake City
 William Glassman..... Editor Ogdens Standard..... Ogden
 P. H. Lannan..... Manager Salt Lake Tribune..... Salt Lake City
 C. C. Goodwin..... Editor Salt Lake Tribune..... Salt Lake City
 George Sutherland..... Ex-State Senator..... Salt Lake City
 David Keith..... Director Silver King Mining Company..... Salt Lake City
 James Iver..... Director Silver King Mining Company..... Salt Lake City
 Ed. Loose..... Manager Grand Central Mining Company..... Provo
 M. H. Walker..... President Walker Brothers Bank..... Salt Lake City
 Ezra Thompson..... Mayor..... Salt Lake City
 Joseph Lipman..... Chairman Rep. State Silver Committee 1890..... Salt Lake City
 D. N. Stroup..... Attorney..... Salt Lake City
 J. M. Bowman..... Attorney..... Salt Lake City
 J. C. Lynch..... Mining Broker..... Salt Lake City
 Henry Knoll..... Mining Broker..... Salt Lake City
 W. F. James..... Mine Owner..... Salt Lake City
 Charles Reed..... Mine Owner..... Salt Lake City
 Lieutenant John Q. Cannon..... Salt Lake City
 Charles S. Burton..... Assistant Cashier State Bank..... Salt Lake City
 Alfred Beemer..... Kayville
 Charles Bishop..... Kayville
 Captain Frank Jennings..... Salt Lake City
 Colonel Neph W. Clayton..... Salt Lake City
 John Scovroff..... Wholesale Merchant..... Ogden
 L. S. Hills..... President Deseret National Bank..... Salt Lake City
 T. G. Webber..... Superintendent Z. O. M. I..... Salt Lake City
 Joseph E. Caine..... Cashier Utah Commercial and Savings Bank..... Salt Lake City
 John Clark..... Ex-Mayor Salt Lake City..... Salt Lake City

COLORADO SILVER MEN WHO SUPPORT MCKINLEY

A. B. SEATMAN, Chairman, W. H. BRISBANE, Secretary, Denver, Colorado, August 31, 1900:

A. M. Stevenson..... Late State Chairman Teller Silver Republican Committee
 J. M. Downing..... Aspen
 F. C. Goudy..... Denver
 J. W. Rockefeller..... Gunnison
 C. H. Brickenstein..... Alamosa
 Judge Hart..... Pueblo
 A. J. Vivian..... Greeley
 D. H. Moffat..... President First National Bank..... Denver
 Irving Robert..... Capitalist and Ex-Chairman Rep. State Central Committee
 L. N. Stevens..... Chairman National Silver Republican Party
 Crawford Hill..... Proprietor Denver Republican..... Denver
 E. B. Coe..... Manager Denver Times..... Denver
 T. S. McMurray..... Ex-Mayor..... Denver
 J. B. Belford..... Ex-Congressman..... Denver
 Charles D. Hoyt..... Ex-Member Supreme Court..... Denver
 W. S. Stratton..... Capitalist..... Colorado Springs
 J. F. Burns..... Capitalist..... Colorado Springs
 W. N. Dixon..... District Judge..... Pueblo
 G. Q. Richmond..... Ex-District Judge..... Cripple Creek
 Jud Brush..... Ex-Lieutenant Governor..... Greeley
 Wm. Scott Lee..... Ex-Mayor..... Denver
 C. C. Holbrook..... District Judge..... Alamosa
 John L. Rount..... Ex-Governor..... Denver
 G. E. Ross-Lewin..... Vice-President First National Bank..... Denver
 Dr. D. H. Dugan..... Cashier National Bank of Commerce..... Denver
 Rev. Thomas Usell..... Methodist Clergyman..... Denver
 E. B. Fields..... President Telephone Co..... Denver
 Rodney Curtis..... President Denver Tramway Co..... Denver
 G. B. Kountz..... President Colorado National Bank..... Denver
 Dennis Sheedy..... President Globe Smelter..... Denver
 W. H. James..... General Manager Omaha and Grant Smelter..... Denver
 Dr. L. E. Lemen..... General Surgeon Union Pacific Railway..... Denver
 O. E. Le Ferré..... District Judge..... Denver
 William Ames..... Ex-Assessor Arapahoe County..... Denver
 E. F. Dunlevy..... Clerk District Court..... Denver
 Wolf Londoner..... Merchant..... Denver
 Walter S. Chessman..... President Denver Union Water Co..... Denver
 J. H. Clogh..... Ex-Warden Penitentiary..... Pueblo
 W. M. Bowen..... Ex-United States Senator..... Pueblo
 W. G. Smith..... Ex-Lieutenant Governor..... Golden
 Geo. Kephart..... Durango
 E. M. Sabin..... Lawyer..... Idaho Springs
 Elmer W. Merritt..... Ex-State Senator..... Denver
 Paul J. Sours..... Ex-State Senator..... Denver
 J. S. Wolf..... Ex-Internal Revenue Collector..... Denver
 Frank Kratzer..... City Clerk..... Denver
 Harry Mulnis..... Ex-State Treasurer..... Denver
 Maxey Tabor..... Manager Brown Palace Hotel..... Denver
 Maj. E. B. Hurlbert..... Ex-Speaker Colorado House Representatives..... Denver
 Simon Guegenheim..... Smelter Owner..... Denver
 W. A. Smith..... Ex-Warden Penitentiary..... Denver
 Otto Mears..... Capitalist..... Denver
 Henry Gebhart..... President Colorado-Packing & Provision Co..... Denver
 Charles Kibler..... Stove Manufacturer..... Denver
 I. E. Barnum..... Judge..... Denver
 E. Monash..... Merchant..... Denver
 John D. Flemming..... Lawyer..... Denver
 Frank Church..... Ex-County Treasurer..... Denver
 E. Bromley..... State Senator..... Denver
 J. C. Ewell..... Ex-District Judge..... Pueblo
 A. Sutton..... Cashier First National Bank..... Colorado Springs
 F. O. Roof..... Walsenburg
 Ed. F. Brown..... Cripple Creek
 O. K. Gaymon..... Ex-State Senator..... Breckenridge
 J. W. Beaman..... Sheriff..... Pueblo
 J. C. Trombley..... Ex-County Commissioner..... Brighton
 J. W. McCree..... Ex-State Senator..... Greeley
 J. M. Freeman..... Ex-State Senator..... Greeley
 E. J. Eaton..... Ex-County Clerk..... Colorado Springs
 W. G. Evans..... Denver Tramway Co..... Denver
 J. C. Plumb..... Ex-County Commissioner..... Colorado Springs
 D. R. C. Brown..... Banker and Capitalist..... Aspen
 J. H. Feiler..... Ex-State Treasurer..... Aspen
 Richard Broad..... Ex-Chairman Silver Republican Committee..... Denver

MONTANA SILVER MEN ARE IN FAVOR OF EXPANSION

Hon. Lee Mantle..... Ex. U. S. Senator and Chairman of the Rep. State Com. (Reasons given in his proclamation disbanding the Silver Republican party of Montana.)
 Hon. J. E. Richards..... Ex-Governor..... Butte
 Hon. W. H. Sweet..... Ex-Speaker Montana House of Representatives..... Butte
 W. McC. White..... Chairman Silver Bow County Silver Rep. Committee..... Butte
 Col. C. F. Lloyd..... Lt. Col. 3d Vol. Cavalry, Griggsby's Regiment..... Butte
 Col. Byron H. Cook..... Lieutenant Colonel 1st Montana Volunteers..... Butte
 Malcolm Gillis..... Chairman Silver Bow County Republican Committee..... Butte
 Hon. A. F. Bray..... Merchant and Ex-Member Montana Legislature..... Butte
 Col. F. E. Dolman..... Ex-Trustee Montana Soldiers Home..... Butte
 Eugene Carroll..... Superintendent Butte City Water Works..... Butte
 M. L. Holland..... Ex-Assessor Silver Bow County..... Butte
 Charles Lyford..... Republican Nominee for Assessor Silver Bow County..... Butte
 J. R. Thompson..... Mining Broker..... Butte
 J. Charvin..... Merchant..... Butte
 Sava Lisa..... Merchant..... Butte
 C. W. Ellingwood..... Merchant..... Butte
 D. J. Girard..... Merchant..... Butte
 R. F. Plummer..... Stationary Engineer..... Butte
 Col. J. D. Jenks..... Contractor..... Butte
 Silas F. King..... Capitalist..... Butte
 Charles Mattison..... Attorney..... Butte
 Charles M. Parr..... Attorney..... Butte
 George Haldorn..... Attorney..... Butte
 Miles Caranagh..... Attorney..... Butte
 B. N. Beebe..... Clerk..... Butte
 Henry C. Smith..... Judge District Court..... Helena
 J. S. Saignon..... Ex-Member Montana Legislature..... New York
 Hon. F. J. Edwards..... Mayor of Helena..... Helena
 Carl Rasch..... Attorney..... Helena
 A. M. Holter..... Merchant, Miner and Capitalist..... Helena
 W. E. Logan..... Ex-Agent Blackfoot Indians..... Helena
 J. E. Morse..... Banker..... Dillon
 J. J. Bennett..... Banker..... Virginia City
 Elmer Metcalf..... Ranchman..... Great Falls
 Hon. D. J. Tallant..... Ex-Member Montana Legislature..... Great Falls
 Joseph M. Dixon..... Nominee for Legislature..... Missoula

General reasons for non-support of Bryan by the above named are opposition to his papalistic tendencies and his anti-expansion ideas.

Bushrod Wilcox, German Democratic Farmer, Pana, Ill. I have never voted the Republican ticket in my life, but, with my four sons, who have always been Democrats, I will vote for McKinley this fall.
 William Bowerdock, cattle shipper, Christian County, Illinois. I have renounced Bryanism and the Democratic party and intend to take the stump for the whole Republican ticket.
 Owen Scott, Decatur, Ill., ex-Democratic Congressman, Bloomington District. I supported General Palmer four years ago, but as a Gold Democrat. The only course open to me this year is to vote for McKinley.
 Editor Donald of the Volksblatt, Rock Island, Ill. I have been a Democrat for years and worked hard for Bryan in 1896. I was one of the speakers at the pro-Boer mass meeting in Chicago last spring. I have given the questions involved in this campaign careful thought and will support McKinley, and the whole Republican ticket.
 Dr. Jules Kohl, prominent surgeon, ex-member State-Board of Health under Altgeld, St. Clair County, Illinois. I am opposed to 16 to 1 and the cry about militarism.
 George Crosby, Belleville, Ill., farmer. I am opposed to the socialistic tendencies of the Democratic party.
 Louis Kuntz, T. Buettner, Conrad Witte, Ralph Martin, all of Chicago and all German Democrats. We are for McKinley because he is opposed to 16 to 1.
 Carl Zwanzig, owner of the Volks Blatt, Ottawa, Ill. I am in favor of expansion.
 Judge George W. Wall, Duquoin, Ill., former Judge of the Appellate Court of the Third Judicial District, and two sons. We cannot stand for the money plank of Bryanism.
 William K. Murphy, Pinckneyville, Ill., ex-State Senator, former Internal-revenue collector, Cairo District, under Cleveland. I am opposed to the money plank of the Democratic platform.
 Marshall J. Browning, Sparta, Ill., coal operator. The money plank of Bryanism is not to my belief.
 James E. Miller, Lincoln, Ill., prominent lawyer. I am bitterly against free silver and strongly in favor of the continuance of the McKinley administration.
 Edward Willasey, Kansas, Edgar County, Ill., prominent Jewish merchant. I am against free silver, race favoritism in the gubernatorial campaign, and for McKinley's protective administration.
 W. L. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., map publisher. I have voted for nine Democratic Presidential candidates, but cannot vote for Bryanism, anarchism, socialism, Populism or 16 to 1.
 R. V. Helm, Mardock, Ill. I voted for Bryan in 1896, but Democracy no longer has any charms for me.
 Dick Damon, Hancock County, Illinois, stock dealer. It is better to be a patriot than a partisan, and I can no longer follow the precepts of a party that always goes "agin" the government. McKinley's foreign policy is the correct one, and I, with my two sons, will vote for him.
 C. P. Elders, Carterville, Ill. I voted for Bryan in 1896, but am against him now, and have accepted the presidency of the McKinley-Votes Club at Carterville.
 Patrick J. White, Pana, Ill., prominent Irish-American. I never voted the Republican ticket in my life, neither did my father, but this time the whole family, consisting of four sons, my father and myself, will vote the straight Republican ticket from top to bottom.
 Charles Fowler, Watska, Ill., life-long Democrat and four years ago a Palmer man. I have always been a Democrat, but I want good, honest money, the stars and stripes to be maintained, the wheels of prosperity to keep whirling round, and our laboring classes to have plenty of work; with my whole family, I am therefore for McKinley.

O. P. Arthur, Aledo, Ill., life-long Democrat, former publisher of the Democratic organ of Mercer County. I am for the Republican ticket. I have just returned from Colorado, where I edited a Democratic paper for three years. McKinley will carry Colorado, the slump from Democracy being very heavy.
 W. S. Campbell, Springfield, Ill., former Assistant Adjutant-General under Altgeld. We have organized a Republican club with 100 charter members, all former Democrats, of which I am secretary. There are 1,600 British-Americans in Sangamon County, and 90 per cent of them will vote the Republican ticket this fall.
 Jesse H. Donnell, Moweaqua, Ill. I have always been a Democrat, but I am for McKinley and Yates, and I know of twenty Democratic friends and neighbors who have also changed.
 Logan Combs, Marion County, Illinois, sheep raiser, life-long Democrat. In 1896 I received 11 cents per pound for my wool, while in 1900 I received 22 cents for it, so why should I not support McKinley when it is of such great advantage to the farmers to do so?
 Chris Schaeffer, Salem, Ill., old soldier, life-long Democrat. The McKinley policy is the only true American policy.
 James Foster, elected Constable on the Democratic ticket at Salem, Ill., two years ago. I have always been a Democrat, but will this year support McKinley.
 Clem Greene, Samuel Smith, prominent farmers, Onarga, Marion County, Ill. We were supporters of Bryan in 1896, but are for McKinley and the entire Republican ticket this year because of the good McKinley times.
 Charles Misselbrook, farmer, Saline County, Illinois. I am a Democrat, but the times are good enough for me and I do not desire a change.
 Ex-Judge John L. Hunt, leader of the Democratic silver forces of Georgia and the originator of the state silver conventions in 1896, which anticipated and controlled the action of the Democratic State Convention, has come out in violent opposition to the present campaign of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. Expansion and national honor are the reasons.
 Dr. C. W. Matthews, physician, Cass County, Ill.
 E. Ellery Anderson, New York. Sound money.
 William J. Jordan, banker central Illinois, and a leading Democrat.
 John A. Gillespie, farmer, Keyesport, Ill. Prosperity.
 W. S. Wilson, former Superintendent of the Illinois Central at Pinckneyville, Ill.
 J. L. James, Superintendent of the County Home, Salem, Ill.
 O. A. James, Salem, Ill.
 George Tubbs, Salem, Ill.
 J. T. Davis, Salem, Ill.
 Henry Vursell, Salem, Ill.
 John J. Hopkins, former Democratic Supervisor, Salem, Ill.
 R. S. Hopkins, Salem, Ill.
 C. E. Minor, Osgema, Ill.
 Thomas M. Smith, Salem, Ill.
 E. H. Boyd and sons, Kinmundy, Ill.
 A. F. Tibbets of Newgrove, Mich., who ran for Congress in 1896, declared that he is an expansionist and that he leaves the Democratic party because of its unpatriotic attitude and its inconsistency upon trusts and other issues.
 Richard Wedekind, twice Mayor of Raymond, Ill. Prosperity.
 A. B. Provines, Populist, Healdsburg, Cal. Favors expansion and upholding authority of the Philippines.
 Captain A. L. Delcambre, of Mount Kisco, N. Y., a well-known Democrat of Westchester County, has announced that he cannot support Bryan and the Kansas City platform. Captain Delcambre has a son who served in Cuba with the 71st Regiment. He believes in expansion and in letting the flag fly in the Philippines.
 Hambleton & Co., bankers, Baltimore, Md. No free silver.

WYOMING VOTERS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO MCKINLEY

Hon. J. M. Wilson..... Sheep Business..... Douglas, Wyo.
 Hon. Timothy Kinney..... Sheep Business..... Rock Springs, Wyo.
 Hon. Melvin Nichols..... (Supported Bryan on Silver Issue, was formerly a Republican)..... Sundance, Wyo.
 Hon. A. D. Chamberlain..... Prosperity..... Douglas, Wyo.
 Hon. John Beckwith..... Prosperity..... Evanston, Wyo.
 Silas Guthrie..... Sheep Business..... Moorcroft, Wyo.
 William Daley..... Sheep Business..... Rawlins, Wyo.
 Thomas Painter..... Prosperity..... Evanston, Wyo.
 A. M. Bunces..... Sheep Business..... Lander, Wyo.
 Hon. John McDermott..... Sheep Business..... Glendo, Wyo.
 A. W. Phillips..... Prosperity..... Douglas, Wyo.
 Hon. D. A. Kingsburg..... Prosperity..... Buffalo, Wyo.
 Thomas Reed..... Prosperity..... Cheyenne, Wyo.
 W. W. Crook, M. D..... Prosperity..... Cheyenne, Wyo.
 John Cahill..... Prosperity..... Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Frank Bon..... Prosperity..... Cheyenne, Wyo.

S. S. Harper, Philadelphia, Pa., manager of the Bed Rock Dredging Co. Bryan's election would necessitate business.
 H. H. Grace of Wisconsin, Democratic candidate for Mayor of West Superior two years ago.
 Frank Jones, a leading Democrat of New Hampshire and a large contributor to Democratic campaign funds.
 The Rev. P. M. Nystrom of Iowa, who stamped among the Swedes in South Dakota and Nebraska four years ago.
 Col. J. C. Wear, Poplar Bluff, Mo., prominent for years in Missouri Democratic politics.
 Gen. D. N. McIntyre, former Attorney-General of Missouri and an ex-confederate soldier.
 On the Massachusetts list are: Charles Francis Adams, Alpheus S. Hardy; John T. Wheeler, former manager of Governor Russell's campaign; Henry W. Lamb, President of the New England Free Trade League; Charles A. Conard, once a Democratic candidate for Congress.
 Col. R. E. Anderson of Hannibal, Mo., a life-long Democrat, wants the American flag to stay where it is.
 James Nolan, farmer, 72 years of age, Old Ripley Township, Bond County, Illinois. "Under the last Democratic administration I fed two or three tramps every day and sometimes even more than that. Now I have not seen a tramp since the Democrats were out of power, and if you fellows are smart enough to keep the tramps away I'm going with you this time."

Twenty-seven members of the Nichols family, Burlington Junction, Mo.
 A. R. Haughwout, Webb City, Mo. Sound money.
 John T. Grow, prominent attorney, New York. "I shall not support William J. Bryan this Presidential year, nor can I in any respect sustain the declaration of anti-imperialism, anti-expansion and anti-militarism, contained in the Bryan Kansas City Democratic platform; they are bogies to frighten the timid voters."
 George W. Rutherford, Populist, Salem, Ill. is convinced that America does not need 45-cent dollars.
 Col. M. M. Price, Populist, Woonsocket, S. D. Prosperity.
 Frank Kimler, Leroy, Ill., a life-long Democrat. Prosperity and national honor.
 Thomas M. Smith, grain and implement dealer, Kinmundy, Ill. McKinley's election is for the best interests of the people.
 General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, old-line Democrat, Baltimore, Md. Served several terms as Mayor of the city. No use for Bryanism.
 Gustav H. Schwab, agent North German Lloyd Steamship Company, New York. Sound money.
 Judge E. P. Wheeler, New York. Sound money.
 Judge W. H. Peckham, New York. Sound money.
 Henry Apthorp, Ashtabula, O., and formerly Democratic railroad commissioner and member of the Ohio legislature. Cannot stand the Kansas City platform. Resigned as a Democratic member of the railroad board.

W. W. Bryan, Populist and farmer, Waco, Mo., a distant relative of William Jennings Bryan. Prosperity.
 John Barkley, Populist, Smithfield, Mo. Expansion.
 W. W. McDowell, Populist, Smithfield, Mo. Expansion.
 John Lochis, road commissioner, Carl Junction, Mo. Prosperity.
 Judge J. P. de Mattos, New Whatcom, Wash., formerly Mayor and member of the legislature. Expansion and prosperity.
 L. J. Callinan, Michigan. All of Mr. Bryan's predictions of 1896 were false. He has opened a second battle on prosperity.
 Gundlach family, about 30 votes, Belleville, Ill.
 Samuel Brown, farmer, Old Ripley Township, Bond County, Ill. Prosperity.
 Richard A. Montgomery, a prominent attorney of Lansing, Mich., has come over to the Republican party since four years ago, and was a delegate to the Michigan state convention.
 Hon. Allen B. Morse, of Ionia, Mich., who was a Gold-Democrat in '96, is an out-and-out McKinley man now and will make speeches for McKinley during the campaign. Morse was formerly Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, having been elected as a Democrat, and in 1892 was the Democratic candidate for Governor.
 Charles H. O'Donald, of Clare, Mich., a prominent shingle manufacturer, supported Bryan four years ago, but now says that the Republicans have demonstrated the truth of their claims in 1896, and that he wants no change; so will vote for McKinley.
 Captain John W. Toler, Carbondale, Ill., postmaster under President Cleveland.
 B. A. Jamison, of Sensamount, Md., Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District in 1896. "Bryan's evasion of the money question convinces me that either he has ceased to believe in 16 to 1, or else is afraid to preach that doctrine because of the belief that it would hurt his chances of election. My confidence in him as a leader and as a sincere man is gone."
 Hon. T. C. Early, prominent lawyer and old-line Democrat, Cripple Creek, Colo. "President McKinley's eminent services as a soldier, statesman and President of the United States commend him most favorably to the people and a change would create panic and work disaster."
 S. S. Blum, merchant, Deadwood, S. D. "I voted for Bryan in 1896. He made us believe this free silver remedy was the proper thing for the bad times. Well, we have had splendid times since McKinley was elected, and I have come to believe that Mr. Bryan is an unscrupulous politician, ambitious for his personal ends and nothing else."
 General W. H. Hardin, Owensboro, Ky. Will support the Republican candidate for Governor. Geobellism.
 John A. Gillespie, farmer, Keyesport, Ill. Prosperity.
 Joseph Morwitz, president of the German Democrat Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. "From the information I have been able to obtain as to the attitude of the German Americans in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, all centers in which not only their votes, but their influence will be very strong and possibly decisive, I believe that it is overwhelmingly against Bryan."
 W. C. Stripling, a dry goods merchant of Fort Worth, Tex. "Bryan is pledged to free silver, but nobody in our country believes he will touch it, and few want it."
 Judge W. W. Gatewood, Carlsbad, N. M. Favors expansion. Imperialism is a bug-a-boo. Wants sound money.
 Colonel Gentry, member of the staff of the Democratic Governor of Kentucky. McKinley's administration has been a success.

John W. Sullivan, member of the Democratic county central committee, San Jose, Cal. "We have been sitting for fifty years on the extreme western edge of American commercial and general business development. We have felt the effect thereof in a slow rate of growth and a minor influence in the councils of the Union. It is a notorious fact that California has been rated as 'small potatoes and few in the hill' in the busy East. Pacific and Oriental Expansion will change all that. It is the interest of every Californian, of whatever political faith, to stand in with the policy of Pacific and Oriental Expansion. And I very much mistake the temper of our people if they do not take that view of the case."
 Police Judge Frank Freer, Fort Smith, Ark. "I don't like Bryan's policy. As for those islands over there, we've got 'em and ought to keep 'em. Yes, gentlemen, if I were a young man I'd vote the Republican ticket." Has since said he "felt like a young man."
 James H. Miller, prominent attorney Lincoln, Ill., formerly master in chancery under Democratic regime. Wants no change of policy at home or abroad.
 Louis H. Breker, prominent Democrat of St. Charles, Mo. "The moment the Democratic party condemned President McKinley for what its leaders style his 'imperialistic' policy, that moment I decided that they ceased to be fair-minded and patriotic citizens."
 L. L. Rubel, of Bridgeford & Co., stove founders, Louisville, Ky. Objects to the control of the minority politicians who rule by Geobellism.
 Wilson Alpersen, silver mine owner, Spokane, Wash. The free silver sentiment of Washington has been on its deathbed for four years. We know what expansion is to the Pacific coast, and we are for it."
 Charlatan Lewis, editor New York Evening Post. Is an anti-expansionist, but will vote for McKinley on the money issue.
 The Grabenkrueger family, 12 votes, Nashville, Ill. Sound money.
 J. W. Hanford, formerly a traveling man, at present merchant, Carbondale, Ill.
 Judge W. P. Lightfoot, police justice, Carbondale, Ill.
 Edward K. Porter, druggist and schoolmaster of Bryan, Carbondale, Ill.
 Charles Thomas, blacksmith, Carbondale, Ill.
 J. H. Thomas, ex-Collector of the Port, Annapolis, Md. Opposed to 16 to 1.
 C. F. Guther, ex-alderman and prominent candy manufacturer, Chicago. Let well enough alone. The people are buying quantities of luxuries they could not formerly afford.
 J. L. Babier, El Dorado Springs, Mo., old-line Democrat. "The gold standard has had the opposite effect from what Bryan predicted. Everybody is prosperous."
 R. Mabry, Altamont, Ill. Prosperity, and against "isms."
 William Soaps, Altamont, Ill. Prosperity.
 Judge J. C. Mitchell, leading attorney, Ottumwa, Ill. For expansion. Says, "Imperialism? It is rhetorical babel—sheet-iron thunder, noisy, but not dangerous."
 John W. Overstreet, attorney, Macon, Ga. Sound money.
 J. W. Baugh, agent Adams Express Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill. Prosperity.
 Harry Bramble, late sergeant Co. H, Forty-second United States Volunteers, Watertown, S. D. Expansion issue.
 John L. Hopkins, merchant, Carter, Ill. Prosperity.
 Geo. W. Tubbs, Salem, Ill.
 Horace F. Temple, proprietor Republican, West Chester, Pa.
 W. R. Curran, county judge, Pekin, Ill.
 Prof. S. S. Hamill, Bryan's teacher of elocution, Salem, Ill.

