THE MANISTIQUE COURIER.

$1.50 PER YEAR. MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898. VOL. II NO. 36.

THE PRIDE OF PARENTS

is Children Well and Neatly Dressed.

More especially as school days will soon be with us. Probably your child will attend this year for the first time. You surely want him or her to look their very prettiest. Where can you find a larger, more complete or better selections at lower prices in Boy's and Children's Clothing than we are NOW showing.

FOR THE VERY SMALL FOLKS we are showing some very pretty patterns in Middies, Reefers, Etc.

IN BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS, sizes from 4 to 16 years, we are positive our selection will contain just what you desire at prices ranging from $1.00 to $6.50.

FOR YOUNG MEN, sizes 14 to 20, Long Pants Suits, we can suit all both in style, make, material and price.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF SCHOOL SHOES is now complete. Your inspection in the above department is cordially requested.

BLUMROSEN BROS.

Clothiers, Hatters and Leaders in Dry Goods, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

we Are Showing . .

As fine a Line of JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, ETC., as you can find in the city and at prices that are right. You are invited to call and inspect our stock.

Repair Work . .

Intrusted to us has the careful attention of an expert Workman of many years experience. Regulate your watch by our regulator. It keeps correct time.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

We are still the Leaders in PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES, ETC. We aim to keep the very best to be procured.

A. S. PUTNAM & CO.,

THE DRUGGISTS.

The Fall of Santiago

Causes no greater crash than the Fall of Our Prices on Brand New Summer Goods which we are bound to dispose of no matter how great the sacrifice, as we must have room for our New Fall purchases.

We will sell every Dollar's worth of our Dry Goods, Clothing, Capes, Jackets and Shoes at unequalled low prices as we must have the room. Come and inspect same and we are sure our prices and quality will help you purchase as they cannot be equalled.

L. Rosenthal & Co.,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery.

THE NEW STORE. Next to Schoolcraft Bank.

A Dainty Breakfast,

lunch or dinner, for the delicate eater, can be made on our Spring Lamb Chops, Spring Broiling Chickens, Veal Cutlets or Tender Beef Steaks. For dinner there is nothing to equal our choicest cuts of Beef for roasting or boiling. You will find anything you wish in meats, fresh and delicious at all times, at

ORR BROS. AND CO.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Delegates to State, Congressional, Representative and Senatorial Conventions Elected Stephenson Gets the County Against Sheldon.

A Republican county convention for the selection of delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and legislative, was held pursuant to call at the court house, this afternoon. Every township was fully represented.

The convention was called to order by E. N. Orr, chairman of the Republican county committee.

D. W. Bennett, of Thompson, and Cornelius Klagstad were elected chairman and secretary respectively.

The chairman appointed the following committees: Tellers B. A. Craver, N. L. Neveaux, and A. E. Burdick; credentials: M. H. Quick, N. S. Johnson and J. B. Wheeler; resolutions Fred. Miller, Miller Rose and C. B. Mersereau.

Reports of committees on credentials and resolutions were read and adopted.

The following delegates were then elected:

STATE CONVENTION Geo. E. Holbein, J. H. McCallum and Samuel Bridges.

SENATORIAL Martin H. Quick, Napoleon L. Neveaux, A. C. Carpenter, Nels J. Olson and D. W. Bennett.

LEGISLATIVE George H. Orr, C. W. Dunton and C. J. Brook.

CONGRESSIONAL Nels S. Johnson, C. B. Mersereau and Miller Rose, all supporters of Samuel Stephenson.

Resolutions indorsing the St. Louis platform, Governor Pingree and Senator Burrows were unanimously adopted and the delegations to the senatorial and representative conventions were instructed for O. B. Fuller for state senator and Geo. P. McCallum for representative in the state legislature.

Farewell Dancing Party.

A farewell dancing party was given at the Bicycle club house, Indian Lake, Friday night last in honor of Miss Lena Roach, of Chicago, sister of Mrs. D. J. Hedgren and Miss Emma Roach. Miss Roach visited here during the past month and left for her home Wednesday afternoon. Music for the event was furnished by Prof. Brown and Prof. Neumaier. The following were present:

MESSRS. AND MESDAMES

Dr. F. Raabe,	Emmet Rose,
Andrew Erickson,	D. J. Hedgren,
W. H. Thomas,	Hugo Geno,
Edmund Ashford,	V. P. Chappel,
J. J. Tracy.	

MISSES

Lena Roach,	Edna Tucker,
Georgia Ross,	Nellie Costello,
Emma Roach,	Fern Nicholson,
Anna Stoddart,	Ellen Bowen,
Marie Hiller,	Lizzie Fallon,
Kate J. Bell,	Eva Orr,
Bessie Lasher,	Margaret Costello,
Stella Baker,	Mitth Baker,
Amelia Rasch,	Mabel Coffey,
Georgia Orr,	Zettie Nicholson,
Carr, Chamberlain,	——Martin.

MESDAMES

G. D. Tucker,	W. A. McKinney.

MESSRS

W. A. LeDuc,	Jos. McLellan,
M. W. Orr,	Dan LaFrambois
Carl Klagstad,	Carl Ekstrom,
Geo. Nicholson, jr.,	Wm. Lampert,
John Hayden,	Gust Ekstrom,
Axel Ekstrom,	W. L. Loranger,
Dr. Malmgren,	Fred. M. Orr,
Frank Guinan,	Herbert Baker,
John Fuller,	Frank Dupuis
Harry Ashford,	Harry Tucker.

Luncheon was served late in the evening after which the orchestra played "Home, Sweet Home," thus was the most enjoyable event of the season at the resort brought to an end.

The club house was profusely and artistically decorated with ground pine and dozens of Japanese lanterns furnished light for the interior and exterior of the building.

Township Caucus

The Manistique township Republican caucus for the selection of delegates to the county convention to be held today, there to elect delegates to the congressional, state, senatorial and legislative conventions, was held at the court house, Tuesday afternoon. The caucus was called to order by Geo. H. Orr, chairman of the township committee, and C. W. Dunton and Ed. Ashford were selected chairman and secretary respectively. Messrs. J. H. MacNaughton and Geo. H. Orr were named by the chairman as tellers.

Upon motion it was decided to elect the eleven delegates at one time and the following names were presented to be voted upon: By Miller Rose Geo. H. Orr, Theo. Holmbom, C. B. Mersereau, Cornelius Klagstad, P. C. Dube, Nels J. Olsen, Miller Rose, N. S. Johnson, John Losse, H. Duvall and Hans Klagstad; by E. N. Orr—Charles R. Orr, E. D. Carr, John Quick, Ed. Ashford, Andrew Ekstrom, William B. Thomas, John Gayar, V. P. Chappel, W. F. Crane and E. N. Orr.

The ballot resulted as follows: First named set of delegates 108 votes and the latter 85 votes.

The delegates elected are solid for Stephenson, congressional aspirant.

Crisp, fresh vegetables at Frank Clark & Co's.

FOR SHREWD PEOPLE!

Shrewd buyers will need no urging when confronted with this gilt edge offer.

JUST FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

Handsome Two-toned Figured

SILKS! SILKS!!

500 yards Silks suitable for Waists or Dress Trimmings,

Worth 50c pr yd, for this Sale, only 29c

We are also offering many attractions in bargains in Black Silks, Surahs, China Silks and Late Novelties in Silks for Waists.

This Sale Positively for One Week Only!

I. S. PHIPPENY, Mgr. C. L. Co's Store.

WHO SAID BARRED WIRE?

to the Rough Riders. Our Boys can get through most anything when fighting for

UNCLE SAM.

Remember us when you want anything in the Hardware Line. Only a few WHEELS left and prices down to bed rock. Come and see them.

C. L. Hardware, A. M. LeROY, Manager.

Helmka-Swayze Marriage.

As was stated in last weeks issue, the marriage of Miss Edna M. Swayze and Corp. Frank E. Helmka of B Co., 35th Regiment U. S. V. Inf., occurred at the residence of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Swayze, at Otisville, near Flint, lower Michigan last Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The knot was tied by Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. Only the most intimate friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome and valuable presents.

The bride is the eldest daughter of E. S. Swayze, one of Otisvilles oldest and most respected citizens and business men, and is popular wherever known. She is a licensed pharmacist and was for a time manager of the Superior Drug Store at Munising, where she became acquainted with the man of her choice and made many friends who will wish her every happiness. Mr. Helmka is well known hereabout having resided in this city for years, and has scores of friend, including THE COURIER, who wish him and his handsome bride a happy and prosperous future.

Mrs. Beeson's Father Dead.

John Naugle, father of Mrs. Everett D. Beeson, died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Beeson, early Tuesday morning. He was 66 years of age.

Deceased had been an invalid for some years and for nearly a year has been almost helpless as a result of several strokes of paralysis. About six weeks ago the old gentleman was brought here from Chicago in the private car of his son, John A. Naugle, general manager of the Mexican Central Railway, to remain here with the family of his son-in-law, Mr. Beeson. Since the death of his wife about three years ago deceased had resided with his sons at Chicago and Gladstone and with his daughter now residing in this city.

Mr. Naugle was born in Salem, Ind., and when young learned the blacksmith and wagonmakers' trade and for years was actively engaged in the business, accumulating considigrable money. For the past fifteen years he had been connected with the well known firm of Naugle, Holcomb & Co., dealers in cedar products, buying largely along the Soo line.

Deceased leaves four sons and a daughter to mourn his death, as follows: John A. Naugle, Gamis, Mex.; J. W. Naugle, Gladstone; E. E. Naugle and A. T. Naugle, Chicago, and Mrs. Alice S. Beeson of this city.

An

Unequaled Opportunity

Should never be overlooked. Especially when you are in need of the very merchandise we are just now very anxious to dispose of. Not because it is in any way out of date, damaged or shelf worn; but we have ascertained during our business career that a judicious merchant will make it his motto not to carry over any merchandise from one season to another; regardless of cost. Therefore profits are out of the question. Everything in the line of Summer Goods must go—nothing reserved.

Yours for trade,

CASPER BROTHERS.

Leaders of Low Prices.

Mr. Naugle, deceased, until stricken with paralysis, was very active, a thorough and honest business man, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all whom he came in contact with.

The remains were taken to Moorsville, Ind. for interment Wednesday afternoon. Funeral services were held at the residence at 1:30 o'clock by Rev. J. F. Horton of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Beeson and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Naugle of Gladstone, accompanied the remains to their last resting place.

Michigan Boys' Luck.

Ex-Mayor Henry J. Vivian, Paul W. Grierson and E. S. Grierson left Calumet for Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, with $1,000 and instructions to draw for any amount needed. Every dollar that can be spent will be used toward furnishing comforts and luxuries for the Calumet company of the Thirty-fourth Michigan. Houghton citizens sent $300 cash by same committee for the benefit of the local company, and will also send a committee with instructions to draw on Houghton for any amount up to the cash reserve of the First National bank.

Manistique Telephone Extension.

C. E. Kelso, manager of the Manistique Telephone system, was at Munising on Friday last arranging with Manager Langley for the proposed extension and connection of the two lines. Arrangements have not been perfected as yet but in all probability the connection will be a go.

The telephone line, when the Manistique & Northwestern Ry. extension is completed to Shingleton, will be only about six miles from Munising, thus the connection can be made with but little additional expense.

Ladies wishing a high grade shoe should look over the Utz & Dunn line, eastern made, kept in stock at the City Shoe Store.

THE MANISTIQUE COURIER

J. H. MacNaughton, Editor.

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

Family trees originated from genealogy seed.

Kentucklans to a man are in favor of war on the water.

Many a man starves today while feeding on tomorrow's hopes.

Warm weather has a tendency to increase the floating population at seaside resorts.

It's poor consolation to the girl who has been stung by a bee to know that bees are partial to sweet things.

What defense could Uncle Sam put up if Spain sued for damages for giving her imprisoned troops indigestion?

Spanish soldiers now refuse to go into any battle unless they see the sign "A Hard Boiled Egg with Every Defeat."

Matanzas had great fun at the military funeral of the mule killed in the bombardment. This shows that even the Spaniard knows when to salute his superior.

A Boston jury has awarded $10,000 damages to a man whose toe was crushed by a cake of ice as it fell from a delivery wagon. The company considers this a very cold deal.

Spain has a new explosive called daza with which it is hoped to accomplish wonders. It is projected in the form of a rocket and is guaranteed to sink anything from a rowboat to an island.

It is a sad story that comes from Spearfish, S. D., to the effect that the late Mrs. De Ledeboer died of a broken heart, produced by grief over her son going to the front with the Dakota troops. The Dakota contingent was sent to Manila to support Dewey, and Mrs. Ledeboer feared that her boy would never return. None but the mothers can ever know how their heart strings were pulled when their boys shouldered muskets and marched away under old glory to meet such fate as might be decreed to them. But the boys will come home one of these days, and then how proud the mothers will be of them.

In the opinion of Carlos S. Fox, former United States vice-consul at Santiago, the surrender of that Spanish stronghold means the resumption of business, with good chances for wide-awake, active business men, who grasp the situation early to reap the greatest benefits. He says that, except a match factory in Santiago, there are no manufacturing plants in eastern Cuba. Everything the people wear eat and drink comes from other countries. This being the case, there will be a first-class opportunity for all manufacturing enterprises. The land, which is fertile, but so far has not been properly tilled, is well adapted to raising coffee, sugar, tobacco and cattle, which, according to Mr. Fox, could be sent to the United States without causing competition with home products. In the interior the land abounds with mahogany, cedar and other kinds of timber. Concluding, the vice-consul says that a railroad is needed from Santiago to Havana, a distance of about 400 miles. This would greatly develop the country.

The latest reports from the Arctic gold fields indicate a decided change of sentiment among the miners in favor of seeking their gold on the American side of the line. Such a revulsion was to be expected and the idea is to be commended. The Klondike is not the only gold region in the Yukon valley. There is every reason to believe that there are just as rich deposits in the Alaskan streams as in those of the northwest territory, and they can be prospected and worked under much more liberal restrictions. The fact that the Klondike output of gold has fallen somewhat below what even the most conservative expected is in large part due to the needlessly heavy tax laid on mining enterprises by the Canadian government. The fact that the government has collected a tax of $500,000 on $7,000,000 is bound to have its deterrent effect upon the full development of the country. There is reason to believe that the Canadian authorities have overreached themselves in this matter, and the marked movement that has now begun toward Alaskan streams promises soon to prove that Canada's loss will be our gain. Forty Mile creek, which was the original Yukon gold field, is being worked again, and it is just as reasonable to expect that new and richer strikes will be made on our side of the line as on the other. American prospectors will do well in future to keep this fact in mind and locate their claims where they can work them without exorbitant taxation.

It has been suggested that the designation "battle of July Third" be applied to the great naval engagement that marked the destruction of the Cape Verde fleet. As the fighting on land about Santiago was chiefly confined to the battle of El Caney and the storming of San Juan these two names will cover the army's part sufficiently. There is no reason, therefore, why the designation of Santiago should not be used in distinguishing the naval victory, or, if it is desired to be still more definite, "the naval battle of Santiago" would answer the

THEY WILL ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES.

Canada and the United States Will Try to "Get Together" on Many Points.

Quebec.—It is in this city that on August 23d the first real evidence of the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and the United States will be given when the joint high commission will meet to arbitrate on important matters between the United States and Canada. Lord Herschel, the famous Englishman, will preside and the commissioners will in the main consider the following propositions:

First—The question in respect to the fur seals in Bering Sea and the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

Second—Provisions in respect to the fisheries off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the waters of their common frontier.

Third—Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaska-Canadian boundary by legal and scientific experts, if the commission shall so decide, or otherwise.

Fourth—Provisions for the transit of merchandise in transportation to or from either country across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways and intermediate transit by sea.

