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VØL. XXVII.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1896.

CANDIDATE BRYAN'S VISI

He Failed to Help His Case in Escanaba and the County.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN GENERAL

A Monster Parade and an Enthusiastic Meeting Last Nighi.

GLADSTONE MAKES A GOOD SHOWING

The Demand of the Silverites Met by Ma McGee-F. A. Maynard Captures an Audience-The Silverites Hold Large Meetings-Notes.

Mr. Bryan arrived, ten minutes b bind schedule time, last Wednesday and pretty much the whole population of the city was at the rollway grounds to meet him, impelled in part (no very large part) by sympathy with his candidacy and in part (much the larger part) by mere curiosity to see the mau who sprung, at one bound, from obscurity to national-it might almost be se'd worldwide-notoriety.

The merely cutious were satisfied; they saw the man and "sized him up;" the sympathetic were disappointed; there was no enthusiasm to begin with-gold colors were too much in evidence in the crowd-nor did the brief and perfunctory speech delivered by Mr. Bryan excite any. Cheers there were, of course, when Chairman McKenna introduced him, but they were faint and not long continued; the crowd was cold and nothing occurred to warm it up; even the introduction of Mrs. Bryan by the chairman failed to do it.

The affair, sitogether, was ineffective to promote Mr. Bryan's candidacy; he "did not make a vote." Indeed, it is safe to say that he lost strength. One staunch democrat, after it was all over, said "If that's the best the democratic party can do for a presidential candidate I believe I'd better vote for McKinley;" and he is no "gold democrat." either, but one who, if the candidate had impressed him favorably, was ready to swallow free silver. The truth is that Mr. Bryan is a much over-rated man and our democratic friends are just awakeuing to the fast. One man is said to have remarked "McKipley is cunning, to keep that man out making spe .hes for him." Mr. Bryan's voice showed the eff. t of much hard use and he showed the efficit of the strain of continuous travel, talk and hand-shaking, but the wonder is that he endures the strain and faligue as well as he does; not one man in ten thousand could do his self-imposed task without a physical calleges. On the platform with Mr. Bryan (b sides Messrs. Semer and McKenna, who had gone out on the range to meet, him) were Mesars. Richard Meriz, of Gladstone, Charles J. Stratton, of Bay de Noc, and Ephraim and Gallup, of th's city. The demand of the silverites, "Why don't the republican speakers discuss the money question?" was fully met and answered by the speaker who occupied the platform at the Peterson Wednesday evening. The meeting was held upon scant notice and without flourish of trumpet or street parade, but the house was full and the audience in good humor. After a song by the Glee club, the speaker, Mr. Charles A. A. McGee, was introduced and showed at once that "the money question was to be his principal theme and that he understood it in all its bearings. He exposed and exploded " e theories of the silverites that the business depression of the past three years was the tesult of the so-called "demonetization of silver" and that the restoration of "good times" could be brought about by the free coluage of the white metal. He was frequently interrapted by questions, some pertinent and others utterly irrelevant, to each of which he made prompt and effective answer, in manner as each deserved, and the plaudits of the audience gave evidence that his bits went home. On the whole the meeting was a success and the argument convincing. It is proposed that Mr. McGee shall speak again at a juture day and it may be that a joint debate, with a silver orator, may be arrauged for. Mr. McGee spoke at Gladstone on the following evening. It might be mentioned that he is not a st anger in Delta county, being a son of James McGee, formerly superintendent of the business of the Bay de Noquet Co. at Nohma.

Gies club was on hand in force and gave "The Democratic Boat" ("a wreck from stem to stern"), and other campaign songs, and Hon. Fred A. Maynard car tured his audience by a speech replete with telling points and delivered in a mauner which kept its attention and elicited frequent and tumultuons applause. His description of Bryan was felicitous-"a lawyer who never practiced his profession-a man who was never in business, and whose only success was the stampeding of the Chicago convention by borrowed rhetoric."

house could not contain the crowd; the

The McKinley clubs, of this city and Gladstone had pr pared-9 magoificent reception for the tepublican candide* ; who were expected here last night -Pingree, Daustan and Shelden-but Mr. Pingree missed bis share in it, having been compelled to return to Detroit, from the Soo, and forego h's visits to our city, Iron Mountain and Ironwood. However barring that disappointment, the affair went of as plarned and was the flaest turn-out of the season. Ford River and Wells sent mounted contingents, two hundred in all; the Gladstone McKinley and Flambeau clubs (the latter uniformed in gold colors) came down nearly two hundred strong; our own clubs were out in full force, some seven bundred torches, and the people crowded the opera house until no more could get in. Bands accompanied the Ford River and Gledstone delegations and the Flambeau club marched to music by its own drum corps.

After the pacade was over the speaker of the evaing, Hon. T. B. Dana n, was introduced by Hov. O. B. Fuller and for an hour held the attention of the audience by a speech in which he paid most attention to the real issue between the parties, that of protection to American industries, treating the silver business (as it deserves) as a trick and device to distract the attention of the voters from the tailure of the democratic tariff scheme and the distress that failure has brought upon the country. It was a sound, logical and convincing argument and was frequently applauded. Mr. Sheldeu was presented to the audience and excused himself-the hour was already lat -and the meeting broke up with cheers for the speaker, the ticket and the g. o. p. Of course the Glee club was on hand and contributed, as usual, to the evening's enter. "'nment.

sion This Week.

The Equalized Value ion of the County. Petition for New Township Refer red '> Committee for Inverilga 'on-Proceedings.

The supervisors were a trifle dilatory about showing up on Monday (those from the townships near by were the ones; McPhee and Hazea, who have the most travel, were on hand) and nothing was done until afternoon and not much then. On Tuesday morning the board was "all there," however, and work was tackled in earnest. The assessment rolls were received and referred to the committee oa equalization; claims were turned over to the auditing committee; reports of various officers were received and properly referr d or otherwise disposed of. Among the reports was that of the county clerk, which gave the sum of the orders drawn upon the treasurer during the fiscal year at \$26,-283.57; the number of marriage lizenses issued ra 159, the number of births r

ported as 485, and of deaths as 122. C. J. Strattov, Louis Jepson and Wm. P. Derry were chosen county convessers, with C. W. Malloch as alternate, and Peter R. Legg was made county examiner of rebools.

Then came up the report of the committee on salaries of officers-that committee consisting of Glesson, Cotterill and Besson-and after considerable d bate the salaries were fixed at figures which will be found in another column. The county pays its servants good Wby? Because you can't find them anywages; whether it always gets goo service is "another story." Then came the choice of county physician (the place being vacant by the resignation of Dr. Phillips) and the choice fell to the firm of Reynolds & Cotton, Dr. O. E. Youngquist was strongly but not quite strongly enough-sapported. The report of the treasurer was r. ceived and referred to the proper committee and the board took a recess until two p. m. Upon reassembling rft r dinner the r port of the committee on equalization was r. eived, considered and adopted, as was also that of the committee on justices' reports. A report from the board of county road commissioners was received and referred to the committee on finance. The petition of free-holders of Bark and Ford River townships for the transfer of territory from the latter to the former was referred to a special committee-Leighton, Cotterill and Farnsworth-for investigation and report and the petition for the erection of Murrey township was disposed of in the same manner, the committee consisting of Craig. Besson and Jaeger. The county attorney was called upon for his opinion with regard to raising money for the county road system and the pay of the commissioners was fixed at \$3 per day and expenses while in ac. Jal service,

STE. ANNE'S NEW CHURCH average wages of nearly \$2 per day. In July, 1896, our mills had closed, Why? Because there was no profit in the business. We could not stock, we could not They Hold a Four Days' Ses- manufacture, we could not sell. We had ten men employed about the mill and yards, watching against loss by fire, feeding horses that were eating their beads off, and cccasionally engaged in PHILLIPS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED loading cars, filling orders as we could beg them, while lumber was sold by us on a average of \$4 per thousand less than in 1892. These figures are not fancy, but absolutely correct. Our town is dead, nor will it revive until the majolity of the American people can see that we should employ and pay our own citizens."

remonerative, while our men received

L dles of Escanaba.

And every other city are often judged by the perfumery and stationery they use. A delicate perfume signifies a delicate taste. Many when purchasing perfumery try to buy a strong odor thinking it will last longer. It is not the strength of the odor that makes the quality of the goods. The delicate odors manufectured by Penand Lautier and Roger and Gallet of Paris, France, and such American perfumes as Palmer, and Lazalle, have this lasting quality. These goods are kept at Ellsworth's Drug Store and the ladies are especially invited to call and see them. In addition to there you will find everything in manicure goods. Nail powder, nail paste, manicure scissors, files, knives and polishets.

Now a word for stationery. There is just as much style in stationery as there is in dress. When a lady goes in to a store and esks for stationery, the stor. keeper is foolish to think that he can sell her "any old thing" just because it is stationery. If he wants her trade he has got to keep up in it, and have the "proper thing" in stock. This is just what Ellsworth is doing. Ladies, if you want to get the latest things in Perfumery and Stationery go to Ellsworth's. where else. Ellsworth has always en

Re-Constructed.

HELP GIVEN THE CONGREGATION

A Solid Stone Foundation and a New Spire, Together With Handsome Windows Changes Its Appearance-Interior Finish.

The repairs to-it might almost be said the re-building of-Ste. Anne's church progresses favorably and will be completed about Christmas time; the new stone foundation is finished and room is provided for a basement, the finishing and furnishing of which will, however, be deferred until next season. The old spire has been taken down and a new one will be built from the ground up, in which will be a spacious vestibule level with the floor of the auditorium; the old windows will be replaced by stained-glass, memorial ones, all which have been donated to the church and all but two of which are gifts from persons not members of the congregation. The auditorium itself will be entirely renovated, a new, steel, ceiling taking the place of the old, the altar will be rebuilt and beautified, and the whole interior fluished in white and Ste. Anne's a religious home of which may worship contentedly.

pressed to completion.

era railway for dampites ou account of the killing of her husband a year or so ago. The company at one time paid her \$100 in full settlement of her claim, but a lawyer at Norway has offered his ser-The Edifice Being Completely | vices to the widow and will redeavor to collect a large amount from the compaoy.