THE IRON PORT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900.

FAVOR MCKINLEY AND CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

Peculiar Position of the Southern Business Men.

Emphatic in Favor of Sound Money and Protection, and Are Satisfied to Let Well Enough Alone.

The South is becoming thoroughly awakened to the fact that the policies of the Republican party—protection, expansion and sound money—are those that will best promote the industries of that section of the country. The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore has collected another broadside of Southern opinion on the issues of the day, this time from bankers. The Southern bankers as a rule coincide with the opinions of the manufacturers, and here is what some of them say:

E. L. Foster, vice-president of the Bank of Anderson County, Coal Creek, Tenn.: "While I was a Democrat and voted three times for Cleveland, I do not see what could be done—from a mere human standpoint—that would be more disastrous to the business interests of the country, and therefore to every interest, than the election of Bryan. The gold standard of money must be maintained, imperialism or no imperialism."

A. S. Reed, cashier, Bertram, Texas: "While a very large majority of people in this section will vote for Bryan for President, because he is their party nominee, still the honest conviction of the best business men is that they would really prefer to see Mr. McKinley re-elected, believing that such re-election would be the better tend to insure a continuance of the present prosperity."

H. F. Schweer, cashier First National Bank, Denton, Texas: "I firmly believe that Bryan's election would bring financial disaster over our beloved country, degradation to our flag wherever it floats; McKinley's election, continued prosperity and all nations honor our flag wherever it is thrown to the breeze."

H. W. Showalter, assistant cashier, Ritchie County Bank, Harrisville, W. Va.: "Democrats and Republicans both say that times are better now than ever before in the country's history. McKinley, protection and sound money is the cry from all lips."

Joseph S. Davis, cashier First National Bank, Albany, Ga.: "The conservative business men of the South, almost without exception, regard the doctrine of free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver as a menace to the country's prosperity. But what the result would be should Mr. Bryan be elected would require a prescience beyond human to declare with certainty."

W. E. Satterfield, cashier People's National Bank, New Iberia, La.: "The country has never been so prosperous as since the election of Mr. McKinley. We want to see his good work continued. No Bryan."

G. W. Saxon, president Capital City Bank, Tallahassee, Fla.: "The political party that maintains an honest, stable currency, with open doors for foreign trade, will, in my opinion, best subscribe the business interests of the country."

J. K. Ragdale, Blair, S. C.: "The average business man believes that the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency of the United States would cause a money panic."

F. A. Piper & Co., bankers, Uvalde, Texas: "We are doing well, be satisfied and let it alone."

W. S. Wilson, cashier Deposit Bank, Eminence, Ky.: "It is my opinion that the election of Mr. McKinley will be for the business interests of the country. Imperialism is only a scare that we care nothing for. I am a Democrat, but I am convinced it is to our interest to make no change in the President."

P. A. Ball, cashier American National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.: "This section of country never before enjoyed so great a degree of prosperity as at the present time. We are well satisfied with McKinley's administration, and for my part apprehend that a change would prove most disastrous to every business enterprise."

A. E. Watson, president First National Bank, Marlin, Texas: "The business outlook is good. In our opinion the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency would be very disastrous to every business interest in the country."

William Powell, cashier Bank of Culloden, Culloden, Ga.: "I am a Northerner. While he (Mr. Bryan) might not be able to foist his free silver issue upon the country, it would be dangerous to give him the chance to do so, and only for the race question, I believe that this would be the verdict at the polls of many thousands of the voters of Georgia."

O. F. Luttrell, cashier Bank of Brewton, Brewton, Ala.: "It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leading business men that the business and commercial interests of the country will be best subserved by the election of Mr. McKinley. No one denies that the election of Bryan would be adverse to all business."

J. B. Carter, president Gribble-Carter Wholesale Grain Co., Sherman, Texas: "As for presidential candidates I do not think it advisable to make a change at this particular time."

C. W. Arnold, Fairmont, W. Va.: "Bryan's election would mean disaster to business, destruction of public confidence, the return of panics, the reduction of work and wages, and the repetition of the scenes of hardship which filled the land during the last Democratic administration."

A. G. Burrows, Citizens' National Bank of Dallas, Texas: "I believe that the country needs the protection of the tariff, the gold standard where all dollars are of equal value."

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 8

My Dear Boy: So old man Skinner says that there will be war in the Philippines for twenty years yet; that we will soon see the time when men will be conscripted in every township for service in China, and that we are bound to have a financial crash next spring, and then the poor people will see the hardest times they ever saw.

Well, I guess the old man is a typical Democrat. He certainly has all the symptoms. Perhaps I had better tell you what the symptoms are.

There are certain constitutional characteristics which distinguish the Democratic party and opposite characteristics which distinguish the Republican party. When I tell you what they are, you will see why I want you to be a Republican. 1. The Democrats are pessimistic. They always look on the dark side. They perpetually expect evil ahead and see nothing but the evil in the things that are now. You pick up an average Democratic platform and you find it full of phrases like the following: "We protest," "we denounce," "we disapprove," "we view with alarm." One of the strongest reasons against the party is that they are always striving to make the people discontented with their lot and to fill them with anxious forebodings for the future. Right in the middle of abundance and cheer and victory, they insist that we are all going "to the how-ows."

Now it is the nature of Republicans to be optimistic. The Republican party sees the bright side. Thankful for the blessings of the past, they look forward with confidence to the future. They expect good things and the expectation helps bring good things to pass. They rejoice in the greatness and prosperity of our highly favored land. They look upon our schools and churches, our farms and factories, our army and navy, and their platforms contain phrases like these: "Thankful for the past," "we rejoice," "we congratulate," "we point with pride." They bring to the people a song of hope and cheer and content. Be a Republican, my boy, and "keep sweet." Don't let yourself get soured and pessimistic.

2. The Democratic party seems unable to learn from experience. One reason why I fit in easily into the Republican party is because I can learn from experience. Eight years ago I was a free trader. I read about free trade in a book and was convinced. It was a very nice book and the free trade theory was presented in a very nice way. I still insist that free trade is a nice thing in a book so long as you keep it in the book; but when you take it out of the book and apply it to wool and eggs and pig iron and things, it doesn't work worth a cent. The experience of this country from 1893 to 1897 made me a protectionist. But our Democratic friends have failed to learn the lesson. In their platform this year they still denounce our protective tariff law.

If there is anything positively settled by the experience of nations, it is that the best standard for a nation's currency and for the world's currency is gold. For centuries the nations bungled along endeavoring to keep up two standards, silver and gold, with the result that the comparative values of the two metals were constantly changing and the cheaper one driving the other out of circulation, making currency scarce, values uncertain, exchange troublesome and commerce difficult. Through experience, the nations, one after another, learned that the honest way and the best way is to have one standard and that standard the best money—gold—with a hundred cents' worth of gold in the dollar. We have learned that, since a standard dollar is a measure of value, it should contain the value that it represents.

All civilized people in the world have learned this except the Populist-Democratic party. They come out this year of our Lord 1900 and propose to roll back the wheels of progress and return to the financial ways of barbarism.

Now the Republican party does learn by experience. It keeps up with the procession. When a thing has been tried and found wanting, the Republican party drops it. When a thing has been proved to be good by experience, the Republican party sticks to it. My boy, the Republican party is not perfect by a long ways. It has some men in it who are not good. Any great party must have some such in a world like this. It may sometimes make mistakes. But the broad political principles of the party are true and right and it is the party that learns from experience. You be a Republican and you will not be sorry.

YOUR FATHER.

Who Fills the Dinner Pail?

Every full dinner pail contains these articles:

2 ham sandwiches.....	5 cents
2 eggs.....	3 cents
Bread and butter.....	2 cents
Tomato.....	2 cents
Pie or pudding.....	3 cents
Sugar, salt and pepper.....	1 cent
Fruit.....	2 cents
Drink.....	2 cents
Total.....	20 cents

The farmer produces all of these except the coffee or tea, and perhaps not all of the sugar.

It is to the interest of the farmer to see that the wage earner has a chance to live such as he has enjoyed during the Republican administration.

Too Much Prosperity for Wicks.

Jack Wicks, the sawmill proprietor of Quicksilver Mountain, Mont., has joined the Missouri railroad men in declaring against too much prosperity. Jack Wicks is going to vote for Bryan. He says so himself, and is entirely frank about the reason.

"Why," he is reported to have said, "three and four years ago I could get all the help I wanted at almost any price I offered, and could put pay days off two or three months if I chose, and the men would stay with me. Now I am paying men \$50 a month and their keep and have hard work to get them and harder work to keep them. If I even look crosswise at one of them, he calls for his time and his money. I don't dare to let a pay day go by or my camp would soon be deserted. Vote for McKinley and keep up this condition of affairs? Well, I guess not."

Money in Circulation.

The money in circulation in 1870 was \$175,212,794; in 1900 it was \$2,006,983,942, or three times as great. And this was a gold standard where all dollars are of equal value.

NEARLY ALL TIN PLATE PRODUCED AT HOME.

Striking Instance of the Value of Protective Tariff.

The Democrats have a fashion of claiming that the tin plate duty is an imposition on American consumers. Without the duty which was originally imposed by the McKinley law of 1890, tin plate manufacture would never have been begun in the United States.

To-day nearly all the tin plate used in the country is of domestic manufacture. The factories give employment directly to thousands of men and indirectly to other thousands who produce the iron which goes into the plate.

The United States imports and production from 1892 to 1898, inclusive, have been as follows, in long tons:

	Production.	Imports.	Total.
1892.....	18,803	268,472	287,275
1893.....	55,182	253,155	308,337
1894.....	74,200	215,068	289,268
1895.....	113,696	219,545	333,241
1896.....	100,362	119,171	219,533
1897.....	256,598	83,851	340,449
1898.....	326,915	67,222	394,137

Total.....1,005,786 1,226,484 2,232,270

Prices have gone down as the result of home manufacture.

	Domestic.	Imported.
1892.....	\$5.34	\$5.34
1893.....	5.15	5.15
1894.....	4.57	4.57
1895.....	3.68	3.68
1896.....	3.40	3.40
1897.....	3.05	3.90
1898.....	2.85	4.00

The creation of the tin plate industry stands as one of the most marked instances of success in the history of the country. The Republican principle of protection is directly responsible for the establishment of this new industry on American soil.

SHALL THIS RETURN?

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 13, 1893.) Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—A circular was issued to-day to landlords by the associations for the unemployed, asserting that 80,000 workmen having as many persons dependent upon them, are unable to find employment and asking that no rent be required of such until they are employed. Another appeal, addressed to the citizens of Boston, asks them to see that the city provides work. A movement is on foot for a procession of the unemployed on the common, and a meeting in Faneuil Hall next Tuesday.

Factories Are All Busy.

J. W. Knab, the chief inspector of the Ohio department of workshops and factories, has just made his annual report for the year ending Nov. 15, 1899. The year being fixed by statute. He says regarding the general conditions:

"Everywhere the inspector found the factories crowded to their fullest capacity and straining every point to fill their orders. The hum of the machinery was as music to the ear of the mechanic, and seemed to serve the purpose of lightening the burden of his labors and leave impressed on his countenance the smile of contentedness."

This is why Ohio will go Republican this year.

B. H. Roberts Doubtful About Utah.

Brigham H. Roberts of Utah will be well remembered by the American people on account of the struggle over his seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat. Here are his ideas on Utah:

"Candor compels me to admit that Utah is a doubtful State. Four years ago Mr. Bryan carried it by 51,000, but there has been a marked change in sentiment since that time, and it is a serious question whether the Republicans will not win this fall. Most of those who had left the party on the silver issue have returned to the fold, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of expansion."

ISSUE BOILED DOWN.

"Shall we run our mills full time, our mines and our factories full time and find a market for our surplus abroad, or shall we shut down one third of our producing capacity in order to oblige Mr. Bryan? There is the labor question boiled down, and that is the main issue or a part of it. I contend that the main issue of this campaign is free silver, and every collateral issue that has been injected in this campaign has been for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of our working people."—Chairman M. A. Hanna.



FARMERS NOT DECEIVED BY BRYAN'S ARGUMENTS.

The total increase of the value of farm animals between 1896 and 1899 was \$501,444,474. This and the increase in crop values represents an enormous gain to the farmers. The total gain is as follows:

TOTAL INCREASE IN VALUE—1899.	
Farm animals.....	\$501,444,474
Corn.....	138,306,143
Cotton.....	71,221,653
Oats.....	65,062,942
Hay.....	23,780,573
Potatoes.....	17,146,482
Wheat.....	8,942,730
Barley.....	7,103,015
Rye.....	2,233,349
Buckwheat.....	881,338
Total.....	\$836,640,200

The figures on farm animals include the value of horses, mules, cows, other cattle and sheep, but not swine.

The farmers are not to be fooled by Mr. Bryan's statement made in accepting the Populist and Free Silverite nominations. Mr. Bryan then said:

"The prosperity argument which the Republicans bring forward will not deceive the farmer. Neither will the possession of the man-made dollar in the farmer's pocket deceive him. He knows enough to continue prosperity."

Only a D—n Fool.

An Ohio sheriff was taking a crazy man to the Columbus asylum the other day on the train. At the next station another sheriff with another lunatic got on. The sheriffs knew each other and got talking, placing the two crazy men in the seat before them. They also, of course, got into conversation, one asking his neighbor where he was going.

"I am going to the asylum at Columbus," said Crazy No. 1.

"What is your trouble?" asked Crazy No. 2.

"Business reverses and heavy financial losses several years ago upset my mind and I have been gradually growing worse. Now let me ask where you are going."

"Why, I am going to Columbus to enter an asylum, too."

"Indeed, what is the matter with you?"

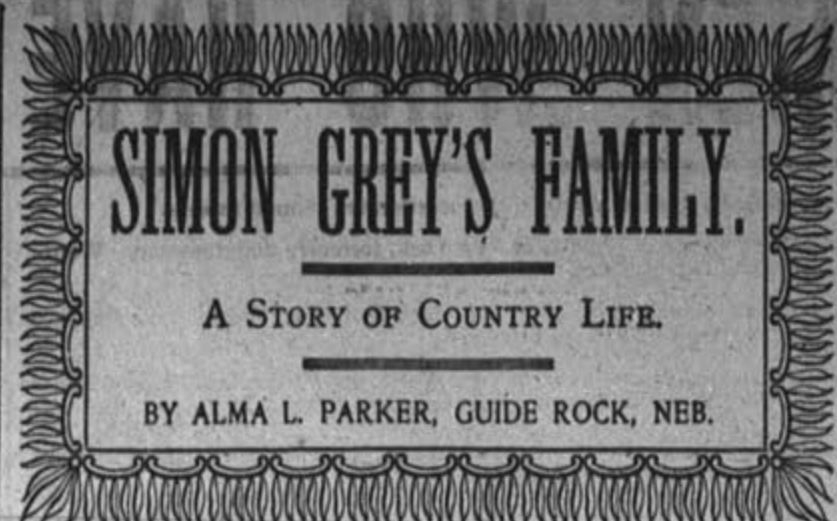
More Freight Carried.

According to "Poor's Manual of Railroads," which is about to be issued, the quantity of freight carried by all the railroads of the United States in 1899 was 126,991,000,000 tons-miles; that is, the equivalent of carrying one hundred and twenty-six billion nine hundred and ninety-one tons of freight the distance of one mile. This is the largest record in the history of the country, and is only another proof of the prosperity of the nation.

Like Joseph's Coat.

My platform is like Joseph's coat. A crazy quilt to get a vote. The wildest hobby I will mount. If I can call it parliament.

Come ye to me who nurse a sore, And I will cure you with my reform. On one thing only I'm intent— I want to be your President.



CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

"Well, don't worry, father. Do the best you can, and if you can't pay the mortgage I'll pay it for you."

"You are a good girl, Vinnie. My! but we'd be proud of you if you'd only let Glen Harrington alone."

Vinnie smiled, but she did not answer him. They had argued that subject so many times that she tried to avoid it.

"Well, Vinnie," he said finally, "I must bid you good-by, and hurry back to Boonsville to buy those calves 'fore Harrington gets them." So saying, he was gone.

The next day Vinnie received a postal card, stating that he had got his revenge on "old man Harrington," so she presumed he had made his purchase.

"Oh," said Vinnie, and she wondered if Simon had suddenly turned into a "supply and demand" theorist.

"There is one reason," he continued, "why I hate to see wheat go up, and that is because it gives the Republicans a chance to crow. They never stop to reason about the scarcity of an article."

"I heard the other day that silver was going down. Why is that, Simon?"

"Oh, that's the Government's fault. I dare say that those silver miners hate McKinley."

"I don't believe it is right, Simon, to blame the Government with everything bad, and for every thing good give something else the credit. I don't understand how silver can go down and wheat go up, when the Populist speakers used to say they always fluctuated together."

"They do fluctuate together usually, but you must remember, Vinnie, that there are exceptions to all rules, and this case is simply an exception to that rule. That's all."

"There must be lots of exceptions to rules this summer. I think if there's many more, some of the rules will have to be changed. I never saw eggs and butter a better price this time of the year. Wonder what corn will be worth?"

"Well, Vinnie, that will be just according to the extent of the crop. Last year corn went down to 10c and the country is full of old corn. If we should have another big crop it won't be worth huskin', is my opinion. Conditions have to be just right to get good prices when we have gold-standard money."

"Well, I hope, Simon, that the price of corn will be another exception to the rule, so 'beside paying the mortgage we might build an addition on the house."

"Don't count on anything of that kind, Vinnie. If we can make enough to eat and wear we ought to be satisfied, for that will be doing exceedingly well during the next four years. We may all go to the poorhouse yet."

"I guess there's not much danger, with the granary full of \$1 wheat." And so it proved to be. Simon sold his wheat for \$1 per bushel and paid every cent of the mortgage. Many of his neighbors did the same.

Corn was a good crop, too, and high priced, and Simon decided to husk it.

"I am so glad, Simon," said Vinnie, "that your predictions do not come true."

"It's just another exception to the rule," said Simon.

"Peers to me," said Vinnie, "that you're kind of cornered, pa."

CHAPTER VI.

The Spanish-American War.

The following winter the Maine was sunk by a foreign foe, and over 200 American sailors murdered.

Simon was extremely anxious for us to lick Spain "then and there." But President McKinley, knowing that we should not make an accusation without proof, waited until it was proven that the Spanish were the perpetrators of the crime, and until this nation should be in readiness to settle the difficulty quickly.

"I never saw the like," said Simon; "how outlandish slow they are up there in Washington. I suppose McKinley's waitin' for Hanna, or somebody else, to tell him to go. I'll bet if Bryan was President of the United States Spain never would have sunk the Maine. They'd have been afraid to. I tell you if I was President of the United States and another nation sneaked around and blew up one of our ships, or pitched onto us, in any way, I'd do the same as

If another man had struck me, I'd strike back, quicker than lightning. I wouldn't wait for a proof, or to get my weapons all polished and in order. I'd just simply give him the full benefit of my bare fist. I would lick him, just as I am."

"Ah, pa," said Vinnie; "I remember one time of your pitching onto a man just as you were, and he made you say 'enough.'"

"Jimmie, you don't know what you are talking about. I was discussing the affairs of nations. I tell you, it is un-American-like, to let them Spaniards think us afraid of 'em."

"Pa," said Anna, "if you don't watch yourself, you will be a perpetual fault-finder. I believe our government will settle this difficulty all right. Anyway, they surely know more about it than we do."

"Never mind, my daughter; you'll get tired a-waitin' till McKinley declares war against Spain. I don't believe he'll ever do it. He don't care anything about the starving Cubans, or our national honor. He is there for the purpose of helping the rich men; he don't care how many helpless people starve."

"Well, Simon," said Vinnie, "so far he hasn't hurt us any. I never saw times improve faster for the laboring classes. Wages are high; everybody has work, and prices for farmers' products are getting better all the time."

Their conversation was here interrupted by Mary entering the room. She had been to Boonsville and brought the mail.

"War is declared," she said.

"Is it possible?" said Simon in astonishment.

"Hurrah for McKinley!" Jimmie shouted.

"Jimmie!" said Simon, impatiently. "Be quiet. Who told you, Mary, that war is declared?"

"The newspaper says so," said Mary, and so it proved to be. Simon was "fooled" again, as Vinnie expressed it, for in big, black letters the paper announced that war had been declared against Spain, and the President had called for 75,000 volunteers.

Boonsville was in a state of excitement, and young men commenced to talk of joining the army. People wondered how long and disastrous the war would be.

Political Simon said the war would prove what kind of stuff McKinley was made of. He said he had no confidence in him for managing a war. There never was but one Republican that he ever knew capable of doing such a thing, and that was Abraham Lincoln, and if he was a living to-day he would not be a Republican.

All eyes were now toward McKinley. A great responsibility rested upon his shoulders. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy he was at the head and directed all.

About the first order he gave was to the Asiatic squadron, and we all know its result.

Commodore Dewey, following the order of his commander-in-chief, sunk the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. No such battle had ever been known in the history of the world, and Dewey became a national hero.

In the meantime the Flying Squadron and Admiral Sampson's fleet went in search of Spain's Atlantic fleet, supposed to be near the West Indies.

Young men were still hurrying to the front, and among the volunteers was Glen Harrington.

It was hard for Vinnie to bid him good-by, but he said he felt it his duty to go. Long were the farewell words, and Vinnie's eyes followed him as he walked away to board the train that was to bear him to the coast. She was proud of her lover, and she admired him, more than ever, for wanting to be a soldier, yet the thought of his going filled her with dread.

Many soldier boys would lay down their lives. Would he be one of those called to die for his country?

The thought filled her with dreads and the true meaning of war came to her.

Simon was very much surprised when he heard that Glen Harrington had enlisted.

"Vinnie," he said, "I am glad he's gone, and I hope he'll never return."

"Why, Simon Grey, how dare you talk so?"

"I didn't exactly mean that I wish he'd get shot, but I wish he'd stay in Cuba. It would make one less Republican vote in Boonsville, besides saving us the unpleasantness of a Republican son-in-law."

"Well, Simon, we might get a son-in-law with a worse fault than Vinnie's Republican ticket. Let's not ridicule the Republicans now. They have done all right so far. Wait till they do wrong."

(To be continued.)

Value of the New Industry.

The value of the American tin plate produced in the United States from 1892 to 1898, both years inclusive, was \$70,207,000. All of this vast sum would have gone abroad but for the establishment of the industry in America, made possible by the protective tariff. That's Republicanism.

A TIFF.

Sweet Marjorie and I fell out— That evening we remember well— But what on earth it was about Nor Marjorie nor I can tell.

The Jewels of Jane Jardine

"TO SELL yourself," cried Margaret Farrar, a strong ring of indignation in her voice, "for a handful of colored stones—Jane, I can't think of you!"

Jane made a little move. "Mercenary! I dislike the word. But the Jardine jewels would make any woman an avaricious. You've heard of them, Mary?"

NOTES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

"The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 149 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit, located in Group XIII, Class 79, at the Paris International Exposition, where they show to great advantage the celebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes.

MIGHTY TIDAL WAVES.

The inundation at Galveston Will Rank Among the Most Disastrous Ever Recorded.

CALIFORNIA'S SPLENDID SHOWING AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Following is an extract from a letter recently written by Mr. Wm. H. Miller, of California, while in Paris in charge of the Southern Pacific Company's exhibit at the Exposition. It is remarkable for two reasons, first, as evidence of the great interest which is everywhere manifested in that wonderful State; also for the valuable information it contains, and for which it is here reproduced.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best pocket machines for keeping time that it is possible to make.

GRAIN-O

GRAIN-O THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE. Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

"I couldn't Sew another Stitch to Save my Life."



A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball room. The queen of society is radiant to-night. The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary form and aching head have known no rest, for the dress must be finished in time.

Mrs. Lizzie Anderson, 49 Union St., Salem, N. J., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you how grateful I am to you for what your medicine has done for me."

\$5000 REWARD. Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

WALTHAM WATCHES. The best pocket machines for keeping time that it is possible to make. "The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

GRAIN-O THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE. Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA. Double Daily Service. New line via Rockford, DeKalb, Waukegan, Joliet, Dubuque and Council Bluffs. Buffet, Parlor, smoking-car, sleeping-car, free reclining chair-car, dining-car. Send for the undersigned for a free copy of Prospect and Rates En Route Illustration. This new line is open from the car windows. Tickets of passage of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

The Iron Port

THE IRON PORT COMPANY.

Telephone: Main, No. 153; Bell, No. 2.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—
CARLOS D. SHELLEN.

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.
The Treasurer—
GEORGE T. BURNS.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
JOHN CUMMINGS.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—
A. R. NORTHUP,
IRA C. JENNINGS.
For Surveyor—
JOHN S. CRAIG.
For Coroners—
HENRY McFALL,
HARRY L. HUTCHINS.

legal matters, and be able to interpret the law concerning his office correctly. He should be honest and able to keep the business of the office intelligently and up to date. In selecting a judge of probate he should be nominated because of his fitness for the place, and few in the country are so well fitted as T. B. White.