Fifth—Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

Sixth—The question of the alien labor laws applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States and Canada.

Seventh—Mining rates of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

Eighth—Such readjustments and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous of custom duties applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry of the other, upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

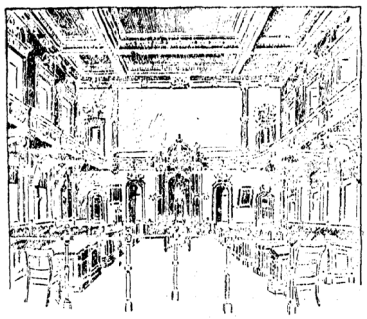
Ninth—A revision of the agreements of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the lakes.

Tenth—Arrangements for the more complete delimitation and marking of the frontier line by land and water where the same is now inefficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

Eleventh—Provisions for the convenience for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.

Twelfth—Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, CANADIAN COMMISSIONER.



THE ROOM IN WHICH THE COMMISSION WILL MEET.

WILL PRAY FOR HIM.

The train was crowded and the usual signs which decorate southern railway carriages and separate the black passengers from the white had been discarded.

Col. John Jacob Astor and another officer had begun the time pleasantly enough, but as they neared Chattanooga the multimillionaire soldier was left alone. The day was warm, and he nodded a little, but he straightened quickly at a feminine voice saying quite close to his ear:

"Kaan fo', sah. I hopes I seem yo' purty suitable?" And a black woman calmly took the vacant place. He acknowledged the greeting courteously, and she smiled in cheerful friendliness.

"Yoss fur de No'th, I reckon. Oh, I knowed dat! Yo all's so! Jus' gwine ter Cuba? Lan,' lan,' how dem buttons does shine! I allus wanted one ob dem buttons. Dat I did. Ef yo' all ud gib me one I—I'd war hit foh a hatpin to 'membah yo' by."

Colonel Astor bowed with grave politeness, and the eyes of the negro country girl shone as he detached a button from his blouse and handed it to her.

"Tank yo' sah!" she said. "I'm monstrous glad foh ter git dis. I'se gwine ter go now. I libes yere at dis city. But I'se gwine ter pray foh yo'. I dunno yo' name. But de Lord, I 'spect, he's keeping track of yo'. I'll jes' say de sojer what gib me de brass button, an' he'll know. Good-bye! 'Membah, I'se gwine ter pray!" She waved him a farewell, and he raised his hat in acknowledgment. Some of the officers smiled, but there was no smile on his face as he turned away.

HOW TEETH ARE TREATED

It is curious to what an extent the mutilation of teeth goes on among savage nations, and even among certain civilized people, such as the Japanese. With them a girl is never married without first staining her teeth black with a repulsive kind of varnish, and the custom is especially adhered to among the richer classes.

On the west coast of Africa a large portion of the teeth are deliberately broken when children reach a certain age. Both in the new world and in the old the custom exists of extracting the two front teeth of domestic servants. In Peru the custom has existed from time immemorial, and used to be a sign of slavery in the days of the Incas. This is also the custom on the Congo, and among the Hottentots. Teeth are stained in various colors among the Malays.

A bright red and a bright blue are not uncommon, and a bright green is produced with the aid of arsenic and lemon juice. Livingstone related that among the Kaffirs a child with a prominent upper jaw was looked upon as a monster and immediately killed. On the Upper Nile the negroes have all their best teeth extracted in order to destroy their value in the slave market, and to make it not worth while for the slave traders to carry them off.

—Tid-Bits.

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. In some parts it is 5,261 feet deep; its length is 397 miles, with an area of 15,000 square miles. It is the largest lake in Asia, and the sixth largest in the world.

The Queen of Italy's extravagance in dress is the one grievance of her loyal subjects. Italian ladies have a reputation of spending more on their dress than any women in Europe, and their husbands and fathers attribute this state of things to Queen Margaret's example.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Last year American wheat growers enjoyed a double advantage. The own crop was an abundant one, and outside of the United States there was an almost world-wide deficiency. This occasioned an active demand for American wheat, intensified by the fact that the world's crop in 1896 also had been deficient.

The government reports show that our exports of food products reached a value in the fiscal year just closed more than eight hundred million dollars. Of breadstuffs alone we sent abroad last year nearly one million dollars' worth for every business day.

The government forecasts indicate that the wheat crop this year will be even larger than last year. As usually happens, after a particularly profitable crop, there has been an increase in the acreage, which is this year the far the largest ever recorded.

The condition of the winter wheat crop, according to the system of percentages on which the government makes its forecasts, is better than in seven years, and is twelve per cent in advance of that of last year. The spring wheat crop is not beyond the influence of adverse weather conditions; but the June estimate is higher than for fifteen years, and eleven per cent. in advance of June last year. Later private reports were less favorable than this.

Foreign crop prospects are not sufficiently defined to afford a basis for estimates. It is not probable that the deficiency of last year and the year preceding will be repeated; but the world's supplies have recently run so low that, even with a good crop in other wheat-producing countries, there is likely to be an active demand for the surplus from our wheat fields.

A POSSIBLE TRAGEDY.

An English magazine, the Woman at Home, told recently an incident in the life of the Princess of Wales, which shows how accuracy and thoroughness were the means of avoiding a possible catastrophe. The princess, for years, an enthusiastic amateur photographer, with her daughter, the Princess Victoria, is in the habit of taking pictures of the scenery, people and animals in and about Sandringham, herself developing and printing them afterward.

Several months ago while on a visit to a park, she took a snapshot of the railroad bridge at Wolferton, which a freight train was crossing. When the picture was printed the princess observed a slight curve in the bridge. She went to the place from which she had taken it, and carefully measured the structure. There was no curve in it perceptible.

"I held the camera at a steady angle, no doubt," she said, and waiting for another train crossed, took another picture, developed and printed it.

Again the depression appeared in the same point in the bridge. She carried the picture anxiously to the Prince of Wales, who sent for the superintendent of the railroad. On inquiry it was found that the engineers of the trains had perceived a jerking motion when crossing the bridge. The bridge was examined, found unsafe and condemned.

The persistence of the princess in seeking to make perfect her photographs, and the intelligence that noted the slight defection and saw in it a possible danger, in all probability prevented a catastrophe, and possibly a frightful loss of human life.

Surgery for Animals.

Veterinary surgeons are becoming skilled that no longer is an ounce of lead the chief medicine administered to a suffering pet animal. At the royal Veterinary college, Camden Town, England, some wonderful operations have been performed lately. The horse was fastened in a stock and chloroform administered, and as much pains were taken as if a royal duke was the patient. A mongrel mastiff puppy was given a false leg, takes exercise in his wooden member. He actually thrashes other dogs with it in the fight in which he still engages to the intense amazement of his opponents. A collie belonging to the duchess of Marlborough was run over by a cab and one of its legs had to be amputated. A false leg of aluminum was supplied. The joints at the knee are moved by springs. One little dog, a valuable whippet, was so annoyed by its artificial legs that they were taken off. Now it hops about like a kangaroo. When horses' tails are docked they have no protection from the flies if they are turned out to pasture. Therefore false tails are devised, which allow the horses to enjoy their communion with nature. A valuable terrier, "Toby," belonging to the duke of Bedford, was fitted with a set of false teeth, which gives him great assistance in rat catching.

Something for Nothing.

Dixon—"Bilkins seems to be enjoying the fortune his aunt left him."

Hixon—"Why, I understand he lost all in a wheat deal six months ago."

Dixon—"So he did; but it has supplied him with a never-failing stock of conversation ever since."

Often the Case.

She—"As a rule a man judges other women by his wife." He—"And a woman judges her husband by the worst things she hears about other men."

A MAIL CARRIER ON THE ROAD FROM PONCE TO SAN JUAN

THE OMAHA MIDWAY.

THE CHICAGO AFFAIR EASILY ECLIPSED.

Tribes to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition Express Much Satisfaction at the Sights They Witnessed—Santiago Trophies in the Government Building

The Midway at the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha surpasses in number and variety of its attractions that of any other fair ever held in this country, not excepting the great World's Fair at Chicago. For the distance of a mile this broad avenue is lined on both sides with amusement houses, whose criers vie with each other in attracting the public attention.

Perhaps the best known and most popular show on the midway is the Buffalo Bill Wild Animal Show Co. Almost every variety of beast that has shown an inclination to become subservient to the will of man is found here, and are made to show what the patience and perseverance of the trainer can accomplish. Some of the acts are truly startling, and fraught with no little danger to the trainer. And the fact that several have been quite seriously injured since the opening of the fair seems but to add to the general interest, rather than detract therefrom.

The first Spanish flag captured at Santiago is the war department exhibit at the Omaha exposition. Pinned to the flag is a card giving the history of the capture, when taken, from whom, and under what circumstances. Gen. Shafter gathered up a collection of old brass trophies, a lot of old style firearms and a box of the new Mauser rifles and shipped them to the Trans-Mississippi exposition, where they will be added to the exhibit of the war department.

All our possessions are as nothing compared to health, strength and a clear conscience.

A man always caters to woman's vanity when he thinks it will favor his own interests.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

Big sise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman rules us all.

The matchmaker's advertisement is a timely announcement.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c, 50c, all druggists refund money.

Filing a will sometimes rasps the feelings of the heirs.

Some men never look sober unless they are full.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A New Bicycle Chain.

A new idea in bicycle chains is a series of links that are made out of strips of steel. These are stamped out and each is hooked on to the preceding link and so arranged that they cannot be unequaled. The chain is extremely light and is said to be very strong and costs but a small sum, as compared with the chains now in use. That they will be very much less durable goes without saying. Of course, they could be frequently renewed, but the question arises whether this, in the long run, would not be quite as expensive, especially for those who ride a great deal, as the regular chains with which we are familiar.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Telephone Girls in France.

The managers of the telephone company operating the system at Versailles, France, hold that the expression "Hello!" used in response to a call is impolite. The operators have been instructed to ask the subscriber who rings up the central office: "What do you want?"—Que voulez-vous?

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Bolt Oats (80 bushels per acre), Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. W.N.U.

In rural districts many people use no more than 2 or 300 words; the ordinary man can do very well with a vocabulary of 500 words.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Don't rely on the promise of a boxer simple because he has the reputation of being a full fellow.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Life is a tragedy or a comedy according to one's own interpretation.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

Since the birth of Christ 1,000,000,000 men have been slain in battle.

Kindnesses to a man are in favor of war on the sinner.

BEN'S BOMBSHELL.

A Juvenile Story.

"Please come over to our barn right after dinner, I've got a scheme for celebrating the Fourth that will wake up the town."

So ran the note which Farmer Tully's son Benjamin had sent to his four friends—Will Chester, Walter Casey, Hal Gossman and Eddie Wilmont.

"Benjamin" this chums always call him Benjamin) "has got up something new again. Wonder what it is?" muttered Will, as he read his note. Benjamin was very versatile in schemes, and for this reason, probably, he was looked upon as a sort of leader among his companions.

After dinner Will went directly to the Tuly farm.

In the rambling old barn that squatted close to the sluggish river the four other four; Benjamin, sitting on a feed cutter, was thoughtfully chewing a straw.

"Well, what is it, what is it?" queried Will, impatiently.

"I will tell you. You know what a mortar is?"

"A mortar? Why, mortar is the stuff they stick bricks together with."

"That ain't the mortar I mean. I mean those sawed-off little cannon that point up in the air and are used to shoot bomb shells out of. My idea is to make a mortar and some bombshells. They would make as much noise as a cannon, and when the bomb went off in the air it could be seen and heard for miles in all directions."

The boys looked at each other aghast.

"Why, we can't do that," said Eddie. "Those things have to be made in factories."

"We can make 'em all right," said Benjamin. "There's a big iron drain tile about a foot in diameter down in the field that will make a splendid mortar. All we need to do is to fit it into a log to stop up one end. I know where there is just that kind of a log, or stump, too, and it will prevent the tile from bursting when the thing goes off."

"But what would you make your bombshell out of?" asked Hal Gossman.

"I have thought that out, too," was Benjamin's ready reply. "We can take two baseball masks, rip the leather off and fit them together and plaster clay over them until they are thick enough to be pretty solid, leaving the inside empty to be filled with powder. We can get all the powder we want."

That afternoon four of them got the tile and carried it in Benjamin's boat to the spot chosen by Benjamin, close to the stump which they intended to put to such a new use.

The stump was curiously examined. It was the remains of an oak tree perhaps three feet in diameter. In its center was a deep opening which seemed just about large enough to accommodate the tile. All together the boys carried the tile to the stump, and

"CARRIED THE TILE TO THE STUMP."

with much puffing and blowing succeeded in getting it into the great hollow place in the stump.

"When shall we fire her off?" queried Will, when the mortar was complete.

"I think about midnight before the Fourth would be the best time," and the others thought so, too.

The powder was bought, a bombshell made and hidden away in the barn, together with the remainder of the powder.

About an hour before midnight on the 3d the five boys crept noiselessly down to the river shore where Benjamin's skiff was moored. They pulled down the stream and landed in utter darkness, for Benjamin said it would be dangerous to have a lantern near the powder.

The charge for the mortar, about two pounds, was emptied from its sack into the tile. Paper was placed on top of it and rammed down solid. Then the "shell" was dropped into the mortar. Nothing was placed on top of this. The mortar was now loaded and ready for firing, for Benjamin had run a long fuse through a hole in the stump and up into the pipe until it touched the powder.

"Ain't it pretty near midnight?" asked Eddie Wilmont, eagerly. He voiced the impatience of the others.

"Let her go!" said Chester.

Benjamin, on his part, was as anxious as his companions to put their experiment to the test. Striking a match, he touched the blaze to the end of the fuse projecting from the pipe. Hissing and sputtering, the fire crept toward the charge.

"Now get to cover!" advised Benjamin, excitedly. "She will reach the powder in another minute, and the air may be full of flying iron and wood."

They hurried down the river bank to the boat. Then came a roar that almost deafened them, and a great glare shone over woods and river.

"Look! Look!" shouted Benjamin, pointing up. "There she goes!"

A ball of fire had leaped from the stump, and with one great bound had reached an enormous height, leaving a fiery stream behind it. They could see it away up in the air, glowing like a star. It seemed to remain motionless for a minute and then began to descend.

"Ain't that immense?" cried Benjamin, waving his hat in great glee.

Down, down, it rushed like a blazing comet. The paper wadding had stuck to the shell, and becoming ignited from the explosion continued to burn fiercely. A stream of sparks rushed upward from it. The air was full of burning paper. Then, as it was about to drop into the river a quarter of a mile away, it burst. A heavy crash again woke the echoes and another blaze of light flashed for an instant. Then came darkness.

"It is all over," said Benjamin.

But he was mistaken. There was a good deal to follow, something which he and his companions had not counted on.

It chanced that some public-spirited men in the village had decided to give an exhibition of fireworks on the night of the Fourth also. Having determined to keep the matter quiet until the Fourth had arrived, the fireworks had been purchased very slyly and carried to a spot on the river bank about a quarter-mile below the place where Benjamin's bombshell had begun its flight. Here a raft had been made, and upon it the fireworks were put. This was done on the evening of the 3d. Two men were hired to sleep on the raft to see that it was not disturbed.

The men poled the raft out into the middle of the river and lying down on their blankets went to sleep surrounded by a wholesale assortment of sky-rockets, roman candles, giant crackers, bombs, pinwheels, and all manner of things, without a thought of danger. They had been sleeping soundly for about two hours when the noise of the mortar awakened them.

They saw the bombshell darting down with marvelous speed, which increased every second, and before they could pull in the rope to which the anchor was fastened which held the raft it was right above them.

Horror-stricken, they plunged into the river and hurried away as fast as they could through the shallow water.

Then the shell exploded.