NUMBER

Agricultural Society Election,

The annual meeting of the Delta County Agricultural Society occurs during the first week in November, at which time directors and executive officers are to be chosen. The day set by the bylaws is the first Monday. It is earnestly hoped that the stock-holders will be present in force and that an energetic set of officers will be chosen; to place the society on a paying basis there is still much to be done and success will depend largely upon the character of the management during the coming year. The retiring officers have labored diligently. under discouraging circumstances at times, and now desire to be relieved: they have done well, have flaid a foundation on which their successors can build, and are entitled to the relief they ask for.

The name of D. A. Oliver is meationed as a candidate for the presidency (President Glavin relasing to be considered for re-election), and The Iron Port seconds of the nomination; he is "full of day's works" and will, if chosen, use them for the upbuilding of the society and 'the promotion of its purposes.

There's A Chance For a Row.

Unless William Peters, the republican nominee of the second district of Marquette county for representative in the state legislature, is withdrawn from the gold, making for the congregation of ticket the courts will be applied to for a mandamus to compel the board of elecit may well be proud, and in which it tion commissioners to substitute the name of John Jones for that of William Upon the opening of the coming season, Peters on the official ballot. Jones has besides the completion of the basement, served the district one term in the same the work of veneering the walls of the capacity and is an strong party leader. edifice with brick will be undertaken and At the district convention he is alleged to have received a clear majority of The work has been greatly facilitated votes cast on an informal ballot, but the by the devotion of the members of the opposition secured the nomination of congregation who have given liberally Peters on a formal ballot. The nominee both of their substance and of their 19. is a clerk in a state department at Lausbor (the hauling of the stone for the ing and Jones alleges he has voted there, foundation was done gratuitously), and thus losing residence in his district and the generosity of persons not members rendering himself ineligible for the office either of the congregation or of the of representative of that district. The Catholic communion (the lumber re- case is in the hands of attorneys and quired for the work was a free gift and steps are being taken to prove Peters'

The republican rally Tuesday evening was "a rouser." The McKialey club paraded with torches, led by a bund and a monuted secont of lorty; the opera Drynn and free silvar to-night.

Chairmen White and McKenna have arranged for a joint discussion of the question of the free coinage of silver end it is to come of-no preventing providence-oa Friday of next week, Oct. 28, at the Peterson opera house. It is understood that the silver side will be represented by Hon. Tim Tarsney and the gold standard by Charles A. A. McGee, in which case the debate will be lively. The following are the stipulations made by Ch. rman White in accepting the chrllenge made by Chr'rman Mc Kenna:

1. Each party shall select one speaker to represent it in the discussion, and the discussion shall by confined to the particular question under consideration. 2. Each party may prepare such questions, perliment to the issue, as they shall desire, not exceeding a given number to be as .eed upon, say 25, to be propounded to the representative of the opposite party at the discussion, who shall answer them in the most clear, direct and concise way possible.

3. If either speaker shall object to any question propounded to him as not be pertinent to the issue, such questio shall be referred to a board of referees, consist of three representative ci.ze of Escanaba, chosen, one by the repu lican party, one by the democratic part and the two thus chosen to select t third member, and their decision she be fire' upon any and all questions au mited to them.

4, After the quessions are all aske aud answered, er ih speaker shell have given time, say 15 minutes on a side, in which to close the debate.

The silve, ites of Gladstone came dow a, some two hundred strong, on the Lotus Tuesday evening expecting to hear Hon. Martin Magipuis, of Montaua. In that they were disappointed, but Jobu Sourwine and other speakers made amends as best they could.

A friend hands us a copy of the Chicago Record containing its inquiry into the wages of labor in Mexico, the substance of which will be found in the suplement with this issue. The source of the information is different but the facts are the same.

The Iron Port takes a world of confort and no little pride in the work of "the boy from Nahma" who spoke Wednesday evening. He beat the "Platte boy" at every point.

With Maynard in the opera house and Sourwine in the hall, and a shouting rowd packing each to the doors, the old rink was brimfull of noise Tuesday evening.

Hon, Martin McGinnis will speak for

which closed the business of the day. The following is the equalized valuation of the county:

| trone of the the start of | A. A. T. MEL 1 (2017) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ealdwin | 10; 8;6 |
| Bark River | 13169 |
| Eav de Not | 23.632 |
| E iba | 162.013 |
| Fairb uks | 89,105 |
| Foid River | 178,676 |
| Gard 19 | 1:5,047 |
| Maple Ridge | 94. 45 |
| Masonv"e | FL0.608 |
| Nahma | 112,405 |
| Sack Bay | 751.6 |
| Wells | 11:341 |
| E ceraia Ci y | 1,001,741 |
| Glana.one City | 823,068 |
| | |

To:al The board completed its labors and winter, upon which the ore bodies were adjourned on Thursday evening. The business was of a routine character and found up to that time. Some portions not of especial interest.

Literary Notices.

The stories in McClure's for November will comprise, in addition to the first installment of the Kipling serial, two dialogues by Anthony Hope, a true story of railroading in the Rocky mountains, in winter, by Cy Waimao; a romantic story of a diamond robbery; and a fully equal to the celly for the ore. Thanksaiving love story. There will be, There is between 3,000 and 4,000 tons also, an account, by Miss Tarbell, of of ore in stock at the mine. Capt. Gul-Lincoln's nomination in 1860, drawing grea is still in charge.-Ishpering Iron largely on the personal recollections of Ore. the men who were most instrumental in secoring the nomination. The paper will be fully illustrated. McClure's is always good; the November number will be | county officers for the coming year as exceptionally interesting.

F. 3 Lumber Killed Ewea. Clark, Farnam & Co., of Ewen wrote \$1,500; school commissioner \$500; supto the American Economist concerning their town and business as follows: "In \$2,000; superintendents of poor \$100 July, 1892, our saw and shingle mills were ranning foll blest and to us highly per day and mileage.

deavored to keep the best line of these goods in the city, and has always succeeded, but this year he is making an extra effort as his goods will show. He doesn't bcast of the largest line north of Milwaukee but does claim the best assortment in the city of Escanaba.

Call and receive a sample bottle of "Rubidentine" the finest tooth preparation ever made.

Notice of Re-Registration.

Notice is given that, an entirely new registration of the electors of the city being required by law, the boards of regiztration of the several wards of the city will be in session on Saturday, Oct. 31. and on Monday, Nov. 2, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening of each of those days, to

make such registration. The places where the sessions will be held are: First ward-Council Chamber, 408 Ludington street. Second ward-Hose House on Campbell street. Third ward -Hose House on Mary street. Fourth ward-Hose house on Charlotte street. Fifth ward-North Star building on Ludington street. Sixth ward-No. 809 South Fannie street. Seventh ward-No. 605 Stephenson avenue.

Previous registration will be taken no account of at this time; each elector must appear in person before the board of the ward in which he resides upon one of the days named and be registered anew to be qualified to vote at the coming el s'on. Let no one neglect the :3.532 duty.

the Sheridan Filled With Water. The Sheridan mine, owned principally by Escanaba people, is full of water, and there is little to warrant resumption at as early date. The company lacks money with which to prosecute the work in a way that would give a profit were the market right, and the property is in need of an entire new equipment of maa. 93,944 chinery. They added another level last larger and more regular than upon any of the deposit were not of as good grade as the average of the level above, sulphur being the trouble, but the condi-

tions were not discouraging as compared to workings on other levels. The mine is made up of small pockets, and these have been so numerous that there has been no trouble to secure a product

County Officers' Salaries,

The supervisors overhauled the payroll Tuesday and fixed the salaries of follows: Treasurer \$1.406; clerk \$1,200; attorney, \$1,000; physician erintendent of hospital \$1,200; sherif each; members of board of cauvaseers \$3

the windows have already been referred ineligibility. to), for all of which the congregation

and its pastor are profoundly grateful. When the church is again ready for occupation, that is about the date of the great christian festival of Christmas, a grand sacred concert is proposed, in which all the choirs of the city will be invited to participate.

Our "Poor Man's Friend."

A contractor who undertook the "Saw Mill Creek drive" last spring was unfortunate therein and the men whom he employed were compelled to look for the money they had earned to the were twenty-four of the men and the average of their claims was \$45. These claims they placed in the hands of the man who poses as "the poor man's friend" with the understanding that his charge for collection would be ten per cent. of the amounts collected, but when the collection had been made and the money was in the collector's hands the man whose claim was \$45 was handed \$30-the collestor's charge was thirty-three and on third per crat of the claim instead of ten. The Iron Port has the facts from the contractor, Fred Eastwood, and from some of the men, with the request that they be made public through its columns. The men who were thus "skinned" are: Chas. Grimes, Martin Dempsey, Wm. Dempsey, Ed. Starling, Jim Grimes, Pike Johnson, Tim Corrao, Wesley Miller, -Wallace Bridges, Chas. Hicks, Anthony Amiens, Ed Venne, Wm. Rowe, Fred Qlutche, Joe Qlutche, Harry Bagnall, Robert Bridges, Sam Johnson, Odiel Melock, C. E. F.uwards, E. H. Edwards, Victor Auderson, Homer Pichett.

T.x Titl a C red.

Judge Steere, holding term in School craft county, lat ly rendered a decision which, if sustained by the supreme court (and his rulings are seldom reversed), makes tax-titles good titles. The title in question was assailed at all points up to the constitutionality of the rax law itself, but the court overruled ! the objections as to details and held the \$4,085.56 and expenditures \$4,042.93law constitutional. Land ow sers will

The Steamer Fay Ashore. The steamer J. S. Fay, inward bound,

with coal, found the passage all right Tuesday but inside encountered the smoke cloud, got off her course and brought up, hard and fast, in Sand Bay. The Monarch was sent for and went to her relief Tuesday night and brought her in Wednesday afternoon.

She Suos the C. & N. W. Company. Mrs. O'Nell, of Talbot, has brought suit age inst the Chicago & North-West- I naces at forty-five cents a ton

Lighting Plant Burned.