Despite the fact that Mr. Bryan has a faculty of springing a different "paramount issue" for nearly every audience he is called upon to address, all doubts as to what use he would put the great powers of his office, if elected, are dispelled by the following statement which he wrote for the New York World when he was nominated last July. He said: "Whenever you see in the newspapers that I have abandoned silver, or side-tracked it, or tried in any way to evade it, you can set it down as false. * * * The men who demand the abandonment of the silver question did what they could to make the party a gold-standard party, and when they were outvoted they left the party and did what they could to defeat the ticket. * * * I want the Filipinos to have a chance to celebrate the Fourth of July, and I want every private monopoly destroyed, but I also want silver restored at the ratio of 16 to 1, and want the national banks deprived of the power to issue paper money."

Six years ago Gen. Jacob Coxey was leading an army of the unemployed to Washington to protest against the hard times; now, he is advertising for men to work on the immense steel casting plant which he is erecting at Mount Vernon, Ohio, at a cost of \$250,000. Before the republican party came into power he had to lead men in search of jobs; now, he has a big job which is hunting for men.

The Spaniards who are flocking to Cuba have probably been informed by those who remained after the United States took hold, that things have improved in comparison with conditions which existed during the rule of the tax-eating captains general. In a few years the Cuban Spaniards will be among the best friends of the United States.

Of the really funny things said during the present campaign, Mr. Bryan's statement at Fort Wayne—that his military experience had taught him that the life of a soldier was a dangerous one—is paramount to all others.

If the story that missionaries at Peking are holding sales of loot brought in by their converts, is true, the spirit displayed will scarcely increase the respect of the Chinese for these alleged representatives of the christian religion.

In 1890 we made no tin plate, and were sending \$20,000,000 a year to Europe for it. In 1895 we made 100,000 tons, in 1899 we made 400,000 tons, and gave our own workmen the \$20,000,000.

One promise Mr. Bryan can make with safety is that there will not be many strikes if he becomes president. Idle workmen do not strike; neither will employed labor strike on a falling market.

The only effect the tongs of Fort Wayne, who tried to stone Roosevelt, and the hoodlum students of Ann Arbor who tried to howl Bryan down, will have in the campaign is to disgust decent people.

Archbishop Gauthier has notified the priests of the archdiocese of Kingston to inform their respective congregations that Catholics hereafter must refrain from round dancing.

"Just as fast as our interests and our destiny require additional territory in the North, in the South or in the islands of the seas, I am for it.—Stephen A. Douglas."

Bourke Cochran gives Bryan credit for the enactment of the gold standard law. He may be right. Burglars made the invention of the time lock necessary.

"I am persuaded no constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government."—Thomas Jefferson.

You must register this fall or you cannot vote, no matter if you are the oldest inhabitant and were born in the city.

The Bryan speeches of 1896 are the Bryan speeches that should be read with most care this year.

Saturday, November 3, is registration day in Escanaba. Every voter should register.

Those who do not register this year disenfranchise themselves.

Two weeks from next Tuesday is election day and the people of Delta county will not only select an entire new list of county officers, from Judge of Probate down to coroners, but will also help to elect new state and legislative officers together with a president of the United States.

The republican ticket from William McKinley down to Harry L. Hutchins, as it appears at the head of these columns, is a good one and is wholly worthy of the support of every voter who believes in the doctrines of the party which it represents. But the election of a republican president and national officers is not the only important possibility in this election; the selection of a republican governor and other state officials is also important to the party in Michigan and of almost equal moment to the party in Delta county. In voting the national ticket most men are influenced by the issues at stake alone, and this is true in a less extent when the voter passes judgment upon the state ticket, but when he comes to decide between the candidates for county offices the influence of a personal acquaintance with the men in the balance is oftentimes a potent factor in deciding how he shall vote, and too often for the good of himself and the community, the voter will permit his better judgement to be over-ruled by a personal grievance and in a desire "to get even" will assist in the defeat of the best man. If your ticket is a good one; its candidates competent and honorable men, it is your duty as a member of the party which they represent, to support them, and for the good of the party as well as the community in which you reside, would it not be wise to forebear your personal feelings and vote your ticket straight?

The anti-imperialist campaigners in the United States seem to be doing efficient work in the Philippines. Among the rifles which were recently captured were a number of American make marked 1899.

Now that the big coal strike is ended Mr. Bryan will have to look around for another "paramount issue" to supply its place.

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.

Very low rates west. On October 16, 1900, the Chicago & Northwestern railway will sell homeseekers' excursion tickets at very low rates for the round trip from Chicago to all points on the Northwestern line in Nebraska, South Dakota, including the Black Hills, and Oakes, N. D.; also to points in northwestern Iowa and Minnesota and to points on the Union Pacific railroad in Nebraska. The above in addition to the regular homeseekers' excursions on these same dates at rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to authorized points in Wisconsin, Michigan, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Tickets to be limited to twenty-one days from date of sale and good for stop-over on the going trip within fifteen days in homeseekers' excursion territory.

Mrs. M. H. Egan and son, of Marquette, were the guests over Sunday of Mrs. D. B. Winegar.

The Stage.

Those who fail to see "Tennessee's Partner" at the Peterson opera house will miss one of the best comedy dramas that has ever come to Escanaba. The play suggests rather than closely follows Bret Harte's exquisite story of the mining camp. It is bright and clean, not overdrawn and has a distinct vein of comedy which brightens it wonderfully. The characters are well balanced and each actor in his, or her own way, appeals especially to the audience. "Tennessee's Partner" has been a pronounced success under Arthur C. Alston's management, and he has retained the principal members of the company, who have been identified with the artistic interpretation of the play in former seasons. The scenic effects are particularly appropriate and elaborate, and the Golden Nugget Quartette, has been retained as a special feature and will be heard in new vocal selections.

There is occasion for a rain storm in the first act of "At The White Horse Tavern" which will be seen at Peterson's opera house this evening, and this alone is quite worth the journey and the price of admission to see. The storm begins with the usual effects of a darkened stage, thunder and lightning. Then the rain comes down—not the mere shadow on the "Back drop," but real rain that spatters over everything including the players. It runs from the roof of the tavern in great streams, and down the spout, and into the rain barrel it comes in a torrent that gurgles and splatters after the fashion of all large spouts leading to rain barrels. It runs from the umbrellas of the hapless tourists on the stage, and rivulets of it make trails all over the stage floor. It is said to be the best rain storm ever presented on the stage.

PETIT JURORS DRAWN.

List of Men Who Will Serve During October Term.

The list of petit jurors drawn for the October term of circuit court which convenes in this city next Monday, the 22nd at 2 p. m., is as follows: Hugh Campbell, Escanaba; Carl H. Appel, Gladstone; W. J. Ely, Gladstone; Nelson Call, Gladstone; John Doolittle, Gladstone; Alex Irving, Baldwin township; Martin Road, Bark River township; James Stratton, Bay de Noc township; Emeril Trade, Fairbanks township; Neil Olson, Ford River township; Owen Jones, Escanaba township; Peter Poy, Garden township; Fred Nelson, Maple Ridge township; L. L. Landford, Masonville township; Fred McClellan, Nahma township; Peter Byrns, Sac Bay township; Joseph P. Danforth, Wells township; Fabian Definet, Escanaba; L. J. Perrin, Escanaba; Paul Jaeger, Escanaba; John Colbert, Escanaba; Burger Hedin, Escanaba; Henry Helm, Escanaba; Charles Erickson, Escanaba; Ed Ellquist, Gladstone; Fred Allen, Gladstone; Hugh E. Jones, Gladstone; James McWilliams, Gladstone; Alexander Besson Sr., Baldwin; Henry Martin, Bark River.

IS READY FOR USE.

Perkins Branch of the C. & N. W. has been Completed.

The Chicago & Northwestern branch which extends 23 miles northeast from Perkins into one of the most valuable hardwood timber districts of the upper peninsula, has been completed and is ready to put into service.

George H. Wiley of the Paulson-Richardson company of Minneapolis was in the city recently and stated that the contract his company had with the Northwestern people for grading and bridge building had been completed and all that remained to finish the extension was the laying of a few miles of rails.

This work has since been accomplished and the road is now ready for use. The section of land reached by this branch contains a vast amount of hardwood timber with much pine and hemlock and it is quite probable that Delta county will soon have a number of new towns as a result of this country being opened.

MUTINY DURING STORM.

Crew of Fannie Hart Disobeyed Orders and Deserted.

Several days ago the steamer Fannie C. Hart was caught in a severe storm while abreast Seal Choke and as the firemen were unable to keep up sufficient steam the boat began to drift and was in grave danger of being wrecked. Capt. H. W. Hart ordered the deck hands below to assist the firemen but they mutinied. First mate Joe Redline succeeded in forcing them to obey by threats of punishment and when the boat arrived at Manistique the nine deckhands deserted and had Redline arrested.

As the Manistique authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter, Redline was discharged. After the mutineers had been paid off they were allowed to go and the steamer left without them. A captain on the left seas has unlimited authority to impress his crew or even passengers into service if the gravity of the situation warrants and mutiny is a grave offense that these men may get called upon to answer for.

Register on Saturday, November 3.

MOORE.

Fifth Avenue. 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

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

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

R. E. McLEAN, Supt.

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 Dr. 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—Emissions, Nervous Debility, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Secret Drains, Impotency, Sexual and Mental Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Their guarantees are backed by Bank Notes.

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 dependent on coffee and stimulants. 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. Live fathers—like sons. 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 detention from business. Don't risk operation and ruin your sexual organs. The stricture tissue is absorbed and can never return. Drs. K. & K. guarantee Cures.

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.

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

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

A BIG SAYING OF MONEY

BY PURCHASING YOUR

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

AT ERICKSON'S BIG CLOTHING MART

ESCANABA

Our enormous stock is now complete in all departments and is by far the largest, best and lowest priced in Northern Michigan, a statement susceptible of demonstration by a visit to our store.

Men's and Boys' Suits

WE HANDLE ONLY THE BEST MAKES

	Men's Suits, all shades at	\$ 8.00
	Men's Suits, fine black worsted at....	10.00
	Men's Suits, Casimeres, worsteds and meltons at.....	12.00
	Men's Suits, black worsted, in cutaway and frock, at	15.00
	Men's Suits, very high grade, new style	18.00
	Men's Suits, extra fine, all styles.....	20.00
	Boys' Knee Pants Suits, nice goods.....	2.00
	Boys' Knee Pants Suits, with vests	3.00
	Boys' Knee Pants Suits, extra fine, all styles 3.50 and	5.00
	Boys' Long Pants Suits, heavy goods, all colors, 4.50	
	Boys' Long Pants Suits, single and double breasted.....	5.00
	Boys' Long Pants Suits, single and double breasted, extra quality.....	7.00
	Boys' Long Pants Suits, single and double breasted, very best	8.00 to 12.00

Every Day Is a Bargain Day Here.

Furnishing Goods

ALL THE LATEST AND NEWEST THINGS FOR MEN.

Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, per suit.....	75
Very Good Ribbed, Fleece lined Underwear, per suit.....	1.00
Splendid Quality, Wool Merino Underwear per suit	1.50
The best makes, all styles and all colors, per suit, up from ..	1.75
Men's Heavy Wool Socks, big variety, per pair	25
Extra Heavy Wool Socks, expressly for our trade	50
German Socks, Oversocks and Leggings, all kinds, up from	75
Men and Boys' Sweaters, all colors and good weights, up from	75
Men's Heavy Flannel Shirts, special bargains, up from	75
Men's Jersey Shirts, a regular \$1 value, for	50
Men's Fine Flannel Dress Shirts, up from	1.00
Mackinaw Jackets, all kinds, up from	1.50
Waterproof Canvas Coats, all colors, up from	1.50

We are exclusive agents for the famous 'Carhartt Brand' of men's working clothing, Union made. The never rip kind. . .

Men and Boys' Overcoats

ALL RELIABLE, WELL MADE AND STYLISH


Men's Fine Black Kersey Single Breasted	5.00
Men's Fine Black or Brown Irish Frieze	8.00 10.00
Men's Fine Black or Brown Meltons.....	12.00 15.00
Men's Fine Raglan Style, ..	12.00 20.00
Men's Fine Grey Ulsters, long, ..	6.00
Men's Fine Black Ulsters, extra good	5.00 12.00
Fine Blue Chinchilla Refers for the little fellows.....	\$2.50
Fine Brown or Grey Melton Refer for the little fellows 4 to 6	
Fine Brown or Blue Cape Overcoats, a good one.....	3.00 to 6.00
Fine Irish Frieze Overcoats, 14 to 18 years.....	4.00 to 8.00
Fine Black or Brown Kerseys, 14 to 18 years.....	4.00 to 12.00
Fine Sack Overcoats, all colors, 14 to 20 years.....	6.00 to 15.00

Splendid Values and Bound to Please.

Goods Bought at Erickson's Are Reliable.

Shoes and Rubbers

THAT ARE KNOWN FOR THEIR GOOD WEARING QUALITIES.

	Men's good working shoes 1.00	
	Men's Fine Calf, lace or congress shoes.....	1.50
	Men's Fine Calf or Kangaroo shoes, very good, 2.00	
	Better ones at.....	2.50
	Men's Fine extra quality box Calf.....	2.50 to 3.50
	Men's Fine Full Dress Patent leather shoes ..	3.50
	Men's Rubbers 50c and up...	
	Lewis Wear Resister Shoes for Boys from	1.00 to 2.00
	Well's Mastiff Shoes for Boys from.....	1.00 to 2.00
	Henderson's School Shoes for Boys from	1.00 to 2.00
	Copeland & Ryder's Famous Shoes for Boys from ..	1.50 to 3.00

We have an immense line of Rubbers, Shoe Paces and Moccasins for Men and Boys and will save you from 10 to 20 per cent.

Gold Seal and Ball brand rubber goods at very low prices.

Quality and Price are the Paramount Issues.

Hats and Caps

ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SEASONABLE GOODS

	Men and Boys extra good winter caps	25
	Men and Boys' Fine Black and Blue Melton Caps..	50
	Men and Boys' Fine Plush Caps, all shapes 75c to 1.00	
	Men and Boys' Fine Fur Caps, new styles 1.00 to 2.00	
	Men's Genuine Seal Caps, latest shapes, special... 4.50	
	Boys and Children's Toques	

Fur Overcoats

The Biggest and Best Lot of Fur Garments Ever Shown in the Upper Peninsula.

A First-Class Black Dog Skin Coat, quilted lining	12.00
An Extra Good Black or Brown Dog Skin Coat..	13.00
A Very Extra Calf Fur, or Imitation Buffalo Coat, 18.00	20.00
Big line of Wombat, Galloway, Coon and Wolf Skin Coats—Nutria, Beaver or Otter trimmings, 18.00 to 50.00	
Heavy Sheep Lined Canvas Coats and Ulsters, up from	4.00

Many New things in this line

Fall and Winter Goods in Great Profusion

Special Offerings

200 Sample Pairs Men's fine Shoes, worth \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00, to close at one-half price.	
25 dozen men's fine Teck Scarfs, brand new silks, usually 35 and 50 cents, now.....	25
25 dozen Men's Four-in-Hands, all new patterns, made for our trade, worth 50c, now.....	25
25 dozen Men's Puff Scarfs, a great variety and just the thing for fall wear.....	25
50 dozens White Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, large size, sold everywhere at 10c, here	7 for 25
Rockford Socks, double knit, per pair	4
Men's Heavy Undershirts, broken sizes, to close	25

TO YOUR BENEFIT AND OURS

THIS COUPON IS OF VALUE TO YOU.

In order to get an idea of how newspaper advertising pays and how many people notice an advertisement of this kind we have printed below a coupon which, if brought to our store, will entitle you to a bona fide rebate of 10 per cent on any purchase in Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Caps or Men's or Boys' furnishing goods. This is strictly "on the square" and you must bring the coupon. There must be something you need, but if there is not, bring the coupon anyhow and we will make it worth your trouble.

ERICKSON'S ADVERTISING TEST COUPON.
Cut this out and bring it to our store and we will give you a reduction of 10 per cent on any purchase in our Clothing Department. YOU MUST BRING THE COUPON to get the benefit.

EVERY DAY IS A BARGAIN DAY HERE.

ERICKSON'S = CLOTHING = HOUSE,

508 and 510 Ludington street, Escanaba

THE IRON PORT

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

Chronicles of the KAH-PEE-KOG CLUB

By Wright A. Patterson.

NOTE—The Kah-pee-kog club is an Interstate organization of good fellows and good fishermen, so they say, who meet once a year in the wilds of Canada for a fishing expedition of from two weeks to a month in length. The members are not ordinary citizens of Upper Michigan territory who once a year invade the Queen's domain for a good time. They come from all portions of the United States and converge at a little lake in the Canadian wilds where the game fish strike hard and often. Who they are is of no interest to the reader, but they do many things and tell many stories that are interesting and entertaining to those who have a vacation time in the woods and on the water.—Editor.

VACATION time had come again. I knew it, for had not the edict of Boss Fisherman Smith arrived? It was short, as all his edicts are, but it was pointed, and said: "Meet in Toronto August 4."

That wasn't much, to be sure, but it was enough, and the morning of August 4 found a considerable gathering of American citizens in a hotel lobby in Toronto, garbed in old clothes, and their most treasured possession a fishing rod and reel, with the other accessories that go to make up the angler's equipment.

They filled half a parlor car on the Grand Trunk train going north to Penetang, and their conversation had nothing to do with those standard themes, politics or the weather, or even the scenery, beautiful as it may have been, but turned to fish; to the relative merits of large and small mouth bass, to muskellunge, to pike and pickerel, to wood and steel rods, to reels, to lines and hooks, to everything upon which the opinions of fishermen may differ.

"One would think fish the only thing worth living for," said a matronly woman, who had evidently tired of the long harangue, but her sarcasm was lost on that crowd; the queen herself could not have turned that conversation into other channels. Those men were out for a good time as they un-

Up through Lake Healy headed the long procession of canoes. Boss Fisherman Smith headed the procession, and our good guide Alex Fraser, of Foot's bay, Ontario, with Ullmark in tow, acted as rear guard. Two-thirds of the members of that party waited anxiously two or three canoes in the line. I say anxiously, because they were anxious that they should go over and the occupants get the expected ducking. Something of the kind was needed to break the strain caused by the arguments of two days' duration. But the strain had to be broken in other ways, the canoes did not go over. Smith headed in through the long winding channel to the portage-way between Healy and Kah-pee-kog, and here Ullmark was in his glory.

It was his first trip, and he learned one word on that trip that he will never forget. It was "portage." He sat on the bank and talked of portage while other members of the party worked off the strain of continued argument by carrying canoes and baggage across.

The sun was still an hour above the western granite hills when Boss Smith's canoe pushed its bow out of the narrow channel, and the broad waters of Kah-pee-kog spread out before us, with Crown Island and the clubhouse directly in front.

The golden rays of the sun sparkled on the dark waters of the lake, waters made darker along the western shores and around the islands by the shadows thrown by the great granite rocks and the tall pine trees towering heavenward.

"Nowhere else does the sun shine as it does on Kah-pee-kog," said Ullmark, the recruit, whose artistic sense was touched by the beauty of the scene, and that remark saved him the hazing he would otherwise have got.

Ten minutes more and canoes were being unloaded at the foot of the high bluff of which Crown Island is composed, and upon the top of which stands the log clubhouse. Provisions and baggage were hurried up the hill and into the cabin, and then all waited anxiously for the summons that was to come for some one to accompany Boss Fisherman Smith upon an expedition in search of the bass for supper. It was as a sought-for privilege, the casting of that first

THE ATLAS OF FINLAND.

A Noteworthy Product of Recent Date Showing Many Aspects of That Land of Lakes.

It is a curious fact that the little grand duchy of Finland, through its own efforts, has become one of the best mapped parts of the world. Dr. Supan, the German geographer, speaking of the atlas of Finland recently published at Helsingfors, says that scarcely another country of Europe has provided an equally effective help for those who wish to get a clear idea of their territories. Every map in the atlas of Finland has accompanying explanatory text and the volume of 479 pages is a graphic delineation of all the aspects of the country that can be shown by the cartographic art. The leading scientific men of the country have contributed to make the atlas as

ENGINEERS' HAUNTED HOUSE.

New York Railway Men Affected by the Memory of a Dead Face at a Window.

"Some houses are haunted to some people and all right to others," said an engineer on the Ninth avenue elevated road, relates the New York Sun. "There is a house on our line that is haunted to the men who have been on this run for a few years back. Maybe you remember the story. It was printed when the incident happened. One of our men noticed a man's face at the window overlooking the road. Every time the train passed for three days, I believe, the engineer saw the face. It was always the same. Then he told somebody else about it and on investigation it was discovered that the man at the window was dead. He occupied the room alone. There was no one else

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Difficulties in the Way.

"I will make your name a hissing and a byword," savagely spoke the rejected lover. "You may make it a byword," the proud beauty answered, with majestic contempt, "but your own good judgment will tell you that you can't do much hissing with such a name as Della Miller."—Chicago Tribune.

A Map of the United States for 15 Cents.

Our map, which is 48x24 inches, mounted to hang on the wall, is particularly interesting and valuable, as it shows in colors the different divisions of territory in America acquired since the Revolution. The original thirteen states, Louisiana Purchase, the Texas Annexation, the Gadsden purchase, the cession by Mexico and the Northwest acquisitions by discovery and settlement. It will be sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, 15 cents. P. S. Enstis, General Passenger agent C. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

One on the Clerk.

He thrust the sealed letter through the window and put down two cents. "Well, what do you want?" asked the stamp clerk gruffly. "An automobile, please," he replied, sweetly.—Philadelphia North American.

Business Opportunities on the line of the Chicago Great Western Ry in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dressmakers, Furniture, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Groceries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The Retort Courteous.

Irate Customer (to barber)—You call this a hair cut? Looks as if you had chewed it off.

Barber—Well, mister, this is a free country, and if you don't like it that way, why don't you chew it off yourself.—Boston Post.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Appreciation.

She—The Browns called on us last week, you know.

He—Yes.

She—Don't you think it is about time we should retaliate?—Indianapolis Press.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, delicious and healthful. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

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.

The Philadelphia—Isn't the mud on this street a trifle deep?

Chicagoan (proudly)—Deep? It is the deepest mud on any paved street in the world!—Indianapolis Press.

Jell-O, The New Dessert.

pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it to-day.

One of the peculiarities of the obstinate man is his inclination to marvel at what he regards his own yielding nature.—Washington Post.

I am sure Pisco's Cure for Consumption

saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

Bixby—"Your father must be a humorist."

Mrs. Bixby—"What do you mean?" Bixby—"When I asked him for you, he said: 'Take her and be happy.'"—Town Topics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

If we were half as anxious as we try to make people think we are we would accomplish twice as much as we do.—Ram's Horn.

You cannot be cheerful if you have dyspepsia. You won't have dyspepsia if you chew White's "Yucatan."

No man proposes to remain single.

When he proposes he expects to get married.—Philadelphia Record.

PURMAN FADELESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff.

Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Misrepresenting and exaggerating are simply lying.—Aitchison Globe.

A CONGRESSMAN.

Cured of Catarrh of Long Standing.



Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn.

Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, from Alabama, writes the following letter:

Gentlemen—"I have now used two bottles of Peruna, and am a well man to-day. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year." Respectfully,

A. T. Goodwyn.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must save the cure is catarrh. Public men of all parties recognize in Peruna a national catarrh remedy of unequal merit. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Carter*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper, Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

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

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

UNION MADE

If you have been paying \$4 to \$5 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas \$3 or \$3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost from \$1 to \$1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

One pair of W. L. Douglas \$3 or \$3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3 or \$3.50 shoes.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY!

gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, ATLANTA, GA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Use For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CERTAIN COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's. Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

LORD FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS.



On the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth, which occurred September 30, this famous British general was appointed commander in chief of the British army, to succeed Lord Wolseley, retired on account of age. Lord Roberts was born at Cawnpore, India, in 1832; gazetted as second lieutenant in Bengal artillery in 1851; made major for services in India in 1859; won rank of baron by relieving Kandahar, 1880; made commander in chief in India, 1885; made commander in chief in South Africa, 1899; appointed commander in chief of British army, September 30, 1900. His appointment is regarded as a sure pledge that army reform will be effected speedily.

accurate as possible, says the New York Sun.

Each map is devoted to showing one particular fact. Instead, for example, of one large industrial map using a variety of symbols to show the distribution of various industries, there is a series of maps each devoted to the distribution of one special branch of industry. Another map shows the distribution of waterfalls which are of great importance in the industrial life of Finland. Several maps are required to show the various means of transportation. Another map shows an astonishing network of telephone wires particularly south of 63 degrees north latitude, where the telephone is far more extensively used than the telegraph. Other maps show the distribution of population, schools, rainfall, temperature, crops, etc. In fact, the atlas is very nearly a complete picture of the natural social, political and in-

Birth Rate in Europe.

The most recent statistics show a decrease of the birth rate in every

in the house. He had killed himself and in a note found on his table it was written that the man was lonesome, and that he had raised the window just before the act so that he might die in the noise of the city. That was all there was to the story.

"Every since that time every engineer and fireman on the line who was employed at that time turns his face away in passing that house. I have heard them all speak of it, and to each of them that house is haunted, although it is now occupied, and I don't suppose the people who live there know anything about the story. I know I have tried to forget it, but just before my engine passes it the recollection of the dead face at the window comes back to me and I either close my eyes or look in an opposite direction."

BRITISH INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.