The men ducked their heads. There was a great splashing in the water as pieces of the bursted shell were hurled into it, but neither of the men was hit. Half dazed, they lifted their heads. The red glare of the exploded shell and the accompanying roar had gone.

All was darkness for a brief moment. Then came a vicious hissing from the raft, and the air was filled with flying sparks. It was one of the pinwheels which had caught, and as though inspired by a spirit of mischief it was whirling at a great rate, sending its sparks everywhere.

The men rushed back to the raft to save the cargo.

Then the trouble commenced in earnest.

Firecrackers began to bang away in unsuspected spots, and no sooner was a pack snatched out and thrown into the river than other packs took up the chorus.

"Yank 'em out, yank 'em out!" cried one of the men, making a dash for them at the risk of burning his fingers.

Just then a couple of pinwheels started at the same time and began to buzz and fluster as though each was trying to outdo the other and both intent on putting out the men's eyes in a shower of sparks.

Now that they had got agoing the fireworks were evidently bound not to be interfered with, for while the rockets and roman candles were bombarding one man a giant firecracker did its best to tear the other's fingers off and to help defeat his assault a big bomb exploded almost in his face.

The tumult was at its height, but the men worked desperately to save what they could of the fireworks, but in the midst of their forlorn task they heard hoots, yells and loud laughter from the shore.

Looking shoreward they could dimly see a large crowd of people on the river bank. The village had been aroused and had come to witness the novel spectacle. Moreover, from the sounds from that way, they seemed to be enjoying it immensely.

"Well, that settles me," said one of the men on the raft, disgustedly. "Them people is laughing at us. Let's get out of this hornet's nest. This stuff is bound to blow itself all up anyway," and he coolly jumped into the river and waded ashore. His companion followed him.

Once ashore they were surrounded by a crowd of people curious to learn all about the matter.

The men were very discreet, however, in regard to who owned the fireworks, but told how they happened to be set on fire. Where the troublesome fiery visitor had come from appeared to be a mystery. Many had seen it, but none knew whence it came.

Benjamin and his friends were in the crowd. As soon as they learned that the bomb had caused the mischief to somebody's fireworks down the river they had rowed that way. Before they reached there they saw that the fireworks on the raft were too far gone in their career of self-destruction to be saved, and they rowed their boat ashore and watched the queer exhibition, somewhat frightened at the calamity the bomb had caused.

The uproar from the raft grew less after awhile, the firecrackers ceased to be heard and all became dark and silent.

The secret of who shot the shell did not come out until long after, for the boys kept very quiet.

CHARLES F. WELLES.

Spain has sent to Cuba 1,000 tons of medicines, etc., in three years.

Important to Mothers.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. If they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, owe it to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.

The largest country in one body and under one government is the Russian empire. It contains 8,500,126 square miles.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Don't get the idea into your head that you can pull yourself out of trouble with a corkscrew.

Dr. Carter's K. & B. Tea

does what other medicines do not, it establishes the four important organs of the body—the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. 25c per package.

Don't put on too many airs in case that down life's stream your little boat may capsize.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

is taken internally. Price, 75c.

It is claimed that at present the English language is spoken by 116,000,000 people.

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

There are found in both books of the Bible 3,566,480 letters, and 773,693 words.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

In China to allude any one by take off one's hat is a deliberate insult.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption. J. B. Palmer, Box 1611, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

No man ever conquered who began a struggle with his eyes shut.

It heals irritated gums, and gives the children rest by day and night. Brown's Teething Cordial.

Moral courage is the surest key to the heart of a pure woman.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. Paxton, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

This advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

CHEAP FARMS

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

100,000 ACRES Improved and unimproved farming lands to be divided and sold on long time and easy payments, a little each year. Come and see us or write. THE TRUMAN MOSS' STATE BANK, Sanilac Center, Mich., or THE TRUMAN MOSS ESTATE, Croswell, Sanilac Co., Mich.

W.N.U.--DETROIT--NO.34--1898

A DOCTOR'S DIRECTIONS.

They save a daughter from blindness.

When a father writes that yours "is the best medicine in the world," you can allow something for seeming extravagance in the statement if you know that the medicine so praised, cured a loved daughter of disease and restored to her the sunlight nearly lost. The best medicine in the world for you is the medicine that cures you. There can't be anything better. No medicine can do more than cure. That is why John S. Goodie, of Quincy, Mo., writes as follows:

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world. My daughter had a relapse after the measles, due to taking cold. She was nearly blind and was obliged to remain in a dark room all the time. The doctors could give her no relief, some of them directed me to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles cured her completely.

The thousands of testimonials to the value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla repeat over and over again, in one form or another the expression: "The doctors gave her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles completely cured her."

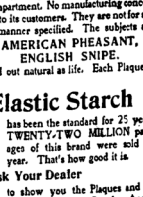
It is a common experience to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a last resort. It is a common experience to have Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prescribed by a physician. It is a common experience to see a "complete cure" follow the use of a few bottles of this great blood purifying medicine.

Because it is a specific for all forms of blood disease. If a disease has its origin in bad or impure blood, Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, acting directly on the blood, removing its impurities and giving to it vitalizing energy, will promptly eradicate the disease.

The great feature of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the radical cures that result from its use. Many medicines only suppress disease—they push the pimples down under the skin, they paint the complexion with subtle arsenical compounds, but the disease rages in the veins like a pent up fire, and some day breaks out in a volcanic eruption that eats up the body. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes to the root. It makes the fountain clean and the waters are clean. It makes the root good and the fruit is good. It gives Nature the elements she needs to build up the broken down constitution—not to bolster it up with stimulants or patch it up on the surface. Send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook, and learn more about the cures effected by this remedy. It's sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Beautiful Present Free

For a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of



Game Plaques

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are AMERICAN WILD DUCKS, AMERICAN PHEASANT, ENGLISH QUAIL, ENGLISH SNIPE. The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

HOW TO GET THEM:

All purchasers of three 10-cent or six 5-cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

Elastic Starch

has been the standard for 25 years. TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is

Ask Your Dealer

to show you the Plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

Remember

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are now using—

get **BattleAx PLUG**

and you 'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of Battle Ax is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents.

Remember the name when you buy again.

McCRAY'S MODERN REFRIGERATORS AND COLD STORAGE

Catalogue No. 35 Free. Family Refrigerators to be had from outside of House and Built to Order, Lined with Onondaga White or Tile, a Specialty. Also a special line of Refrigerators for the CATERER. Refrigerators of all kinds and sizes built to order for Grocers, Butchers, Restaurants, Hotels, etc. See our exhibits at the Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Illinois State Fair, Springfield.

McCRAY REFRIGERATOR AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY, 50 Mill St., Kendallville, Ind., U. S. A.

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

FROM FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.

We make fine Surreys, Buggies, Phaetons and Road Wagons, our goods have been favorably known to the trade for years. We now sell direct to the user at Wholesale Prices. The shrewd buyer prefers to deal with the factory. He gets of us finest work at less price than agents ask for low grade vehicles. We ship anywhere subject to examination. WE DELIVER on board cars Kansas City, Mo., or Goshen, Ind., as may suit purchaser. Sent for catalogue with prices plainly printed, IT'S FREE. Write today. We sell sewing Machines and the GOODRICH BUTTER as well. All at Wholesale Prices. ALL GOOD. No matter where you live, you are not too far away to do business with us and save money. Address, EDWARD W. WALKER CARRIAGE CO., GOSHEN, INDIANA. Kansas City Warerooms and Office, 1306 West 11th St.

THE MANISTIQUE COURIER,

A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

BY J. H. MACNAUGHTON.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In town or village, $1 a year. In the country, $1 a year, if paid in advance; $1 25 if not paid in advance. Three months, 50 cents. Invariably in advance.

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Soo Line Time Card.

The following is the time of departure of Soo Line passenger trains:

Passenger East	7:00
" "	12:10
" West	3:15
" "	8:25

The 3:15 train west connects with St. Paul R'y for Chicago and all points south.

P. McCULLOUGH, Agent.

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1	7	May 16, 1898.		4	6	10
a m	p m	a m	Lv.	Ar.	p m	p m	p m
6 50		5 00	So. Manistique		4 50	6 25	
6 40	1 05	4 50	Moran		4 37	6 10	5 45
6 15	12 40	4 25	Manistique River		12 25	4 30	5 45
6 00	12 05	4 00	Sturgeon Hole		12 05	4 00	4 00
					p m		
6 45	12 10	5	Hiawatha		11 50	5	1 25
7 00	12 05	10	Smith Creek		11 33	3	1 10
7 20	11 45	30	Steuben		11 10	2 15	12 50
	6 50		Delta Siding		a m	p m	3 30
	7 00		Scott's Camp				2 20
	7 30		McNeil's Camp				2 0
	Ar.			Lv.			

Connections at MANISTIQUE with M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. R'y, Goodrich Trans. Co., Hart Boat Line and Tourtawa's Harbor Line.

MANISTIQUE, AUG. 26, 1898.

Republican State Convention.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Light Guard Armory, in the city of Detroit, on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1898, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices and for the purpose of selecting a chairman of the state central committee and two members thereof from each congressional district, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The following is the apportionment of delegates to which the various counties of the u. p. are entitled:

Alger	3	Keweenaw	2
Baraga	7	Luce	3
Chippewa	6	Mackinac	5
Delta	8	Marquette	15
Dickinson	6	Menominee	7
Gogebic	6	Ontonagon	5
Houghton	17	Schoolcraft	5
Iron	3		

DEXTER M. FERRY, Chairman.
DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.
Detroit, July 28, 1898.

REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

A Republican convention is hereby called to meet at the Court House, in the city of Escanaba, on Tuesday, September 6th, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for State Representative for the Delta District of Michigan, and to transact such other business as may lawfully come before said convention.

Each county will be entitled to one delegate for each five hundred votes, and for three hundred or more over five hundred or a majority thereof, cast at the last election for Governor making the representation as follows:

Alger	3
Delta	8
Schoolcraft	2
Total	13

T. H. WHITE, Chairman.
Escanaba, Mich., August 17, 1898.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Republican convention is hereby called to meet at the Opera House, in the City of Ishpeming, on Wednesday, August 31st, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for State Senator for the Thirteenth Senatorial District of Michigan, and to transact such other business as may lawfully come before it.

Each County will be entitled to one delegate for each three hundred votes or majority thereof, polled at the last Senatorial Election, making the representation as follows:

Chippewa	11
Delta	12
Luce	3
Mackinac	5
Menominee	15
Schoolcraft	5
Total	51

FRED K. HAKER, Chairman.
Menominee, Michigan, Aug. 11th, 1898.

IT is reported that the democrats intend putting a ticket in the field this fall.

THE old adage, "there's many a slip twixt the cup and lip," proved quite true in Tuesday's caucus.

ALL Spain has to remind her of her navy is the water it used to float in—and that belongs to somebody else.

THREE postmasters will represent Mackinac county in the Republican Congressional convention. All Shelden men.

WISCONSIN Republicans did their duty when they re-nominated Ed. Scofield for governor last week. Now elect him.

IF Dickinson county don't send a Shelden delegation to the congressional convention it will not be Tom Hanna's fault.

MILWAUKEE has another Republican paper, the Journal being added to the list. The Journal has fought for democracy for many years.

FROM present appearances the democratic party in Schoolcraft county is dead, dead, dead. Will someone please shake up the remains?

AN enlightened Spanish paper paper says: "President McKinley's chief advisor is an old woman named Hannah." What's the matter with Hanna?

ATTY. CAREY W. DUNTON is being talked for the chairmanship of the Republican county committee. The selection will be made at the county convention held for the purpose of nominating the county officers.

At a meeting of the Woman's National War Relief Association of New York on Wednesday, it was announced that Miss Helen Mc Gould had given $25,000 to purchase food and delicacies for the ill and wounded soldiers in Camp Wikoff.

AGUINALDO'S full signature now is "Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, president of the revolutionary government of the Philippines, and general-in-chief of the army." But he will have to excuse those of us over here who prefer to continue to call him simply and affectionately "Aggy."

BENJAMIN HARRISON is being talked for one of the peace commissioners. The Menominee Democrat states that "Mr. McKinley can easily select a less competent man than the ex-president whose sturdy Americanism gained him admirers among his political opponents." Right you are, Mr. Scott.

A SISTER of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln will contribute to McClure's Magazine for September an article giving reminiscences and recollections of Mrs. Lincoln, along with passages from her letters that furnish an intimate and very agreeable view of her home life and her relations with her husband, the great War President.

IF THE fight that is being waged in this congressional district between Congressman Sheldon and ex-Congressman Stephenson a side issue to the attempt to down Senator Burrows? We have had it intimated to us that the Pingree Park Sheldon interests are identical and that their fight is offensive and defensive alliance between them. If so there is one redeeming feature of this contest, for, if the people of this district, looking from a purely meritorious standard, can find no comfort in their congressman, there is some consolation in knowing that we have a senator at Washington that is an honor to the state and it is the duty of every person who takes pride in having able men at the helm of this government to work for the re-election of Senator Burrows.—Diamond Drill.

CHIEF JUSTICE GRANT IS HERE.

Chief Justice C. B. Grant of Lansing, made us a very pleasant call Tuesday. He is looking hale and hearty and is enjoying the salubrious climate of this northern peninsula, where he lived so many years, before taking up his residence at Lansing. The judge is a candidate for re-election, and there is not a question of doubt but that the upper peninsula will go to the republican convention next spring with a solid delegation for him. He has made a wise and able member of the supreme court, and deserves a renomination and election. For Justice of the Supreme Court—Claudius B. Grant.—Menominee Herald.

Perhaps you have made up your mind to take

Scott's Emulsion

this summer.

Then look for this picture on the wrapper, a man with a big fish on his back.

Do not let anyone talk to you of something "just as good."

When you want cod liver oil and the hypophosphites you want the very best. You will find them in only one place, Scott's Emulsion.

There is no other emulsion like it; none other does the same work; and no other has the same record of cures.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

Why

Do You Not Use the Best?

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

No Proof, No Pay.

If no benefit, you can get your money back where you bought. But be sure you get

Dana's

SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures."

CUBA'S GOVERNMENT.

Not until a definite treaty of peace is negotiated by and between Spain and the United States will any attempt be made to establish stable civil governments in the territories we expect to have ceded to us. Meanwhile the military governments already established will be continued.

When peace is assured and our title is certified the government of Porto Rico will be established in pursuance to such plans and in conformity with such policy as may be provided by the administrator.

The Cubans are talking excitedly about holding an election to elect a president for the new republic. The candidates mentioned are Gen. Garcia and President Masso, of the alleged Cuban civil government. But there will be no election of any kind for several weeks yet.

When the proper time arrives this government will enfranchise every male resident of Cuba of the age of 21 years who is clearly entitled to the privileges of citizenship. Such enfranchisement will carry the right of suffrage. When so clothed with power to vote the Cubans will elect their own officers and choose the form of government they desire to establish.

The junta and the insurgents under arms will not be permitted to convert themselves into a cabal to seize Cuba to govern it according to their program. The island is to be made free in name and fact, and the people are to have a voice in the establishment of government under the same common rights which Americans enjoy.

The agitation of the junta and of the army in relation to an election is impotent and will be unavailing. Neither Garcia nor Mason will be permitted to foist himself upon the Cubans by way of an election held under the auspices of the mushroom government over which also now presides.

Nothing at all will be done in that direction until peace is authoritatively established and the Spaniards evacuate the conquered territory. To do anything along that line would be a violation of good faith and an avoidance of the protocol.—Detroit Journal.

PROFANITY IN PUBLIC.

The New York Board of Aldermen, under direction of a Tammany leader, designed to provide punishment for those persons who indulge in profanity in public places. New York state laws make the act of swearing in public a misdemeanor and prescribe a penalty, but it has been urged in favor of the ordinance that the state constabulary in a large city is entirely inadequate to enforce the state provisions.