About ten o'clock this morning fire broke out in the boiler room of the electric lighting plant and burned with great fury. Before a stream of water could be got upon it the flames had dastroyed the entire north end of the building, containing the boilers, and had damaged the engine and dynamo room to a great extent. The damage is very great, probably amounting to nearly a total loss. What the result will be-whether the company will rebuild-is a matter of confecture. Officers of the company will parties who owned the logs. There be here in the morning and doubtless an effort will be made to have the city take up the lighting business. In the meantime we are to have no electric lights for some time and lamps are in great demaod. Examination indicates that the machinery at the lighting plant is very Etcle damaged, though the building is a total loss .- Gladstone Delta, 10th.

The Lora Wrecked.

The Lora came to grief on Thursday of last week when twelve miles off Stargeon Bay in Lake Michigan. Her engine was totally disabled and the steamer lay rolling in the sea for six bours before the steamer Alco Soper responded to her signals of distress and towed her into port. She was bound from Sturgeon Bay to Manistee "with a load of merchandise and it is said her engine was reduced to just so much scrap-iron by the accident. She was towed to Manitowoclor repairs. A new engine will be put in her and ber length will be increased from 183 feet to 223 feet, an addition of 40 feet. New decks, cabins, etc., will be built on her and the rebuilding and refitting will cost at least \$10,000.

The Board of Education.

The board of education was in session Thursday evening. A resolution concersing the qualifications of teacher adopted and forwarded for approval to the state board. The report of the treasurer for six months showed receips balance on hand \$43.88. Bids for coal have to pay their texes hereafter or were received and the matter targed lose their lands. power to act.

The Season's Ore Shipments.

Up to Oct. 1 there had been delivered at Lake Erie ports 8,276,092 tons of iron ore and it is believed that the total for the season will exceed nine millions of tons.

A New Ore Road Proposed

Pittaburg capitalists propose a new ore road from a point on frake Erio which will deliver ore from do



work and for four days had been drinking. His wife went out in the morning as usual, leaving him at home with the baby girl, Sadie, and his five-yearold son, Frank. At noon some of Warra's friends came into the house and er was sent for. In a short time Wargs, alread; half crased by a long spree, quarreled with the men, and Hose Harber, an occupant of adjoining apartments, went in to save the chil-fren from harm. She grasped the baby and Warga pulled the child from her arms and dashed it upon the floor, grushing its skull so that its brains red out on the carpet. Warga then ized his son Frank and dashed from house, after which all trace of the n vanished. Half a dozen witnesses

of the murder have been locked up. Warga returned to his home at midight with the child and was promptly rested and formally committed for the grand jury.

OU MAURIER IS DEAD.

The Celebrated Artist and Author Passe Away at London

London, Oct. 8.-George du Maurier, the artist and author, who has been inffering for some time with heart and ung troubles, died at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. His death was peaceful.

George Lewis Palmella du Maurier, grtist and author, was born in Parla, March, 6, 1834, and educated in that city, but was a British sub-ject. His grandparents on his father's side were emigres from France during the reign of terror. He went to England at the age of 11 and studied chemistry under Dr. Williamson at University college, Lon-don. Afterwards be studied chaining in don. Afterwards he studied painting in Paris under the famous M. Gieyre, also in Antwerp and Dusseldorf. He first began to draw on wood in England for Once a Week, afterwards for Funch and the Corn-hill Magnaine. Subsequently he joined the Punch staff. Since that time his weekly drawings made him one of the best known and most admired of contemporary art-fist and satirists. Mr. Du Maurier has illustrated "Esmond," the "Story of the Feather," Thackeray's "Ballads" and many other books. He was also an associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors. A special exhibition of his works was held at the rooms of the Fine Arts so-clety in 1896. In 1891 Mr. Du Maurier pub-lished a novel, "Peter Ibbetson," in Har-per's Magazine, and in 1894 his novel "Tril-by" appeared. The opening pages of his latest work, "The Martian," appeared in the Ootober number of Harper's Mag-gaine. Mr. Du Maurier has lectured oc-casionally on subjects connected with his pasionally on subjects connected with his rk as an artist.]

GOES TO BALTIMORE.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 9.-Baltimore won the Temple cup by winning Thursday's game from the Clevelands. This is the

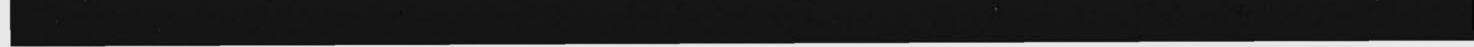
third season of the Temple cup games. Baltimore has played in all of the contests for its possession, losing in 1894 to New York; in 1895 to Cleveland, and in 1896 will take the cup home with them. The game was a fine exhibition for six innings, neither side scoring during that period. Corbett was in the box for the Orioles and was invincible. Once, with a man on second and third and only one out, he kept the Spiders from scoring. He struck out eight men and added to the glory of his performance by hitting safely every time he was at the bat, one of the hits being a sharp, clean two-bagger, in addition to which he stole a base prettily and played a general high-class game. Cuppy pitched beautiful ball for six innings, only four hits being made off him up to the seventh. In the seventh, a double, followed by a long single and hree outs, resulted in two runs. Corbett singled in the eighth, and after McGraw had flied Keeler and Jennings doubled. Kelley fanned and Doyle singled, three runs scoring. The final score was: Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 0. The President Off for Washington.

New York, Oct. 9.-Commodore E. Benedict's steam yacht, Oneida, which left Buzzard's Bay, Mass., early last Tuesday morning with President Cleveland, Mr. Thurber (the president's private secretary) and Mr. Benedict on oard, arrived Thursday evening. The president and Mr. Thurber were driven to the residence of Mr. Cleveland's physician, Dr. William C. Bryant, on West Thirty-sixth street. After dinper the president, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant and Mr. Thurber, witnessed "The Geisha" at Daly's theater. At the close of the perormance Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Thurper were driven to the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City, where they took the midnight train for Washington. Mrs. Cleveland spent Thursday with friends at Lakewood, N. J., and did not ecompany the president to Washing-

Preacher Badly Beaten. Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 9.—Rev. Lang, an evangelist, has been holding a revival at Seward, 20 miles south of here, on the Santa Fe. Wednesday night he de-livered a sermon, and in it declared that "all women who dance are immoral." A storm broke at once and Lang was chased to the Santa Fe station by 50 enraged church members. At the sta-tion he was beaten almost to a jelly by two farmers and a number of women. Subsequently he was rescued from a coat of tar and feathers by a Santa Fe train crew.

Burned by Insurgents. Key West, Fla., Oct. 9.-Advices from Key West, Fla., Oct. 9.—Advices from Cuba say the insurgents have burned the magnificent tobacco and sugar es-tate of Santa Rosa in Matabzas, which cost over \$1,000,000 and belonged to Miguel Aldama. The insurgents have burned the tobacco and sugar estates in Monte Louise, at Cuevillas and of Puerto at Cavasi, Matabzas, Satimated

Groceries and Provisions Drugs and Medicines. **** **** ERICKSON & BISSELL, ERICKSON & BISSELL. *** **** To Those Who Want the Best: Erickson & Bissell, In the line of Drugs we are headquarters for GROCERS. everything, and wish to impress upon the minds of all that we retire to no rear seat in the rush for business. Our goods are warranted to be Now is the time to buy FRUITS for Canning or Preserving, and at our store may be found Pure, Fresh, Crisp and Sparkling While for accuracy-well we are positively ac-Peaches and Grapes curate and that's all there is to it. Come and see. 9. 9. Mead, Druggist. And other Fruits suitable for those purposes and the Sugar to 'do them up' with. New Potatoes and all Fresh Vegetables every day. ERICKSON & BISSELL, Crockery. ********* GROCERS. **** **** **GROCERIES.** . . PROVISIONS. . **** ***** Groceric Contractors and Builders. JAMES S. DOHERTY, KEMP & WILLIAMS Window and Doors, Store Fronts, Bar Fixtures, Etc. There's a Pleased Expression JIV. Groceries Balustrade work, Turning, Band Sawing, Etc. Plans furnished and contracts taken on the face of everybody who sees what we are now offering in the crockery department. Many bits of daintiness-often lare Shop and office corner Charlotte and Hale. 1 Escanaba, Mich. daintiness from over the sea-are now on sale at prices that are unusual even for the common sorts, because we want to make Groceries and Provisions. Crockery . and . Canned . Goods. stock-adjustments and have everything ready for the new arrivals for the Holiday business. These prices ought to induce buy-Staple and Fancy Groceries ing for for future needs. Frank H. Atkins & Co. A Specialty. Lowest Market Price on All Goods. A Large and Complete Line Always in Stock. 404-405 Ludington St. AAAAAAAAAAAAAA E. M. ST. JACOUES. 264 Fannie St., Escanaba | Cor. Hale ord Georgia Ste







VOL. XXVII.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1896.

CANDIDATE BRYAN'S VISI He Failed to Help His Case in

Escanaba and the County.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN GENERAL

A Monster Parade and an Enthusiastic Meeting Last Nighi.

GLADSTONE MAKES A GOOD SHOWING

The Demand of the Silverites Met by Mr McGee-F. A. Maynard Captures an Audience-The Silverites Hold Large Meetings-Notes.

Mr. Bryan arrived, ten minutes b bind schedule time, last Wednesday and pretty much the whole population of the city was at the railway grounds to meet him, impelled in part (no very large part) by sympathy with his candidacy and in part (much the larger part) by mere curiosity to see the man who sprung, at one bound, from obscurity to national-it might almost be se'd worldwide-notoriety.