The picture here given is a copy of Rene Bull's famous drawing of a Bengal lancer, a type of the gallant regiment which cut up the Tartar cavalry near Peking. There is little doubt that for perfect discipline and for supreme courage the Bengal lancers have few equals in the world. Among other Indian troops now in China are the Afridi and the Ghourkas. The latter were originally fierce enemies of Great Britain, and it is the mutual respect born of many hard fights that has led to the excellent relations now subsisting between these forces and Tommy Atkins. The Ghourkas are said to rival the Highlanders in the ferocity of their charges.

dustrial features of the country; and any nation that would like to have its condition clearly delineated as far as can be done by graphic map methods, would do well to study the atlas of Finland and improve upon it if it is able to do so.

Multiplying Oyster Shells.

One thousand bushels of shucked oysters leave about 1,100 bushels of shells, which accumulate in great heaps about the shucking houses. The oyster shells landed on the shores of Maryland during the last 90 years have been reckoned at 12,000,000 tons—a quantity twice sufficient to overload and sink every sailing vessel, steam vessel, barge and canal boat in America.

Profits of a Convict Mine.

The Tennessee convict coal mine is a paying institution. The profits in the last six months will amount to more than \$100,000.

CASTORIA

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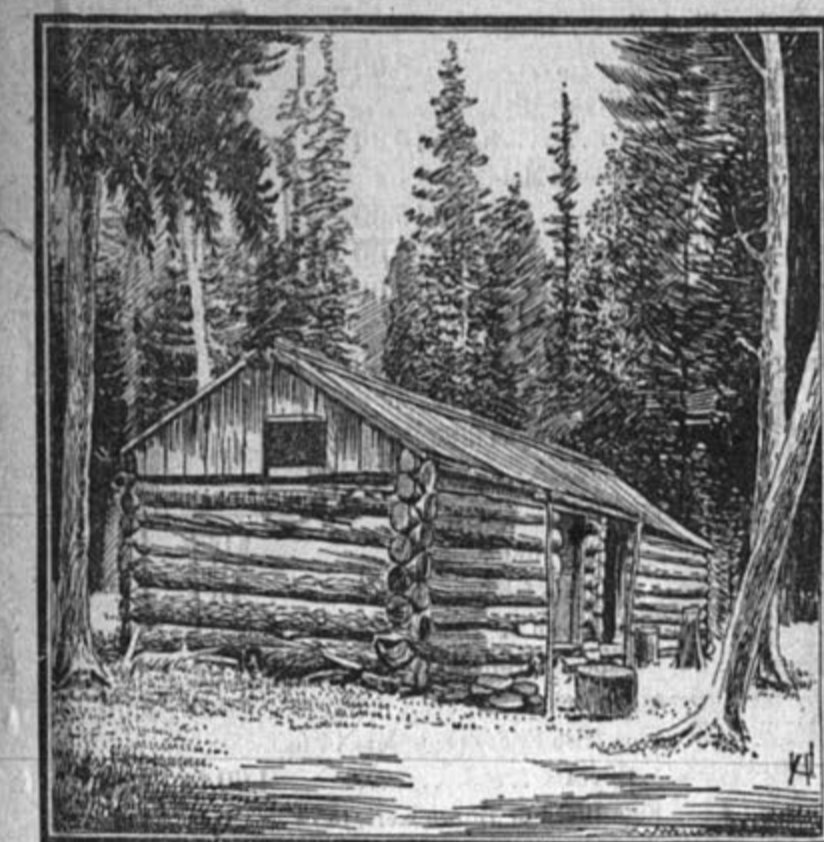
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ON THE TOP OF CROWN ISLAND STANDS THE LOG CLUB HOUSE.

derstood it, and fish were their aim and object. Nothing else mattered much.

It is considerable of a journey in point of time from Toronto to Kah-pee-kog, and in previous years these fishermen had gone by way of Muskoka Wharf and Bardsdale, but some one had proposed that a new route be tried, as it might save time, and the suggestion was promptly acted upon. For that reason the boat line running north from Penetang through Georgian Bay carried a larger number of passengers than usual that 4th of August last, and the dinner ran short.

"What matters a dinner," said philosophical Zuckmeier, "when black bass are awaiting us for our supper."

But the way was longer than Zuckmeier anticipated, and it was not until the next afternoon that our canoes and baggage, and, last but not least, our fishing tackle, was unloaded at Sweet's camp at the mouth of the Moon river, to which point it had been transported from Sans Souci in the old yawl of the general King, an Indian of the Canadian Indians. Up to that point there had been nothing to do but talk, and so many opinions had been aired with such vigor that it was a relief to hear the last of them, and forget all differences in an effort to accomplish the remainder of the journey to Kah-pee-kog by the canoe method.

Did you ever paddle a canoe? If you did, what was your sensation the first time you set foot in one of them? I can guess that if the foot was not set in properly the first sensation was a wet one. At the last meeting it had been voted, not unanimously by any means, but voted just the same, that in the future skills be barred. There was malice aforethought in the resolution that barred skills, though the worthy member that proposed it gave as his reason the increased muscular tax of portaging them, but a few of us could see behind all that a desire to laugh at our expense when we went into the water.

"It is bad enough," said Yorker, "to have to navigate one of those things without loading it to the last notch." But the load went in just the same. How else was it ever to reach the clubhouse on Crown Island in Kah-pee-kog? There were blankets and provisions, suit cases and grips, fishing tackle and fishermen all going the same road, with to some of us seemed a down-wind path to the bottom of the lake.

line of the year, but the rules of the club gave the Boss Fisherman the right to name his companion, and the rules were inexorable.

"While the guide is getting a fire started and other portions of the supper prepared, and the rest of you are arranging the sleeping quarters, Zuckmeier will accompany me after ash for supper," said Smith.

And so it was Zuckmeier, lucky fellow, provided he got the fish, but decidedly otherwise if he did not, for he would have to eat perch for supper if he did not himself get a bass.

An hour later, when the sun had sunk behind the granite hills, Smith and Zuckmeier returned. There were but four bass in the canoe with them, and Smith had caught them. Three small perch accompanied the bass to the kitchen, and these Zuckmeier ate without a word. The rules of the club would not even permit him to tell of the big one that got away.

The first fish had been caught; camp was established; the first meal had been eaten; the rule of Boss Fisherman Smith was over until the day of departure came, and as each man rolled himself in his blanket that night it was with a determination to catch more and bigger fish than anyone else in the part before the vacation days on Kah-pee-kog lake were over.

But the fish they caught, or did not catch, as the case may be, and the tales they told, are other stories for another time.

A Dislike for Egotism.

"The trouble with this world," said the emphatic man, "is that there are too many egotists in it."

"You dislike egotism?"

"I should say so. If there is anything in the world that annoys me it is to think of all these hundreds of thousands of people going to an election and voting their own way, when I could tell them exactly what they ought to do."—Washington Star.

Explicit Enough.

"How will you have your berth made up, madam?" asked the Pullman porter.

"Head toward the engine and feet the other way," replied the lady, quietly, and idly wondered at the sudden mildness of the passengers across the aisle.—Smart Set.

VITAL ISSUES of the Day Are Considered and DISCUSSED on Prominent and Live Topics BY EXPERTS

HOAR. MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR AGAINST BRYANISM.	HORNBLOWER. NATIONAL HONOR OVER COLONIAL QUESTIONS.	SCOTT. SOUTHERN PROGRESS UNDER PROTECTION.	EAMES. AMERICANS ARE NATURAL PIONEERS.	WARREN. WHAT REPUBLICANISM HAS DONE IN WYOMING.	BALDWIN. CONSOLIDATING ROADS ASSISTS THE EMPLOYEES.
No Confidence in a Party that Denies Self-Government.	Why Judge Hornblower Declines to Support Bryan.	Improvement Directly Traceable to Protection.	We Must Advance Commercially, Being Producers.	Miners and Stockraisers Are Receiving Good Returns.	Better Chance for Railroad Men than Ever Before.

The Real Issue is the Preservation of National Financial Honor and Not Whether Aguinaldo Shall Succeed.

(By Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator.)
I am asked to state briefly why I think anti-imperialists should vote for President McKinley this fall. There is in my judgment such a thing as imperialism, and such a thing as anti-imperialism. The Imperialist says the Philippine Islands are ours. The anti-imperialists say the Philippine Islands belong to the Philippine people. The Imperialists say we will establish for them the best government we think they are fit for. The anti-imperialists say they have a right to establish for themselves such a government as they think good and fit for themselves.

Now, President McKinley made the treaty, and Mr. Bryan, in his defeat was assured, came to Washington and saved it. These two great political leaders, between whom you are to take your choice, are equally responsible for everything that has happened so far. When the treaty became the law of the land, the public faith was pledged to pay \$20,000,000 for sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, and that Congress, and not the people, should dispose of them hereafter. It became the constitutional duty of the President, until Congress should act, or declare otherwise, to reduce them to order and submission. The Supreme Court of the United States so held long ago. The only difference up to this point between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan is that President McKinley believed he was doing right, belonged to a party which had always been, as he himself had been, the champion of political liberty, in the past, and is right on all of the other questions that are at stake in the coming election, and is fit to be trusted with all new questions that shall arise. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan thought the whole transaction wrong, makes some thin and frivolous excuses for his conduct, and the party with whom he acts; and the men who surround him and will surround him as his counselors are men who have been the opponents of righteousness, equality and civil liberty always in the past, and are wrong on all the other great questions that are at stake in the present election, and are not, in my judgment, to be trusted with new questions, however important or vital, that are to come up in the future.

In the matter of imperialism there has been little practical difference between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan in the past. There will be little practical difference in the future. Mr. Bryan does not even promise to use his power as executive and commander-in-chief in calling our troops from the Philippines. He only promises to call Congress together. He knows very well he cannot command even the strength of his own party to undo the mischief which seventeen of his own followers in the Senate, at his own instance, wrought when they ratified the treaty—Messrs. McEnery, McLaurin, Morgan, Pettus, Sullivan, Allen, Butler, Harris, Teller, Kyle and Jones (of Nevada)—have not changed their minds. Possibly Mr. Clay of Georgia and Mr. Kenney of Delaware among his associates have done so. It is hopeless, even if the Democrats get a tie, or even a majority in the Senate, to expect them to accomplish anything in behalf of the independence of the Philippine Islands.

In 1896 you regarded Mr. Bryan's campaign as a "passionate crusade of dishonor." You said its success would bring with it not only adversity, but disgrace. Would its success not bring disgrace now? Mr. Bryan said at Topeka that if he were elected the free coinage of silver should be accomplished before another presidential election. Secretary Gage says he can lawfully accomplish it by executive power alone. Whether Mr. Gage is right in his construction of the powers of the President under existing law, I will not undertake to say. But I will undertake to say that Mr. Bryan will not hesitate to use that power if he has the great authority of Mr. Gage for its lawfulness. I do not believe the man who promoted the ratification of the Spanish treaty means business in this matter of the Philippine Islands. But I do believe he means business in the matter of the free coinage of silver, in the matter of free trade, and in his purpose to reconstruct the Supreme Court. He means bad business. He means business which will overthrow prosperity and embarrass manufacture; which will reduce wages and destroy credit; which will debase the currency and render the standard of value uncertain; which will impair the obligation of contracts and the value of savings; which will hurt our credit and break our faith. All this you believe, as I do. You said so in 1896. You have been confirmed in your opinion by everything that has happened since. Will you support a candidate who, if he have his way, you admit will accomplish all these things, because he and his party give you an empty promise of justice to 10,000,000 Asiatics, and at the same time threaten grievous injustice and wrong to 10,000,000 Americans?

I will not vote for a candidate for the presidency, or help to bring a party into power who, while they plant one heel on the forehead of Booker Washington, and the other on the forehead of Robert Small, wave the flag over Aguinaldo and Mabini.
GEORGE F. HOAR.
Worcester, Mass.

Opinion of a Leading New York Jurist Whose Elevation to the Supreme Bench Was Denied by D. B. Hill.

(By Judge William B. Hornblower of New York.)
Judge William B. Hornblower of New York, who was nominated to the Supreme bench of the United States by President Cleveland, and whose confirmation was beaten in the Senate for purely personal causes by David B. Hill, has made the following statement why he, a Democrat, cannot support Bryan:

I have been repeatedly asked during the past few weeks what, in my judgment, is the duty of a Gold Democrat who is also an Anti-Imperialist, in the pending presidential campaign. The question is by no means a simple one, and I can well understand and appreciate the position taken by such men as Mr. Schurz, Mr. Shepard and Mr. Olney. For my own part, however, I cannot see my way clear to reaching their conclusions. The same reasons which compelled me to oppose Mr. Bryan in 1896 compel me to oppose him in the present campaign. All the heresies, financial and Populist, which were embodied in the un-Democratic, crazy-quilt platform of 1896 are re-adapted without any attempt at modification or mollification by the Kansas City platform. The 16 to 1 plank is expressly reaffirmed and redeclared, and this at the instance of Mr. Bryan himself. I cannot support a candidate who still adheres to a proposition which, to my mind, is a monstrosity and which, if carried into effect, would in my judgment produce untold disaster to all classes of the community and bring dishonor and humiliation to our nation. The fact, if it be a fact, that recent legislation has made it difficult for Mr. Bryan to carry into practice his avowed principles does not, it seems to me, make it any the more right to vote for a man who still maintains these principles. It is quite within the possibilities that during his administration, if he should be elected, a complete change might be effected in the political composition of both houses of Congress, and the verdict of the people expressed at the polls in favor of Mr. Bryan's election as President might be carried into effect. It will certainly be Mr. Bryan's duty, according to his expressed declaration, to do what in him lies to bring about this result.

It is not to be forgotten that Mr. Bryan is not only the candidate of what is left of the Democratic party, but he is the candidate also of the Populist party, and has accepted the nomination on their platform. The radical notions of the Populists, if ever carried into effect in this country, would reduce popular government to a position where we should be the laughing stock of the nations, and would produce a reaction in the minds of the voters which would carry us far in the direction of domestic imperialism, which I suppose will be conceded to be of vastly more moment to us and to our posterity than colonial imperialism. Indeed, the chief objection to colonial imperialism is its probable effect upon our domestic institutions, and its tendency towards enlarging the powers of the executive as between the executive and the legislative departments of the government, and towards increasing the powers of the Federal government as between itself and the States.

The question as to what is the "paramount issue" in this campaign is one on which men may honestly differ. It seems to me, however, that the most important issue before us at the present moment is whether our domestic affairs are to be thrown into confusion and exposed to disaster. The rights and wrongs of our colonial possessions must in this emergency be subordinated to the rights and wrongs of our own affairs.

Furthermore, I am by no means satisfied that Mr. Bryan would be a safe person to whom to intrust the imperialistic questions which will confront us in the future. In my judgment he ought to have made his fight at the time when the treaty with Spain was before the Senate. He should have upheld the hands of such dissenting Republicans as Senator Hoar, and he should have opposed to the bitter end the principle of buying foreign peoples without their consent and in the midst of a war for independence on their part. By supporting the treaty Mr. Bryan made himself a party to its compact, and is, more than any other man, except Mr. McKinley, responsible for the situation. The treaty was ratified, the purchase money was paid, the islands are in our possession. In my judgment, the question of their future and of our future, as determined indirectly by their future, must wait until we have settled the question of the present, and that question is whether honesty, integrity and common sense shall be applied to the financial affairs of the United States, or whether popular approval shall be given to the vagaries, whims, and fallacies of the Populists and Bryanites, with all the resulting disaster and dishonor.

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.
New York, Sept. 15.
"What I denounce is a Protective Tariff. It is false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech in the House of Representatives, 1894, advocating the passage of the Wilson-Gorman Free Trade Tariff Law.

Acknowledged and Understood by Southern Business Men and Planters, Whose Sympathies Are with Republicanism.

(By Hon. N. B. Scott, United States Senator, of West Virginia.)
The South is the citadel of Democracy in this country; it has also always been the citadel of free trade. Twenty-five years ago a protectionist Southerner was almost as rare as a white blackbird. The overthrow of the old Whig party had practically eradicated that element of political society in that section.

But since then a great change has been gradually going on. The growth of protectionist sentiment in the South during the last quarter century is one of the most important developments of recent political history.

It is a fact susceptible of ample proof that whenever we have had a protective tariff the whole country, North and South, has prospered, and whenever we have had a low tariff, or practically free trade, the country has suffered from hard times.

In every branch of productive industry that can be named there has been



increased activity and increased profit during McKinley's administration as compared with the previous low tariff of Cleveland's administration. In these benefits the South has fully participated and shared equally with the North. All this progress, improvement and profit is due mainly to the Republican protective tariff, operating according to the fixed gold standard.

The change of opinion among the Southern business men in regard to the principle of the tariff and other fundamental business principles during the present campaign has been wonderful; in fact, quite revolutionary.

In West Virginia the feeling in favor of protection is very strong; in fact, the inhabitants realize that the Republican tariff on coal and iron has been the making of the State. The farmers of the State also appreciate the rise in prices of farm products, which they see is due not so much to bountiful crops as to a good market for those crops. The recent tremendous increase in the foreign demand for American coal is also appreciated at its full value by the West Virginia people, and they are fully aware that it has been rendered possible by the protection afforded to home products by the Dingley tariff.

The banking house of Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore, all of the members of which are prominent Democrats, have come out with a circular to their clients and correspondents all over the South, in which they advocate the defeat of Bryan and the re-election of McKinley, on account of the great benefits to the South which have accrued from the workings of the Republican financial and commercial policy during the last four years.

In brief, no section of the country has had a larger share of the general prosperity during the present administration than the South, and it has been due mainly to the operation of the Republican tariff and currency laws, as the Southern business men now understand and acknowledge. Never before in the history of the United States has the output of the Southern iron ore and pig-iron, lumber, coal and coke, been so large as it has been in the past two years; and not for years, if ever, have the prices been so high. Never before was so large a proportion of Southern products shipped from Southern ports. Never before has money loaned there at such low interest. All this has occurred under the gold standard and the protective tariff. A few years ago the South had practically no manufactures; it has now over \$1,000,000,000 invested in factories, paying over \$500,000,000 in wages, and producing between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 products yearly. Most of this increase has been secured under the present administration, and is directly due to the operation of the Republican policies.

N. B. SCOTT.

Must Seek Markets Elsewhere and Create New Openings for Our Goods—Expansion Natural in a Nation's Life.

(By John C. Eames, of the H. B. Claffin Co., of New York.)
How any man at all interested in the advancement and welfare of this great country can preach the doctrine of anti-expansion is more than I can understand. Anti-expansion means contraction, or at least that would be the result. Unless we seek markets for our goods outside of the limits of our own country we cannot advance commercially. We are a country of producers. Not only do we draw from nature's bountiful supplies of the ground, but, by using the ingenuity Providence has given us, we have demonstrated that we can by modern machinery turn out more manufactured goods than we can use. Therefore we must not only seek markets elsewhere, but we must create new markets for our productions. To do this our country must have at least a foothold in other countries, commercially at least.

Our occupancy of Cuba and Porto Rico has assured us of the greater part of the trade with those islands. The influence for good has not stopped there, but it has extended to all the Spanish-speaking countries of America. Inquiries from these countries for American goods and manufactures are becoming more numerous every day.

I wish to say right here from my own knowledge of the business men in Cuba, and from what they have said to me personally, that I am sure that their contention in us alone was what made them continue business on the islands and feel that there was a future for them. Without an exception the business men from Havana and other cities in Cuba have stated frankly to me that if the United States should withdraw entirely from Cuba they themselves would feel obliged to go out of business; that all business confidence would be shaken.

Speaking especially of fabrics manufactured from cotton, think how important it is that we find new markets for our cotton goods. Of the nine to twelve millions of bales of raw cotton produced in this country two-thirds of it is exported and made up into cotton cloths abroad. The exportation of the raw material in itself is an immense factor in our foreign trade and commerce, but how much better it would be, instead of sending two-thirds of the raw cotton abroad and using one-third in manufacturing goods in this country, to export one-third and use two-thirds here, exporting the finished product, thereby doubling the number of our mills and factories and giving employment to twice the number of operatives.

It is not probable that we will ever gain very much of a foothold on Chinese shores, for it does not seem to be the desire of the people of this country at large that we should expand to that extent. But we have the Philippine Islands, practically forced upon us by circumstances, which in the near future will prove to be one of the most valuable territorial acquisitions that we have made since the original thirteen States were organized. Not only can we, in time, supply the seven or eight million inhabitants of those islands with practically everything that they do not raise or manufacture themselves, but we can use the islands as a stepping-stone to Asiatic countries. The majority of the large Hongkong and Shanghai houses already have branches in Manila, as well as representatives in New York; this will complete the chain of commercial intercourse between this country and China.

What we need to expand our trade and commerce with other countries is a broad and liberal policy by this government such as the present administration has adopted.

JOHN C. EAMES.
New York.

Senator Warren Tells Why the West Will Return Good Majorities for McKinley and Roosevelt This Year.

(By Hon. Francis E. Warren, United States Senator.)
The people of Wyoming are vitally and intensely interested in the outcome of the present campaign. Wyoming has been a State but a little over eight years, and of this period four years each of Democratic and Republican government have served to impress upon the minds of its people two distinct and impressive object lessons. The first period was during the Democratic administration from 1893 to 1896 inclusive, in which we suffered so severely in business matters and when our material conditions were confessedly so devoid of hope that as we look back it all seems like a hideous nightmare.

The second period of four years is that formed by the McKinley administration. At the outset of it we were awakened to life and hope. During this time our industries, depressed and unprofitable under Democratic policies, have become prosperous, and our business ventures remunerative and satisfactory. The ranches, farms, cattle, sheep, mines and railroads of our State all give substantial returns to the capital and labor expended upon them, and our people, instead of being constant borrowers, are now paying their debts and becoming lenders.

Bryan's scare heads—"Expansion, Imperialism and Militarism"—are not an issue of the campaign in Wyoming. This State is the product of expansion. Every foot of its area of 97,000 square miles was formed from territory acquired by acts of expansion such as the Louisiana purchase, the seizure of the Oregon country, the Mexican treaty, and the California purchase, and all this without the consent of the governed.

One of our Wyoming volunteers who, when the war broke out, was a leading Democratic politician of the State, who went to the Philippines as a private and through merit won a commission, recently wrote home as follows:

"I would like to be home so that I could vote against Bryan. I hope he will be defeated so badly that the bugaboo word Imperialism will never be heard again."

The chief industries in Wyoming are live stock raising, farming, coal mining and railroad operation. Sheep, cattle and horse raising form the greatest industry of the State. During the four years of Democratic administration, and under the direct operations of the Wilson tariff law, the condition of the sheep and wool industry in Wyoming was appalling. Sheep brought less than one dollar a head; wool sold for five cents and sometimes less per pound, and mutton shipments would scarcely realize the railroad freight to market. During that four years the highest annual assessed valuation of all the sheep in the State was \$1,308,000.

But with the McKinley administration and the Dingley tariff of 1897 sheep, which could scarcely find a purchaser at a dollar a head, now sell for four dollars. Wool now brings from fourteen to seventeen cents. Mutton now sells for from four to six cents a pound on foot. And the assessed valuation of sheep in Wyoming is now \$5,426,493, a gain in four years of over 300 per cent.

The contrast between the cattle industry under Democratic and Republican administrations is almost as startling. From 1893 to 1897 depression and ruin was the rule. But, as in the sheep business, the election of McKinley and inauguration of Republican policies wrought a marvelous change. Mixed herds of cattle for the past three years have sold for thirty to thirty-five dollars a head; calves bring fifteen to twenty dollars a head, and steers now net the cattle raiser from forty-five to fifty-five dollars each. The assessed valuation of cattle in the State now amounts to \$6,154,000 and is rapidly increasing.

Under the past four years of Republicanism, Wyoming has grown to be an important factor among the coal-producing States. During the four years of Democratic rule, with the same number of mines as at present, the annual production was 2,439,311 tons as against 4,500,000 tons per annum during the past two years of the McKinley administration. The increase in production means more miners, more days worked, better pay.

The most hopeful feature of Wyoming's business condition is to be found in the fact that its local banks now carry the credits of its business people. The deposits of Wyoming banks have increased four-fold in the past four years and the number of depositors has increased five-fold. Western banks are now as independent of the East as the East is of Europe, and it will be difficult, I think, for Mr. Bryan to convince our people that this comfortable state of affairs is not due directly to the wise and patriotic policy of the Republican party.

In 1896, when four years of depression and disaster had almost driven our people to despair, Bryan carried the State by about 250 plurality. Now if the people will spare time from business, from the ranch and from the mine to go to the polls, this plurality will not only be lost to Mr. Bryan, but the McKinley and Roosevelt electors will carry the State by a substantial majority.

FRANCIS E. WARREN.
United States Senator.
Cheyenne, Wyo.

A Return to the Old System of High Freights, High Fares and Jerk-water Railroads is an Impossibility.

(By William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad.)
To appreciate the significance of the value of railroad consolidation to the public, it is only necessary to attempt to conceive of a return to former conditions. The small independent railroads, with their relatively small number of employees, each road with its own standards of equipment dependent upon the idiosyncrasies of its principal officers or directors; each road with responsibilities to the public as a carrier only to the extent of its own short line—all these limitations suggest a local independence which would permit to the railroad the employment of labor on the basis of "supply" for its small demands.

On the other hand, the gradual growth of large systems composed of many such small lines produces a new and constantly growing responsibility to the public, until finally a point is reached where the law of supply and demand affects but remotely the skilled labor necessary in transportation service. The function performed by railroads has become too important to the body politic to permit of any solution of these serious labor and wage questions, except by intelligent consideration on the part of the representatives both of the management and of the employees.