It is not made apparent what arguments, if any, the Tammany people offered in opposition to the proposed ordinance. The Tammany organization is perfect enough to make argument a superfluous feature of proceedings in legislative bodies under control of the Tammany bosses. Desire to protect their followers from petty prosecutions may have supplied the motive, or the name of Guggenheimer, who was the author of the ordinance, may have been more offensive to the Tammany tribe than any degree of profanity could be. Freedom in the use of "cuss" words is perhaps a reasonable privilege if not an indienable right in the minds of advocates of a wide open town.

But there are others than the disciples of Croker who excuse the defeat of the anti-swearing act, and who assume to find a reason in the pretense that such an ordinance is an attempt to regulate the habits of individuals, belongs to that class of legislation which infringes on personal liberty and invites petty persecution of the citizens to satisfy mere cranks. This is as much as to say that the persons who indulge in profanity find either profit or pleasure in the habit and that those to whom blasphemy and vulgarity are offensive have no rights in public places which the loafer is bound to respect. Probably other cities are as badly afflicted with the profane nuisances as New York, but it is doubtful if there is another large city in the country possessed of a legislative body which would give endorsement to the senseless and insane offense to polite people.—Sentinel.

THE JURY SYSTEM

Joseph H. Choate, the eminent New York jurist, delivered an address before the American Bar association, at its recent meeting at Saratoga, the feature of which was the arraignment of the courts, the jury commissioners and the bar itself for the system which, as he says, "brings into the jury-box too often too much of the refuse of our city directories, too much of ignorance and incapacity, and allows the men of business, of property, and of character to escape the arduous and responsible duty."

Trial by jury, "the palladium of our liberties," has come to be no little of a farce under the rule of procedure which obtains with the present conditions. That was an eloquent and a scathing speech of Lord Brougham when he said, "In my mind he was guilty of no error, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said that all we see about us, kings, lords, and commons, the whole machinery of state, all the apparatus of the system, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box." But if Lord Brougham could look into the average American jury box and see the array of beetling brows and dull expressionless faces that all too often sit in judgment in grave and complicated cases, he would reverse his opinion of the trite saying which he quotes, and concede, what Mr. Choate declares to be the fact, that the judges, the commissioners and other charged with the drawing of juries consult too often their own convenience rather than the furtherance of the ends of justice in selecting the "twelve good men."

Surely some better method can be devised than that of using a city directory as a text book and the system of drawing names by chance from a box. The men who are chosen to sit in judgment where life, liberty or property are involved should possess some special qualifications, some personal fitness for the duty imposed upon them. They should be chosen for their knowledge, rather than for their ignorance, which is too often made the test of their fitness under the present system.

This country has a record of about 10,000 homicides a year, and only a few hundred actual convictions with adequate punishments. The crime of bribery and offenses against the ballot go almost unpunished. Why is it? Because the man who reads the newspapers and contributes to the support of the government evades jury service, and would be challenged if he consented to serve. Meanwhile the juries are made up largely of men who are mentally defective or half in sympathy with the kind of crime with the punishment of which they are charged.

Not until courts and commissioners who have the selection of juries shall adopt a better system and set up a higher standard for jury service will even-handed justice be dealt out, no matter how impartial the judge on the bench or how learned the counsel at the bar.—Dispatch.

NO SCAPEGOAT IS NEEDED.

There is really no reason for hunting up a scapegoat on whom to load blame for the mistakes of the war.

The war culminated in a glorious triumph for American arms—a triumph unequaled and unparalleled.

What good purpose can be subserved by selecting first one and then another of the efficient officials who directed the war from its inception to its finale to lavish upon them reproaches and calumnies?

From president to private every man indentified with the American army and navy did his level best for his country. There has never been breathed a suspicion of treachery, or of cowardice, or of duplicity, against one of the defenders of the flag. Where in history can that record be duplicated?

If any mistakes have been made they have been made because new conditions arose to defeat the plans of those in authority. If needless suffering has been experienced by sick and wounded it has been because individual judgment was in error and not because the authorities were derelict.

Wholesale abuse of Alger, Shafter, Sampson, Sternberg, Corbin and others is uncalled for and therefore scandalous.

The glory of the achievements of our army and navy compensates in full for miscarriage of incidental plans.

There were no mistakes made in the scope of our campaign and none in its general execution.

No scapegoat is needed for success. Blunders were made, but no war ever passed that did not count its blunders. Scapegoats are demanded only when blunders are fatal.

Spain can use a small army of them; but we have no use for even one.

Teachers' Examinations

The examination of teachers for school craft County, and of candidates for entrance to the Agricultural College will be held in the court house at Manistique on the following dates, beginning:

August 18, 1898, October 20, 1898, March 30, 1899, June 15, 1899.

From the August and the March examinations teachers certificates of all grades may be granted. From the June teacher examinations only certificates of the second and third grades may be granted.

Applicants for first grade certificates must furnish proof of having taught at least one year with ability and success, and must attain an average of 90 per centum.

Applicants for second grades must furnish proof of having taught with ability and success for at least six months and must attain an average of 80 per centum.

Applicants for third grades must obtain an average of 75 per centum.

The examinations begin at 9 o'clock a. m. All applicants for certificates must be present on the morning of the first day of examination.

J. A. CHISHOLM, County Clerk.
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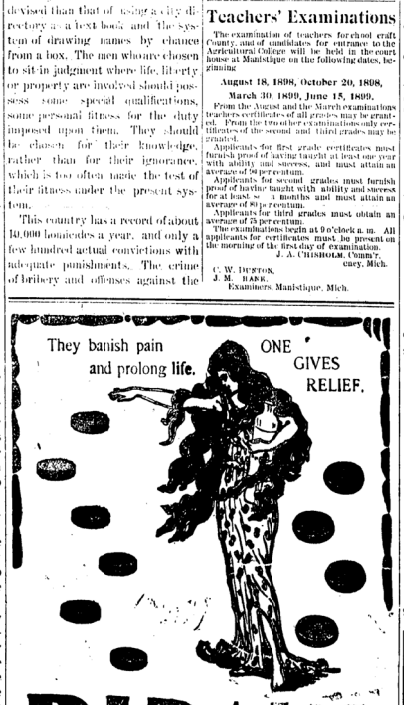
Examiners Manistique, Mich.

They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.



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A new style package containing TEN tablets in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores, price 50 cents. This low price act is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the cartons (100 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten tablets) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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Dr. E. B. PATTERSON
Surgeon-in-Charge.
Woman nurse Provided for male Patients. Private Rooms can had if Desired.
RATES ON APPLICATION.
OFFICE HOURS: 11 to 12 a. m., 1 and 6 to 7:30 p. m. Sundays 1 to

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A Fit Guaranteed.

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COOKS.

Tiche's mill is running.

Matt. Schneider of Manistique, was here Sunday.

Mrs. May O'Brien is in Gladstone.

Services were held in the Roman Catholic church, Sunday.

Miss Julia O'Brien is returned to Garth.

Carpenters are again at work on the new church.

Melvin Lyman has purchased a tract of land at Gourdneck Lake.

N. McDonald and family moved to Manistique Saturday.

Maj. H. Duval and Dr. Duke of Manistique were here Saturday.

Mrs. Hattie McGuire is visiting in Manistique.

Wm. Needham and Albert Tucker were in Garth, Sunday.

There is a big crop of wheat in this vicinity.

Crowds of berry pickers from this place are camping at Cusino.

It is rumored that the schools in Inwood will not open before January.

Henry Theriault is home from Gladstone for a few days visit.

M. Fulsher has signed a contract with Van Winkle & Morrison for a big cedar job.

Peter Archambeau is doing good work and I tell it with a snow log pose.

The dance on Sunday night was a very enjoyable affair. Quite a crowd from Gardner were present.

E. A. Tiche and Joe Chibe will represent the "Republicans of Inwood in the county convention. They are instructed for Sheldon.

The house in East Lake Kilkis, recently occupied by Mr. Bruso was completely destroyed by fire Monday. Loss about $600 cents. No insurance.

OXIE.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement, I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts. per bottle at A. S. Putnam & Co's Drug Store.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of advertised letters remaining in the postoffice at Manistique, Mich., the week ending Aug. 20, 1898.

Atkinson, Mr. Frank	Jonhson, Miss Elisha
Brown, Mr. Gary E.	Kupplie, Will
Cypher, Miss Mamie 2	Lindstroth, Miss Ida
Duba, Mr. John	Sammack, Mr. Pat
Duchene, Mr. Louis 2	Sharkey, Jack L.
Guppy, Albert	Thirveiler, Mrs. Sarah
Hunter, Mr. W. L.	Tobias, Mr. Linas

Persons calling for letters in above list please say "advertised."

E. N. ORR, Postmaster.

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at A. S. Putnam & Co.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE TOUR OF MR. BRYAN

His Views Gained From a Palace Car Window.

AT VARIANCE WITH THE FACTS.

He Was Extravagantly Entertained by Mexican Government Officials and He Returned the Favor by an Extravagant Misrepresentation of the Conditions.

[This series of letters is the result of a personal visit to Mexico made by the writer early in 1896 as special representative of the Middle States Newspaper Association to investigate the monetary system of that country.]

V.

The statements made by Mr. Bryan soon after his return home from his visit to Mexico vary so widely from the actual facts as they exist today, admitted and known by all, regardless of relation to the country or interest in its welfare, that it is charitable to accept the explanation made to the writer by a conductor on the Mexican Central railway that "Mr. Bryan's visit to Mexico was only a Pullman palace car tour. Wherever he went he was met by government officials and fêted and flattered by government officials and representatives of Mexican investment interests. He refers to the laboring classes of Mexico, but what he saw of them always is found out of sight of the road they. He was extravagantly entertained in Mexico, and he repays the favor by an extravagant misrepresentation of conditions as he could have found them if he had tried to find out the truth about them."

Whatever may be the motive of the author, a rapid notice as to the statements made by Mr. Bryan, certain it is that some of the more important of them bear little or no relation to the conditions they are said to represent. In my reference to these statements, however, I will not present individual contradiction or personal denial, but will make use of the authorities which Mr. Bryan himself would probably have accepted, even though he might not have desired to make use of them. More than ordinary interest attaches to Mr. Bryan's statement concerning Mexico because of his position as the accepted leader of the free silver factions of the United States, in which interest his views were evidently induced, and because of his unqualified statement that what he had seen and learned in Mexico would add to his effort to secure the adoption of the Mexican free silver system by the American people. This statement was made by Mr. Bryan:

"My observation as well as my reason leads me to believe that the use of silver has been of material advantage to Mexico, and I am more than ever convinced that the U. S. should, at the earliest date, secure the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

Mr. Bryan's personal interest in the matter involved evidently has much to do with the formation of his opinion as to what is the "best interests of our people." Mr. Bryan further says:

"The coinage of silver is entirely satisfactory to the people of Mexico. They have had a chance to use their silver to the mutual advantage of it with the systems of the United States, England, France and Germany, and I find no disposition either among the officials or among the people to favor the gold standard. The federal government pays about $6,000,000 annually on gold obligations, and, while it is a big pull over Uncle Sam in all commercial dealings, it has not felt called upon to change, and, it has not felt called upon to change on account of the prosperous condition of the silver industries."

Mr. Bryan's reference to "the people of Mexico" and his suggestion as to comparison with the United States and other countries would be amusing if the subject was less serious in view of the fact that "the people of Mexico" are in the most unfortunate condition of any of the civilized nations on the globe, judged by any of the elements of life which civilization would accept as satisfactory. They are the poorest paid, the poorest clothed, the poorest housed and fed of any of the peoples of the leading nations of the world. Although Mexico had what historians refer to as an advanced civilization before the United States government was formed there are today 20 states of the Union, either of which surpasses all of Mexico in accumulated wealth, industrial, agricultural and commercial importance and in every respect save population, natural resources and extent of territory.

Matter of Grave Concern.

If comparisons are odious, however, in the present instance, permit me to quote from The Mexican Financier of the first week of February of the present year, in relation to Mr. Bryan's assurance as to the government having "no difficulty because of the prosperous condition of the nation's industries:"

At the time silver dropped so sharply every interest here was affected, and the currency question was a matter of grave concern to the government, which lessen's heavy gold interest to pay abroad. The young and capable finance minister of this republic, Limantour, gave all his time to a careful consideration of the matter, and the conclusion was finally reached that Mexico must stand by silver.

Here we find it stated by the leading business journal of Mexico, itself an advocate of free silver, that every interest was affected by a fall in the price of silver and evidently the question as to whether or not Mexico could longer endure its free silver system became a matter of grave concern to the government. If a fall in the price of silver demoralizes every interest and causes grave concern to the government, Mr. Bryan himself can be quoted as to how blighting and prostrating would be any change in the opposite direction, which would make the currency of the country much dearer and harder to get. In further reference to Mr. Bryan's statement as to the government case in meeting the extra burdens created by free coinage, I quote further from The Mexican Financier, from an article which the latter journal had taken from the London Financial News and approvingly headed, "Favorable Opinion of a London Journal:"

For 1896 the Mexican budget estimated the expenditures at $23,166,900. The growth of the expenditures, which is some $1,000,000 larger than the estimates of the budget commission for the current year, is accounted for as total, $2,117,[illegible] of the larger amount that will be required for the service of the external debt, taking the Mexican dollar at 41 pence sterling 24 pence, the figure for the current year. The difficulties with which the government has to cope when every fall of a penny per ounce in silver adds $[illegible] to the nation's gold charges are too apparent to need explanation, and, although there was a cheerful tone in the last message of President Diaz to congress with regard to silver, it would be rash to predict that its price may not further recede until the Mexican dollar does not even worth 24 pence.

The above information suggests why it was a matter of grave concern, which was given careful consideration before the conclusion was reached that Mexico should continue to stand by silver. The fact that the free coinage of silver reduces by half the price of labor and thereby invites capital desiring to take advantage of such conditions was probably the determining factor in the problem as to whether or not Mexico should stand by silver.

Labor Conditions.

In order, however, that there shall be no question as to what Mr. Bryan's statement that the conditions prevailed by the free coinage of silver are "entirely satisfactory to the people of Mexico" is not justified we give the following quotation from an editorial published in The Mexican Herald, the leading daily paper of Mexico, a paper extremely friendly to Mr. Bryan and, as will be noted, an advocate of the continuance of his peculiar financial policy in Mexico for a time at least. In an issue of the last week in February, some time after the visit of Mr. Bryan to Mexico and after the publication of his views as to "what he saw, he Herald said:

"Meanwhile, will such be found, asked by Lord Rosebery and the eminent protection of the gold question, who, after a country, not the time will come when it will be admitted that our country is in a bad condition. Labor conditions here will slowly change, and the children of the poor, educated in the public schools, will demand those wants which grew at the hour of what we know as civilization. When those children become men, they will not work as their fathers have, for a small wage and be content.

"There is no possibility of mistaking the meaning of this declaration or of denying its justification. The free coinage of silver in Mexico with its attendant results can exist only until the wants are developed which are at the basis of civilization. The children educated in the public schools will not endure the effects of free silver as their fathers have endured them.

Mr. Bryan says "the Mexican dollar will buy almost as much as it would in 1873, and he refers to a yard of cloth which could have been bought with a Mexican dollar in 1873 now increased in price to $2.10, with transportation and tariff added, as an illustration of the bad effects of the monetary standard of the outside world rather than that of Mexico. But with the silver in which this cloth price is to be paid now being profitably produced for from 50 to 60 cents per ounce, measured by the same gold standard of value as is the cloth, whereas in 1873 silver was held by its producers at $1.00, his illustration becomes a most childish play upon words with evident desire to deceive.