The merely cutious were satisfied; they saw the man and "sized him up;" the sympathetic were disappointed; there was no enthusiasm to begin with-gold colors were too much in evidence in the crowd-nor did the brief and perfunctory speech delivered by Mr. Bryan excite any. Cheers there were, of course, when Chairman McKenna introduced him, but they were faint and not long continued; the crowd was cold and nothing occurred to warm it up; even the introduction of Mrs. Bryan by the chairman failed to do

OUR COUNTY LEGISLATORS Gleeclub was on hand in force and gave "The Democratic Boat" ("a wreck from stem to stern"), and other campaign songs, and Hon. Fred A. Maynard cat tured his audience by a speech replete with telling points and delivered in a mauner which kept its attention and elicited frequent and tumultuous applause. His description of Bryan was felicitous-"a lawyer who never practiced his profession-a man who was never in business, and whose only soccess was the stampeding of the Chicago convention by borrowed rhetoric."

house could not contain the crowd; the

The McKinley clubs, of this city and Gladstone had pr pared a magoificent reception for the tepublican candide* who were expected here last night -Pingree, Dunstan and Shelden-but Mr. Pingree missed bis share in it, having been compelled to return to Detroit, from the Soo, and forego h's visits to our city, Iron Mountain and Ironwood. However barring that disappointment, the affair went off as planned and was the finest turn-out of the season. Ford River and Wells sent mounted contingents, two hundred in all; the Gladstone McKinley and Flambeau clubs (the latter uniformed in gold colors) came down nearly two hundred strong; our owa clubs were out in full force, some seven hundred torches, and the people crowded the opera house until no more could get in. Bands accompanied the Ford River and Gladstone delegations and the Flambeau club marched to music by its own drum corps.

After the passde was over the speaker of the evining, Hon. T. B. Dana .n., was introduced by Hop. O. B. Fuller and for an hour held the attention of the audience by a speech in which he paid most attention to the real issue between the parties, that of protection to American industries, treating the silver business (as it deserves) as a trick and device to distract the attention of the voters from the tailure of the democratic tariff scheme and the distress that failure has brought upon the country. It was a sound, logical and convincing argument and was frequently applauded. Mr. Shelden was presented to the audience and excused himself-the hour was already lat -and the meeting broke up with cheers for the speaker, the ticket and the g. o. p. Of course the Glee club was on hand-and contributed, as usual, to the evening's entails" ument. Chairmen White and McKenna have arranged for a joint discussion of the question of the free coinage of silver and it is to come off-no preventing providence-on Friday of next week, Oct. 23, at the Peterson opera house. It is unremarked "McKinley is cunning, to keep | derstood that the silver side will be represented by Hon. Tim Taraney and the gold standard by Charles A. A. McGee, in which case the debate will be lively. The following are the stipulations made by Ch. rman White in accepting the chrllenge made by Chr'rman Mc Kenna: 1. Each party shall select one speaker to represent it in the discussion, and the discussion shall be confined to the particular question under consideration. 2. Each party may prepare such questions, perliment to the issue, as they shall desire, not exceeding a given numpropounded to the representative of the opposite party at the discussion, who shall answer them in the most clear, di-8. If either speaker shall object to any question propounded to him as not bepertinent to the issue, such question shall be referred to a board of referees, to of Escanaba, chosen, one by the reput lican party, one by the democratic party. and the two thus chosen to select the third member, and their decision shall be fire' upon any and all questions submitted to them.

They Hold a Four Days' Session This Week.

PHILLIPS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED

The Equalized Value ion of the County Petition for New Township Referred 's Committee for Inver-11ga 'on-Proceedings.

The supervisors were a trifle dilatory about showing up on Monday (those from the townships near by were the ones; McPhee and Hazea, who have the most travel, were on hand) and nothing was done until afternoon and not much then. On Tuesday morning the board was "all there," however, and work was tackled in earnest. The assessment rolls were received and referred to the committee oa equalization; claims were turned over to the auditing committee; reports of various officers were received and properly referr d or otherwise disposed of. Among the reports was that of the county clerk, which gave the sum of the orders drawn upon the treasurer during the fiscal year at \$26,-283.57; the number of marriage litenses issued ra 159, the number of births r ported as 485, and of deaths as 122.

C. J. Stratton, Louis Jepson and Wm. P. Derry were chosen county convessers, with C. W. Malloch as alternate, and Peter R. Legg was made county examiner of schools.

Then came up the repoit of the committee on salaries of officers-that committee consisting of Glesson, Cotterill and Besson-and after considerable d bate the salaries were fixed at figures which will be found in another column. The county pays its servants good wages; whether it always gets good service is "another story." Then came the choice of county physician (the place being vacant by the resignation of Dr. Phillips) and the choice fell to the firm of Reynolds & Cotton, Dr. O. E. Youngquist was strongly but not quite strongly enough-sapported. The report of the treasurer was r. ceived and referred to the proper committee and the board took a recess until two p. m. Upon reassembling eft r dinner the r port of the committee on equalization was r. eived, considered and adopted, as was also that of the committee on justices' reports. A report from the board of county road commissioners was received and referred to the committee on finance. The petition of free-holders of Bark and Ford River townships for the transfer of territory from the latter to the former was referred to a special committee-Leighton, Cotterill and Farnsworth-for investigation and report and the petition for the erection of Murrey township was disposed of in the same manner, the committee consisting of Graig. Besson and Jaeger. The county attorney was called upon for his opinion with regard to raising money for the county road system and the pay of the commissioners was fred at \$3 per day and expenses while in ac. Jal service, which closed the business of the day. The following is the equalized valua-

STE. ANNE'S NEW CHURCH average wages of nearly \$2 per day. In July, 1896, our mills had closed. Why? Because there was no profit in the business. We could not stock, we could not ten men employed about the mill and yards, watching against loss by fire, feeding horses that were eating their beads off, and cecasionally engaged in loading cars, filling orders as we could beg them, while lumber was sold by us on a average of \$4 per thousand less than in 1892. These figures are not fancy, but absolutely correct. Our town is dead, nor will it revive until the majoiity of the American people can see that we should employ and pay our own citizens."

remunerative, while our men received

L dies of Escanaba.

And every other city are often judged by the perfumery and stationery they use. A delicate perfume signifies a delicate taste. Many when purchasing perfumery try to buy a strong odor thinking it will last longer. It is not the strength of the odor that makes the quality of the goods. The delicate odors maaufectured by Penand Lautier and Roger and Gallet of Paris, France, and such American perfumes as Palmer, and Lazalle, have this lasting quality. These goods are kept at Ellsworth's Drug Store and the ladies are especially invited to call and see them. In addition to there you will find everything in manicure goods. Nail powder, nail paste, manicure scissors, files, knives and polishers.

Now a word for stationery. There is just as much style in stationery as there is in dress. When a lady goes in to a store and asks for stationery, the stor: keeper is foolish to think that he can sell her "any old thing" just because it is stationery. If he wants her trade he has got to keep up in it, and have the "proper thing" in stock. This is just what Ellsworth is doing. Ladies, if you want to get the latest things in Perfumery and Stationery go to Ellsworth's. Wby? Because you can't find them any where else. Ellsworth has always endeavored to keep the best line of these goods in the city, and has always succeeded, but this year he is making an extra effort as his goods will show. He doesn't bcast of the largest line north of Milwaukee but does claim the best assortment in the city of Escanaba. Call and receive a sample bottle of "Rubidentine" the finest tooth preparation ever made.

Re-Constructed.

HELP GIVEN THE CONGREGATION

Solid Stone Foundation and a New Spire, Together With Handsome Windows Changes Its Appearance-Interior Finish.

The repairs to-it might almost be said the re-building of-Ste. Anne's church progresses favorably and will be completed about Christmas time; the new stone foundation is finished and room is provided for a basement, the finishing and furnishing of which will, however, be deferred until next season. The old spire has been taken down and a new one will be built from the ground up, in which will be a spacious vestibule level with the floor of the auditorium; the old windows will be replaced by stained-glass, memorial ones, all of which have been donated to the church and all but two of which are gifts from persons not members of the congregation. The auditorium itself will be entirely renovated, a new, steel, ceiling taking the place of the old, the altar

will be rebuilt and beautified, and the whole interior fluished in white and gold, making for the congregation of Ste. Anne's a religious home of which it may well be proud, and in which it may worship contentedly.

Upon the opening of the coming season, besides the completion of the basement, the work of veneering the walls of the edifice with brick will be undertaken and pressed to completion.

era railway for damages ou account of the killing of her husband a year or so ago. The company at one time paid her \$100 in full settlement of her claim, but a lawyer at Norway has offered his sermanufacture, we could not sell. We had The Edifice Being Completely vices to the widow and will endeavor to collect a large amount from the compaoy.

NUMBER 42

Agricultural Society Election. The annual meeting of the Delta County Agricultural Society occurs during the first week in November, at which time directors and executive officers are to be chosen. The day set by the bylaws is the first Monday. It is earnestly hoped that the stock-holders will be present in force and that an energetic set of officers will be chosen; to place the society on a paying basis there is still much to be done and success will depend largely upon the character of the management during the coming year. The retiring officers have labored diligently. under discouraging circumstances at times, and now desire to be relieved; they have done well, have flaid a foundation on which their successors can build, and are entitled to the relief they ask for.

The name of D. A. Oliver is meationed as a candidate for the presidency (President Glavin refusing to be considered for re-election), and The Iron Port seconds the nomination; he is "full of day's works" and will, if chosen, use them for the upbuilding of the society and the promotion of its purposes.

There's A Chance For a Row.

Unless William Peters, the republican nominee of the second district of Marquette county for representative in the state legislature, is withdrawn from the ticket the courts will be applied to fora mandamus to compel the board of election commissioners to substitute the name of John Jones for that of William Peters on the official ballot. Jones has served the district one term in the same capacity and is a strong party leader. At the district convention he is alleged to have received a clear majority of The work has been greatly facilitated votes cast on an informal ballot, but the opposition secured the nomination of is a clerk in a state department at Lanscase is in the hands of attorneys and steps are being taken to prove Peters' ineligibility.

The affair, sltogether, was ineffective to promote Mr. Bryan's candidacy; he "did not make a vote." Indeed, it is safe to say that he lost strength. One staunch democrat, after it was all over, said "If that's the best the democratic party can do for a presidential candidate I believe I'd better vote for McKinley;" and he is no "gold democrat." either, but one who, if the candidate had impressed him favorably, was ready to swallow free silver. The truth is that Mr. Bryan is a much over-rated man and our democratic friends are just awakeuing to the fast. One man is said to have that man out making spe hes for him." Mr. Bryan's voice showed the eff. :t of much hard use and he showed the effect of the strain of continuous travel, talk and hand-shaking, but the wonder is that he endures the strain and fatigue as well as he does; not one man in ten thousand could do his self-imposed task without a physical callegee.