The effect of consolidation has brought many good results to the employees: An increased ability on the part of the railroads to pay higher wages; to employ more men; an improvement in standards of tracks and equipment, which has reduced the hours for a day's work and has made the service less dangerous. It has also made the employment of men in the service more regular throughout the year and thus kept together a regular force, and has developed a code of standard rules, governing the army of employees, which have dignified their employment and made more permanent their positions.

The saving by consolidation is due to the ability to develop business economically.

Conversely, the business of any trunk line to-day could not be handled by a series of independent lines with varying standards, at the present rates which are profitable to the larger lines. With the improved efficiency and economy of transportation, rates have constantly declined and traffic has been continually developed. With increased density of traffic, the number of employees has been increased in proportion and has been paid a higher wage. The improved facilities and higher speed of trains have made the day's work for a trainman, not one hundred miles as a maximum, but as a minimum, so that to-day, with high speed trains, the trainman may earn in two hours' time a wage higher than he earned in earlier days in five hours' time. Even though the wage per mile run were the same to-day as in past years, the actual work which the trainman can physically do within reasonable hours is oftentimes 100 per cent greater. The locomotive engineer of to-day may average easily one hundred and seventy-five miles per day, and at an increased rate of pay over the one-hundred-mile day of the past.

In railroads, more than in any class of labor in this country, we have seen the results of wise leadership on the part of the trade unions. Both capital and labor aim at monopoly; the best result is obtained only when intelligent counsel prevails. The railroads are moving on toward greater consolidations and with constantly increasing benefit to their million employees and to the public. More and more each year the managements of railroads acknowledge their public duties, more and more each year the operation of railroads is becoming a governmental function, so that, as I see it, the best condition will be reached when the relations between the government and the railroads are intelligently defined, with the management and operation left in the hands of private persons. The ideal condition is to so operate the railroads as to approach an ideal governmental operation and yet to retain the ownership in private control.

The history of railroad wages has shown that the public has been willing always to recognize the responsibilities of railroad men, and has given its sympathy to them in their reasonable demands. The employees, as a rule, have shown an intelligent understanding of the reasonable wage, and when they have not acted fairly and wisely they have not been supported by the public, have been refused their demands by the railroads and have learned that reason must prevail.

WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.
New York.
REMEMBER!
"If there is anyone who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his ballot for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.

THE IRON PORT

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

Chronicles of the KAH-PEE-KOG CLUB

By Wright A. Patterson.

NOTE—The Kah-pee-kog club is an interstate organization of good fellows and good fishermen, so they say, who meet once a year in the wilds of Canada for a fishing expedition of from two weeks to a month in length. The members are but ordinary citizens of this fair territory who once a year invade the Queen's domain for a good time. They come from all portions of the United States and congregated a little later in the Canadian wilds where the game laws are strict and often. Who they are is of no interest to the reader, but they do many things and tell many stories that are interesting and entertaining to those who love a vacation time in the woods and on the water.—Toronto.

VACATION time had come again. I knew it, for had not the edict of Boss Fisherman Smith arrived? It was short, as all of his edicts are, but it was pointed, and said: "Meet in Toronto August 4."

That wasn't much, to be sure, but it was enough, and the morning of August 4 found a considerable gathering of American citizens in a hotel lobby in Toronto, garbed in clothes, and their most treasured possession a fishing rod and reel, with the other accessories that go to make up the angler's equipment.

They filled half a parlor car on the Grand Trunk train going north to Penetang, and their conversation had nothing to do with those standard themes, politics or the weather, or even the scenery, beautiful as it may have been, but turned to fish; to the relative merits of large and small mouth bass, tomuskellunge, topkic and peckerel, to wood and steel rods, to reels, to lines and hooks, to everything upon which the opinions of fishermen may differ.

"One would think fish the only thing worth living for," said a matronly woman, who had evidently tired of the long harangue, but her sarcasm was lost on that crowd; the queen herself could not have turned that conversation into other channels. Those men were out for a good time as they un-

Up through Lake Healy headed the long procession of canoes. Boss Fisherman Smith headed the procession, and our good guide Alex Fraser, of Poote's bay, Ontario, with Ullmark in tow, acted as rear guard. Two-thirds of the members of that party watched anxiously two or three canoes in the line. I say anxiously, because they were anxious that they should go over and the occupants get the expected ducking. Something of the kind was needed to break the strain caused by the arguments of two days' duration. But the strain had to be broken in other ways, the canoes did not go over. Smith headed in through the long winding channel to the portage way between Healy and Kah-pee-kog, and here Ullmark was in his glory.

It was his first trip, and he learned one word on that trip that he will never forget. It was "portage." He sat on the bank and talked of portage while other members of the party worked off the strain of continued argument by carrying canoes and baggage across.

The sun was still an hour above the western granite hills when Boss Smith's canoe pushed its bow out of the narrow channel, and the broad waters of Kah-pee-kog spread out before him, with Crown Island and the clubhouse directly in front.

The golden rays of the sun sparkled on the dark waters of the lake, waters made darker along the western shores and around the islands by the shadows thrown by the great granite rocks and the tall pine trees towering heavenward.

"Nowhere else does the sun shine as it does on Kah-pee-kog," said Ullmark, the recruit, whose artistic sense was touched by the beauty of the scene, and that remark saved him the hazing he would otherwise have got.

Ten minutes more and canoes were being unloaded at the foot of the high bluff of which Crown Island is composed, and upon the top of which stands the log clubhouse. Provisions and baggage were hurried up the hill and into the cabin, and then all waited anxiously for the summons that was to come for some one to accompany Boss Fisherman Smith upon an expedition in search of the bass for supper. It was as a sought-for privilege, the casting of that first

THE ATLAS OF FINLAND.

A Noteworthy Product of Recent Dates Showing Many Aspects of That Land of Lakes.

It is a curious fact that the little grand duchy of Finland, through its own efforts, has become one of the best mapped parts of the world. Dr. Supan, the German geographer, speaking of the atlas of Finland recently published at Helsingfors, says that scarcely another country of Europe has provided an equally effective help for those who wish to get a clear idea of their territories. Every map in the atlas of Finland has accompanying explanatory text and the volume of 479 pages is a graphic delineation of all the aspects of the country that can be shown by the cartographic art. The leading scientific men of the country have contributed to make the atlas as

ENGINEERS' HAUNTED HOUSE.

New York Railway Men Affected by the Memory of a Dead Face at a Window.

"Some houses are haunted to some people and all right to others," said an engineer on the Ninth avenue elevated road, relates the New York Sun. "There is a house on our line that is haunted to the men who have been on this run for a few years back. Maybe you remember the story. It was printed when the incident happened. One of our men noticed a man's face at the window overlooking the road. Every time the train passed for three days, I believe, the engineer saw the face. It was always the same. Then he told somebody else about it and on investigation it was discovered that the man at the window was dead. He occupied the room alone. There was no one else

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Difficulties in the Way.

"I will make your name a hissing and a byword," savagely spoke the rejected lover. "You may make it a byword," the proud beauty answered, with majestic contempt, "but your own good judgment will tell you that you can't do much hissing with such a name as Delia Miller."—Chicago Tribune.

A Map of the United States for 15 Cents.

Our map, which is 48x34 inches, mounted to hang on the wall, is particularly interesting and valuable, as it throws in colors the different divisions of territory in America acquired since the Revolution. The original thirteen states, Louisiana Purchase, the Texas Annexation, the Gadsden purchase, the cession by Mexico and the Northwest acquisitions by discovery and settlement. It will be sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, 15 cents. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger agent C. & N. Y. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

One on the Clerk.

He thrust the sealed letter through the window and put down two cents. "Well, what do you want?" asked the stamp clerk gruffly. "An automobile, please," he replied, sweetly.—Philadelphia North American.

Business Opportunities on the line of the Chicago Great Western Ry in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dressmakers, Furnitures, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Creameries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Edicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The Refractory Courtesan.

Irate Customer to barber—You call this a hair cut? Looks as if you had chewed it off.

Barber—Well, mister, this is a free country, and if you don't like it that way, why don't you chew it off yourself?—Boston Post.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Appreciation.

She—The Browns called on us last week, you know.

He—Yes.

"Don't you think it is about time we should retaliate?"—Indianapolis Press.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, delicious and healthful. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

It is not until a man has occasion to put up a sign offering his farm for sale that he comes into an adequate sense of the importance of learning in youth just which way the printed letter S crooks.—Detroit Journal.

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.

The Philadelphia—"Isn't the mud on this street a trifle deep?" Chicagoan (proudly)—"Deep? It is the deepest mud on any paved street in the world!"—Indianapolis Press.

Jell-O, The New Dessert.

pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it to-day.

One of the peculiarities of the obstinate man is his inclination to marvel at what he regards his own yielding nature.—Washington Post.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

Bixby—"Your father must be a homopist." Mrs. Bixby—"What do you mean?" Bixby—"When I asked him for you, he said: 'Take her and be happy.'"—Town Topics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

If we were half as anxious as we try to make people think we are we would accomplish twice as much as we do.—Ram's Horn.

You cannot be cheerful if you have dyspepsia. You won't have dyspepsia if you chew White's "Yucatan."

No man proposes to remain single. When he proposes he expects to get married.—Philadelphia Record.

PURINA FADLESS DYES produce the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c. Misrepresenting and exaggerating are simple lying.—Acheson Globe.

LORD FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS.



On the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth, which occurred September 30, this famous British general was appointed commander in chief of the British army, to succeed Lord Wolseley, retired on account of age. Lord Roberts was born at Cawnpore, India, in 1832; entered as second lieutenant in Bengal artillery in 1851; made major for services in India in 1859; won rank of baron by relieving Kandahar, 1880; made commander in chief in India, 1885; made commander in chief in South Africa, 1899; appointed commander in chief of British army, September 30, 1900. His appointment is regarded as a sure pledge that army reform will be effected speedily.

accurate as possible, says the New York Sun.

Each map is devoted to showing one particular fact. Instead, for example, of one large industrial map using a variety of symbols to show the distribution of various industries, there is a series of maps each devoted to the distribution of one special branch of industry. Another map shows the distribution of waterfalls which are of great importance in the industrial life of Finland. Several maps are required to show the various means of transportation. Another map shows an astonishing network of telephone wires particularly south of 63 degrees north latitude, where the telephone is far more extensively used than the telegraph. Other maps show the distribution of population, schools, rainfall, temperature, crops, etc. In fact, the atlas is very nearly a complete picture of the natural social, political and in-

in the house. He had killed himself and in a note found on his table it was written that the man was lonesome, and that he had raised the window just before the act so that he might die in the noise of the city. That was all there was to the story.

"Every since that time every engineer and fireman on the line who was employed at that time turns his face away in passing that house. I have heard them all speak of it, and to each of them that house is haunted, although it is now occupied, and I don't suppose the people who live there know anything about the story. I know I have tried to forget it, but just before my engine passes it the recollection of the dead face at the window comes back to me and I either close my eyes or look in an opposite direction."

Birth Rate in Europe. The most recent statistics show a decrease of the birth rate in every

BRITISH INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.



The picture here given is a copy of Rene Bull's famous drawing of a Bengal lancer, a type of the gallant regiment which cut up the Tartar cavalry near Peking. There is little doubt that for perfect discipline and for supreme courage the Bengal lancers have few equals in the world. Among other Indian troops now in China are the Afridi and the Ghourkas. The latter were originally fierce enemies of Great Britain, and it is the mutual respect born of many hard fights that has led to the excellent relations now subsisting between these forces and Tommy Atkins. The Ghourkas are said to rival the Highlanders in the ferocity of their charges.

dustrial features of the country; and any nation that would like to have its condition clearly delineated as far as can be done by graphic map methods, would do well to study the atlas of Finland and improve upon it if it is able to do so.

Multiplying Oyster Shells.

One thousand bushels of shucked oysters leave about 4,100 bushels of shells, which accumulate in great heaps about the shucking houses. The oyster shells landed on the shores of Maryland during the last 90 years have been reckoned at 12,000,000 tons—a quantity twice sufficient to overload and sink every sailing vessel, steam vessel, barge and canal boat in America.

Profits of a Convict Mine.

The Tennessee convict coal mine is a paying institution. The profits in the last six months will amount to more than \$100,000.

European country, the average decrease being three per cent. since 1891. This is a curious fact and seems to show that the Malthusian theory failed to take into account certain conditions in nature that tend to prevent the overpopulation of the earth. For some time it has been known that the birth rate in France has been unsatisfactory. But it was not suspected that every country in Europe was in the same declining condition, though to a less degree.

"Water Street" in the East.

The bund is the name given in almost all eastern seaports to the street fronting on the water. This street is usually the trade center, and rumors that are likely to affect trade or political conditions fly thickly and fast about it. As most of these rumors are unfounded it is the habit in the orient to call a story whose authenticity is doubted "bunder."

A CONGRESSMAN.

Cured of Catarrh of Long Standing.



Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn.

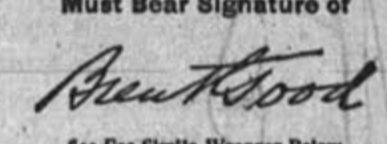
Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, from Alabama, writes the following letter: "The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Gentlemen—I have now used two bottles of Peruna, and am a well man to-day. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year." Respectfully, A. T. Goodwyn.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh. Public men of all parties recognize in Peruna a national catarrh remedy of unequalled merit. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

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.

Price 25 Cents Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

UNION MADE

If you have been paying \$4 to \$5 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas \$3 or \$3.50 shoes will positively convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost from \$1 to \$1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS. One pair of W. L. Douglas \$3 or \$3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary \$5 or \$3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's \$3 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST \$3.50 SHOE. BEST \$3.00 SHOE.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the masses expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them (we give our dealer exclusive sale in each town). Take no substitutes! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to us, enclosing price and 10c extra for carriage, postage and 10c extra for leather, sole and cap top. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives relief quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S BROS., Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

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For Infants and Children Use For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

VITAL ISSUES of the Day Are Considered and DISCUSSED on Prominent and Live Topics BY EXPERTS

HOAR. MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR AGAINST BRYANISM. **HORNBLOWER.** NATIONAL HONOR OVER COLONIAL QUESTIONS. **SCOTT.** SOUTHERN PROGRESS UNDER PROTECTION. **EAMES.** AMERICANS ARE NATURAL PIONEERS. **WARREN.** WHAT REPUBLICANISM HAS DONE IN WYOMING. **BALDWIN.** CONSOLIDATING ROADS ASSISTS THE EMPLOYEES.

No Confidence in a Party that Denies Self-Government.

The Real Issue is the Preservation of National Financial Honor and Not Whether Aguinaldo Shall Succeed.

(By Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator.)

I am asked to state briefly why I think anti-imperialists should vote for President McKinley this fall. There is in my judgment such a thing as imperialism, and such a thing as anti-imperialism. The imperialist says the Philippine Islands are ours. The anti-imperialist says the Philippine Islands belong to the Philippine people. The imperialists say we will establish for them the best government we think they are fit for. The anti-imperialists say they have a right to establish for themselves such a government as they think good and fit for themselves.

Now, President McKinley made the treaty, and Mr. Bryan, when its defeat was assured, came to Washington and saved it. These two great political leaders, between whom you are to take your choice, are equally responsible for everything that has happened so far. When the treaty became the law of the land, the public faith was pledged to pay \$20,000,000 for sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, and that Congress, and not the people, should dispose of them hereafter. It became the constitutional duty of the President, until Congress should act, or declare otherwise, to reduce them to order and submission. The Supreme Court of the United States so held long ago. The only difference up to this point between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan is that President McKinley believed he was doing right, belonged to a party which had always been, as he himself had been, the champion of political liberty, in the past, and is right on all of the other questions that are at stake in the coming election, and is fit to be trusted with all new questions that shall arise. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan thought the whole transaction wrong, makes some thin and frivolous excuses for his conduct, and the party with whom he acts; and the men who surround him and will surround him as his counselors are men who have been the opponents of righteousness, equality and civil liberty always in the past, are wrong on all the other great questions that are at stake in the present election, and are not, in my judgment, to be trusted with new questions, however important or vital, that are to come up in the future.

In the matter of imperialism there has been little practical difference between President McKinley and Mr. Bryan in the past. There will be little practical difference in the future. Mr. Bryan does not even promise to use his power as executive and commander-in-chief in calling our troops from the Philippines. He only promises to call Congress together. He knows very well he cannot command even the strength of his own party to undo the mischief which seventeen of his own followers in the Senate, at his own instance, wrought when they ratified the treaty—Messrs. McHenry, McLaurin, Morgan, Pettus, Sullivan, Allen, Butler, Harris, Teller, Kyle and Jones (of Nevada)—have not changed their minds. Possibly Mr. Clay of Georgia and Mr. Kenney of Delaware among his associates have done so. It is hopeless, even if the Democrats get a tie, or even a majority in the Senate, to expect them to accomplish anything in behalf of the independence of the Philippine Islands.

In 1896 you regarded Mr. Bryan's campaign as a "passionate crusade of dishonor." You said his success would bring with it not only adversity, but disgrace. Would it success not bring disgrace now? Mr. Bryan said at Topeka that if he were elected the free coinage of silver should be accomplished before another presidential election. Secretary Gage says he can lawfully accomplish it by executive power alone. Whether Mr. Gage is right in his construction of the powers of the President under existing law, I will not undertake to say. But I will undertake to say that Mr. Bryan will not hesitate to use that power if he has the great authority of Mr. Gage for its lawfulness. I do not believe the man who promoted the ratification of the Spanish treaty means business in the matter of the Philippine Islands. But I do believe he means business in the matter of the free coinage of silver, in the matter of free trade, and in his purpose to reconstruct the Supreme Court. He means bad business. He means business which will overthrow prosperity and embarrass manufacture; which will reduce wages and destroy credit; which will debase the currency and render the standard of value uncertain; which will impair the obligation of contracts and the value of savings; which will hurt our credit and break our faith. All this you believe, as I do. You said so in 1896. You have been confirmed in your opinion by everything that has happened since. Will you support a candidate who, if he have his way, you admit will accomplish all these things, because he and his party give you an empty promise of justice to 10,000,000 Asiatics, and at the same time threaten grievous injustice and wrong to 10,000,000 Americans?

I will not vote for a candidate for the presidency, or help to bring a party into power, who, while they plant one heel on the forehead of Booker Washington, and the other on the forehead of Robert E. Lee, wave the flag over Aguinaldo and Malib.

GEORGE F. HOAR.
Worcester, Mass.

Why Judge Hornblower Declines to Support Bryan.

Opinion of a Leading New York Jurist Whose Elevation to the Supreme Bench Was Beaten by D. B. Hill.

(By Judge William B. Hornblower of New York.)

Judge William B. Hornblower of New York, who was nominated to the Supreme bench of the United States by President Cleveland, and whose confirmation was beaten in the Senate for purely personal causes by David B. Hill, has made the following statement why he, a Democrat, cannot support Bryan:

I have been repeatedly asked during the past few weeks what, in my judgment, is the duty of a Gold Democrat who is also an Anti-Imperialist, in the pending presidential campaign. The question is by no means a simple one, and I can well understand and appreciate the position taken by such men as Mr. Schurz, Mr. Shepard and Mr. Olney. For my own part, however, I cannot see my way clear to reaching their conclusions. The same reasons which compelled me to oppose Mr. Bryan in 1896 compel me to oppose him in the present campaign. All the heresies, financial and Populist, which were embodied in the un-democratic, crazy-quilt platform of 1896 are re-adapted without any attempt at modification or modification by the Kansas City platform. The 16 to 1 plank is expressly reaffirmed and redeclared, and this at the instance of Mr. Bryan himself. I cannot support a candidate who will adhere to a proposition which, to my mind, is a monstrosity and which, if carried into effect, would in my judgment produce untold disaster to all classes of the community and bring dishonor and humiliation to our nation. The fact, if it be a fact, that recent legislation has made it difficult for Mr. Bryan to carry into practice his avowed principles does not, it seems to me, make it any the more right to vote for a man who still maintains these principles. It is quite within the possibilities that during his administration, if he should be elected, a complete change might be effected in the political composition of both houses of Congress, and the verdict of the people expressed at the polls in favor of Mr. Bryan's election as President might be carried into effect. It will certainly be Mr. Bryan's duty, according to his expressed declaration, to do what in him lies to bring about this result.

It is not to be forgotten that Mr. Bryan is not only the candidate of what is left of the Democratic party, but he is the candidate also of the Populist party, and has accepted the nomination on their platform. The radical notions of the Populists, if ever carried into effect in this country, would reduce popular government to a position where we should be the laughing stock of the nations, and would produce a reaction in the minds of the voters which would carry us far in the direction of domestic imperialism, which I suppose will be conceded to be of vastly more moment to us and to our posterity than colonial imperialism. Indeed, the chief objection to colonial imperialism is its probable effect upon our domestic institutions, and its tendency towards enlarging the powers of the executive as between the executive and the legislative departments of the government, and towards increasing the powers of the Federal government as between itself and the States.

The question as to what is the "paramount issue" in this campaign is one on which men may honestly differ. It seems to me, however, that the most important issue before us at the present moment is whether our domestic affairs are to be thrown into confusion and exposed to disaster. The rights and wrongs of our colonial possessions must in this emergency be subordinated to the rights and wrongs of our own affairs.

Furthermore, I am by no means satisfied that Mr. Bryan would be a safe person to whom to intrust the imperialistic questions which will confront us in the future. In my judgment he ought to have made his fight at the time when the treaty with Spain was before the Senate. He should have upheld the hands of such dissenting Republicans as Senator Hoar, and he should have opposed to the bitter end the principle of buying foreign peoples without their consent and in the midst of a war for independence on their part. By supporting the treaty Mr. Bryan made himself a party to its compact, and is, more than any other man, except Mr. McKinley, responsible for the situation. The treaty was ratified, the purchase money was paid, the islands are in our possession. In my judgment, the question of their future and of our future, as determined indirectly by their future, must wait until we have settled the question of the present, and that question is whether honesty, integrity and common sense shall be applied to the financial affairs of the United States, or whether popular approval shall be given to the vagaries, whims, and fallacies of the Populists and Bryanites, with all the resulting disaster and dishonor.

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.
New York, Sept. 15.

"What I denounce is a Protective Tariff. It is false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech in the House of Representatives, 1894, advocating the passage of the Wilson-Gorman Free Trade Tariff Law.

Improvement Directly Traceable to Protection.

Acknowledged and Understood by Southern Business Men and Planters, Whose Sympathies Are with Republicanism.

(By Hon. N. B. Scott, United States Senator, of West Virginia.)

The South is the citadel of Democracy in this country; it has also always been the citadel of free trade. Twenty-five years ago a protectionist Southerner was almost as rare as a white blackbird. The overthrow of the old Whig party had practically eradicated that element of political society in that section.

But since then a great change has been gradually going on. The growth of protectionist sentiment in the South during the last quarter century is one of the most important developments of recent political history.

It is a fact susceptible of ample proof that whenever we have had a protective tariff the whole country, North and South, has prospered, and whenever we have had a low tariff, or practically free trade, the country has suffered from hard times.

In every branch of productive industry that can be named there has been

We Must Advance Commercially, Being Producers.

Must Seek Markets Elsewhere and Create New Openings for Our Goods—Expansion Natural in a Nation's Life.

(By John C. Eames, of the H. B. Clafin Co., of New York.)

How any man at all interested in the advancement and welfare of this great country can preach the doctrine of anti-expansion is more than I can understand.

Anti-expansion means contraction, or at least that would be the result. Unless we seek markets for our goods outside of the limits of our own country we cannot advance commercially. We are a country of producers. Not only do we draw from nature's bountiful supplies of the ground, but, by using the ingenuity Providence has given us, we have demonstrated that we can by modern machinery turn out more manufactured goods than we can use. Therefore we must not only seek markets elsewhere, but we must create new markets for our productions. To do this our country must have at least a foothold in other countries, commercially at least.

Miners and Stockraisers Are Receiving Good Returns.

Senator Warren Tells Why the West Will Return Good Majorities for McKinley and Roosevelt This Year.

(By Hon. Francis E. Warren, United States Senator.)

The people of Wyoming are vitally and intensely interested in the outcome of the present campaign. Wyoming has been a State but a little over eight years, and of this period four years each of Democratic and Republican government have served to impress upon the minds of its people two distinct and impressive object lessons. The first period was during the Democratic administration from 1893 to 1896 inclusive, in which we suffered so severely in business matters and when our material conditions were confessedly so devoid of hope that as we look back it all seems like a hideous nightmare.

The second period of four years is that formed by the McKinley administration. At the outset of it we were awakened to life and hope. During this time our industries, depressed and unprofitable under Democratic policies, have become prosperous, and our business ventures remunerative and satisfactory. The ranches, farms, cattle, sheep, mines and railroads of our State all give substantial returns to the capital and labor expended upon them, and our people, instead of being constant borrowers, are now paying their debts and becoming lenders.

Bryan's scare heads—"Expansion, Imperialism and Militarism"—are not an issue of the campaign in Wyoming. This State is the product of expansion. Every foot of its area of 97,000 square miles was formed from territory acquired by acts of expansion such as the Louisiana purchase, the seizure of the Oregon country, the Mexican treaty, and the California purchase, and all this without the consent of the governed.

One of our Wyoming volunteers who, when the war broke out, was a leading Democratic politician of the State, who went to the Philippines as a private and through merit won a commission, recently wrote home as follows:

"I would like to be home so that I could vote against Bryan. I hope he will be defeated so badly that the bugaboo word Imperialism will never be heard again."

The chief industries in Wyoming are live stock raising, farming, coal mining and railroad operation. Sheep, cattle and horse raising form the greatest industry of the State. During the four years of Democratic administration, and under the direct operations of the Wilson tariff law, the condition of the sheep and wool industry in Wyoming was appalling. Sheep brought less than one dollar a head; wool sold for five cents and sometimes less per pound, and mutton shipments would scarcely realize the railroad freight to market. During that four years the highest annual assessed valuation of all the sheep in the State was \$1,308,000.