He says that wages are higher on an average in Mexico than ever before and still rising. I have a Mexican publication before me which quotes from an official report addressed to the Belgian department of foreign affairs to the effect that labor in the most profitable investing and producing districts of Mexico "rarely exceeds 75 centavos per working man per day," and Mr. Bryan knows that the rate of wages which is rarely exceeded is usually above the average. Twenty five centavos per day is worth between 11 and 12 cents in American currency. I am told at the Guanajuato mine and at the Aztec California smelter and at the Aurora woolen factory in the same city, and the same information has been many times repeated in the City of Mexico, that wages for the same line of employment had not increased in Mexico during the past ten years.

Americans in Mexico.

Mr. Bryan says he found the productions of our protected manufactures everywhere in Mexico, selling in competition with their European rivals. He could have further said, had he been well informed on the subject, that American protected productions have included Europe in the annually increasing exports in that line to totals never before attained, and that, too, without the aid of the almost prohibitive nonrevenue producing "wall to keep out foreign competition" which Mr. Bryan approvingly refers to as one result of free coinage in Mexico. He says that Mexican exporters have a great advantage over competitors living in gold standard countries. They must assuredly have, and that great advantage is the cheap labor they secure as a direct result of the free coinage of silver. It is an advantage not shared by the Mexican producer who sells for silver, nor by the Mexican laborer who works for silver, but is monopolized by the exporter who sells for gold and with it buys silver, as he would tobacco, at its lowest market price and dokes it out to the laborer and small producer.

Mr. Bryan says he found Americans in Mexico who stay there. There are probably not a dozen Americans engaged in any form of common labor in all of Mexico. They would starve to death on the wages paid and could not equal a Mexican laborer in performing the labor expected of them or in enduring the many privations necessarily incident to the lives of the working class in this land of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

And this is the land and these are the conditions and this is the system observation of which from a palace car window and information of which gained from eulogistic banquet speeches "more than ever convince" Mr. W. J. Bryan that the free coinage of silver should be adopted by the American people.

PERRY F. POWERS.

City of Mexico.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

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900 DOSES

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A vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

MEETING WITH DESTINY.

You may can tell when it will come along. Often it starts up before us in unexpected times and places. Even an afternoon stroll with a friend and a chance introduction may shape all the course of one's after life. To be always at your best and not ashamed of your destiny you must dress like a true gentleman. This can be done by ordering your fall and winter suits of

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MONARCH AND DEFIANCE BICYCLES

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$40.00 $50.00 $60.00

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Send for 1898 Catalogue.

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MONARCH CYCLE MFG. CO.,

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Branches: New York, London and Hamburg.

Send two 2-cent stamps for a deck of Monarch Playing Cards illustrating Lillian Russell, Tom Cooper, Lee Richardson, and Walter Jones.

COUGHS. Do not neglect a cough or cold, as delays are often dangerous. Foley's Honey and Tar is pleasant, safe and sure. Contains no opiates and is guaranteed.

ASTHMA. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not confound this with other preparations that has failed to give you relief.

CONSUMPTION. Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but claims to give relief in the very worst cases, and in early stages to effect a cure.

LA GRIPPE. If you have had the Grippe you probably know, and a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease.

CROUP. Thousands of infants and children die yearly of Croup, every one of these innocents could have been saved had Foley's Honey and Tar been given them in time.

PNEUMONIA. Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of Pneumonia the past month, with good results."

E. N. ORR & CO.

MICHIGAN NEWS SUMMARY.

Doings of the Week Recorded in a Brief Style.

CONCISE AND INTERESTING.

Michigan Loses Many of Her Soldier Boys by Fevers in Cuba—Prominent Michigan Lawyer and Legislator Died Suddenly at Detroit.

Daring Bank Robbery.

One of the most daring and successful robberies ever perpetrated in Michigan was carried out when the Union bank at Richland was entered and the safe blown open with nitroglycerin, three distinct explosions being heard by a number of people, but the gang escaped with its booty. According to witnesses the gang was composed of six men, who came to town on a handcar. Four were placed on guard outside the bank, which is a small wooden building. The bank is owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Gilkey. They say the loss is between $500 and $2,000, mostly farmers's deposits. The loss will not affect the stability of the institution, as its owners are rich men.

It appears from the latest reports of the stockholders of the bank that the robbers were about a month late to make a great haul, as the amount on deposit was $70,000 at that time.

The little building was badly wrecked by the three explosions of dynamite.

Richland is a village of 300 inhabitants situated near Gull lake, Kalamazoo county.

More Michigan Boys Die at Santiago.

The list of deaths among the Michigan troops at Santiago continues to grow. The following are the latest:

Henry Koester, jr., Negaunee, Co. L, 34th Michigan, malaria; Peter P. Haan, Calumet, Co. D, 31th, malaria; Joseph Greiner, Calumet, Co. D, 34th, malaria; Geo. Martin, Escanaba, Co. L, 34th, malaria; Peter L. Vanderpool, Co. L, 34th, malaria; Patrick Nealy, Co. F, 34th, yellow fever; Owen Thornton, Co. B, 34th, yellow fever; Corp. M. C. Nottingham, Co. M, 33d, acute meningitis; Thos. V. Jilbert, Co. D, 34th, malaria; Dallas Tanney, Co. K, 34th, malaria; A. J. Grills, Co. H, 34th, typhoid; Frank J. Mack, Co. D, 34th, typhoid and gastric fever.

Herbert Darr, Co. F, 33d, yellow fever and pneumonia; John Hogan, Co. D, 34th, typhoid fever; F. G. Cooty, Co. M, 34th, yellow fever; George Cullman, Co. L, 34th, typhoid.

Private Frank Fuller, Co. M, 33d, typhoid fever; Sergt. Arthur H. Henry, 33d, yellow fever.

Col. Atkinson Died Suddenly.

Col. John Atkinson, one of the most prominent members of the Michigan bar and state legislature and a strong supporter and aide of Gov. Pingree, died of neuralgia of the heart at Detroit. His taking off was most sudden, as he was at his office and about the city two days before apparently in perfect health. Fortunately the entire family was within easy call. Mrs. Atkinson and the younger children being at their summer home on Bois Blanc island, Detroit river; his sons Lieut. Reilly Atkinson, Co. L, 33d Michigan, having just returned from Santiago, and Maj. O'Brien Atkinson, 35th Michigan, was at Island Lake.

Sick Michigan Officers Come Home.

Brig.-Gen. Duffield, of Detroit, having been released from quarantine at Egmont Key, Fla., proceeded north to Maine to recuperate from the effects of yellow fever which he contracted at Santiago. Leaves of absence have also been granted to the following convalescent Michigan officers: Col. Boynton, Maj. M. E. Webb, Maj. V. C. Vaughan, Capt. Wilcox, Lieut. Hans, 34th Michigan; Lieut. Atkinson 33d Michigan.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

John Crane has been appointed postmaster at Carbondale, Menominee county.

Mrs. Andrew Burgos fell between two cars at Kalamazoo and was fatally mangled.

Fred Von Waltenhausen, of Bay City, Co. A, 31st Michigan, died of fever at Chickamauga.

A new postoffice has been established at Goodwell, Newaygo county, with Mary J. Seward as postmaster.

Maj. H. H. Bandholtz has arrived at Camp Eaton from Santiago and taken command of the third battalion, 35th Michigan.

Benj. E. Rolph, Co. F, 33d Michigan, who died of fever at Fernandina, was given a soldier's burial at his former home at Coldwater.

The remains of John Hiland, Co. D, 34th Michigan, who was overcome by heat at Camp Alger, were sent to Calumet for interment.

A Washington dispatch says there is little chance of the 35th Michigan being ordered away from Camp Eaton before being mustered out.

While on horseback driving cows Michael Rider, aged 12, near Ingerson, was struck by lightning and both boy and horse were killed.

The Sault Ste. Marie council has granted a franchise in connection with the Soo water power canal which assures the building of a $2,000,000 plant.

Chas. Bartrem, Co. B, 31st Michigan, died at Camp Thomas from spinal meningitis. He was 19 years of age and was the first volunteer from St. Louis.

For the second time within three weeks a whole company of the 35th Michigan at Camp Eaton has been made sick by the use of milk furnished them in unclean cans. First it was Co. F, and later 64 members of Co. M were seriously ill from typhoid poisoning. All will recover.

Work has begun toward the erection of a monument to ex-Gov. Blair on the state house grounds, Lansing. It will be unveiled in October.

New Michigan postmasters: Hartford, Wm. Bennett; Plainwell, Frank P. Heath; South Haven, Chas. Delaman; Boyne, R. E. Newville.

The supreme trustees of the Knights of the Maccabees have purchased choice property at Port Huron for the purpose of building a Maccabee temple.

The semi-annual convention of the Central Michigan Band association, at Greenville attracted over 10,000 people to hear the 35 bands which were present.

Postmaster H. L. Bourroughs, of Fairgrove, Tuscola county, was arrested charged with failing to deposit government moneys amounting to about $100.

The Bessemer Steamship Co. has secured a year's lease of Wheeler's shipyard at West Bay City and will build several boats this winter, giving employment to 3,500 men.

Capt. Fred Alger, of Gen. Miles' staff, son of Secretary Alger, has arrived at Washington to recover from a sprained knee and an attack of malaria resulting from the Santiago campaign.

Warren turned out with all kinds of noise-making apparatus to welcome home J. R. Flynn, a gunner of the battleship Texas, who arrived home on a seven days' furlough. He is only 17 years of age.

Alfred Daniels, a farmer near Saline, attempted to pick up a leather strap lying on his kitchen floor after dusk. The strap turned out to be a rather lively rattlesnake, and Daniels is likely to die from its bite.

The fever patients of the 33d Michigan have been transferred from Fernandina, Fla., to Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. Over 50 patients were taken on the first train and there were as many more to follow.

Harry Adams, aged 18, of Grand Rapids, Co. E, 33d Michigan, died of typhoid fever at Fernandina. Funeral services were held and the entire regiment escorting the remains to the depot for shipment home.

Drs. J. O. Cobb, Lee, Palmer, Stimpson and Stevenson, immune physicians, appointed by Gov. Pingree to help care for the sick in the 33d and 34th Michigan at Santiago, arrived at New York to take the Yale for Cuba.

Fred A. Percival, Co. F, 33d Michigan, who was reported dead at Santiago, and whose picture and obituary appeared in several papers, has reported to his mourning Port Huron friends that he is alive and well.

Fishermen of Beaver island, Lake Michigan, declare they will not observe the closed fishing season as it is their most profitable time of the year. Trouble is expected as Game Warden Osborn says he will enforce the law.

State Salt Inspector Caswell's report for July is as follows: Manistee county, 219,050 barrels; Mason, 81,802; St. Clair, 67,033; Saginaw, 40,955; Wayne, 10,921; Bay, 32,957; Iosco, 6,000; Midland, Tuscola and Huron, 95,500 barrels.

At the closing meeting of the annual conference of the Free Methodists, at Paris, Mecosta county, scores of people became uncontrollable from excitement, and Dr. Ashe, of Walkerville, Wm. Meade, a farmer, died from heart trouble, aggravated by excitement.

Dr. Chas. B. Nancrede, formerly professor of the U. of M., now surgeon-major of the 33d Michigan, having come home from Santiago on sick leave declared his intention to resign from the army, but Secretary Alger detailed him to service at once at one of the new Long Island hospitals and he changed his mind.

Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, rector of St. Johns church, Saginaw, has resigned his pastorate, laid aside the robes of his calling and fled from home and friends, leaving a wife who is the daughter of a millionaire, all for a woman—Alice Keyes—who had won his affections and with whom he had been living as man and wife at Detroit.

Mary Machl, aged 16, a domestic, was found in an orchard at Dearborn with her throat cut from ear to ear and a bloody razor near by. The grass about her was beaten down as though a struggle had taken place, but an examination of the body showed that no assault had taken place. Wm. Parish, aged 22, a foster brother of the girl, was arrested on suspicion.

A syndicate of Boston capitalists has secured options of the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw and the Lowell & Hastings railroads, and it is the intention of the company to extend the Lowell & Hastings south from Freeport to Hastings to connect with the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw, and north from Lowell to Belding. This will give Belding an opening direct to Chicago by way of Kalamazoo.

The state military board has decided that the reorganization of the state militia for the present shall consist of one battalion of 436 men, so that in case of an emergency in Michigan there will be troops enough to protect property and quell riots. The board feels that the reorganization should not take place while absent members are away to war. They still belong to the state militia, their enlistment in the United States service simply acting as a leave of absence.

At a meeting of the Democratic state central committee and the Democratic candidates, held at Detroit, a plan of campaign was outlined, which principally consists of an attack upon Gov. Pingree's administration. At this meeting Chas. S. Hampton, of Petoskey, was elected secretary of the committee; Geo. Wm. Moore, of Detroit, treasurer, and H. G. Colarn, of Howard City, assistant secretary. It was decided to start the campaign in full swing about Sept. 1.

The postoffice at Greening, Monroe county, has been discontinued and mail will go to Monroe.

WE ARE ENEMIES NO MORE.

United States and Spain Sign a Peace Protocol.

ALL HOSTILITIES HAVE CEASED

President McKinley Issued a Proclamation Immediatly After the Signing of the Peace Papers—Provisions of the Protocol in Outline.

With a simplicity in keeping with republican institutions the war, which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and 22 days, was quietly terminated when Secretary of State Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, ambassador of France, acting for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. As this ceremony was concluded the President requested the hand of the ambassador and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the part he has played in the negotiations, and the latter replied in appropriate terms. As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up, suspending hostilities, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action.

The protocol provides as follows:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within 10 days, shall, within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1.

6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The proclamation issued by President McKinley was as follows:

By the protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and, Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

Large Camps Breaking Up.

Most of the troops now in camp at Chickamauga, Fernandina, Tampa, Jacksonville and other southern camps are to be moved to other points, the object being to break up the large camps because their size makes them unhealthy. One division of the First army corps is ordered from Chickamauga to Knoxville. This includes the Second and Sixth Ohio and 31st Michigan. Another Chickamauga division goes to Lexington, Ky., and it is probable that both will march to their destinations. Seven regiments will be transferred from Fernandina to Huntsville, Ala., including the 33d Michigan, Third and Fifth Ohio. The First Ohio and 2,7th U. S. cavalry are ordered from Tampa to Montauk, L. I. Nine at Manassas, Va., and until recently at Camp Alger, will be transferred to Middletown, Pa.

Secretary Alger is quoted as saying that few if any volunteer troops will be discharged for several months to come. Not less than 100,000 troops will be required in Cuba, another force will hold Porto Rico and a large number will be needed to guard against future contingencies in the Philippines.

Hon. George N. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary for the British foreign office, has accepted the viceroyalty of India, in succession to the earl of Elgin.

In view of charges that the great Brooklyn bridge has become unsafe, Col. Washington A. Roebling, who was connected with its designing and construction, will make a minute and careful examination of the bridge.

CALM AFTER STORM.

Washington Quickly Settles Down to Pursuits of Peace.

Washington: The White House, the war department and the navy department have resumed their usual quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. The noisy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The President believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt will make on the subject. No more troops will be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. There has been little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reason which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated as an American possession. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the island, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed, as the immediate removal of the Spanish and the occupation by the United States is not expected.

The United States-Canadian Commission.

The joint commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain to consider various matters of importance between the U. S. and Canada, will meet at Quebec on August 23. Among the matters to be considered will be the question of seal hunting in the Bering sea and Pacific ocean; more friendly fishing regulations on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts; establishing the Alaska-Canadian boundary; transportation of merchandise between two points in one country through territory of the other; alien labor laws; mining rights of citizens of one country in the territory of the other; reciprocal customs duties on the products of the soil or industry of each country; a revision of the agreement of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the Great lakes, so that, while the agreement may not be wholly abrogated, it will be so amended as to permit lake shipbuilders to compete with plants along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the construction of small war vessels, which need not necessarily receive their armaments until they reach tide water; for completion of the marking of the frontier line by land or water; provisions for the conveyance of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other; reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

It is reported that the prince of Wales will visit the United States and Canada next year.