On the platform with Mr. Bryan (b sides Messre. Semer and McKenna, who had gone out on the range to meet him) were Messrs. Richard Meriz, of Gladstone, Charles J. Stratton, of Bay de Noc, and Ephraim and Gallup, of th's ber to be ag. eed upon, say 25, to be city.

.

The demand of the silverites, "Why don't the republican speakers discuss the money question?" was fully met and rect and concise way possible. answered by the speaker who occupied/ the platform at the Peterson Wednesday evening. The meeting was held upon scaut notice and without flourish of trumpet or street parade, but the house consist of three representative ci. zons was foll and the audience in good humor. After a song by the Glee club, the speaker, Mr. Charles A. A. McGee, was introduced and showed at once that "the money question was to be his principal theme and that he understood it in all its bearings. He exposed and exploded " e theories of the silverites that the business depression of the past three given time, say 15 minutes on a side, in years was the tesult of the so-called "demonetisation of silver" and that the restoration of "good times" could be brought about by the free coluage of the white metal. He was frequently interrapted by questions, some pertinent and others utterly irrelevant, to each of which he made prompt and effective auswer, in manner as each deserved, and the plaudits of the audience gave evidence that his hits went home. On the whole the meeting was a success and the argument convincing. It is proposed that Mr. McGee shall speak again at the information is different but the facts . a future day and it may be that a joint debate, with a silver orator, may be arrauged for. Mr. McGee spoke at Gladstone on the following evening. It might be mentioned that he is not a si, anger in Delta county, being a son of James McGee, formerly superintendent of An ensiness of the Bay de Noquet Co. at Nahma.

The republican rally Toesday ovening was "a rouser." The McKinley club neended with torches, led by a band and s monuted excert of forty; the opera Brynn and free silver to-night.

4, After the questions are oll asked and answered, er ih speaker shall have a which to close the debate.

The silve, ites of Gladstone came dow a, some two hundred strong, on the Lotus Tuesday evening expecting to hear Hon. Martin Magipuis, of Montana. In that they were disappointed, but John Sourwine and other speakers' made amends as best they could.

A friend hands us a copy of the Chicago Record containing its inquiry into the wages of labor in Mexico, the substance of which will be found in the supelement with this issue. The source of are the same.

The Iron Port takes a world of confort and no little pride in the work of the men who were most instrumental in "the boy from Nahma" who spoke Wednesday evening. He beat the "Platte boy" at every point.

With Maynard in the opera house and Sourwine in the hall, and a shouting crowd packing each to the doors, the old rink was brimfall of noise Tuesday vebiug.

Hon. Martin McGinnis will speak for

tion of the county: Baldwin.....\$:03,876

13,169

| 9 | Bark River | 13/169 |
|----|----------------|----------|
| 0 | Eav de Noc | 33.652 |
| Č, | E., 1ba | 109.01 |
| ŝ | Fairb taks | 29,105 |
| ŝ | Foid River | 178,576 |
| 3 | Gardad | 1: 5,047 |
| i. | Maple Ridge | 94. 45 |
| Ľ, | Masony""e | 903.8,1 |
| ŝ | Nahwa | 112,405 |
| 2 | Sack Bay | Tart.6 |
| ŝ | Wells | 123.368 |
| | E caraina Ci g | |
| 4 | Glans.ore City | 833,068 |
| | | |

2. 91,044 Jo.al The board completed its labors and adjourned ou Thursday evening. The not of especial interest.

Literary Notices.

The stories in McClure's for November will comprise, in addition to the first installment of the Kipling serial, two dia- pared to workings on other levels. The logues by Anthony Hope, a true story of railroading in the Rocky mountains, story of a diamond robbery; and a fully equal to the cells for the ore. Thanksgiving love story. There will be, There is between 3,000 and 4,000 tons also, an account, by Miss Tarbell, of of ore in stock at the mine. Capt. Gul-Lincoln's nomination in 1860, drawing grea is still in charge .- Ishpering Iron largely on the personal recollections of Ore. securing the nomination. The paper will be fully illustrated. McClure's is always good; the November number will be exceptionally interesting.

to the American Economist concerning their town and business as follows: "In \$3,000; superintendents of poor \$100 July, 1892, our saw and shingle mills each; members of board of canvassers \$3 were ranning foll blast and to us highly per day and mileage.

Notice of Re-Registration.

Notice is given that, an entirely new registration of the electors of the city being required by law, the boards of registration of the several wards of the city will be in session on Saturday, Oct. 31, and on Monday, Nov. 2, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening of each of those days, to make such registration. The places where the sessions will be held are: First ward-Council Chamber, 408 Ludington street. Second ward-Hose House on Campbell street. Third ward -Hose House on Mary street. Fourth ward-Hose house on Charlotte street. Fifth ward-North Star building on Ludington street. Sixth ward-No. 309 South Fannie street. Seventh ward-No. 605 Stephenson avenue.

Previous registration will be taken no account of at this time; each elector must appear in person before the board of the ward in which he resides upon one of the days named and be registered anew to be qualified to vote at the coming el s'on. Let no one neglect the duty.

the Sheridan Filled With Weter. The Sheridan mine, owned principally by Escanaba people, is full of water, and there is little to warrant resumption at aa eerly date. The company lacks money with which to prosecute the work in a way that would give a profit were the market right, and the property is in need of an entire new equipment of machinery. They added another level last winter, upon which the ore bodies were larger and more regular than upon any business was of a routine character and found up to that time. Some portions of the deposit were not of as good grade as the average of the level above, sulphur being the trouble, but the conditions were not discouraging as commine is made up of small pockets, and these have been so numerous that there

County Officers' Salaries.

The supervisors overhauled the paycounty officers for the coming year as follows: Treasurer \$1.400; clerk F. 3 Jumber Killed Ewea. Clark, Farnam & Co., of Ewen wrote \$1,500; school commissioner \$500; superintendent of hospital \$1,200; sheriff

by the devotion of the members of the congregation who have given liberally Peters on a formal ballot. The nominee both of their substance and of their 19. bor (the hauling of the stone for the ing and Jones alleges he has voted there, foundation was done gratuitously), and thus losing residence in his district and the generosity of persons not members rendering himself ineligible for the office either of the congregation or of the of representative of that district. The Catholic communion (the lumber required for the work was a free gift and the windows have already been referred to), for all of which the congregation and its pastor are profoundly grateful.

When the church is again ready for occupation, that is about the date of the great christian festival of Christmas, a grand sacred concert is proposed, in which all the choirs of the city will be invited to participate.

Our "Poor Man's Friend."

A contractor who undertook the "Saw Mill Creek drive" last spring was unfortunate therein and the men whom he employed were compelled to look for the money they had earned to the parties who owned the logs. There were twenty-four of the men and the average of their claims was \$45. These claims they placed in the hands of the man who poses as "the poor man's friend" with the understanding that his charge for collection would be ten per cent. of the amounts collected. but when the collection had been made and the money was in the collector's hands the man whose claim was \$45 was handed \$30-the collector's charge was thirty-three and our third per cent of the claim instead of ten. The Iron Port has the facts from the contractor, Fred Eastwood, and from some of the men, with the request that they be made public through its columns. The men who were thus "skinned" are: Chas. Grimes, Martin Dempsey, Wm. Dempsey, Ed. Starling, Jim Guimes, Pike Johnson, Tim Curran, Wesley Miller, Wallace Bridges, Chas. Hicks, Authony Amiens, Ed Venne, Wm. Rowe, Fred Qlutche, Joe Quitche, Harry Bagnall, Robert Bridges, Sam Johnson, Odiel Melock, C. E. Euwards, E. H. Edwards, Victor Anderson, Homer Pichett.

T.x Titles C rod.

Judge Steere, holding term in Schoolcraft county, latily rendered a decision which, if sustained by the supreme court (and his rulings are seldom reversed), makes tax-titles good titles. The title in question was assailed at all adopted and forwarded for approval to points up to the constitutionality of the the state board. The report of the in winter, by Cy Warman; a romantic has been no trouble to secure a product tax law itself, but the court overraled treasurer for six months showed receips the object'ons as to details and held the law constitutional. Land ow sers will have to pay their trees hereafter or lose their lands.

The Steamer Fay Ashore.

The steamer J. S. Fay, inward bound with coal, found the passage all right roll Tuesday and fixed the salaries of Tuesday but inside encountered the smoke cloud, got off her course and brought up, hard and fast, in Sand Bay. for the season will exceed nine millions of The Monarch was sent for and went to tous. her relief Tuesday night and brought her in Wednesday afternoon.

> She Snee the C. & N. W. Company. Mrs. O'Neil, of Talbot, has brought suit against the Chicago & North-West- naces at forty-five cents a ton.

Lighting Plant Burned.

About ten o'clock this morning fire broke out in the boiler room of the electrie lighting plant and burned with great fury. Before a stream of water could be got upon it the flames had destroyed the entire north end of the building, containing the boilers, and had damaged the engine and dynamo room to a great extent. The damage is very great, probably amounting to nearly a total loss. What the result will be-whether the company will rebuild-is a matter of conjusture. Officers of the company will be here in the morning and doubtless an effort will be made to have the city take up the lighting business. In the meantime we are to have no electuc lights for some time and lamps are in great demand. Examination indicates that the machinery at the lighting plant is very Ficle damaged, though the building is a total loss .- Gladstone Delta, 10th.

The Lora Wrecked.

The Lora came to grief on Thursday of last week when twelve miles off Stargeon Bay in Lake Michigan. Her engine was totally disabled and the steamer lay rolling in the sea for six hours before the steamer Alco Soper responded to her signals of distress and towed her into port. She was bound from Sturgeon Bay to Manistee 'with a load of merchandise and it is said her engine was reduced to just so much scrap-iron by the accident. She was towed to Manitowoclor repairs. A new engine will be put in her and ber length will be increased from 183 feet to 223 feet, an addition of 40 feet. New decks, cabins, etc., will be built on her and the rebuilding and refitting will cost at least \$10,000.