But with the McKinley administration and the Dingley tariff of 1897 sheep, which could scarcely find a purchaser at a dollar a head, now sell for four dollars. Wool now brings from fourteen to seventeen cents. Mutton now sells for from four to six cents a pound on foot. And the assessed valuation of sheep in Wyoming is now \$5,426,463, a gain in four years of over 300 per cent.

The contrast between the cattle industry under Democratic and Republican administrations is almost as startling. From 1893 to 1897 depression and ruin was the rule. But, as in the sheep business, the election of McKinley and inauguration of Republican policies wrought a marvelous change. Mixed herds of cattle for the past three years have sold for thirty to thirty-five dollars a head; calves bring fifteen to twenty dollars a head, and steers now net the cattle raiser from forty-five to fifty-five dollars each. The assessed valuation of cattle in the State now amounts to \$8,154,000 and is rapidly increasing.

Under the past four years of Republicanism, Wyoming has grown to be an important factor among the coal-producing States. During the four years of Democratic rule, with the same number of mines as at present, the annual production was 2,439,311 tons as against 4,500,000 tons per annum during the past two years of the McKinley administration. The increase in production means more miners, more days worked, better pay.

The most hopeful feature of Wyoming's business condition is to be found in the fact that its business people, the deposits of Wyoming banks have increased four-fold in the past four years and the number of depositors has increased five-fold. Western banks are now as independent of the East as the East is of Europe, and it will be difficult, I think, for Mr. Bryan to convince our people that this comfortable state of affairs is not due directly to the wise and patriotic policy of the Republican party.

In 1896, when four years of depression and disaster had almost driven our people to despair, Bryan carried the State by about 250 plurality. Now if the people will spare time from business, from the ranch and from the mine to go to the polls, this plurality will not only be lost to Mr. Bryan, but the McKinley and Roosevelt electors will carry the State by a substantial majority.

FRANCIS E. WARREN.
United States Senator.
Cheyenne, Wyo.

Better Chance for Railroad Men than Ever Before.

A Return to the Old System of High Freights, High Fares and Jerk-water Railroads is an Impossibility.

(By William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad.)

To appreciate the significance of the value of railroad consolidation to the public, it is only necessary to attempt to conceive of a return to former conditions. The small independent railroads, with their relatively small number of employees, each road with its own standards of equipment dependent upon the idiosyncrasies of its principal officers or directors; each road with responsibilities to the public as a carrier only to the extent of its own short line—all these limitations suggest a local independence which would permit to the railroad the employment of labor on the basis of "supply" for its small demands.

On the other hand, the gradual growth of large systems composed of many such small lines produces a new and constantly growing responsibility to the public, until finally a point is reached where the law of supply and demand affects but remotely the skilled labor necessary in transportation service. The function performed by railroads has become too important to the body politic to permit of any solution of these serious labor and wage questions, except by intelligent consideration on the part of the representatives both of the management and of the employees.

The effect of consolidation has brought many good results to the employees: An increased ability on the part of the railroads to pay higher wages; to employ more men; an improvement in standards of tracks and equipment, which has reduced the hours for a day's work and has made the service less dangerous. It has also made the employment of men in the service more regular throughout the year and thus kept together a regular force, and has developed a code of standard rules, governing the army of employees, which have dignified their employment and made more permanent their positions.

The saving by consolidation is due to the ability to develop business economically.

Conversely, the business of any trunk line to-day could not be handled by a series of independent lines with varying standards, at the present rates which are profitable to the larger lines. With the improved efficiency and economy of transportation, rates have constantly declined and traffic has been continually developed. With increased density of traffic, the number of employees has been increased in proportion and has been paid a higher wage. The improved facilities and higher speed of trains have made the day's work for a trainman, not one hundred miles as a maximum, but as a minimum, so that to-day, with high speed trains, the trainman may earn in two hours' time a wage higher than he earned in earlier days in five hours' time. Even though the wage per mile run were the same to-day as in past years, the actual work which the trainman can physically do within reasonable hours is oftentimes 100 per cent greater. The locomotive engineer of to-day may average easily one hundred and seventy-five miles per day, and at an increased rate of pay over the one-hundred-mile day of the past.

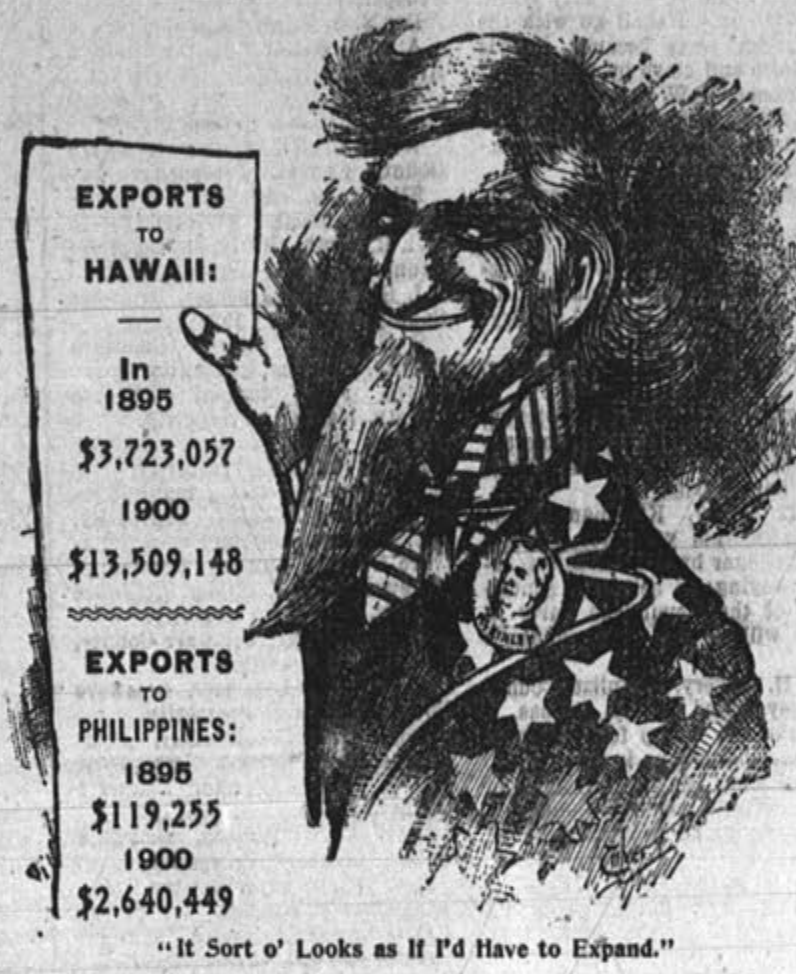
In railroads, more than in any class of labor in this country, we have seen the results of wise leadership on the part of the trade unions. Both capital and labor aim at monopoly; the best result is obtained only when intelligent counsel prevails. The railroads are moving on toward greater consolidations and with constantly increasing benefit to their million employees and to the public. More and more each year the managements of railroads acknowledge their public duties, more and more each year the operation of railroads is becoming a governmental function, so that, as I see it, the best condition will be reached when the regulations between the government and the railroads are intelligently defined, with the management and operation left in the hands of private persons. The ideal condition is to so operate the railroads as to approach an ideal governmental operation and yet to retain the ownership in private capital.

The history of railroad wages has shown that the public has been willing always to recognize the responsibilities of railroad men, and has given its sympathy to them in their reasonable demands. The employees, as a rule, have shown an intelligent understanding of the reasonable wage, and when they have not acted fairly and wisely they have not been supported by the public, have been refused their demands by the railroads and have learned that reason must prevail.

WM. H. BALDWIN, JR.
New York.

REMEMBER!

"If there is anyone who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his ballot for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.



increased activity and increased profit during McKinley's administration as compared with the previous low tariff of Cleveland's administration. In these benefits the South has fully participated and shared equally with the North. All this progress, improvement and profit is due mainly to the Republican protective tariff, operating according to the fixed gold standard.

The change of opinion among the Southern business men in regard to the principle of the tariff and other fundamental business principles during the present campaign has been wonderful; in fact, quite revolutionary.

In West Virginia the feeling in favor of protection is very strong; in fact, the inhabitants realize that the Republican tariff on coal and iron has been the making of the State. The farmers of the State also appreciate the rise in prices of farm products, which they see is due not so much to bountiful crops as to a good market for these crops. The recent tremendous increase in the foreign demand for American coal is also appreciated at its full value by the West Virginia people, and they are fully aware that it has been rendered possible by the protection afforded to home products by the Dingley tariff.

The banking house of Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore, all of the members of which are prominent Democrats, have come out with a circular to their clients and correspondents all over the South, in which they advocate the defeat of Bryan and the re-election of McKinley, on account of the great benefits to the South which have accrued from the workings of the Republican financial and commercial policy during the last four years.

In brief, no section of the country has had a larger share of the general prosperity during the present administration than the South, and it has been due mainly to the operation of the Republican tariff and currency laws, as the Southern business men now understand and acknowledge. Never before in the history of the United States has the output of the Southern iron ore and pig-iron, lumber, coal and coke, been so large as it has been in the past two years; and not for years, if ever, have the prices been so high. Never before was so large a proportion of Southern products shipped from Southern ports. Never before has money loaned there at such low interest. All this has occurred under the gold standard and the protective tariff. A few years ago the South had practically no manufacturers; it has now over \$1,000,000,000 invested in factories, paying over \$350,000,000 in wages, and producing between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 products yearly. Most of this increase has been secured under the present administration, and is directly due to the operation of the Republican policies.

Our occupancy of Cuba and Porto Rico has assured us of the greater part of the trade with those islands. The influence for good has not stopped there, but it has extended to all the Spanish-speaking countries of America. Inquiries from these countries for American goods and manufactures are becoming more numerous every day.

I wish to say right here from my own knowledge of the business men in Cuba, and from what they have said to me personally, that I am sure that their confidence in us alone was what made them continue business on the islands and feel that there was a future for them. Without an exception the business men from Havana and other cities in Cuba have stated frankly to me that if the United States should withdraw entirely from Cuba they themselves would feel obliged to go out of business; that all business confidence would be shaken.

Speaking especially of fabrics manufactured from cotton, think how important it is that we find new markets for our cotton goods. Of the nine to twelve millions of bales of raw cotton produced in this country two-thirds of it is exported and made up into cotton cloths abroad. The exportation of the raw material in itself is an immense factor in our foreign trade and commerce, but how much better it would be, instead of sending two-thirds of the raw cotton abroad and using one-third in manufacturing goods in this country, to export one-third and use two-thirds here, exporting the finished product, thereby doubling the number of our mills and factories and giving employment to twice the number of operatives.

It is not probable that we will ever gain very much of a foothold on Chinese shores, for it does not seem to be the desire of the people of this country at large that we should expand to that extent. But we have the Philippine Islands, practically forced upon us by circumstances, which in the near future will prove to be one of the most valuable territorial acquisitions that we have made since the original thirteen States were organized. Not only can we, in time, supply the seven or eight million inhabitants of those islands with practically everything that they do not raise or manufacture themselves, but we can use the islands as a stepping-stone to Asiatic countries. The majority of the large Hongkong and Shanghai houses already have branches in Manila, as well as representatives in New York; this will complete the chain of commercial intercourse between this country and China.

What we need to expand our trade and commerce with other countries is a broad and liberal policy by this government such as the present administration has adopted.

JOHN C. EAMES.
New York.

N. B. SCOTT.

A FEW OF THE DEMOCRATS, POPULISTS AND SILVER

W. M. Stewart, Nevada, U. S. Senator. McKinley promises the better administration. Bryan preached treason in encouraging the Filipinos to resist.

Lee Mantle, Butte, Montana, ex-U. S. Senator. Bryan would degrade the American flag.

George Hoadly, New York, N. Y., ex-Governor of Ohio. McKinley is a better man than Bryan ever can be.

James H. Eckels, Comptroller of Currency under President Cleveland. Afraid of free silver and against Bryanism.

W. D. Bynum, ex-Congressman and Democrat, Indiana. Favors sound money and scolds the idea of "imperialism."

Col. Oliver C. Sabin, formerly secretary of the Silver Knights of America. The present money standard has proved the best. Free trade means pauperism. Is an expansionist.

W. A. Peffer, Kansas, ex-U. S. Senator. Bryan's action in connection with the Philippines is treason.

Hon. Charles Denby, of Evansville, Ind., President Cleveland's Minister to China. Mr. Bryan first urged the purchase of the Philippines from Spain, and then, as soon as the islands were purchased he set up the cry of imperialism, and harps upon it night and day, which he knows to be false.

Marion Butler, North Carolina, U. S. Senator. Democrats carry elections by unlawful means.

W. E. English, Indianapolis, ex-Congressman, and son of the Democratic nominee for Vice-President in 1880. For expansion and sound money and for supporting an honest administration.

Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Columbus, O., ex-Congressman and a leader of his party. Want sound money. Nothing in imperialism.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska, ex-President Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture. Against Bryanism.

Hon. James E. Boyd, the only Democratic governor Nebraska ever had. Imperialism is impossible and free silver a mistake.

Dennis A. Hayes, President Green Glass International Association: "I do not allow politics to mix with my business affairs, but I cannot help thinking how politics and business go together. I hope for Mr. McKinley's election from the working man's standpoint. When the Wilson law became effective our trade was reduced 15 per cent in wages. After McKinley was elected wages were restored. I am an expansionist."

General John C. Black, of Illinois, former Pension Commissioner. Expansion and favors supporting our men in the Philippines.

General Paul Van der Voort, Nebraska, formerly national commander of the G. A. R. Sound money.

BRYAN REPUDIATED BY THE VOTERS OF HIS OWN STATE

Dr. George L. Miller, founder of the Omaha Herald. Bryan unsafe. Judge Eleazer Wakely, the leader of the Omaha bar. Because Bryan is mistaken about the Philippines.

William A. Paxton of Nebraska, who twice assisted Bryan's election to Congress. Silver.

Thomas H. McPherson, President of the Omaha Cattle Loan Co. and cashier of the Union Stock Yards National Bank. Bryan's election would cause a panic.

Euelid Martin, of Omaha, for years a leader of the Democratic party, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and Postmaster of Omaha under Cleveland. Favors the present stable currency.

Edward Riley, of Omaha, party wheelhorse. Bryan's failure as a prophet, and prosperity.

F. B. Lawrence, President of the Lawrence Shot and Lead Co., Nebraska, has voted Democratic since 1864. Wants stable currency.

E. Wyman, Shelton, Neb., Populist member of Legislature. Will not vote with the Democrats.

George E. Pritchett, Nebraska, a lifelong Democrat. Money issue.

B. T. Farnsworth, formerly Democratic city attorney of South Omaha, Neb. Because Bryan has been giving aid to the Filipinos.

Judge W. D. McHugh, leading attorney, Omaha. Bryan's failure as a prophet.

Warren Smitzer, Nebraska, nominee of the Gold Democrats in 1897 for Supreme Court Justice. General principles.

Charles W. Lyman, President of the Commercial National Bank, Omaha. Always been a Democrat. Is against radicalism as represented by Bryan.

William F. Wappich, resigned from Douglas County (Neb.) Democratic Club because he could not endorse the Kansas City platform. Democratic party is populist.

W. L. May, ex-State Fish Commissioner of Nebraska. Voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896. Silver.

Lee W. Spratren, Omaha, prominent worker in the Democratic ranks. Silver.

E. L. Stone, of Dewey & Stone, furniture dealers, Omaha. Prosperity and believes in letting well enough alone.

William M. Bushman, leading warehouseman, Omaha. Prosperity.

Dr. George Tilden, Omaha. Democratic worker for many years. Silver and the Philippine question.

Henry W. Yates, President Nebraska National Bank. Many years a Democratic worker. Believes in letting well enough alone.

Dr. H. Chambers, Fremont, Neb. Active supporter of Bryan in 1896. Bryan's predictions in 1896 came untrue.

N. J. Pascoe, Dodge County, Nebraska. For twenty-five years a Democrat. Expansion and sound money.

Julius Beckman, Fremont, Nebraska, a leading business man. Bryan unsafe. Is satisfied with present prosperity.

KANSAS APPRECIATES MCKINLEY PROSPERITY

M. B. Nicholson, Council Grove, Kan. Judge District Court. "The present attitude of the Democratic party is not patriotic."

J. M. Dunsmore, Speaker Kansas House of Representatives, 1893. I am a loyal American and propose to support candidates who will vote to hold every inch of ground acquired by war.

Paul F. Jones, Marion, Kan., fusion nominee for Senator in 1896. I have always been a Democrat, but I can't see how a man can call himself a Democrat and array himself under the banner of Bryan.

W. A. Chogull, Humboldt, Kan., fusion nominee for Legislature in 1898. The Republican party is the party of progress; the Democratic party of negation. I shall vote the Republican ticket.

Judge B. H. Thompson, Norton, Kan. With prosperity at home and the country enjoying the respect of the world, this is not the time for a change.

F. H. Horton, Mayor of Clifton, Kan. Mr. Bryan's prophecies have failed to come to pass, and he and his party are now acting unpatriotically.

James Jackson, ex-County Clerk, Oberlin, Kan. I shall go with the Republican party because it has principles and stays by them.

Professor W. W. Runyon, Marion, Kan. The Philippine policy of the Democrats is unpatriotic, contradictory and absurd.

George W. Simmons, Argentine, Kan. President of a club of forty Democrats who voted for Bryan, but will vote for McKinley. As between Populism and socialism, filtered through the channel of Bryanism, we prefer McKinleyism.

J. T. Gaskell, Mayor of Sterling, Kan. I don't want a change.

Judge R. J. Graham, Ottawa, Kan. I am in accord with this administration on the issue Mr. Bryan calls "imperialism."

L. L. Seelye, Kingman, Kan., nominated this year for County Commissioner by the fusionists, declines, saying: "I believe a continuance of the Republican party in power will be for the country's good."

W. H. Savery, Populist County Attorney, Cloud County, Kansas. I will take the stump for McKinley because I believe he is right.

Orson King, Mayor of Randolph, Kan. Present conditions make it impossible for me to again vote for Mr. Bryan.

Will Borzoth, Catlin, Kan. I have a boy in the Philippines, and I want to stand by the party that stands by my boy.

C. E. Collins, Baxter Springs, Kan. Populist leader. McKinley's administration has brought prosperity.

B. J. Jones, Hutchinson, Kan. Populist State Senator. Republicans are right on the money question.

James Donivan, Lakin, Kan. Chairman Democratic Committee. Bryan represents too many political parties.

T. W. Wool, Altoper, Kan., ex-Congressman. Bryan's course has encouraged Aguinaldo in rebellion.

P. J. Hamble, Valley Falls, Kan., Chairman Populist Committee. Convinced free silver is a fake.

J. J. Frey, Topeka, Kan., ex-manager Santa Fe road. The Republican party runs the country on correct business principles.

John Rehrig, Burlington, Kan., ex-Populist Representative. McKinley is right on the money question.

C. W. Mains, Sewell County, Kan. Populist Probate Judge. Has had enough anti-patriotic utterances.

Rev. F. E. Jones, Marion, Kan., minister and Populist. McKinley is right on the Philippine question.

J. W. Farrell, Wier City, Kan., Captain Spanish war. Democrats cannot consistently fuse with Populists.

James Lofty, Council Grove, Kan., Probate Judge. McKinley has made a good President.

W. E. Kibbe, Council Grove, Kan., Populist leader. Bryanism is like rainbow chasing.

John Brown, Agency Township, Page County, Kan. Well satisfied with this administration and prosperity.

Wm. Addis, ex-Mayor of Emporia, Kan.

Thos. W. Wood, Marion County, Kan.

W. A. Disch, ex-Secretary Populist Convention Central Committee, Labette County, Kansas.

John Larson, Populist Central Convention Committee, Riley County, Kansas.

M. J. Garbett, Populist, Jefferson County, Kansas.

A. V. Houghton, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Sam Pratt, Populist, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

Chas. Enlow, Populist, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

Wm. Clarkson, Populist, Marion, Kan.

L. W. Kee, Concordia, Kan.

Capt. John Ritchie, Eldorado, Kan.

John Livermore, Harper County, Kansas.

J. H. H. Kelly, Council Grove, Kan.

Geo. Ross, Washington, Kan.

John Brown, Lomax, Kan.

Reuben Kent, Spring Hill, Kan.

C. Bailey, Spring Hill, Kan.

O. F. Nelson, Brown County, Kansas.

B. G. Hopkins, Council Grove, Kan.

Judge Shipp, Ft. Scott, Kan.

W. C. Short, Osborn County, Kansas.

W. D. Olney, Burlington, Kan.

Thos. Hanson, Summit, Kan.

Jo. O'Darr, Emporia, Kan.

Jos. Spencer, Spring Hill, Kan.

Brey Cassaway, Spring Hill, Kan.

Arthur J. Heath, Wilson County, Kansas.

Geo. W. Bayne, Oberlin, Kan.

Dr. Carl Swenson, President Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan. Prosperity.

Dr. N. S. Tobey, Salina, Kan.

A. A. Newman, department store, Arkansas City, Kan. Prosperity.

Geo. Crozier, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

W. H. Daniels, painter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Ell Evans, merchant, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

H. R. Troth, electrician, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

J. S. Faulk, carpenter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

S. R. Green, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Wm. Fifer, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Frank Bruton, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

P. Kamm, traveling man, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

C. F. Bliss, traveling man, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Newton Bilger, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

A. Utz, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

J. P. McClug, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

John Cramer, carpenter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Henry Harms, painter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

A. B. Burton, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Dr. Gillman, physician, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

John Gillis, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Henry Blumberg, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

W. M. Stewart, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

H. H. Painter, retired farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

John Wander, farmer, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

W. M. Daniels, painter, Delaware County, Kansas. Prosperity.

Anthony Hahn, Sumner County, Kan.

Andrew Downer, Ellis County, Kan.

J. F. Kelsey, Jewell, Kan.

Fryer Angood, Harvey, Kan.

S. A. Black, Riley, Kan.

M. J. Garrett, Jefferson, Kan.

W. Whipky, Endosdale, Kan.

J. L. Hopkins, Kingman, Kan.

J. H. Lancaster, Franklin, Kan., a soldier in the Philippines.

Fred Ott, Eudora, Kan.

Burnett Baxter, Franklin, Kan.

H. E. Noble, Sherman, Kan.

George Dalley, of Ottawa, Kan., a Philippine soldier.

Pierce Nossman, Kingman, Kan.

O. C. Grove, Harvey, Kan.

H. B. Lucas, editor of the McCune (Kan.) Transcript.

George B. Shaw, traveling man, Ottawa, Kan.

Charles Longleaf, Cowley, Kan.

John Schmitz, Greenleaf, Kan.

A. D. Stafford, Smith, Kan.

Lieutenant William Weaver, Emporia, Kan., a Philippine soldier.

G. A. Vandever, Hutchinson, Kan.

J. W. Berryman, Ashland, Kan.

W. L. Thompson, Howard, Kan., who soldiered with Roosevelt in Cuba.

W. F. Noble, St. John, Kan.

William Collins, Burton, Kan.

V. Prindle, Burton, Kan.

David Hanselman, Burton, Kan.

W. T. Davis, Burton, Kan.

MANY INDIANA DEMOCRATS WHO KNOW GOOD TIMES

John S. Buzzard, Huntington, Ind., Democratic candidate for sheriff in 1894. Sound money, national growth and commercial and industrial prosperity.

Captain L. C. Baird, civil engineer and Spanish war veteran, Jeffersonville, Ind. "I am for expansion and sound money."

John T. Strange, attorney, Marion, Ind. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1896, late Democratic candidate for Grant county circuit judge. Believes in letting present prosperous conditions alone, and that McKinley's administration deserves endorsement.

Joseph Newberger, ex-postmaster Matthews, Ind.

Hon. George T. Whittaker, Dunkirk, Ind., state's attorney. "Bryan is a many-sided, dangerous man. I am opposed to his disloyal proposition to haul down the flag in the Philippines."

Herman Hulman, Jr., wholesale grocer, Terre Haute, Ind. "The financial question is, of course, the main issue with me, but I approve the foreign policy of the McKinley administration. I regard Mr. Bryan's views, both on the money question and foreign affairs, as unwise, not to say unsafe. I am willing to intrust what interests I have at stake to an administration that has made such a splendid record."

A. H. Urban, manager Indiana Shovel Co., New Castle, Ind.: "Bryan is an insincere and dangerous man. The issue in the campaign is Bryanism, and I want to see it effectually and finally blotted out."

D. F. Kennedy, Indiana organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Opposed to 16 to 1 and nothing in "imperialism."

Paul Kraus, Indianapolis, Ind. Albert Lieber, brewer, Indianapolis, Ind.

Capt. William H. Hillgoss, Muncie, Ind., for many years on Delaware county Democratic county committee. "Imperialism is a fake." Is an expansionist.

Otto Frenzel, Indianapolis, Ind. Sound money.

Capt. W. W. Keen, Dunkirk, Ind., served in three different regiments during the civil war and has been a Democrat many years. Opposed to Bryan's scheme of shouting imperialism. It is flimsy and the thinnest thing yet produced.

George W. McDonald, secretary of the Gold Democratic Committee of Indiana.

Albert Traber, one of the most prominent German-Americans of Indianapolis.

G. C. Conn, Elkhart, Ind., ex-Congressman. Present prosperity and opposition to free silver.

George A. Tanner, Indianapolis, prominent Democrat. Had enough of 16 to 1 and anti-expansion.