Daniel Greenman, a Michigan Central employe, and Don Finnegan, aged 14, were killed by an express train on the Michigan Central at Ann Arbor.

Cleveland capitalists have organized a $200,000 company to manufacture smokeless powder and have contracts to furnish the government 10,000 pounds each week.

Brig.-Gen. John S. Poland died at Asheville, N. C., of fever contracted at Chickamauga. When the war began with Spain Poland was colonel of the 17th U. S. infantry at Columbus, O. He was a graduate of West Point; served with distinction through the civil war and had been in the army continuously ever since.

It is understood at Washington that Secretary of State Day is to resign from the cabinet as soon as his labors on the peace commission are ended, it being settled that he will be at the head of the commission to negotiate the peace treaty with Spain. Another report says the secretary is slated for a new place as United States circuit judge in the circuit including Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she met her fate in Havana harbor, and who has since commanded the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since the war began, has been ordered to relieved Capt. John W. Philip of the command of the battleship Texas, now undergoing repairs at Brooklyn navy yard, Capt. Philip will be assigned to shore duty, probably the command of the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco.

That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted at London.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE EAST.

Russia is Crowding Great Britain Out of Northern China.

BRITISH BECOMING AROUSED.

Russia, France and Belgium Unite and Prevent Great Britain Securing Concessions of the Greatest Importance to British Chinese Interests.

Great Britain has received a severe set-back in China as a result of the combined diplomacy of Russia, France and Belgium, particularly the former. The contest centered on the granting of the concessions for constructing a railway from Pekin to Han-Kow, and it was universally conceded that the power which secured this was in the ascendancy in Chinese empire. For this reason Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British minister to China, attended a meeting of the Chinese foreign office officials and pledged Great Britain's formal promise to support China if threatened by any foreign power on account of a concession granted to a British subject. However, M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, continued to exert his influence against the Pekin-Han-Kow railroad. The concession represented the essence of Great Britain's future in China, and it was realized that if China yielded to Russian menaces, the prospects of the Shan Si (British) syndicate were imperiled. It was a foregone conclusion that M. Pavloff would demand a revocation by the Chinese government of the Shan Si contract. Private enterprise would avail nothing against the representations of Russia, and Great Britain would be barred from the commercial advantages which that agreement carries.

Late dispatches from Pekin say that an imperial edict has finally issued sanctioning the Belgian loan for the construction of the railway line from Pekin to Han Kow, despite the protests of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister. Baron De Vinck, the Belgian minister, sent a dispatch to the Tsung-Li-Yamen, (Chinese foreign office) asserting that M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, and M. Gerard, the French minister, had joined him in urging the Tsung-Li-Yamen to disregard the attempt of the British minister, to prevent the ratification of Pekin-Han Kow contract, and it is asserted confidently that despite the British endeavor to obtain a revision of the contract, an imperial decree will issue forthwith for its ratification.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen has also given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian charge d'affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the Nin-Chwang (British) railway extension loan. These conditions are in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and are designed to block the completion of the final contract.

London: All the morning papers including the supporters of the government attack Lord Salisbury for weakness in dealing with the Chinese question. The Standard says: "These repeated humiliations are becoming intolerable."

Daily Mail: "The door is closed. The proudly boasted British lion does not exist in the Yangtse valley. It is a mistake; and, looking to what Lord Salisbury has done in Egypt, his failure in China is inexplicable."

Daily Chronicle: "What is to be the result nobody can say. There is room for the gloomiest forebodings. Does the country realize that for want of a little foresight and firmness Great Britain may ere long be plunged into a colossal war? Says, without the least doubt or exaggeration, is the appalling possibility."

In the house of commons A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader, admitted that the statements in the Pekin dispatch were substantially correct, and said that the matter was "engaging the serious attention of the government."

Paris: The papers are full of the significance of the Chinese question. The Matin says: "In China the greatest game in the world is being played, and French intervention should be efficacious and decisive." The Soir has a sensational article headed, "War between England and Russia imminent." The Journal des Debats says: "England is now seeking an arrangement with Russia. That understanding is impossible unless Russia remains mistress of the north and England is insured her influence on the Yangtse river. In short, the lines of the section are beginning to be marked along which the disruption would occur whenever China falls to pieces. Clearly, neither France, Germany nor Japan could hold aloof from such an agreement." The article hints that France would support Russia in the event of war, and says, in conclusion: "France will be content with the southern provinces, bordering on Tonquin."

Regimental canteens are disappearing from Camp Thomas through the persistent work of wives and mothers.

The war department is arranging to continue supplying food to the Cuban insurgents and inhabitants for an indefinite period.

The insurgents in the western part of Cuba are winning numerous victories over the Spaniards. The most important was that of the insurgents under Gen. Gomez, who crossed the Camagney after defeating 4,000 Spaniards who guarded the trocha at that point. More than 300 Spaniards were killed and the Cubans lost 130 men. At Tres Palmas a small body of Cubans under Gen. Diaz drove 600 Spanish troops from the town and captured a supply of arms, ammunition and stores.

The navy department has issued orders to discontinue enlistments.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The First regiment volunteer engineers, 1,200 men, sailed from New York for Porto Rico.

Eugenie, ex-empress of the French and widow of Louis Napoleon, is seriously ill in Paris.

Trustworthy estimates place the wheat yield at the highest in the history of the United States.

The monitor Monterey and transports which were delayed at Honolulu, have arrived at Manila.

Madrid dispatches report that orders have been taken to court-martial Toral for surrendering at Santiago.

Contracts have been let for the marine cable telegraph from San Francisco to Honolulu, the Ladrones, Philippines and Hong Kong. It will cost $10,000,000 and is to be completed within six months.

Gen. Garcia, it is said, has become a strong advocate of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The Negro domination has led to a complete change of mind on the subject, and, it is said, the large majority of the white officers in the Cuban army are in favor of annexation.

Capt. Casper F. Goodrich, of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, has been ordered to the command of the Asiatic Commodore Watson's new flagship, succeed Capt. Albert S. Barker, who has been transferred to the battleship Oregon on account of the illness of Capt. Charles E. Clark.

The Hawaiian commission, consisting of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Rep. Hitt, of Illinois, has sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa. In their work on the islands the commissioners will be joined by Sanford B. Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, and Judge Freer, of the Hawaiian supreme court as members of the commission.

President McKinley now decides that possession of the Nicaraguan canal by the U. S. government to be indispensable and will make strong recommendations to congress for legislation to the immediate provision for the construction of the canal and for making it the direct property of the government. The Maritime Canal Co., owners of the rights and concessions along the proposed route of the canal, asks $500,000 from the government to relinquish all of these rights.

The formal agreement which will bind the United States and Spain to enter upon negotiations of a treaty of peace was prepared by Mr. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, and to be included having been precisely agreed upon between the President, Secretary Day, and M. Cambon. A difficulty was found in the task, and it was deemed essential to cover a point with such felicity of expression as to leave no possible chance for misunderstanding between the parties hereafter.

Secretary Long has announced that as soon as peace is declared he proposes to re-establish the European and Pacific squadrons, retaining in the active service of the best auxiliary cruisers and yachts which have been called for active duty in Cuban waters. There is a prospect of the dispatch of some reinforcements to Rear Admiral Dewey, and the secretary intends to attach each station a force strong enough to demonstrate to foreign governments the ability of the United States to defend itself.

The Spanish gunboat Leyte surrendered voluntarily to Admiral Dewey at Manila. Lieut. Peral, the officer reported that he had come out of Pampangas river, having been beset on all sides by rebels, who had cut off his food supplies, and Spanish at Pampangas were starving. The Leyte had on board a load of sick and wounded, including many women. Admiral Dewey held them as prisoners of war. Manila's fate is decided. A considerable sum of money was found on the Leyte and Admiral Dewey ordered the officers and crew of the Leyte paid in full out of it.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs
New York—			
Best grades...	$5 00@5 35	$4 75	$6 75
Lower grades...	3 50@4 85	3 25	6 00
Chicago—			
Best grades...	5 25@5 65	4 80	6 75
Lower grades...	3 00@5 00	3 50	4 75
Detroit—			
Best grades...	4 35@4 10	4 75	5 25
Lower grades...	3 00@4 25	3 25	4 50
Buffalo—			
Best grades...	4 00@4 40	5 00	5 00
Lower grades...	3 00@3 85	3 25	5 50
Cleveland—			
Best grades...	4 00@4 25	4 25	6 40
Lower grades...	3 00@3 85	3 40	4 75
Cincinnati—			
Best grades...	4 25@4 60	4 50	6 25
Lower grades...	3 00@4 25	3 25	4 75
Pittsburg—			
Best grades...	5 00@5 50	5 10	6 50
Lower grades...	3 50@4 75	3 50	5 00

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No. 2 red	Corn No. 2 mix	Oats No. 2
New York	80@80¼	39@39¼	[illegible]
Chicago	72 72¼	36@37	[illegible]
*Detroit	73@73¼	39@39	[illegible]
Toledo	73@73¼	39@39¼	[illegible]
Cincinnati	73 @73	39@39	[illegible]
Cleveland	72@72¼	38 @38	[illegible]
Pittsburg	74@74	39@39	[illegible]
Buffalo	73 @73¼	39@39	[illegible]

*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 timothy, $13 per ton. Potatoes, new Michigan, 55c per bu. Poultry, spring chickens, 12@14c; hens, 7@8c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, 7c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 12c per doz. Butter, best dairy, 13c per lb; creamery, 19c.

The United States has magnanimously offered to parole the 1,200 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet whenever Spain is ready to receive them. Although this striking instance of American generosity to a helpless enemy was officially laid before the Madrid authorities some ago no response whatever has been received beyond the simple acknowledgment. The offer of this generous act was made regardless of the approaching culmination of peace negotiations. These Spaniards have suffered very little restraint and are in good health.

The Day Star of the Orkney's.

A Romance---By Hannah B. McKenzie.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"Off again? Terrible word 'duty.' It is to me the greatest enemy of all joy and ease and love," said Day. "Is it wicked of me, Dr. Halcrow, but I almost wish there was such thing. We should all be so much happier without."

"If duty represents to us, as it does, the will of God," said Magnus, "it is a low voice." "But I should wait, Miss Stuart; it is a matter life and death. Let me bid you good-bye."

"Yes will go then? Now I know I have my influence over you counts for nothing," said Lilith. She looked up right into his eyes, and her own were wondrously soft and languid.

Elspeth Troil shot one hurried, furtive glance from her work, and she caught that look of Lilith's. She saw, as Magnus Halcrow first flushed and then grew pale before that look, her eyes suddenly flashed into Elspeth's mind the remembrance of a scene she had read about, where, in the dim, pagan woods of Brocéliande, a wily witch fluttered and lured a noble Merlin to his ruin. And Elspeth's thread of patience broke, and her hand seemed to fly unsteadily for a moment. Then she quickly released Lilith's hand.

"You cannot be in earnest, Miss Stuart," he said gravely. "My honor as a doctor, and my humanity as a man, call upon me to go at once with you whenever it is required. I must wait. Good-bye."

With two of his long strides he was at the door. He had never even noticed that Elspeth Troil was present. Elspeth went on with her sewing, only she seemed a little paler now than she had been.

Magnus was soon speeding on his homeward way. He could not drive Lilith from his mind. A subtle attraction drew him to her, and yet, as soon as she was gone from her presence, something in him revolted against the attraction. He hardly cared give the feeling words lest he should have to own that he distrusted her.

He raced onwards, little guessing that the man to whose help he was now was one whose fate was strangely interwoven with that of Lilith Stuart's. Such little presence in human life, wonder telegraphy and spiritualism may say, and Magnus could not foresee the terrible future.

But not him as he sprang from his carriage.

"Oh, Magnus, how quickly you have come! I am so glad to see you. He is dangerous, dear; but that is all. I think he was struck by lightning or his machine was, more likely—and he is dazed and paralyzed by the shock; but he may be injured, too."

"A stranger?" Magnus asked, as he gave his machine into Jamie's hands.

Day gave him a hurried account of what happened as she preceded him into the sitting-room.

"I think he must have been eyeing Evan Scapa to Stromness. He may have friends there, though I am quite sure he does not belong to the island. But here he is."

The eyes of the young man were wide open as Magnus approached him. Magnus was struck, as Day had been, by the refinement and patrician cast of this man before him.

"Come up, Day," he whispered to the girl. "I shall come to you in a little while."

It seemed ages to the girl as she waited in the laboratory before her brother reappeared. In reality it was but an hour. Then he came to her side and laid his hand on her shoulder.

"Brave little Day! You have saved a fellow-creature's life. I have been able to bring back full consciousness to a paralyzed brain and body, and in a level, or two I have no doubt our friend will be as well as he ever was."

"In a week or two?" repeated Day. "Then there is some injury?"

"His ankle has been sprained, but that was owing to the fall; no bad results from the lightning-stroke will follow." Magnus bent and kissed his sister's soft cheek.

"Day, if you had not brought him to the house and sent instantly for me, I do not know that he would ever have recovered the shock. My dear little sister, you are the bravest girl in all the world."

The soft eyes filled very full at the words of praise; but, "low in her heart," Day thanked God. Never in her young life before had so strange a tie bound her to a fellow-creature, and her heart thrilled and grew warm at the thought of it.

"And now I think you might take him in one of Bell's famous decoctions, and give him a little nourishment," said her brother. "My part is done, and this is yours, Day. He is quite weak yet, and requires something to strengthen him."

"I shall have it ready in no time," said the girl.

She hurried away to get it ready, while Magnus returned to his patient. When Day came in, bearing her little tray, the dark eyes on the sofa met hers with a look of recognition. The young man stretched out his hand and took hers.

"I have no words with which to thank you for the service you have done me, Miss Halcrow—you and your brother." He looked towards Magnus, who was standing by the window. "But for you I might not now be conscious even that I had had such kindness shown me. I owe you my life. I shall never forget that I do so."

"I did nothing," said Day, blushing softly and speaking in a low tone—"nothing but what one human being would have done for another. No one would have left a fellow-creature lying outside exposed to such a terrible storm, and not have tried to bring him under shelter. You have nothing to thank me for."

"Is it nothing to thank you for that you have saved my life?" he asked earnestly. His voice was a pleasant one to listen to—soft, mellow and flexible; and the look in his dark eyes made Day's heart beat with such strange emotion as she had never known before.

"I do not know if I can ever show you how deeply grateful I am, Miss Halcrow; but if I live, I pray I may yet be able to do so."

At this moment Magnus, who had not yet spoken, came forward.

"Do not make so much of what my sister has done for you; she would have done that much for any one," he said. And there was a tone in his voice that the other was quick to notice.

"And now, as I hope you will accept our hospitality for a day or two—as, indeed, I think you must until your foot is all right—is it too much to ask you your name? You already know ours."

Was there an almost imperceptible pause ere the young man answered? A momentary embarrassment and hesitation? So at least it seemed to Magnus Halcrow. Then the young man spoke:

"You must excuse me, Dr. Halcrow, for not having mentioned it sooner. Let my unfortunate accident be my excuse. My name is Evan Monteith."

CHAPTER V.

It was a week later, and on a glorious afternoon Evan Monteith had been able for the first time to walk from his room downstairs unaided.

"I can no longer make my lameness an excuse for troubling you with my presence," he said laughingly to Day, as she smilingly placed an easy chair for him in the window which commanded a magnificent view of Abbot's Head, the distant crag of Yesnaby, and the wide stretch of Summer-blue sea. "I must not trespass on your kindness much longer, Miss Day."