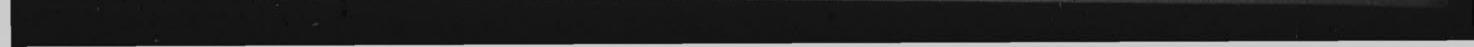
The Board of Education.

The board of education was in session Thursday evening. A resolution conceraing the qualifications of teachers \$4,085.56 and expenditures \$4,042.23balance on hand \$43.33. Bids for coal were received and the matter turned over to the purchasing committee with power to act.

The Season's Ore Shipments. Up to Oct. 1 there had been delivered at Lake Erie ports 8,276,092 tone of iron ore and it is believed that the total

A New Ore Road Proposed.

Pittsburg capitalists propose a ore road from a point on Lake Eria which will deliver ore from docks to fur-



THE IRON PORT. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING. OCT. 17, 1896.

Alg

and squirrels.

wounded part.

ers in be

The membership of the Richard Wagner

-The following are said by a Swiss

hunter to have been found near the nest

of an eagle he recently discovered in the

mains of a number of rabbits, marmote

-There is a belief current in all parts

of India that a certain snake called

1,000 years, has a precious jewel formed

has the quality of sucking up the poison

-Ivy is to be planted at the root of

Bob Toombs' oak on the campus of the

sociated with an escapade of Gen.

-An old gentleman of Kestenholz, in

mony with his wife for 55 years, cele-

ago, disagreed with her lately as to the

disposal of a piece of land which he did

not wish to leave to a daughter who had

misbehaved. He waited till his wife was

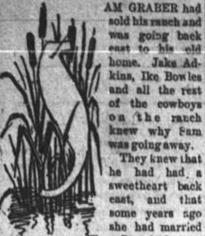
asleep, knocked her skull in with a hoe,

society has fallen from 8,000 to 3,000.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

(Original.) ON THE KANSAS PLAINS.

BY THOMAS P. MONTFORT.



another man. Then Sam had come west and got rich, but he had never outgrown his love. He was going back now to see the idol of his early life and of his later dreams. He never had any news of her since she married, and he yearned to see her again, even though she belonged to another.

It was night when Sam started. He intended to ride across the prairie and reach the little station at Roundup so as to spend the day and take the evening train.

The cowboys watched Sam as he rode away in the thickening shades of evening. They looked after him until he was lost in the distance, then quieily rested on the grass, smoking their p:pes and thinking of their own old homes away off in the eastern states.

Au hour passed, and then Jake, gozing out across the prairie, saw a fire blaze into life down by the edge of a belt of timber. In the light of the fire an old covered wagon showed plainly to view. The meaning of it all was quite clear, and with an oath Jake called the attention of his companions to what he saw.

"One o' them pizen, onery squatters," he said, "an' he's got to be scattered out o' thar."

"Yo' bet," Ike Bowles cried. "He's got to be scattered out, an' in blame short order, too. I'd ruther burn the wagon 'an not."

"I'm with yo' thar, boys," Dick Buster chimed in. "I ain't got no earthly use fer squatters, an' I never see the time yit when I wan't ready to help chase one of 'em off the range. Le's go down an' start him."

"All right," came in a chorus from the force as the boys sprang to their feet ready to move down on the unfortunate homeseeker.

"Not so fast, fellers," old Jake com-

nouble, and he was slow about speak-

ing. However, with him duty came be-fore anything size, and in this case he knew full well what his duty was. "Boys," he said at last, "I hate like the diskens to cut up rough with that squatter, an' I wish he'd had sense ough to leave without trouble; but enough to leave without trouble; but he's still thar, an' we get to git him nway, an' as mild means didn's do no good, we got to try some other kind." "Sech as shootin' an' burnin'," old lke

suggested, rubbing his hands together and smiling with satisfaction. "That's the sensible plan, every time, you bet." Jake was about to make a further statement, but he was interrupted by going back the appearance of a little boy who came old running across the prairie from the direction of the old wagon. He was a small, scrawny mite of humanity. of the cowboys poorly clothed, and with great, hollow, on the ranch hungry-looking eyes. When he reached the ranch he approached the cowboys hesitatingly, and, stopping before them, stood sllently fingering his coat. A moment passed, during which the cowboys eyed the child curiously, then Old Jake stepped forward and said: "Wal, little 'un, what yo' want?"

The child lifted his eyes timidly to the rough, bearded, sunbronzed old face, that, though firm and stern, was not altogether cold, and in weak, faltering tones replied:

"Please, sir, my ma is sick, an' there's nobody but me an' her; an' some men come an' throwed this paper in the wagon, an' I don't know what to do. They want us to go away, an' we're afraid they'll burn our wagon and hurt us if we stay, but we can't go now, because my ma ain't able to travel."

The little boy got so far, then broke down and began to sob. The cowboys exchanged a sheepish glance, and looked very solemn, but remained silent. After a little while the child looked up again into old Jake's face and in pleading tones continued:

"Please, sir," he said, "you won't let the men hurt us, will you? We won't stop there long, an' we don't want none of the land, an' as soon as my ma gits better we'll go away. d We didn't mean to stay here at all, but were going back east.

No one said anything for almost a minute, then old Jake reached down and took the child's hand in his, and drew it toward him.

"Leetle chap," he said, "is yo' ma much bad sick?"

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I'm afraid she

"Then she ort to have some doctor right off, ortn't she?" "Yes, sir; but I don't know where

there is any."

"I know whar thar's some."

Jake's tones were so kind and gentle that the child took fresh courage, and looking up into his face again he cried: "You won't let those men burn our

wagon an' drive us away, will you?" Before Jake could reply old lke came

forward and, laying his hand on the boy's head, spoke up, promptly:

"Leetle chap," he said, "don't vo' be skeered 'bout them low-life, onery rascals what throwed that paper in the wagon, 'cause they're not goin' to bother 'long o' you an' yo' ma. I'll see to that, yo' bet yo' hide, an' if anybody's got anything to say agin it I'd jest like to hear 'em speak out." Old Ike squared himself around, with his right hand on his pistol, and glared defiantly at his companions, as if he expected them to raise a storm of opposition.

"Yes, sir, it is. Do you know him?"

"Tes, fir, it is. Do you know him?" Without replying old Jake turned and walked back to his companions. "The," he said, "Sam Graber has got to be fetched back yere, an' I'm goin' to etch Im. You fellers git the woman an' child up to the ranch an' take keen of 'em till I git back." "What's Sam Graber got to be fetched

back for ?" Ike questioned. " 'Cause that thar woman is his sweetheart," Jake replied.

"How yo' know?"

"Know it from what the leetle chap told me, an' from somethin' I see in the wagon thar. Yo' fellers take keer o' Alps: A hair, 27 chamois' feet, 4 pig-cons' feet, 30 pheasants' feet, 11 head of the woman an' I'll ride over to the station an' fetch Sam an' a doctor." fowls, 18 heads of grouse, and the re-

"I reekon four is enough to keer fer the woman," Ike remarked, "so I'll jest go 'long of you, Jake."

Five minutes later Jake and Ike went galloping across the prairie in the dishesh neg, when it attains the age of rection of the little station of Roundup. There was a 40-mile stretch of in its head. This jewel, it is affirmed, road before them, and the dust lay thick and the sun poured down in burning of the deadliest snake if applied to the rays, but they cared nothing for that. They were going on a mission of mercy -a mission, they believed, that meant happiness to two estranged lovers, and University of Georgia. The tree is astheir own convenience and comfort were not to be considered.

"If we only git that in time," Jake Toombs in his college days. A granite coping is to be built around the base of once remarked, "to head Sam off before the train comes, we're all right, the trunk to preserve the tree as long as possible. But it's goin' to rub us to do it." "Yas, goin' to be a tight squeeze, Belgium, who had lived in perfect harshore," Ike assented.

On and on they rode, and hour after hour passed. The sun crept up the brating his golden wedding five years eastern sky, passed the meridian and slowly descended to the west. The



shadows began to lengthen on the plain. reaching out like long, grim, black specters.

Then at last the station came into "an' we'll git him."

FOREIGN GOSSIP. PAYING OFF THE EMPEROR.

Soming au important nany English, German mense Salary of Withelm Carried to and Belgian steamers preferring it to Gibraltar and Malla, as more central. Him in Strong Boxes

William receives his salar Empe quarterly in advance. The money thrice counted by different function -This year's performances of "The Nibelungen Trilogy" at Bayreuth has resulted in a considerable deficit, which aries at the national treasury, and is afterward placed in a number of strong boxes and carried to the royal mail it is hoped will be made up by the "Parsifal" performances next year. wagon, waiting at the door between a troop of mounted gendarmes. After the load has been placed in the vehicle the ministers of finance of the empir and of the kingdom place the seals of their respective offices upon the door and accompany the minister of the royal household in his carriage to the place, the mail wagon with its escort of gendarmes following immediately behind. Not until the money is actually deposited in the vaults of Emperor William's Berlin palace does the minister of the household sign the receipts, which are made out in the name of "Wilhelm Rex" and "William Imperator," respectively, one-half of the sum being derived from the treasury of the kingdom of Prussia and the other from

the treasury of the German empire. Two days afterward the court functionaries receive their pay, but al-though the emperor receives his salary in advance, not one of the employes are similarly favored, so that the emperor is practically always three months behind in the payment of his household. The only exception which the emperor makes is in the favor of his consort, whose personal allowance of \$250,000 per annum is paid to her quarterly in fraud. advance.