Col. Leroy Templeton, Indianapolis, formerly of Fowler. Nothing in the issue of Bryan democracy.

Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind. Sound money and expansion.

Judge Charles N. Pollard, one of the most prominent lawyers of Howard county, Indiana, and his son, Otis Pollard, have repudiated Bryan and announce their intention of supporting President McKinley. Judge Pollard has been prominent in Democratic politics for years and was nominated by President Cleveland in 1885 for a Territorial Judgeship. He is tired of Bryanism.

J. C. Carelton, Bedford, Ind., Mexican war veteran. McKinley has promoted soldiers from the ranks.

Dr. L. Tibbetts, Rockford, Ill. I voted the Gold Democrat ticket four years ago, but am for McKinley now. I have experienced no change of heart on Bryanism.

George Conklin, Sumner, Ill., ex-Town Clerk, Democratic candidate for County Clerk in Kankakee county four years ago. I am in favor of McKinley, prosperity and expansion.

F. C. Hasemeyer, Peotone, Ill. I voted the Democratic ticket for fifteen years, but am now opposed to free silver and am in harmony with expansion and McKinley.

Professor S. S. Hamill, Jacksonville, Ill. Former instructor and friend of Bryan. I have notified Mr. Bryan that I cannot support him and his policy this year.

Dr. C. W. Mathews, Richmond, Ill. I have been a life-long Democrat, but recently declined re-election as County Central Committeeman, and will support McKinley.

Dr. R. H. Henry, Peotone, Ill. I have renounced Bryanism and will support McKinley this year.

John Cann, Will County, Illinois, Democratic ex-Committeeman. I voted for Bryan four years ago, but will work for McKinley and prosperity this year.

Robert Norman, Peotone, Ill., ex-Justice of the Peace and member of the Democratic Central Committee. I have come to the conclusion that I cannot vote for Bryan again, for, if Bryan is elected, it will bring a return of hard times.

Dr. H. S. Burnett, Raleigh, Saline County, Ill. I was born a Democrat, and would not feel right in any other party, but the unprecedented prosperity of the country will cause me to vote for McKinley this year.

Daniel Crabtree, Weber, Jefferson County, Ill. I will be 100 years old next February and have always voted the Democratic ticket, but this year, if I live, I shall vote for McKinley and the whole Republican ticket because I believe it is best.

Dr. J. W. Stone, Springerton, Ill. I cannot support Bryan and his platform this year, but will assist protection and expansion by speech and ballot.

Roderick Von Manstein, Chicago, Ill., President of the Society of Veterans of the German Army in Illinois. Although I am a Democrat I am strongly opposed to the popocratic 16 to 1 fallacy, and shall work and vote for McKinley.

Dr. John T. Pollock, former Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature and one of the famous "101" who elected John M. Palmer Senator. Although a staunch Democrat I intend to support McKinley and the whole Republican ticket this fall.

William Goaby and three sons, Percy, Ill. We have always been Democrats, but the present unpatriotic attitude of the Democratic party and McKinley's splendid administration has caused us to join the Republicans.

Louis Schrievock, Christian County, Illinois, Farmer. I have always been an uncompromising Democrat, but I am now squarely for McKinley.

Frank Maucker, Moline, Ill. I have had work for the past three years and worked overtime till I begged for holidays and had good wages all the time, and shall no longer vote the Democratic ticket, but support McKinley.

John L. Jennings, Burns, Ill. Life-long Democrat and relative of William Jennings Bryan. I shall vote for McKinley this year, and my change of faith is due to the imperialistic issue.

Dr. John T. Pottoc, formerly a member of the Illinois Legislature.

George W. Jones, Lawrenceville, Ill., formerly sheriff of Crawford County and a leading Democrat. Believes in expansion. The administration has proved its competency in handling all questions.

Judge W. C. Duncan, of Columbus, Ohio. Cannot support the principles of Popocracy, and is for expansion.

Judge N. B. Hyatt, Webster City, Iowa. Sound money and expansion.

Jas. B. Miller, a life-long Democrat and business man of Mt. Carroll, Ill., after reading the statement signed by Wm. T. Baker of Chicago announcing his intention to vote for President McKinley this year, said: "The sentiments of Mr. Baker are mine exactly. I could not express them in clearer or more forcible language. I shall vote for McKinley."

James S. Evans, southern Democrat, now of Chicago. Democratic party is hypocritical in talking about consent of the governed in the Philippines after forcing white supremacy in the South.

Adolph Hirsch, of Heller Hirsch & Co., New York. Sound money.

L. C. Mead, Fresno, Cal., ex-member of Legislature. Democrats at Kansas City were cowardly on silver.

S. M. Large, Athens, Ill., ex-member Legislature. McKinley has given good administration.

William Bourner, Vandalia, Ill., farmer. Cannot swallow the Kansas City platform.

G. Van Hoorebecke, Carlyle, Ill., ex-United States District Attorney. Imperialism is a bugaboo and dislikes 16 to 1.

James Rice, Denver, Colo., ex-Secretary of State. Free silver has proved to be a mistake.

E. E. Andersen, New York City, cotton broker. Democrats cannot assume responsibility for Bryan.

William C. Webster, prominent attorney, Nokomis, Ill., and life-long Democrat. Believes in continuing prosperity.

Lloyd Jackson, Baltimore, Md., Bryan's manager in '96. Kansas City platform is un-American on expansion.

W. F. Ritter, Jersey City, Democratic Alderman. In favor of holding the Philippines.

Lyman Henry, Ouray, Colo., Chairman Populist Committee. Four years have shown the Republicans were right.

J. M. Hill, Belleville, Ill., Judge Circuit Court. The Republican party was proven right in '96.

Jacob Stern, Erie, N. Y., Surrogate of Erie County. "I am what Bryan calls an imperialist."

Fred Dahler, Pana, Ill., President Aigeld Club in '96. Favors expansion and opposes free silver.

C. H. Hopkins, Renville, Minn., leading farmer and Populist. The gold standard has proved to be right.

"Jack" Hale, Tilford, S. D., large wool grower. McKinley's administration has helped farmers.

Henry Keller, Sault Center, Minn., State Senator. Is an expansionist and sound money man.

G. D. Perkins, Minneapolis, Minn., St. Anthony veteran. Has grown tired of Bryanism.

Timothy Cookley, Boston, Mass., lawyer and free silver man. Does not wish to see American flag hauled down.

W. S. Robinson, Marceline, Mo., Democrat for 76 years. The anti-expansion argument is thinner than cheese cloth.

A. S. Wilderman, St. Clair County, Illinois. Circuit Judge. Democracy no longer has a definite policy.

H. S. Fooks of San Francisco, United States District Attorney in the Cleveland administration.

General Walter S. Turnbull, a San Francisco capitalist.

Hornee G. Platt of San Francisco, Cal., a prominent lawyer.

J. W. Oates, brother of Governor Oates of Georgia, of Santa Rosa, Cal. Formerly Democratic candidate for State Senator.

George W. Baker, a leading San Francisco lawyer. Mr. Baker handled all the funds of the Silver Republicans in San Francisco and all California in 1896.

William D. English of San Francisco, Cal., formerly chairman of the Democratic State Committee and State Harbor Commissioner. Brother of ex-Congressman Warren D. English.

Colonel C. H. Maddux of San Francisco, formerly State Senator.

Robert Y. Hayne, a member of the San Francisco bar.

Crittenden Thornton of San Francisco, the lawyer.

Russell Heath, an influential farmer in Santa Barbara, Cal.

E. F. Berward of Fresno, Cal., the banker.

James A. Lelsen of Menominee, Mich., formerly Democratic State Senator.

E. J. Pomeroy, formerly Democratic Postmaster of Houghton, Mich.

W. C. Dewitt, for many years corporation counsel of Brooklyn.

L. J. Williams, president of the West Virginia Bar Association.

J. Hervey Cook of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

John H. Scheidt, the Brooklyn banker.

John W. Cummings of Fall River, Mass., the prominent lawyer and Gold Democrat, ex-Mayor of Fall River.

J. H. Thomas, Annapolis, Md., ex-collector of the port. Opposed to 16 to 1.

G. A. Koerner, Belleville, Ill. Silver.

Phil M. Gundlach, Gundlach Drill Works, East St. Louis, Ill. Bryan has disrupted the party.

Adam Guentz, ex-President Western Brewery, East St. Louis, Ill.

Barnhard Hartman, President Star Brewery, East St. Louis, Ill.

Gus Hilyard, ex-County Surveyor, East St. Louis, Ill.

Edward Abend, attorney, East St. Louis, Ill. Was on Democratic Electoral ticket four years ago. Favors expansion.

Green Paterson, farmer East St. Louis, Ill. Was formerly Democratic Central Committeeman.

Richard Wauselin, cashier Belleville Savings Bank, East St. Louis, Ill.

Edgar H. Gans, one of the ablest attorneys in Baltimore, Md. Wants sound money. Believes imperialism a straw man.

H. H. Waldo, life-long Democrat, Rockford, Ill. Don't want free silver.

Judge William Newton, Flint, Mich. In favor of expansion as a Jeffersonian Democratic policy.

W. W. Ford, Bloomfield, Mo., for years one of the leading Democrats of Stoddard County. Believes that expansion is right and cry of imperialism is senseless.

Thomas F. Ryan of New York, a Democrat and associated with William C. Whitney in business enterprises. Prosperity and the money issue.

Sidney V. Lowell, prominent Democratic attorney of Brooklyn. Bryan's position in the Philippine rebellion is treasonable.

John Johnson, recently Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of McDonald County, Missouri. Prosperity.

R. C. Springate, business man, El Paso, Ill. We should let well enough alone.

Webster Nance of Hubbard, Mo., who has been a Democrat for sixty years.

J. West Goodwin, editor, Sedalia, Mo. Afraid of free silver. Imperialism is mere rubbish.

Dr. R. S. Henry, Charleston, W. Va. "For McKinley from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet."

Major A. Burlew, Charleston, W. Va. Want sound money.

Judge Jamest, Hoblet, Ill., leading Democrat. Believes in sound money.

W. S. Robinson of Marceline, Mo., deserted Bryanism.

Col. George W. Wardner of Kansas City, who has always stamped the states for Democracy. Conditions have changed.

ALL FARM PRODUCTS.

SPLENDID EXHIBIT TO BE MADE AT BUFFALO'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

Opportunities Will Be Offered For the Study of Object Lessons in Many Important Arts and Sciences.

Thousands of men, representing every degree of skill, are fast bringing to existence the great Pan-American Exposition, which shall next year turn the footsteps of half the nation toward Buffalo. Never was an Exposition projected amid such promising and favorable surroundings and conditions. With the best known natural wonder of the world—the stupendous and majestic falls of Niagara—within half an hour's ride of the Exposition grounds and the greatest electric power plants in the world using the power of these famous cataracts, truly magnets of irresistible force, to help draw the crowds from all directions, Buffalo looks to an unparalleled success in next year's enterprise.

In six important particulars the Pan-American Exposition will outrival all former undertakings of this description. These are in the electrical effects, in the hydraulic and fountain effects, in horticultural and floral decorations, in the variety and splendor of

In tubers and root crops will be displays of beets, turnips, carrots, pumpkins, potatoes, sugar beets, parsnips, onions, etc. In October a special potato display will be made showing the products of many states in comparison with one another. Farmers who are interested in the production of sugar beets will have an invaluable opportunity to learn about the wonderful development of this particular vegetable. A special display will be made of sugar beets, showing all varieties and making clear to every one the conditions under which they thrive best, including both soil and atmosphere. The necessity of abundant sunshine in the maturing of sugar beets and the absence of it at the proper season have been the causes of serious loss and discouragement to growers.

The value of various byproducts for food for live stock will be shown in exhibits of gluten meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, hominy meal and other prepared foods.

The display of grasses and forage will include all varieties, the purpose being to show the ones best adapted for farm uses with reference to particular soils and conditions. The proper mixture of seed for permanent pastures, meadows, lawns, etc., will be explained.

The display of vegetable fibers will include fax, jute, hemp, cotton and

A FINE HORSE SHOW.

PLANNED TO PLEASE THE VISITORS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

A Field Day For the Fashionables. Exhibits of Horses of All Breeds. The Interest of Leading Breeders and Associations Enlisted.

A Horse Show of the fashionable kind, with all the embellishments that society can bestow upon it, will be one of the features of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year.

It is planned upon the lines observed in those well known society events of a like nature held annually in Madison Square Garden, New York city. Metropolitan society is regularly thrown into a flutter of excitement as the time approaches each season for these picturesque events, and the great Garden takes on a festive air that is not rivaled again throughout the year.

Society then shines resplendent. Popular conversation is upon the comparative merits of favorite animals. The decorations of the person and of the building and the attire of devotees suggest the horse. The newspapers talk horse and the whole metropolis pays homage to the high bred animals

view of producing large standard bred horses with the most admirable results.

Another feature will be an exhibit of horses adapted for cavalry purposes. The extraordinary demand for cavalry horses within the last few years has brought to the attention of breeders the wisdom of producing a type of animals having the qualities that the cavalry service requires. Not only has the demand been very large for the United States army, but foreign buyers have frequented the American markets and purchased many animals for the armies of other countries. Several large breeding establishments are already turning their attention to the raising of cavalry horses. With the great number of horses that will be brought together at the Pan-American Exposition the visitor will have an opportunity seldom equaled to make a particular study of this line of breeding.

Superintendent Converse is in correspondence with the entire 28 National Associations whose members are engaged in sheep breeding and wool growing. He reports that every association, without exception, is much interested in the Pan-American Exposition and that it will contribute exhibits to the show which will take place in September.

A strong feature of the sheep exhibit will be in the middle wool class, in which mutton is the first consideration and like breeds. This class includes Shropshires, Oxford, Southdowns and like breeds. The exhibits of these breeds will be exceptionally large. The classification of sheep includes some 14 breeds. Some of them are new to America, such as Tunis, Suffolks and the Highland Black Face. These new breeds will be particularly interesting on account of their novelty. The Highland Black Face is a well known breed in Scotland, but in America there are comparatively few flocks.

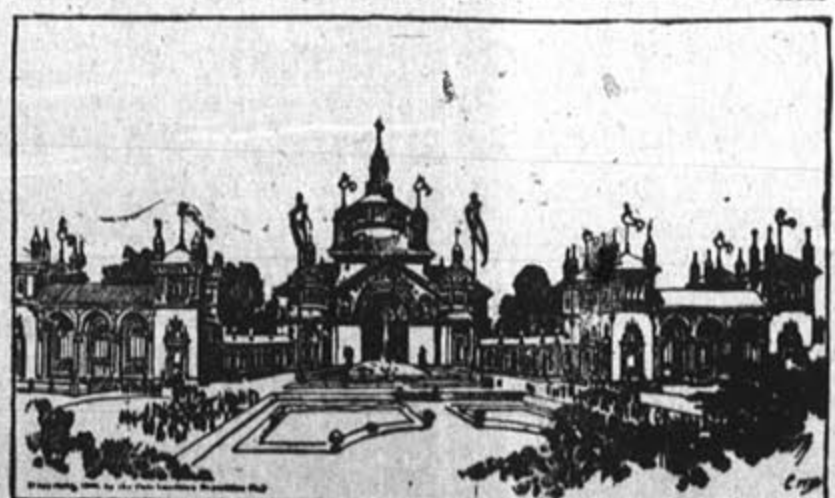
Wool growing is carried on in nearly every part of the United States, the business being particularly adapted to rough and mountainous districts where the steep hillsides and mountain pastures can be utilized. The exhibit of sheep will therefore come from nearly every state in the Union and will include about 1,500 of the finest bred animals. The exhibits of imported sheep will be made only by American breeders, the rules requiring that the stock shall have been in the possession of exhibitors at least 60 days before the date of the entry.

The display of swine to be made in the latter part of September will include representatives of 12 breeds. Among these will be the new breeds known as Suffolks, Victorias and Tamworths. The Tamworth stock is bred to some extent in Canada, but is practically unknown in the United States. While swine growing on an extensive scale has been confined largely to the corn belt, it is becoming a profitable industry among dairymen. It is particularly so in connection with cheese making, the byproducts furnishing an economic and suitable food for swine.

A special exhibit will be made of breeds adapted for the production of bacon. The secret of "fattening hogs lean" is the one that swine growers are striving to learn, and this exhibit will be judged with special reference to their bacon producing qualities. It is expected that not less than 1,500 animals will be shown in the exhibit of swine.

FOR THE GRANGERS.

A Headquarters For Patrons of Husbandry at the Buffalo Exposition. The Executive Committee of the New York State Grange visited Buffalo recently to make such arrangements as might be possible for a Headquarters for the Order upon the Pan-American Exposition Grounds, the New York State Grange feeling itself to be occupying in a measure the position of host toward the members of the Grange throughout the United States who might visit the Exposition. In addition



HORTICULTURAL, GRAPHIC ARTS, FORESTRY AND MINES BUILDINGS, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

ing is replacing the common stock with horses of higher intelligence and efficiency. The experience of many breeders during the introduction of the trolley car and the flooding of the market with cheap horses was discouraging, and a large number turned their attention to other lines of work.

The situation, however, is considerably improved, and prices are again more nearly what they should be. The interest in breeding is regulated by the pecuniary reward, and the improved demand lends a new attractiveness to the breeding and training of horses. The demand for horses in cities continues brisk, particularly for draft animals such as the Clydesdale and the Percheron, and for gentlemen's driving and coach horses.

The Live Stock division of the Pan-American Exposition will offer to breeders an opportunity to place before the public high bred, stylish, good acting horses with a view of showing what particular crosses are advantageous in producing such animals. Experiments have been made with a

tion to this the New York State Grange alone comprises a membership of 60,000, so that the convenience and comfort of the members of the Order in the State of New York alone were deemed worthy of careful attention on the part of the Executive Committee of the Grange.

The Director General stated to the Executive Committee that an effort would be made on his part to bring about some arrangement that might be satisfactory to the Grange, so that it may be taken for granted that a Headquarters for the National Grange upon the Exposition grounds will be provided for in some manner. This will be very pleasant news to all members of the Grange.

Exhibit of Fences.

A display of interest to every progressive farmer at the Pan-American Exposition will be the variety and old stumps of farm fencing. Barring the method of fencing of pioneer days and the stone walls of New England, a great variety of fences will be shown.

A BIG CATTLE SHOW.

ALL BREEDS TO HAVE RECOGNITION AT THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

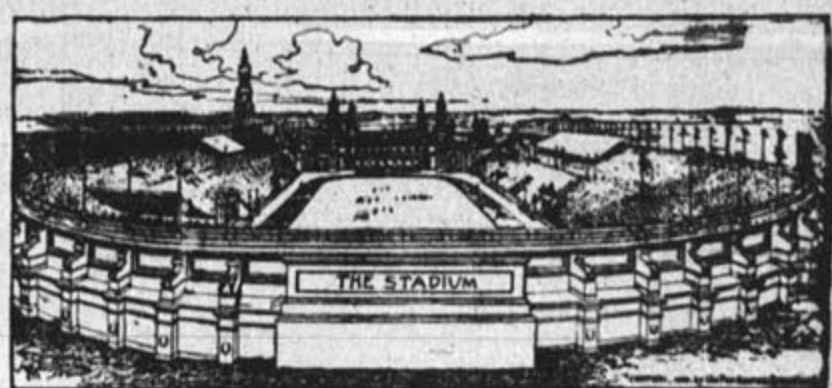
A Building to Be Devoted to Exhibits of Dairy Appliances, Methods and Products—Milk in All Its Commercial Forms.

It is expected that the live stock, poultry and pet stock exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition next year all told will include about 25,000 individuals. Beginning the latter part of August, Superintendent Frank A. Converse has arranged for a special cattle show, to continue two weeks. The 16 or 17 breeds recognized in this country and Canada, including beef and dairy cattle, will have a place in this division. The classification of beef animals includes the Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Devons and Polled Durhams. The National Live Stock, Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway associations will endeavor to make exhibits excelling in interest any that they have heretofore brought together. The co-operation of these great associations gives strong assurances of an unqualified success in this feature of the show. The National Live Stock association expects to make a very instructive exhibit, showing the character of animals upon the ranches many years ago along with those of the present day, illustrating the remarkable results of scientific breeding.

The dairy associations are putting forth a special effort to be represented at the Exposition by their best animals, and individual exhibitors are preparing to come in considerable numbers with specimens of very fine dairy stock. The displays of dairy breeds will include Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, Red Polled, French Canadian and Dutch Belted cattle. Liberal prizes are to be awarded by the Exposition for the best animals of the several breeds. These attractive purses are certain to bring out a fine selection of animals.

So important are the dairy interests of the Americas that a large building will be devoted exclusively to them at Buffalo. The building will be equipped with a complete refrigerating outfit, so that fresh exhibits may be shown throughout the continuance of the Exposition. The many ins and outs of dairy management will be illustrated by means of models of stable appointments, ties, water buckets, mangers and appliances of all kinds. Particular attention will be given to the proper manipulation of dairy products.

In this connection will be shown all sorts of churns, separators, vats, bot-



STADIUM AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

ties, butter workers, cans, creamers, apparatus for sterilizing and pasteurizing and vessels for setting and shipping milk. An exhibit will be made with special reference to the sanitary and hygienic management of the animals themselves, the stables which they occupy and the buildings in which the milk and cream are cared for. It has been found that nearly all diseases to which dairy cattle are subject can be avoided by cleanliness and proper management. The germ theory of the transmission of disease has had a revolutionary effect in dairy management, and the importance of the observance of hygienic rules will be graphically portrayed. The ventilation of dairy buildings, having due regard for the comfort and health of the animals, has been developed upon scientific lines, and present knowledge upon this feature of dairy construction will be shown by means of proper models. The exhibit of dairy products will include milk and cream in all their commercial forms, embracing pasteurized, sterilized and condensed milk, butter and many varieties of cheese.

America has never produced a distinctive breed of beef or dairy animals, but scientific breeding has so improved upon the imported stock that it is said the American product would hardly be recognized in the land of its origin. The effort will be made at this Exposition to bring to the attention of stock growers, dairymen and unscientific breeders of beef and dairy cattle the advantages to be derived from the possession of choicer and more efficient breeds.

It is said that half the dairymen in the United States are milking cows with no profit to their owners, while it is possible for well bred cows, whose milk is marketed at normal prices, to yield a profit of \$100 per annum. This lesson in profit and loss concerns every one who devotes any part of his time to dairy work.

The judging of cattle will take place in the Stadium, where the honors will be bestowed and where an audience of 10,000 people may witness these formalities. The live stock buildings will accommodate not less than 1,000 cattle, and their construction is upon plans best adapted for the comfort and convenience of the animals and herdsmen.

Rose Displays At Buffalo.

In the outdoor horticultural exhibits of the Pan-American Exposition will be numerous beds of roses of choice varieties, each containing 500 bushes. Imagine what a brilliant show they will make when all in blossom!

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Mammoth Display of Feathered Favorites to Be Made at Buffalo.

There are some 45 national associations interested in poultry raising in the United States. The Live Stock division of the Pan-American Exposition, of which Frank A. Converse is superintendent, is in correspondence with all of these, and a most cordial co-operative spirit is shown on the part of every one toward making the poultry and pet stock show of this Exposition the greatest of the kind ever held. The displays of poultry will comprise about 150 breeds. To these will be added six breeds of turkeys, 11 breeds of ducks and nine breeds of geese.

As an evidence of their interest in the coming show many of the associations have volunteered to duplicate the prizes offered by the Exposition. It is also proposed by the associations to do all in their power to boom this feature of the Pan-American Exposition at the winter poultry shows to be held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities. It is estimated that not less than 75 per cent of the poultry associations will offer special prizes.

An important feature of the Pet Stock Show will be the exhibit of Belgian hares. The classification, however, covers all kinds of pet stock. The Belgian hares are being extensively raised in various parts of the country on account of the value of their meat. The fine stock in these animals brings a very high price, and the demand is surprisingly great. The Belgian hare is much heavier than the common rabbit, weighing some seven or eight pounds and quite a different animal. Its flesh is described as a cross between venison and mutton and is highly prized in European countries for food. It breeds rapidly and feeds upon such simple and cheap foods as carrots, white oata, lettuce, clover and tender green food of many kinds. It does not burrow and is very tame. Children are very fond of them as pets.

Aside from their value for food, their fur is in demand for making the felt. This will be the first noteworthy exhibit of these animals in America and will afford an opportunity for every one to gain useful knowledge concerning them.

THE STADIUM.

Magnificent Arena For the Display of Live Stock and For Sports.

While the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition was designed primarily for athletic and sporting events, it is intended also for the parade and judging of live stock and for the exhibition of farm and road machinery, traction engines, automobiles and other vehicles

in motion. It will be the most magnificent arena ever erected in America. The seating capacity is 12,000. It will contain a quarter mile track and abundant space for all the popular athletic games and sports.

It is said that no exhibitor has ever had such a splendid arena in which to make displays of live stock, machinery or vehicles.

The architectural adornment of the Stadium is very simple and beautiful, giving it an aspect of massiveness and durability. The arrangement is that of a vast amphitheater, the seats being under cover and affording comfort to the spectators. The main entrance of the Stadium is a large building whose upper floors will be used for restaurant purposes. This building is 241 feet long by 52 feet wide, with towers 104 feet high. The architecture is very picturesque and appropriate for the use for which it is intended.

The style is that of the Spanish Renaissance in conformity with the general character of Exposition buildings. The lower story is an arched arrangement, and the red tile roof has broad eaves. Bright colors will be used in the further decoration of the building, and the old Spanish towers give it a finished beauty and make it one of the most prominent features of the Exposition.