Day's heart sank suddenly—sank very low and very rapidly.

"You must not go until my brother gives you permission," she said, in a low tone.

"I think he will do so if I ask him," answered Monteith, in so marked a tone that Day looked up quickly. "It is easy to see when one is liked and—and trusted," Evan went on slowly. "For some reason your brother, who is, I think, one of the best and truest men I know, neither likes nor trusts me, Miss Halcrow."

"How can you imagine such a thing?" cried Day, her face growing first crimson, then very pale. "It is unkind of you to imagine it."

"It is true, nevertheless," answered Evan Monteith. "I do not know who is to blame, Miss Day, but I can hardly think it is your brother, who is both just and generous. In that case, it must be my fault, and, if it is, it is a fault which I cannot help. Circumstances are against me, and prevent me trying to remove any prejudice there may be against me in his mind."

Day sat silent, her sweet eyes clouded and her lips drooping. Somehow she had felt aware of what Monteith now uttered since he had come to Abbot's Head. Magnus was kind and hospitable to him, as he could not help being to any one under his roof; but there was a want of cordiality in his manner which showed that some intangible, invisible barrier existed between him and his guest.

That barrier was suspicion. How little root it needs to grow this fatal plant, deadly as a upas-tree to every feeling of kindliness and friendship! Magnus hardly knew when it had sprung up in his heart; but there it was, and he could not drive it out.

"Do not look so sad, Miss Day," said Evan presently, in a low voice. "Is it my words that have driven away the sunshine from your face? I am very sorry. Heaven knows I would sacrifice a good deal of my own happiness to keep it there."

He bent a little nearer to her, his hand almost touched hers. A thrill, the passion and joy of which were like "ten thousand little shafts of flame," ran through Day. She held her face low for fear he should see the look of love melting in her eyes.

Then suddenly a step sounded outside, the low murmur of voices, Evan sprang erect, and his hand fell from Day's.

The door opened and Magnus entered; but he was not alone. Day rose quickly as she caught a glimpse of the figure of Lilith Stuart that followed his. Lilith Stuart, sinuous, graceful figure, arrayed in a smart cycling costume of pale green, trimmed with a darker shade—which made her liker than than ever that wily enchantress Vivien.

"Miss Stuart has cycled over to pay you an afternoon call," said Magnus. He looked bright and elated.

Day was not one of those who are easily fluttered or put about by an unexpected visit. She was a lady to her finger tips; and she was, moreover, too true a child of nature to wish to appear different from her usual self. She rose and went forward at once.

"How are you, Miss Stuart? You must have had a delightful spin; it is such a fine day."

Evan Monteith had also risen, and was standing behind Day's chair. Miss Stuart shook hands with Day, with a murmured, languid answer. She never took much trouble to make herself agreeable to her own sex. But, as she dropped Day's hand, Day saw an expression of such terrible surprise, fear, and horror spring into her languid blue-black eyes as struck Day herself dumb with astonishment. Involuntarily she looked round to see what had been the cause of that sudden change which froze the smile on those beautiful lips, and made the whole face cold and hard, with only a great terror looking out of it.

Then Day saw that the direction of Lilith's eyes turned towards the face of Evan Monteith, as he stood behind her, and that he was regarding Lilith with something like the counterpart of her look—one, however, in which a strange embarrassment mingled with one of astonished recognition. Magnus, who could not see Lilith's face, stepped forward.

"May I introduce Mr. Monteith to you, Miss Stuart—the gentleman whom I told you had met with so unfortunate an accident? Mr. Evan Monteith—Miss Stuart."

Lilith Stuart had undoubtedly a great command over herself. Whatever her feelings were, she suppressed them cleverly. She stepped forward, holding out her hand, and looked straight into Monteith's face with those dangerously beautiful eyes of hers—a look which made Day feel as if a dagger had passed through her very heart.

"Mr. Monteith! Is it possible. I hardly expected to see you here."

"No, Miss Stuart, I did not flatter myself that you would," Monteith answered. His words were ambiguous; so was his tongue. Magnus looked from one to the other in astonishment; then he saw that strange pallor on Lilith's face, and the strained look about her eyes, which even her wonderful self-control was not quite able to hide.

"You know Mr. Monteith, then, Miss Stuart?" he said. His voice sounded rough and hard even in his own ears. A great anger possessed him. He felt that Evan Monteith had grossly deceived him.

"Yes—we knew each other—years ago," said Lilith, with an odd little halt between each clause as if she were doubtful of what to say. Then suddenly she flashed her radiant smile on Magnus. "It is a surprise to you, of course; you did not know that Mr. Monteith knew me; but it is so long since we met that we might almost say we are strangers—might we not, Mr. Monteith? You have been so long—abroad, was it not? And when did you return to this country?"

She had accepted the chair Magnus gave her by this time, and she and Day were both seated, while the men stood.

Monteith turned to answer her question, and that brought the two of them into a dialogue, which seemed to exclude the others. Magnus turned to Day.

"Can we have tea?" he said, in a low voice. Day looked up swiftly in his face, and her heart sank with pain—a pain that was more for him than for herself, after the manner of her kind; and yet there was a bitter pain for herself also.

(To be Continued.)

LOVED FOR HIMSELF.

Queer Marriage Resulting from a Peculiar Will.

Here is a story told without saying whether it is fact or fiction: Hawkins was an eccentric old man, and in his will it was found that he had made his youngest son, Henry, his sole heir, on condition that he should marry within two years. It was a surprise to the community, as Henry was a worthless fellow and rarely on friendly terms with his father. Henry at once became the topic of conversation. Everybody was wondering what mystery would develop from such an odd beginning, and there were dozens of stories afloat to the effect that Hawkins was a miser and had left bundles of money hidden in odd corners of his rickety old shanty that had become the sole property of his son. Henry's name soon drifted into the papers all over the country. As a result, bushels of letters from marriageable women and wild-visioned girls came to him in the form of proposals. On the last day of the allotted two years Henry Hawkins and Belinda Scones stood in the registry office, where it was arranged the ceremony should be performed quietly. "If I could only feel sure that you love me and that you are not to marry me for money, how happy I would be!" said Henry. "But you ought to know," protested Belinda, "that it is because I love you, for you know I have $25,000 of my own—though, of course, that is nothing to your fortune." The ceremony was performed. "So you love me for myself, alone, Belinda?" said Hawkins. "Just you and nothing else," insisted the bride of a moment. "I'm so glad," said Hawkins, tenderly. "It's a great relief, for my money is all a myth, Belinda. Will you please pay the fee?"—Tit-Bits.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Pansy Culture.

William Toole of Wisconsin is one of the greatest pansy culturists in the country. At a recent meeting in Wisconsin he answered some questions that will be found to be of interest to our readers. In the first place, he said that July was a good time in which to plant pansy seeds for fall blooming, but that it would be necessary to shade them during the hot weather of August. The soil he uses is ordinary garden soil, well fertilized by means of barnyard manure. The manure should be well mixed with the soil. If the seeds cannot get a hold of the soil in its natural state it is best to put on some woods' earth. This woods' earth is really leaf mold. Some suggested putting on sand in the place of leaf mold, but Mr. Toole thought that this would not take the place of the earth he had recommended.

For early blooming he advised planting the pansy seeds in the house as early as the first part of March, and even earlier than that. Mr. L. H. Read said that it had been his experience that the best soil he could get for this purpose was some muck that was dug out in the fall and left in ridges all winter, where it freezes out. In the spring sand is mixed with this muck. The muck makes the compost very rich, but if it proves to be too rich more sand is put on.

Mr. Toole said that it was a mistake to suppose that pansies must be planted under trees where they would get a partial protection. He himself preferred to have them unprotected by any shade.

The finest pansies that the editor of The Farmers' Review has ever seen were in Helena, Montana. They were growing in the open gardens of the inhabitants there. The excellence did not seem to be confined to a few persons' gardens, but were largely common to all. The dirt in which they were growing was black dirt that had been dug from the bottoms of the deep cuts in the mountains. In some instances this dirt had been hauled several miles. It is presumed that it contained not only decayed vegetable matter but a great deal of mineral matter. It must have been largely formed of the detritus of the ledges and cliffs above. This fact is related as it may suggest the advantage of having a soil so constructed that it will give not only an abundance of humus but also of mineral food.

Cultivate the Birds.

There seems to be a decided tendency among some of our common birds to seek the protection of man. Birds like the robin, that used to build far from the house, now build as closely to the doors of the houses as possible, feeling apparently that they are thus protected. Horticulturists especially should make an effort to encourage this tendency, which has been widely noticed. To illustrate: This year the writer noticed that a pair of robins were building a nest on the lowest branch of an oak tree that stood within three feet of the back stoop. There were numerous other trees, hundreds of them, in the vicinity, but the robins did not choose any of them. The nest was not more than six feet above the stoop, and the birds could sit on the nest and look directly into the back door. The children watched them build their nest and lay their eggs and hatch the little ones. It was no uncommon event for our whole family to stand on the back stoop and watch the birds feed the little ones, and they did not seem to be in the least disturbed by our presence. But when a Blue Jay came within 100 feet of the nest one of the birds dashed for him like an arrow and drove him away. So it was evident that the birds knew they were being watched, but had no objection. The little birds all grew up to be big fat robins and were around the premises for many days. Fortunately for them, we had no cat, or they would all have been captured and eaten. It is probable that the family cat does more mischief in this line than the small boy and the gun. If the cats were banished we believe the birds would gradually come back. Their presence would greatly assist in keeping down the hosts of insects that prey on our fruit and garden crops.

Facts on Corn Culture.

Following are conclusions from tests at Michigan station on experiments in corn culture as set forth in bulletin No. 154:

The yield of corn is dependent in no small degree on the quality of the seed, which should be selected before the corn is harvested, having regard to the size and character of the stalk as well as to the ripeness and type of the ear. When the season is especially favorable for thoroughly maturing the ears, enough seed to last at least two years should be gathered, completely dried out before frost and stored in a warm, dry place. A difference of 11 per cent in the yield of dry matter on two adjacent acres was noted in favor of the crop grown from well ripened seed over the yield from seed grown in a wet, cold season. For the silo, the corn may well be planted in drills about three and one-half feet apart and with kernels from two to six inches apart in the row. In a very wet season a heavier crop may be harvested from plots drilled with a grain drill, every tube sowing, but the greater yield of protein and other valuable nutrients was found in these experiments to be in the crop, planted with less seed per acre. Frequent cultivation prevents the evaporation of moisture from the soil and secures its retention for the use of the corn plant. When the corn is ripe, or nearly so, the dry matter which the crop contains is found, about one-half in the ears, less than a third in the stalks and one-fifth in the leaves. Of sorghum the large r share of the total weight in dry matter is found in the stalks, but on the other hand, 45.56 per cent of the protein is in the leaves, a little more than third in the tops and less than a fifth in the stalks. These experiments go to show that in harvesting either of these forage crops attention should be given to the preservation of the leaves and stalks since they contain so large a proportion of the nutritive ingredients. In 1897 it was found that when the corn was nearly ripe less than half of the dry matter was in the ears, the other half being about equally divided between the stalks and the leaves. One way of preserving the fodder in good shape for feeding is to put both ears and fodder into the silo. As to the stage of ripeness at which the crop should be cut, the results of the experiments carried on in 1896 and 1897 go to show that the maximum yield of dry matter and nutrients is obtained by allowing the crop to mature until the ears are well glazed. Between the time when the kernels begin to glaze and full ripeness there is a gain of over one-eighth in dry matter, one-sixth in starch, sugar and other carbohydrates and one-fifth in fat. The study of the losses in the silo goes to show that there may be a danger of allowing the corn to stand too long, especially in hot and dry weather, making the silage too dry to secure the proper fermentation.

Corn Culture.

Corn planted in rows 3 feet 8 inches apart, and 15 inches apart in the row, will give 8,900 plants to an acre, says Journal of Agriculture. One pound of corn to each plant will give 114 bushels per acre; one-half pound of corn to each plant will make 57 bushels per acre. On this scale, each plant has 6.66 square feet of surface. As corn roots use the water in the soil to a depth of five feet at least, this would give 25 cubic feet of soil for each plant to rest in, and, when fully moist, would contain about twenty gallons of water, available for the use of the plant. This would be more than two-thirds of the quantity needed to make a 60-bushel per acre crop, and equivalent to a rainfall of nine inches. How much the plant gets depends on the cultivation given the soil to check evaporation. On a majority of Kansas farms all cornstalks in excess of 8,000 per acre are weeds, robbing the 8,000 plants of the moisture they so much need to perfect the grain. If one stalk in five square feet of ground cannot perfect the seed, how much less likely are two stalks occupying the same territory to do so? Every surplus plant is a "dog in the manger," that cannot bear fruits itself and prevents its neighbor from doing so by stealing its moisture. Good corn should be selected from the stalks that have shown best adaptability to their environment and later with good adverse conditions. This selection should be made when the ear is ripening, and stalks marked by tying a red tag on each one. When corn is ripe these marked ears can be picked and put away for seed. Study the growth of roots and soil conditions where the best cornstalk on the farm grows; also the roots and the soil where the poorest corn grows. A comparison will help to a better knowledge of what the corn plant needs and to better methods of cultivation.

Liquid Manure.

The following directions for preparing a liquid manure are given by the Gardeners' Chronicle: Put into a forty gallon tank or cistern two bushels of fresh horse dung; stir it well about, and leave it to clear, and in about a week add one peck of fresh soot enclosed in a canvas bag, squeeze this a little every third day, so as to use its contents equally. Let the mixture get clear, and then use, say one quart to three gallons of rain or soft water. This is a good manure for all kinds of soft-wooded fruit trees. It may be made stronger by adding chickens' or pigeons' dung, at the rate of half a peck to the above quantities. If, in summer time, bubbles generate on the surface, it is a symptom of fermentation, and the latter should be stayed, by the addition of a small quantity of white vitriol. Of course, after the cask has been filled up twice, the contents should be turned out and a fresh lot made up. Instead of clear water, soap suds may be used in filling up the cask.

Aegilops Avata.—Along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea there grows a wild grass, bearing small seeds resembling wheat. It is called by botanists aegilops avata. The seeds of this grass have, by cultivation, been developed into wheat. Mr. Esprit Fabre, a gardener living in the town of Ade, France, of his own accord, unassisted by the scientific world, commenced experimenting with the seed of this wild grass in the fall of 1893 and continued his work till 1846. The crop of 1845 was decided by judges to be genuine wheat.—E. P. Frazee.

Rose Culture.—Rose bushes require a rich, rather heavy soil in order to get the best flowers. A large part of the old growth should be cut out each spring and the new growth shortened somewhat. Well-rotted cow manure is probably the best fertilizer for roses, and it should be applied in the spring of the year. If insects attack the foliage, the best remedies are white hellebore and water at the rate of one ounce to the gallon, or Paris green and water at the rate of a teaspoonful to a pail of water.—Ex.

Nervous People

Are great sufferers and they deserve sympathy rather than censure. Their blood is poor and thin and their nerves are consequently weak. Such people find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it purifies and enriches the blood and gives it power to feed, strengthen and sustain the nerves. If you are nervous and cannot sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its nerve strengthening power.

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Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

The Study of Bacteria.

Prof. E. E. Klein, speaking of "Modern Methods in Bacteriology" before the Royal Institution of Great Britain a short time ago, alluded to the great advances that have been made in this science since its inauguration by Koch in 1881-1882. So far has the study of bacteria developed that it is now possible not only to count, but also to weigh them. A postage stamp 7-8 inch long, and 3-4 wide would carry 500,000,000 of the typhoid fever bacilli, and if the layer were made a tenth of an inch deep, there would be 2,000,000,000,000. If fifteen drops of bacteria were let fall in a cup of broth, they would produce in twenty-four hours 80,000,000. The degree of refinement manifested by the bacteriologist in his researches is shown by the statement of the same authority that it is now possible to detect one part of sewage when contained in 500,000 parts of water.