At no great court in Europe are the salaries so low as at that of Berlin, the so-called great dignitaries having to satisfy themselves with a pittance of \$2,000 a year, while the minister himself receives but \$3,000. This is not surprising when the enormous number of persons who figure on the pay roll is taken into consideration. For instance, there are no less than 500 housemaids and 1, 800 liveried footmen. Every servant, high or low, is entitled to a pension after working in the royal household

Over and beyond the civil list received by the emperor from the treasury of the empire and that of the kingdom, he draws from the war department full salaries for the different commands he assumes. As commander from the Suez canal and the Cape of in chief of the army he is continually appointing himself colonel in chief of this or that regiment, which has thereupon the right to style itself the "leib" or body regiment of his majesty. Whenever one reads in the Gazette that he has thus honored a regiment in the army, one may take it for granted that it entails an addition to his income in the shape of a colonel's pay and allowances. Inasmuch as at the present moment he holds the coloneley of some 50 different regiments, it will readily be seen that this constitutes no inconsiderable addition to his income, all the more as the colonelcies carry with them forage al.

ELECTRICAL FLASHES.

All the street railways of Monterey, Mexico, have been bought up by a local capitalist, who will equip them with electricity and give the city what, is is said, will be the first electric roads in Meri

A Hungerian Keely named Harts ons patented in France a cheap electrical storage battery, in which elec-tricity is generated by the vibrations of the transverse rays disclosed by Roentgen's experiments under the pressure of atmospheric air. He asserts that his apparatus can keep 20 lamps of ten candle power going for 8.000 hours.

In use on the electric street railway of Biddeford, Me., is a peculiar track tester, based upon an adaptation of the telephone. A man sits in a car and talks continuously into a mouthplees which is connected electrically with a receiver held by a man in the power house. A break in the conversation shows where the track connections are faulty.

Roentgen's rays have brought a sanguine Frenchman into trouble. Having read that observers at Vanderbilt university had discovered that the rays would destroy hair, he advertised that he would guarantee to remove the mustaches and whiskers with which some French women are adorned. He took his fees and exposed his patients to the apparatus, but, as the hair showed no sign of disappearing, was arrested for

No Time Should Be Lost

No Time Should Be Lost By those troubled with constipation in seek-ing relief from Hostetter's Biomach Bit-ters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and spue, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheu-matism, allments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

A MAN's idea of a good woman is one who thinks her husband doesn't need praying for.—Atchison Globe.

I CAN recommend Piso's Cure for Con-sumption to sufferers from Asthma.-E. D. Townsand, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

No oxe can make rheumatism or bilious-ness interesting. Therefore if you are sick, do not tell aboutit.

FORTIFT Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

IT is the telescope that distance lens en-chantment to the view .-- Texas Sifter.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

The favorite string instrument of a Bos-mian-string beaus.-Texas Sifter.

Noau was an expert with the gloves. He boxed everything in the ark.-Texas Sifter.

WHEN billous or costive, eat a Cascar andy cathartic, oure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.



ON AN ERRAND OF MERCY.

"Mebbe," Ike replied, setting his spurs into his horse's sides.

they heard the train whistle. Then it

view. Only one more mile lay between the two cowboys and their destination. "Thar's been no train yit," Jake said,

Three-fourths of a mile further on

pany.

was they rode in good earnest, and

himself.

"Paradise") is a small island off the east coast of Africa, about 50 miles long and 15 miles wide, about equally distant Good Hope. It has a commodious har-

bor for the largest ships. It contains about 225,000 inbabitants, nearly half of whom belong to Zanzibar city. More than half of the population are said to be slaves; those already in servitude are allowed to be owned, but no more may be bought, sold or imported. The British agency there gives rigid support to this law. The exports, the chief of which is ivory, amount to \$7,000,000 annually. The current coins are the British Indian rupee (50 cents) and the

The sultan has several so-called pal- lowances for about 200 horses. ces scattered bout the island, but does not dwell in them for any length of pected to pay the allowances of the varitime. One of these is reserved for balls and fetes, he himself living in a neighboring house connected with the palace by inclosed bridges. The most prominent ones present much more the appearance of factories than palaces of a sultan. On the extreme points of the isiand stood the British consulate and the warehouses of European merchants. It was probably these warehouses that were destroyed in the recent bombardment. The native army numbers about 1,200 men, who are commanded by two British officers. Their revolt caused the massacre, for it can be called by no milder name, in which one seaman war wounded and a number of the natives killed and wounded. The sultan was replaced by Hamond, a cousin of Said Khalid, the succession being not from father to son, but from brother to brother, then starting afresh with the son of the last brother. Zanzibar lies about 61/2 degrees south of the equator, but owing to its fortunate position enjoys nearly always a re freshing breeze. Its temperature ranges between 70 and 80 degrees, still the narrow streets, averaging from four to 20 feet in width, are exposed to terrific heat. There are, of course, no sidewalks and the only way of getting about is on foot. One may frequently meet half a dozen men and women-women quite as frequently as men-chained together at the neck and waist with large and heavy links. These are not slaves but convicts. They take their punishment lightly and seem happy and contented .- Springfield (Mass.) Republic.

and then went into the barn and hanged "PARADISE" OF EAST AFRICA. Description of Zanzibar Island and Its for 20 years.

rupee of the German East African com-Out of this civil list the emm

Present Condition. It may help some to understand how glorious a victory was that which England achieved over Zanzibar, to recall something of the sultanate which was recently forced to surrender to British guns. Zanzibar (whose name means

tone of authority. "I m in for givin' the chap a chance, so I say give him a notice to git up an' move on by mornin'. If he don't go, then it will be time enough to cut up brush." "An' do some shootin' an' burnin',"

Ike added. "Them's what counts." Jake began work with a scrap of pa-

per and a stub of pencil, and after teveral minutes' hard and close application produced a notice warning the squatter to leave the range before morning or suffer the consequences. The notice was unique in spelling, though strong in its wording.

Old Ike stepped promptly out, and he and Jake set off across the prairie in the direction of the timber. It was but a little way, and a few minutes brought them in sight of the old wagon with its torn and stained cover. It stood, forlorn and deserted looking, in the midst of wild nature, and, save for a dim light that showed through a rent in the sheet, there were no signs of life snywhere about it. A perfect quiet reigned, save for the monotonous chirp of the crickets and the faint cry of the distant coyotes.

Jake stole forward and threw the paper into the wagon, and after calling to awaken the occupants, stole away again. He and Ike turned back toward the ranch, much against the latter's will, to await the results of the proceed-



JAKE THREW THE PAPER INTO THE WAGON.

ing. Ike grumbled all the way back. of course, about fooling away time on the squatter, instead of burning his wagon and driving him off right then.

The next morning when the cowboys stirred out after breakfast they looked down across the prairie and saw the old wagon still standing just where it was the night before. There were no indications, either, of the squatter making any preparations to go. "It's jest as I said," old Ike cried, in

sh glee. "We've got to chase the ap off the range, an' we mought jist as well done it fust as last. I tell yo'. n it comes to dealin' with them ry squatters all the warnin's I want nite 'em air the kind yo' fire out o' x-shooter. Them kind o' warnin's ener'ly understood, an' they have

"Ike, yo' blamed fool," Jake replied, "ain't yo' got no sense? Who yo' reckon is goin' to kick up a fuss 'bout yo' standin' by the lettle feller an' his pore tick ma? Don't yo' 'low we all goin' to stan'

by 'em?" As old Jake ceased speaking he walked off towards the wagon, leading

the child. "We'll jest go down," he said, "an'

take a leetle look around an' see what yo' mā needs mostly."

Old Ike and the others followed, but when they drew near to the wagon they stopped and waited while Jake and the little boy went in. A pale, sadfeatured woman lay stretched in the rear of the wagon suffering from the dreadfully enervating effects of malaria. She was in a semi-conscious state, and when her eyes, in their listless roving, rested on Jake's bearded face, she started up with a little cry of terror.

"They've come and are going to born the wagon," she said. "Oh, plcase-" "Yo' jest rest easy in' don't be skeered now, lady," Jake interrupted, in a reassuring tone. "Nobody ain't goin' to bother yo' the least bit, 'cause thar's five o' us men, an' we'll stand by yo' to the last. Yo' jest rest easy, 'cause yo' all right."

Jake left the wagon and the child followed him. He took his hand and led him a little distance away where they could converse without the woman hearing them. "Leetle 'un," Jake began, "I reckon

yo' pa is dead, ain't he?" "Yes, sir," he answered. "He died

more than a year ago out west where we'd took up a claim." "Yo' ma, I reckon, stayed thar awhile,

then give up the claim an' started back to her folks?" "Yes, sir."

"Whar do her folks live?" "In Missouri."

"Hain't thar nobody that she knows nearer nor that?"

"No, sir; I guess not. There is a man out here somewhere, though, that I've an' air goin' to git married." heard her speak of, who used to be her friend, but she said she couldn't esk him for anything."

"Wonder why she couldn't?"

"I don't know. She always ciles when she mentions him." "Do you know whar that feller is?"

"No, sir. He owns a ranch, though, I think."

"Does, ch? What's his name?" "Graber.'

Old Jake jumped like he'd been shot, then stood staring at the child in blank

stonishment. "Bubly," he whispered, "is that fel-

Jake's face wore a shade of ler's name Sam Graber?"

sweeping down through the little town like a whirlwind, came up to the station just as the train began to move out. People standing on the platform were astonished to see Jake spring from his saddle, jump aboard the train, from which he tumbled a moment later dragging a man with him. Very naturally they supposed a shooting scrape would follow, for it occurred to them that, as a matter of course, the man so unceremoniously dragged from the train was a victim to cowboy vengeance. However, when the two men placed an arm about each other, and walked down the platform, the people found that they were mistaken in their surmises and turned their attention to other matters. The sun in all his resplendent glory

was just casting his first smile over the green prairie when five horsemen rode down to Graber's ranch. They had ridden all night, and just as the morning dawned they had come in sight of their destination.

"I am glad you thought to bring two doctors, Jake," one of the men remarked, breaking a long silence. "I would never have thought of that myself."

"Two doctors is better 'an one, Graber," Jake replied, giving a knowing wink to Ike who rode just behind.

"Yes, that's true," Graber answered. "But, Jake, one of those fellers back there don't look much like a doctor to me. If I'm any judge of such things I should say he has more the appearance of a minister."

"He does look some like a preacher," Jake admitted, "an' I reckon mebby on a pinch he could preach some."

A few minutes later old Dick led Sam

to the best room at the ranch and ushered him in. A moment he stood on the threshold, then with a cry of "Alice!" he went forward, and, kneeling by her bed, drew the woman to his bosom and kissed her.