The Stadium is on the east side of the Plaza, opposite the Midway. It is near the great northern entrance to the Exposition, adjacent to the steam and trolley railway stations. The Athletic Carnival to be held in the Stadium is intended to be one of the most important ever held in America. It will bring together many of the most famous specialists in the world, who will entertain the Exposition visitors with their feats of strength, skill and endurance. The Stadium resembles the one built at Athens a few years ago and is intended as a model of what it is hoped some day may be executed in permanent form.

Apple Growers Much Interested.

Missouri apples are to have a prominent place at the Pan-American Exposition. Apple growers in many states are making plans to be well represented. By means of cold storage arrangements it is hoped to have a continuous and complete display of fruits throughout the Exposition season.

Display of Irrigation Methods.

The advance of knowledge upon the subject of irrigation has prompted the management of the Pan-American Exposition to provide for an adequate exhibit showing methods of irrigation and various tools and supplies.

its statuary, in color decorations and in the court settings. The highest skill has been employed in developing these features, and no pains will be spared to bring them to a degree of perfection never before achieved.

A large number of the most noted sculptors of America are engaged upon the models for the magnificent decorative display of original sculpture. About 125 groups of statuary will be employed in the ornamentation of buildings and grounds, aside from numberless small sculptures, such as beads, floral pieces, medallions, arabesques and work in relief upon all buildings and architectural works.

Among the 20 or more great buildings which will shelter the multitude of exhibits to be brought together for the entertainment and education of the public next year the Agriculture building ranks among the largest. This is situated on the north side of the Mall, opposite the Manufactures building and east of the huge Electric Tower, which is to be the centerpiece of electric illumination.

The Agriculture building is 500 feet long by 150 wide. It is very ornamental in its exterior aspect, having broad, high entrances richly adorned with appropriate plastic work. The southern facade is characterized by an open loggia which forms an attractive resting place or promenade from which the crowds upon the Mall may be observed. The roof of red tile, with broad overhanging eaves, will harmonize with the softer tints of the exterior walls. The broad cornice is to be particularly rich in its decorative detail.

The exhibit in the Agriculture building will embrace every possible phase of agricultural work, showing the advantages of different processes and methods of work and the products of the garden and field in their great variety, produced under all sorts of conditions.

The superintendent of this division is Mr. Frank A. Converse of Woodville, N. Y., a stock grower and farmer of thorough experience in Exposition work, who has been prominent in farmers' institute work on behalf of the New York state department of agriculture. Mr. Converse is receiving the cooperation of many prominent associations and individuals, and his correspondence at this early date indicates a most comprehensive exhibit of scientific farming in all its branches.

Under the classification of agricultural systems will be shown methods of fertilization, including the use of cover crops, commercial fertilizers, crop rotation, systems of sowing, with bulletins, statistics, addresses and exhibitions of crops raised by the use of particular fertilizers.

Under the classification of farm management and processes the different systems will be illustrated with the view of assisting farmers to determine whether it is best to keep a variety of stock or a particular breed and, if but one kind, which shall be favored.

The question of farm help and the different specialties in the way of fruit, grain and truck farming will be treated exhaustively. The experience of a large number of farmers under many conditions of the soil, climate, etc., will be brought together for the information of all who wish to learn.

Under the classification of agricultural statistics will be presented reports from different states and provinces issued by the departments of agriculture, experimental stations, various horticultural, live stock and dairying associations, showing the aggregate of crops and products of all kinds.

Under the head of cereals will be exhibits from different states and localities, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, buckwheat and rice. The exhibits will be arranged to prove which crop is best fitted for each state or locality. These exhibits will show the many varieties of cereals in their highest stage of development.

their different products. The fibers of animal origin will include hides, hair, wool, silk and the processes of preparing them for market.

Among the nonedible products of animal origin to be exhibited are glue, gelatin, stearin, wax, candles, bone and horn products, fertilizers, etc.

The question of fertilizers is always an important one to those who seek to obtain the best results from the soil. In the treatment of this subject the Division of Agriculture will endeavor to show the relative value of the natural fertilizers, both crude and compounded. It will bring to the information of all the sources and value of nitrogen compounds, guano, oil, phosphatic rocks, potash, nitrates, etc.

As a sort of catch all for many things impossible to classify satisfactorily the superintendent has set apart a separate class.

GREAT FOOD EXHIBIT.

A Comprehensive Display From Pan-American Countries at Buffalo.

In the division of Foods and their accessories an exhibit will be made at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo of a most comprehensive character and covering one-quarter of the large area of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building.

The division will bring to the attention of the consumers and tradesmen the food resources of Pan-America, showing them that the countries of the western hemisphere produce, and are capable of producing in quantities sufficient for all demands, a great variety of foods that are now imported from the islands and countries of the far East.

It is hoped thus greatly to stimulate Pan-American trade. The division will present a collection of food products and their accessories in such a way as to challenge the interest of every inquiring visitor, and he will be offered valuable instruction upon the nature, origin and use of the various foods.

One group will relate to literature and statistics of food, live plants, vines and trees from all parts of the western world and miscellaneous specimens of trunks, limbs, leaves, seeds, grasses and grains.

Under another will be exhibited such products as coffees, teas, cocoas, chocolates, kola and their substitutes, spices, aromatics, mustards, olives, vinegars and other condiments, herbs, hops, essential oils and flavoring extracts. An interesting collection of confectionery and sweets, including the sugar cane, beet, sorghum, maple, grape, palm, etc., honey and glucose, will be exhibited. Preserves and kindred products will be shown under another group and nuts and dried fruits and vegetables, etc., under another. Prepared cereals, breads and crackers, Indian corn as food for the table, macaroni and preparations of paste and leavening preparations will constitute still another interesting group. Mineral waters and beverages, both alcoholic and nonalcoholic, preserved and packed meats and sea food, gelatin preparations and even machinery used in food preparation processes will be displayed. The food exhibit is under the supervision of Mr. G. Edward Fuller an expert of worldwide reputation in this line of work, who has traveled around the world and into many of its remote corners in search of information upon the subject of foods.

Preparing the Kansas Exhibit.

Kansas is preparing a grand display of fruits and other products for the Pan-American Exposition. Kansas is popularly looked upon only as a great corn state, but her possibilities in all round farming, stock raising and fruit and vegetable growing are to be shown by means of splendid object lessons in her exhibits at Buffalo next year.

THE IRON PORT

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

OLD FRIENDS.

We love them very dearly, the old familiar places,
The road where every turn we know, the
fence that o'er it bends;
The meadow, grasses waving, and the
little tower spire,
And the lifted hills benignant, each one
a steadfast friend.

We love the soft and springing sod, oft
our footstep's peace—
The little wayside briars that reach their
clinging fingers out,
The lowly nest half hidden in the dusky
bush—God bless it!
And all the common things that give the
common day a glow.

There's one wide branching maple that was
tall when we were tending
The baby lambs beneath it in the years
of long ago.
There's one great shadowy oak that stood,
Its friendly shelter lending
To our parents, when they courted, its
telling shade below.

The trees, the hills, the pastures, the lanes
we oft have trodden,
Or as they are a part, our blood has
caught a thrill from them.
We may walk to-day in purple, where once
we walked in hoods,
But the softness of the sun is in us, we are
there in root and stem.

We love them very dearly, the old familiar
places,
In heaven I think the road will wear a
hush like ours at home;
The fields of living green recall the pleas-
ant beckoning faces
Of the meadow-lands that hold us fast,
How far we've come!
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Youth's Com-
panion.

His Two Constituencies

CHAPTER I.

IT WAS years since we had met. We
parted in anger—she in tears. She
smacked me, and I (that I should have
to admit it!) smacked her back.

"You're a nasty, horrid, cruel boy!"
she said, sobbing.

The tears brought compunction, but the
adjectives prevented atonement.

"Anyway, you're only a girlish girl."
"I'm not!" she responded, stamping
her foot. So we parted.

When I came down from Oxford, many
years after, it was deemed necessary
that I should engage in some use-
ful employment. My dear mother was
most emphatic on the matter. I did
not attempt to temporize.

"Mater," I said, "I leave the matter
entirely in your hands; I have the
greatest confidence in your discre-
tion."

She smiled benignly, remarking that
I had always been a good son.

We have an estate in Blankshire, and
are in our little way country magnates.
My mother, who is a woman of sur-
prising energy, immediately com-
menced asking many curious people to
our dinner parties. In a short time
I was the accepted conservative candi-
date, with (I was informed) fair
prospects of ousting the radical mem-
ber at the next general election.

Politics were, therefore, my profes-
sion. Of course, I have to make
speeches, but I am very intelligent, and
people have published handbooks.

In the intervals, which were not so
short, I lived in London happily. Lon-
don is a pleasant place, and I enjoy it.
I went out a great deal, knew many
nice girls, and irritated many mothers.

I once overheard a mother talk seri-
ously to her daughter in a conservatory.
I was behind an adjacent palm, and
could not easily get away. She alluded
to me unflatteringly, and wound up:

"He has only a thousand a year, and
will never have much more. So you
must not encourage Gerald Merivale.
Now mind, Gertrude."

Gertrude wept a little (I am sure of
this, because her nose was a little red
when we met later), and stopped en-
couraging me. I did not blame her.
She was quite right. I confess I like a
girl with robust common sense.

But it is not about Gertrude I am
writing. It is of Alice Mansell, the
"she" alluded to at the commence-
ment.

Little Bobby Durden came to my
club and began to talk excitedly to
me about a "stunner."

"You've no ideal," he said.

"It is not kind of you to say so."
"I'm talkin' about the girl. She's
just come out, and by Jove, isn't she a
one!"

"What girl?" I asked.

"Her name is Alice Mansell. My aunt,
Lady Ockington, is running her. The
daughter of Mansell, the Railway John-
ny. They say she's a hundred mil-
lions."

I yawned a little. Ecstasies always
bore me.

"I know as a fact," I replied, "that
the figure you mention is considerably
below the mark."

His jaw dropped. "Really!" he said.
"Or are you at your confounded sar-
casm again?"

"Introduce me," I said, "and you shall
be best man."

He replied reticently in the affirm-
ative.

"If I have time I'll run in and see
her," I said, taking up a newspaper.

"I suppose you'd kiss her," he said,
wheedlingly.

"Certainly."

Bobby retired, uttering inarticulate
sounds and red in the face.

CHAPTER II.

I went to the Martens that after-
noon. As I was entering the drawing-
room I encountered Bobby at the door.
He greeted me indifferently.

"She's in there," he said, jerking his
thumb over his shoulder. "Go and kiss
her."

I took no notice of his foolish re-
marks, or of the laugh from the group
of men around him. It is better to ig-
nore vulgarity when you have no re-
prieve.

I crossed the room to speak to Lady
Marten. The room was crowded. As I
was speaking to her Lady Ockington
crossed from her seat and came to her.
She was followed by a girl, whom I re-
cognized (though how she had changed
and how beautiful she had grown!) as
Alice.

While Lady Ockington was saying
her adieux I turned to Alice. I saw she
recognized me.

"Alice, my dear!" I said. I felt rather
than saw Lady Ockington wheel about.
Alice put out her hand and smiled.
I took her hand.

"What an immense girl you have
grown!" I went on. "You're grown too
big to kiss!"

She looked surprised, but I bent for-
ward and kissed her lightly on the
cheek.

"Mr. Merivale!" she said, but I
thought she did not look offended.

"Oh, you must still call me Jerry,"
I said, hastily. "I suppose you will be
leaving school soon?"

Lady Ockington, who had been re-
garding me as if I were an intrepid
frog, interfered.

"Miss Mansell has left school some
years," she said, in an awful tone.

"Oh, she has a governess, I suppose.
Well, Alice," I said, "I hope you are
a better girl than you used to be."

"Alice, we must go," said Lady Ock-
ington.

"Good-by," I said. I still held her
hand. "I will call some day and take
you to the waxworks."

She smiled as she left me and fol-
lowed Lady Ockington from the room.
I was glad she smiled. I should not
have acted as I did.

During this incident the stillness in
the room was terrible. Conversation
began again. I turned to Lady Marten
and began to speak of Pincro's coming
play. But she was laughing con-
vulsively.

"You wicked, dreadful young man,"
she said. "Mr. Durden told me what
you intended to do, but I couldn't have
believed you would have dared. Not
even you. And Lady Ockington there!"

I protested that Miss Mansell and I
were old friends. Nothing could shake
her conviction that we had never met
before; that I had kissed a girl who
was an entire stranger. This was the
general impression, thanks to Bobby's
foolish talk.

But I am not as bad as all that.
The next day I called at Lady Ock-
ington's house. I did not expect to
be admitted, but I felt it would only
be kind to call.

The door was opened by an unin-
telligent page boy. Lady Ockington
was out. Miss Mansell was in. Joy!

On the stairs I encountered the but-
ler, who knew me. He directed a kill-
ing glance toward the lad. But it
was too late.

Alice was alone in the room. She
came to me with the prettiest air of
confusion. I took her hand.

"Alice—Miss Mansell," I said, "for
the last 24 hours my friends have
been telling me that I have made a
mistake. Did I make a mistake?"

"Mr. Merivale," she said, "for the
last 24 hours Lady Ockington has been
telling me you didn't make a mistake.
Did you make a mistake?"

It was all right, she was smiling.

"Alice—Miss Mansell; I cannot tell
a lie unnecessarily; it was not a mis-
take—it was intentional."

She shook her head.

"I don't think it was quite nice of
you," she said.

whether I was a fit person for the
house of commons. "If he were only
as sensible as some of his speeches!"
he said to my mother once.

Nevertheless, I sent my mother over
to Col. Western's, and she returned in
triumph with Alice, who, as it hap-
pens, was a radical of the most un-
bending principles.

We used to canvass together. The
agent's wife came too. Alice thought
this best. The agent expostulated at
the absurdity and waste of time in-
volved in three people doing the
work of one. We pointed out how
much more thoroughly the work was
done. When we had all had a turn
at the fortunate elector he was not
in a condition to refuse his vote. But
the agent would not be silenced till
Alice got his wife to stop him with a
glance.

The polling day came. Alice and my
mother, the agent and I drove from
polling booth to polling booth. Tow-
ard eight o'clock the agent came
to me dolefully, and said he feared
my return was improbable. I was
very sorry for the poor man. He
had worked so hard. When I told
my mother she burst into tears. She
must also have been sorry for him.
Alice comforted her like the dear,
kind girl she is.

"It is his own fault," said my moth-
er, when she was comforted; "he is
so flippant."

I assured her he was most serious
minded.

"Who?"

"The agent."

She became sorrowful. Again Alice
had to comfort her. To do so she said
kind things about me, but my mother
would not agree with her.

"He has disappointed me. He will
not obey me. I have begged and begged
him to pay attention to Miss Western,
of the castle. We should have had
their influence." She wept again. Alice
comforted her.

My mother went on: "He will not be
serious. If he would only marry some
solid, strong-minded girl! But, no, he
insists on going his own way. Yet I'm
his mother."

Alice turned her reproachful gaze
on me.

"I think it is very unkind of you not
to marry when your mother tells you
to."

"But the ladies won't have me."
"I don't believe you ever asked them."
"To do so would be preposterous."
"Why would it be preposterous?"
"Take your case, for instance."

"My case?" She blushed violently.

My mother was started. "Gerald, I
forbid you to talk any more nonsense,"
she said, rising hastily and leaving the
room.

We were left alone. There was a sil-
ence, broken by Alice.

"Did your mother really and truly
ask you to propose to me?"

"Really and truly."

She reddened charmingly.

"Why didn't you?"

"I do! I do!" I responded, eagerly,
rising and going toward her.

"Your mother is so sorry about
you," she said. "She is so unfortu-
nate in her son. I should like to make
her happy—"

She was silent, pondering.

"If you are not returned to parlia-
ment it will break her heart." She
brightened up. "We will compromise
the matter. If you are not returned,
I accept you."

She ran and told my mother, who
entered the room between tears and
smiles.

"It seems a ridiculous arrangement,
but Gerald is always absurd. I don't
know what I want. I feel as if I
were standing on my head."

Later on we went to the declaration
of the poll. I was returned by a ma-
jority of 20. My mother immediately
began to weep bitterly.

I looked at Alice. They were shout-
ing for me to address the crowd.

"I am an unfortunate man," I said.
She was looking on the ground. "I
always wanted to be an M. P.'s wife,"
she whispered.

For the second time I kissed her in
public.—Black and White.

Jumped for the Highest Wager.
In the "History of the West Branch
Valley" Mr. Meginess tells the story
of Marcus Huling's famous jump.

"Huling was walking along the
river bank when he suddenly became
aware that he was pursued by Indi-
ans. Realizing that his only hope
of safety lay in flight, he ran with
all speed toward the precipice at
Blue Hill, but the Indians rapidly
gained on him. Driven to the edge
of the frightful precipice, with the
savages yelling in his rear, he de-
termined to jump, preferring to die
in this manner rather than to fall
beneath the tomahawk. Seizing a
large overhanging branch of a tree,
he leaped over the brink and landed
some 50 feet below on a shelf of rock,
unhurt. From this point he jumped
60 feet farther into the river, and
escaped with only a dislocation of his
shoulder. The savages were obliged
to run round for a mile, and Huling
had time to make his escape. It is
supposed that this branch broke his
fall, and saved his life. Huling, on
being asked about it, replied: 'I
jumped for a great wager. I jumped
for my life!'—Youth's Companion.

Unanswerable.
A young man from front college,
wishing to make his little sister
with awe for his learning, pointed to
a star and said:
"See, do you see that bright little
luminary?" "It's bigger than this
whole world!"
"No, it isn't," said she.
"Yes, it is," declared the young col-
legian.
"Then why don't it keep off the
rain?" was the triumphant rejoinder.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HIS VALUABLE SATCHEL.

Why the Traveling Man Was So An-
xious to Recover It from
the Wreck.

"The worst case of fright and about
the best case of nerve I ever came
across," said the drummer to a Mil-
waukee Sentinel reporter, "was a chap who
was traveling through the middle west
for a firm last spring. I met him on
the train and found he played a good
game of whist, so with two other men
we made up a little game. He was my
partner and was a very silent fellow.
He didn't even mention what his line
was, which is unusual. With him he
had a satchel of very superior make,
and the way he kept his eye on that all
the time, sneaking little nervous peeks
at it every two minutes, led me to suspect
that he was a jewelry man and had a
big lot of valuable stones in the grip,
though I couldn't imagine why a man
should take such chances carrying
such things in a satchel. Well, the
smash-up came—it was my latest one,
by the way—just as my partner was
on his way back to the game from having
gone to get some water. In all the ex-
citement I distinctly noted the yell he
let out. It was the finest piece of vocal
work of that kind I ever heard. As the
car sort of crumpled up he made a dive
toward us, and I figured that he was
thinking of his satchel. My luck was
with me and I found my way out with
nothing worse than a scalp wound and
a collection of bumps. Pretty soon he
came crawling out after me. He wasn't
hurt, so far as I could see, but he was
whiter than a sheet. I gave him a swig
of whisky from my flask and told him
to brace up. He took an awful hooker
and then began to twist his fingers and
kind of moan:

"My satchel! My satchel! My
satchel!"

"Well, what's the matter with your
satchel?" I said.

"It's in there," he said, and I
thought by the tone he was going to
cry. "It's in there where I can't get at it."

"Say, you make me tired," I said.
"You ought to be mighty thankful to be
out yourself without worrying about
any satchel!"

"I'll have to go in after it," said he,
looking around kind of wild and pranc-
ing around like a horse with sore feet.

"Not on your life," said I. "Every-
thing's loose in there, and the whole
thing may collapse at any minute, and
then where'd you be? Besides, the car's
afire down at the other end."

"My God!" he said. "Afire? That
settles it. I've got to get that satchel,
then, if I die for it." And he actually
took his hair. I'd never seen it done
before except on the stage, but he did it.

"Oh, take a brace," I said, getting
distracted with the man. "I guess the
fire won't do much damage. If it's dia-
monds!"

"Diamonds!" he said. "Man, it's
dynamite. Enough of it to blow us all
into the sky!"

"Dynamite!" I yelled. "What are
you—an anarchist?"

"No, I'm a dynamite agent," he
said. "Don't keep me here talking, I've
got to go in. I've got to do it. There's
no other way. There may be people in
the wreckage and if that stuff goes
off—"

"Never mind explaining it," I said.
"Go in, and the Lord help you."

"That's the sort of thing that takes
nerve. I don't believe I could have
done it. He flopped down and crawled
in there and I watched and waited
for a week or so, as it seemed, and pretty
soon he came out looking like a dead
man and bringing that satchel between
his teeth like a dog, because he needed
both hands to crawl with. Well, we
escorted that satchel across two lots
and buried it in a furrow and put a
stone over it before we went back to
work at the train. It happened that
the fire was put out before it reached
the place where the satchel had been.

Why on earth the stuff didn't explode
and blow us all to flinders when the
crash came more than I know or the
agent either. He said dynamite was al-
ways doing things and falling to do
things in the most inexplicable way,
and that was what made the life of a
dynamite agent one long round of ex-
citement. He never dared tell what it
was he had in the satchel, he said,
because the railroads wouldn't carry
him if they knew. He went back and
dug up his traveling infernal ma-
chine and walked with it to the near-
est town, and that's the last I saw
of him or want to see, though he cer-
tainly did have good nerve. Ever since
then when I've seen a man with a
satchel that he seemed to think a
heap of I've quietly moved into the
next car."

The Penitent Girl at College.
Enumerating upward of 60 methods
by which a girl can work her way
through college, a Cornell graduate
writes in the Ladies' Home Journal:
"A college education is possible for
anyone who is determined to have it.
It may happen that the prospective
student is obliged to stay at home
and work several years before enter-
ing, but intensified desire brings com-
pensation. It is not advisable, how-
ever, to defer entering until every
cent necessary for a four years'
course has been earned. Many girls
perhaps give up the idea of going
at all because they cannot go soon
after leaving the high school, but
nowadays it is not unusual to find
in attendance at universities, open
during the summer quarter, teachers,
well along in the fifties, who in their
youth were denied a college educa-
tion."

Struck for Soup.
Cook a couple of peas and a beef
bone in cold water with six potatoes
and in four, three or four tiny on-
ions and some carrots. After allow-
ing it to simmer but not boil
on the back of the stove for four or
five hours. Lay it stand in a cool place
all night and skin off all fat.—Amer-
ican Queen.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound is Especially Successful in
Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.



Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so-called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvelously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am fail-
ing; very fast, since January have
lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I
have a yellow, muddy complexion, I
feel tired, and have bearing down
pains. Menses have not appeared for
three months; sometimes I am trou-
bled with a white discharge, and I also
have kidney and bladder trouble. . .
I have been this way for a long time,
and feel so miserable I thought I
would write to you, and see if you
could do me any good."—Miss EDNA
FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have
used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound according to directions,
and can say I have not felt so well
for years as I do at present. Before
taking your medicine a more miser-
able person you never saw. I could
not eat or sleep, and did not care to
talk with any one. I did not enjoy
life at all. Now, I feel so well I can-
not be grateful enough for what you
have done for me. You are surely a
woman's friend. Thanking you a
thousand times, I remain,
Ever yours,
Miss EDNA FREDERICK,
Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have
taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound and cannot
praise it enough. I had headaches,

leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and
kidney trouble. I also had a pain
when standing or walking, and some-
times there seemed to be balls of fire
in front of me, so that I could not see
for about twenty minutes. Felt as
tired in the morning when I got up
as if I had had no sleep for two weeks.
Had fainting spells, was down-hearted,
and would cry."—Mrs. BERTHA OBER,
Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot
find language to express the terrible
suffering I have had to endure. I had
female trouble,
also liver, stomach,
kidney, and blad-
der trouble. . .
I tried several doc-
tors, also quite a
number of patent
medicines, and had
despaired of ever
getting well. At
last I concluded to
try Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable
Compound, and now, thanks to your
medicine, I am a well woman. I can
not praise your medicine too highly
for I know it will do all, and even
more, than it is recommended to do
I tell every suffering woman about
your Vegetable Compound, and urge
them to try it and see for themselves
what it will do."—Mrs. MARY A.
HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.

REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000,
which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters
are not genuine, or were published, before obtaining the writer's special per-
mission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000,
which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters
are not genuine, or were published, before obtaining the writer's special per-
mission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

\$3.00 W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50
UNION MADE

The real worth of our \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes compared with other makes is \$4.00 to \$5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other shoe manufacturer in the U. S. Established in 1876.

Why do you pay \$4 to \$5 for shoes when you can buy W.L. Douglas shoes for \$3 and \$3.50 which are just as good.

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Lowest Rates
ever made
to Texas.

On October 16th, rates to Texas will be lower than they have ever been; probably lower than they will ever be again.

Round trip tickets to most Texas points will cost, from Illinois towns, \$15 to \$21, according to location. Limit, three weeks, with stop-overs. One-way rates on same day will be slightly lower. Great reductions will also be made to Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

This is just the time to make that trip you have been putting off for a favorable opportunity.

The Cotton Belt is the direct line to Texas. It operates a wide wide vestibule train from Chicago to Texas through Central Illinois and Arkansas, without change. Tell us where you want to go and we will tell you the exact cost of a ticket, furnish you a complete schedule for your trip, and aid you in any other way we can.

L. E. SARGE, T. P. A., 363 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.
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CHICAGO TO OMAHA
Double Daily Service

New line via Rock Ford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Madison and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-dining cars, free reclining chair, extra sleeping cars, free reclining chair, extra dining cars, and the underserved for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-Route illustrated this new line as soon from the car window. Tickets of return by I. C. & N. W. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. E. A., Chicago, Ill.

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