It is the easiest thing in the world to forgive yourself the sins you condemn in others.

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
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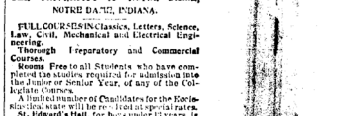

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I have a **Lady's Winton Bicycle** left, a beauty, which I will sell at Cost.

Geo Chantler,
WEST SIDE.

The Ann Arbor Line.

The Toledo & Ann Arbor Co's new steel boat will be out in November. She is said to be one of the best constructed boats of her class ever built on the lakes. The steamer will be 300 feet long and 32 feet beam and will have equally as much steam power with more speed than the boats now on the line. Manager Ashley sees a bright future for his line. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the present conditions of Frankfort harbor, where until recently, his boats have had considerable trouble in entering on account of sand bars. The late appropriations have been judiciously expended and a good harbor is now the result.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular convention of Mayflower Lodge No. 188 held at Castle Hall, Aug. 23d the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Again in the history of this Lodge another Brother has passed the portals of our Castle Hall never again to stand before the altar of our order and fealty to its institution. We shall miss his earnest face and manner, the loyal grip of his hand but we cannot forget him or his willingness to perform any duty assigned him for the uplifting of our Lodge or the order universal and while we mourn his untimely death and will ever revere and cherish his memory we will earnestly seek to learn the lesson his death should teach us;

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Lodge that in the death of Brother John Armstrong we have lost a valued member, a good citizen and a true friend one upon whom we could at all times rely and one who tried to live close to the tenets of our order and keep obligations.

To his aged parents and to his Brothers this Lodge extends its sincere sympathy in their deep bereavement and commends them to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for guidance and comfort;

RESOLVED: That the charter and jewels of this Lodge be appropriately draped in mourning for a period of thirty days;

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge and a copy of the same sent to his parents and to the Manistique papers.

D. W. BENNETT, A. A. DICKERSON, P. J. BUCK. } Com.

The 35th to Remain.

The following relative to the 35th Regiment now in camp at Island Lake is clipped from a Washington Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press:

The facts of the Michigan contingent has been decided, with the exception of a single point. The Thirty-fifth regiment will be permitted to remain, and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth will be mustered out as soon as they have fully recuperated at Camp Wikoff. Whether both the Thirty-first and Thirty-Second Regiments will be mustered out, or only one of them is the point yet undecided.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A child of Henry Rice is reported quite ill.

Jacob Edwards' child is reported alarmingly ill.

Biggest line of tobacco and pipes in the city, at Costello,

Communion services at the Presbyterian church Sunday.

A five-year-old son of Farmer William Smith is reported dangerously ill.

Bananas, oranges, etc., the best on the market, at Frank Clark & Co's.

Get your fall suit made to order. Our samples just received. W. L. Store.

Mrs. Pennock and daughter of Gladstone are guests of Mrs. W. B. Thomas.

Prepared soups, all kinds and excellent quality, at Frank Clark & Co's.

Mrs. Kendall, who was alarmingly ill last week, is much improved this morning.

Mrs. Tucker and family finished a pleasant camping season at Indian Lake, Wednesday.

Misses Alice and Lulu Rose returned from a visit with friends at Petoskey, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Fiebernitz's daughter of Port Huron is agnest at the home of the former.

D. J. Heffron and family, who have been camping at Indian Lake, will return to the city today.

The "Longley" hats in all the new shades for this fall are now ready for inspection at Rose Bros.

We take measures for fall suits. Samples just received. W. L. Store.

Chippewa county's seven votes were placed in the Shelden column at the convention held yesterday.

A private dancing party will be given at the Gorman-Costello hall tonight. It will be an enjoyable event.

D. K. Smith spent Sunday in the city. He is looking over some timber for the Delta Lumber Co.

H. P. Howell, manager of McArthur's store, Corinne, was a business visitor in this city, Wednesday night.

Mrs. Hattie Morse of Bridgeport, lower Michigan, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Coryell, west side.

If you buy "Florsheim" shoes, you buy the best, see the new lasts for fall and winter wear at Rose Bros.

Mrs. Hughson, who was stricken with paralysis a few weeks since, is almost free from the effects of the stroke.

Ladies, if you want an up-to-date, fine, eastern made shoe, only equalled by the best, call at the City Shoe Store.

Messrs. Geo. Chantler and Charles D. Coon, who are in the vicinity of Charlevoix buying fruit, are expected home tomorrow.

DOMESTIC WANTED A girl to do general housework can find employment at good wages by applying to W. L. Middlebrook.

L. Rosenthal left late last week for Chicago and other markets to purchase his fall and winter line of clothing, dry goods, etc.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Orr has been very ill this week, but we are pleased to state, is much improved today.

Willie, the 10 year-old son of William Kelly, general manager of Penn Iron Co's mines at Vulcan, met death in a runaway Saturday.

Miss Maud Smith, clerk in the dry goods department of Rose Bros.' store, returned Tuesday evening from a visit in Chicago and other points.

M. L. Casper, of Casper Bros., is away to market purchasing fall and winter goods. Morris is a good buyer and has an eye for tasty and up-to-date goods.

Mrs. J. C. Rooney and daughter Miss A. L. Rooney, who have been visiting with relatives at Buffalo and Bath, N. Y., are expected home this afternoon.

A number of young gentlemen gave a dancing party at the Gorman-Costello hall, Tuesday night. The dance was a social success and was largely attended.

J. E. Huckenbrack is now "up with the people" having moved his shop from Walnut to Cedar street next to Clark & Co's block. The location is an excellent one.

William P. Rice and Miss Etta Still, both of Germfask were married at the Baptist church parsonage, by Rev. J. C. Rooney, pastor of the church, yesterday noon.

Messrs. Lalbell & Carpenter have their bath rooms in shape and ask for trade. Everything new and clean. Barber shop and bath rooms in the Gorman-Costello block.

John Hughson has opened a barber shop in the room adjoining the Fydell store, Oak street. John is an excellent barber and will do well in the new stand there is no doubt.

N. D. Sheppard, the fruit and confectionery dealer, has set his building back some ten feet and is building an addition on the front. "Shep" enjoys a good trade and should.

A 8-months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Festus Phenes died of cholera-infantum on Wednesday and was buried in the Manistique cemetery the following day. Services at the grave were conducted by Rev. J. C. Rooney of the First Baptist church.

It is stated that fishing at Whitefish lake near Corinne is excellent and many go there to enjoy the angling for the gamy black bass and pickerel.

Ben Brown, for some time with the Booth Packing Co., departed for Ontonagon Sunday evening, where he will be employed by a fishing company.

Mrs. Hobbs, sister of E. D. Beeson, who has been visiting here for a time, left on the Georgia Wednesday morning for her home in Indianapolis.

Hiawatha Republicans elected the following gentlemen to represent them in today's convention: Messrs. Bronson, Dodge, Burdick, Owen, Crittenden and Middlebrook.

James Richardson and Eugene Howard, who are looking land for the D., M. & M. Co. in the vicinity of Munising, came down Saturday afternoon and remained over Sunday.

Lalbell & Carpenter have their bath rooms and baths in shape for the public and they claim the apparatus for heating and supplying the water is working in excellent shape.

Nick Kendall, a private in Co. I, 35th Regiment, came home Saturday last on a short visit, being called from Island Lake on account of the serious illness of his mother. He returned yesterday.

The Transport Badger arrived at Montauk Point from Santiago on Tuesday leaving on board Co's G, K and L of the 34th Regiment. Eighty-two of the men are reported sick but all improving.

On Monday night of this week on the up trip, the Goodrich steamer Georgia put into the harbor at Ephraim, containing as choice a cargo of seasickness as was ever generated by a gale on the Atlantic.

Messrs. Shank, Hixson, Hornberger and Ward visited Pictured Rocks, near Munising on Wednesday. They went to McNeil's camp by M. & N-W. train and finished their journey awheel. They had an enjoyable trip.

Messrs. C. E. Kelso Geo. H. Orr and J. A. Robinson, officers of the Manistique & Northwestern R'y and prominent citizens of Manistique, were in the city yesterday on business matters. Munising Republican

At the Republican township caucus held at Thompson Saturday evening, the following were elected as delegates to the county convention to be held here today: Messrs. Fred Miller, D. W. Bennett, James Fitch and P. J. Buck.

Miss Lena Roach, who visited with her sisters Mrs. D. J. Heffron and Miss Emma Roach for four weeks, returned to her home in Chicago, Wednesday afternoon. She intended returning on the Georgia but could not get a stateroom.

A number of carpenters were put to work on Thursday last to complete the McLean opera house at Corinne and also build an addition to McLean's Hotel. John S. is enjoying a good trade and should, for he is a tip-top fellow.

Messrs and Mesdames J. A. France, Wm. Snell, Harry Clarke, of Manistique, Otto Supe, and the Misses Roske, May Bailey, Sarah Webester, Ethel Osborne and Cassie Carleton have been enjoying a week's outing at the Nebish. Soo Times.

Miss Martha Beeson, who has been visiting with the family of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Beeson, left for New York, Wednesday. From St. Ignace she went on the North Land to Buffalo. Miss B. is in the millinery business at Indianapolis and goes to N. Y. city to purchase goods.

Harry Ashford, corporal and clerk of Co. I, came home on Friday afternoon last on a three days furlough. Harry looks a little blanched but says he enjoys the camp life at Island Lake. He hopes and believes that the 35th Regiment will not be mustered out, but will be given two years' service.

Richard Moore, wheelman of the steamburge Street, which left here yesterday, had his collar bone broken by being thrown over the wheel. The wheel was turned by the rudder striking the dock. He was taken to the Manistique hospital.

Peter Zimmerman manufactures, wholesales and retails as fine cigars as can be bought for 10 cents. It is rare, if ever, a cigar is sold for 10 cents 3 for a quarter that equals the Leader. He has many other brands that for price have as good a reputation.

The Marquette county Republican convention for the selection of delegates to congressional and other conventions will be held at Negaunee next Wednesday. Both Shelden and Stephenson claim the delegates of the county. The fight throughout the county is a bitter one.

Mrs. Wilson, mother of Lieut. John S. Wilson, of Company L, Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Miss Robinson, both of Marquette left Monday for New York to take care of the returned soldiers. A large amount of money has been raised and necessary supplies were taken along by the ladies. They are both experienced nurses.

The old ferry steamer Algomah owned by the Island transportation company of Mackinac City, will go to Manitowoc in October for a thorough rebuild at the shipyard of Burger & Burger. She is also to receive a new Scotch-type boiler 12 feet long and 18 feet in diameter, with a guaranteed working steam pressure of 140 pounds, from the Manitowoc boiler works.

Supervisor Judge Sweet, of Doyle township, was in the city Tuesday night in attendance at a convention of the K. of P. lodge. Judge says his farm crops looks well and that there is every indication of a big yield of everything this fall.

Carl Klagstad of Chicago, who has been visiting his mother and brothers in this city, leaves for Marinette tomorrow where he will join a party of young friends, among them Ed. LeRoy, city editor of the Daily Eagle, and take a week's cruise around Green Bay in the yacht Viking. His mother will accompany him to Marinette.

A telegram was received by Mrs. G. D. Tucker yesterday morning from her son Pem, announcing his safe arrival at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, from Santiago. The message states that he was well. He is a member of Co. F, 34th Regiment U. S. V. Inf., of Houghton. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his safe arrival on Uncle Sam's domain.

Melborn Stevens, a 14 year old son of William Stevens, and a lad named Norton, of South Manistique, killed a bear in the vicinity of the Big Spring on Saturday last. Bruin weighed about 200 pounds. They brought the carcass home, dressed it and since then their many friends in the little town have lived on bear meat. The boys feel proud of their big game and in the future will only hunt for bear and deer.

The famous tax title case of Frank Gregory and Chas. McGinley of Menominee, vs. The Hall & Munson company of Sault Ste Marie was decided Saturday by Judge Steere at Newberry in favor of the defendant. Gregory and McGinley secured in 1891 tax title on a large tract of pine lands in Luce county belonging to the Hall & Munson company, valued at $100,000. The judge held the tax title invalid, basing his findings on a recent decision of the supreme court.

Car Load of Horses.

Orr, Tucker & Dean have purchased a car load of heavy draught horses which can be seen at the west side livery barn near the Hotel Hiawatha. Every animal guaranteed as represented.

Minnesota State Fair.

Minnesota state fair at Hamline, Minn. Rate for round trip, one fare, $11.00. Children between 5 and 12 yrs. one-half the above rates. Dates of sale, Sept. 3 to 9th, good to return up to Sept. 12th.

P. McCULLOUGH,
Agent Soo Line.

Color of Tower Changed.

About Aug. 25 the color of the tower at the station at the easterly extremity of Seul Choix Pointe, the northerly end of Lake Michigan, will be changed from red to white. No changes will be made in the color of the dwelling, covered way or fog signal house.

Apple Pie Social.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid Society will give a freshapple pie social at the school room near Falk & Anderson's grocery next Tuesday evening. Also the $50.00 Autograph Quilt will be on exhibition, a program will also be given, a unique one.

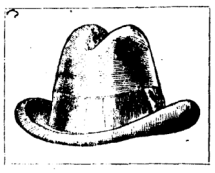
The four truthful men of Manistique have visited the famous Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior this week and will side with each other in making tall statements descriptive of these rocks. This program will cut-class "moving pictures." None should miss it. Every piece of pie eaten will give the eater one vote to cast for the truthful man making the tallest statements. The one getting the most votes to receive a prize. Coffee, etc. free, program free. The only expense being pie at 5 cents a cut.

A Good Company.

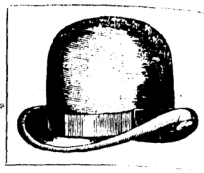
The Crary and Gideon Combination, who for years have been playing to Eastern audiences, will appear at the opera house in this city on Saturday, Sept. 3d. They have proved to be great favorites with the amusement seeking public of the East, always being greeted by large and appreciative audiences; and are so well and favorably known that return engagements are always crowded. The company presents a number of high class productions, such as "A Pair of Lunatics," "Asking Her Father," "Remember the (Maine," etc. "Remember the Maine," is based upon facts growing out of the destruction of that magnificent vessel in the harbor of Havana, and is intensely patriotic. Introducing the latest songs, comic and dramatic presentations, etc., making an evening's entertainment which will be highly appreciated and long remembered. There is no doubt from what the Washington, (D. C.), New York, and other newspapers say of them, they will give a first-class entertainment, and should be greeted by a large and intelligent audience.

FALL ...1898... FALL

The Longley Hats



Derby and ..Soft in all the Leading ..Shades.



We are the exclusive agents for the Celebrated Longley Hats, which are now so well known and their superiority so well established that extended comment is unnecessary. The new Fall Styles are now ready for inspection, and we shall hope to be favored with an early call from you.

Yours Truly,

ROSE BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED 1872

Your Attention

is called to our Stylish Stock of **Men's and Boys' Clothing** that we are making a Special Effort to clean up as we must have room for our Fall Clothing.

Our Clothing is designed by the best tailors in the country--such as few custom-tailors can afford to employ--and the proportions of garments are perfect.

PRICES
WITHIN THE REACH
OF
EVERYONE.

Weston Lumber Co's Store.

I. S. PHIPPENY, Mgr.

FALL SAMPLES FOR INSPECTION.

WE HAVE JUST THE NOBBIEST LINE EVER SHOWN HERE

PRICES RIGHT

PERFECT FITS AS USUAL

Petersen & Co
Merchant Tailors.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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