The cowboys, who had stood outside looking on, softly withdrew, and left the lovers alone together. When they were at a safe distance from the room old Jake said:

"Boys, I know jest all 'bout it. Yo' see them two was lovers 'way back yan, but she had to give Sam up, an' marry pnother feller to keep her old pap out " trouble somehow. So Sam he come off out yere and went into the cattle business and never knowed what had come of her. But it's all right, now, yo' bet, 'cause they love each other yit

"It was a close rub gittin' Sam back here, though," Ike observed. "Jest think, fellers, he was runnin' right away from his sweetheart an' never knowed it."

"Yes, an' some o' us was chawin' a rag 'bout burnin' her out," old Dick said, with a wink at his companions and a nod towards lke.

"Don't go to gittin' pussonal,". Ike replied. "Most any feller is liable to act the fool sometimes, I reckon. We better be gittin' ready for that thar weddin', hadn't we?"

"Yo' bet," came in a chorus from the

He Was Too Realistic.

Last winter a number of theatrical people indulged from time to time in amateur theatricals. During February they produced a comedy. One of the actors played the part of a burglar, and had to climb up the outside of the house in which the entertainment was given and enter through the window which was at the rear of an improvised stage. He hurried round from the dressing rooms and valiantly commenced to struggle up the wall, when a policeman grabbed him by the neck, thinking he was a veritable burglar. He started to explain, but the minion of the law would have none of it. The audience was wondering in the meantime why the play did not proceed, and the young actors and actresses on the stage were eagerly waiting for the burglar to enter and give them the cue, when they heard shricks, yells, oaths and threats from the garden. Rushing out they found the amateur burglar thrashing wildly about the grass, while a brawny policeman sat on his shoulders hammering

western editor. "I nearly doubled our circulation yesterday." "How did you do it?"

"See that steel stamp? Well, I'just cut out a paragraph in the local column of the whole edition."

"How did that help the circulation?" "Every woman in town bought an extra copy."-Texas Bifter.

ous members of his family. But this is not a heavy drain on his purse. His brother, Prince Henry, and his brotherin-law, Prince Frederick Leopold, have each inherited immense private fortunes and are practically independent of any allowance, while the only other princes of his house, Prince Albert of Brunswick, the crazy Prince Alexander, and the eccentric yet talented Prince George, all three elderly men, are exceedingly wealthy. Indeed, they figure among the richest princes of the blood in Europe.-Chicago Record.

FAMOUS NATURAL CURIOSITY. Vermont Has a Well Where Ice Form a at All Seasons.

One of the most famous natural curiosities in the United States-the wonderful "frozen well" at Brandon, Vt .-is the work of man played upon by a freak of nature. The well was dug in the year 1858, and has been a noted wonder since the first 15 feet of the excavation was made. It was started in gravel, which extended to a depth of ten feet, where a four-foot bed of sticky. yellow clay was encountered. After this clay stratum had been pierced and the total depth of the well was pronounced to be 14 feet, a deposit of solidly frozen gravel was struck. Work which was done on the well during the next three or four weeks revealed the fact that this glacial deposit was exactly 151/2 feet in thickness.

After the excavation had been extended through the frozen gravel a layer of sand (unfrozen) was revealed, and it was in this that water was found. A "basin" was then dug out (which gave the well a total depth of 351/2 feet) and the hole was then walled up. Since that time the water in this peculiar

well has never been more nor less than two feet in depth, and this is always frozen over with a sheet of ice of greater or less thickness. During the summer of 1895 the temperature at the bottom of "Brandon's frozen well" was phenomenally low-so low, in fact, that ice at one time formed to the depth of 22 inches on the two-foot sheet of water. At all times of the year there is ice from four to eight inches thick on the walls of the well, where they come in contact with the frozen stratum .- St. Louis Republic.

A Gentle Hint.

Clarence-Why do you fear, darling, that your father will never give his consent to our marriage?

Ginnevere-I was thinking, dearest, that if you approach him with as much deliberation as you have exhibited in declaring yourself to me he will be in danger of dying of old age before you come to the point .-- Cleveland Leader.

An Unpleasant Reflection. "I wish you would tell me," said the agent, who had long been on Mr. Snaggs' trail, "what is your insuperable objec-

tion to insuring your life?" "I don't mind telling you," replied Snagga. "The idea of being more valuable after I am dead than while I am alive is distasteful to me."-Pittaburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.



Free Baclining Chair Cars. Pollman Buffet Open and Compartment Sleeping Cars. See that your ticket between Chicage and St. Louis READS VIA THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Is can be obtained of your local ticket agent. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A. III. Cent. B. E. Chicago. III.

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his neck in the mud.-London Tit-Bits. Important to Journalists. "I've hit upon a great scheme," said a

THE GOV PORT. SNCANARA MICHOAN SATERDAY EVENING OCT. IT. 1890

THE TRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896.

ELLEN USBORN'S LETTER.

Breath of Autumn Sets Women Wondering About Future Styles.

Belero Jacksts Are the Rage-French Le-dies Use Bloomers While the Eng-lish Do Not; Hence the Confusion.

[COPTRIGHT, 1896.]

The most glorious cycling weather in nll the year calls my attention anew to the indecision of the fair sex concerning the convenient bloomers.

port, save when worn by strangers passing through. Yet there is good precedent for them, and their vogue will not perish without a struggle. The English ladies do not wear them; the French do. Here is the situation in a nutshell. It. is the growing weight of British counsels in the realm of fashions that threatens the permanence of the most hopeful dress reform of a century.

A clever English correspondent now in the continent tells me that, except charming head coverings I noticed on the very rich, the French wheelwomen will for some time at least continue to wear bifurcated garb for the excellent reason that most of them purchased men's wheels, on which skirts would be ribbon. This was criss-crossed at waist impossible. And the great majority of and belt like lattice work, and was French women are economical.

The divided skirt, built without the disguising apron in front, is a compromise growing in favor. One has but to sit in view of the Boulevard, the Coney island cycle path, or the Merrick road to see styles and no styles in plenty. There's a pair of tall girls in blue-they call them the "Heavenly Twins"-who make about as pretty an appearance as anyone. They are light blonds, not of little capes worked all over with white the chemical kind, but quiet, pretty and refined in appearance; their blouses and skirts are blue, their neatly buttoned leggings are thin blue leather, their caps are blue. Even the tandem wheel bust, and huge festoons of jet suspendthey ride has a blue frame to match. And it is an unmistakeable man's tandem; but when the blue girls up and away they are as seemly and modest in appearance as they are chic.

Another little witch has a dark blue suit throughout, of blouse and knickers,

and trimmed and faced with black. If the complexion will stand it, that is the chie combination of the moment. The new sleeve is in a bad way. In The new sceeve is in a ond way. In his present form it consists of a tight, wrinkled pipe up nearly to the shoulder, where a ridiculous little puff conceals or accentuates it. As it is, it is uglier than the leg-o'-mutton sleeves of two years ago, and infinitely inferior to the plain, old-fashioned sleeves that swept round the shoulder, clinging close all

the way. Much use is made of fluted crepe. You see it upon the epaulets of gowns, trimmed with edges of lace. The backs I have told but the truth when I said of bodices are made of lines of it, in they were never seen in Lenox or New- which case it is generally confined by a broad satin belt.

Hats are higher crowned than ever. Some of the new crowns are also smaller in circumference, suggesting the contour of a dice-box.

There are cunning little toques which have for all decoration pert ribbon bows, silk and satin of gay tint, tortured up into twin cathedral spires where the

bias-cut ends of the ribbon come to lofty points. The wearer of one of these Twenty-third street to-day, was further clad in a magnificent blouse waist in silver gray silk, whereon was placed showy ornamentation of black velvet otherwise sewn up the bust and along the shoulders in panels inclosing exquisite embroidery. The toque was as fragile as the waist, but that is nothing.

There has been little "cloak weather" thus far, but sometime there shall be, and meantime it is well to remember that the very elegant and dressy effects of last year will be again seen. Smart embroidery in patterns and hung with the furry tails of animals are one variety. Another has gorgon-like heads of impossible beasts as bosses upon the ed from them. There are British capes of box cloth, double-breasted, with large buttons, revers and high collars, and heavily-stitched seams. There are cloaks and jackets which make a pretty use of leather garniture.

Some of the more fanciful models a red sash with tassels and a red neck- have a wide frontal flap, opening away



MARRIED IN SIXTY SECONDS. joined seven Italian couples in 35 min-utes; but that is not an indication of his Marriages Sometimes Performed at the Rate of One a Minute.

The Hnot Is Just as Strong-Remarkable Records Made by Various New York Aldermen and How the Thing is Done.

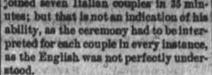
[COPTRIGHT, 1896.]

The record for quick and easy divorce proceedings may be held elsewhere, but said Mr. Ware. "I don't like to go hour for speedy marriages.

If "marry in haste and repent at married New York couples will have more opportunity for leisurely repentance than those in any other city of the if they stood in a row." United States, for it is here that the least time is consumed in the ceremony itself. The "Mary-do-you-take John-John-do-you-take-Mary-one-dollar" ceremony of the country squire alone is excepted.

Of course one can be welded in New York as elaborately as the purse per-Me" upon the great church organ, with bureau does not provide these accomperformed by the city fathers is a mar- schools of Boston: vel of neatzess and dispatch.

The knot, however, is of the regulation pattern and double riveted in every | the ground."



All pervous grooms who dread the ordeal better call upon "Cupid" Carter, at the City hall marriage bureau, New York. He can give them points on getting married so quickly that they haven't time to get scared.

"I was not trying to make a record," New York wins by several knots an through with the thing like a parrot; but the five couples were all ready for me, and I just happened to notice the leisure" is a true adage, then quickly- time. The service is extremely simple, and a man could marry them off at about the rate of one a minute all day,

ANSWERS OF CHILDREN.

The Wit and Wisdom of School Children's Words.

Since "wit" has been defined by Noah Webster as the "felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise," may mits, within a bower of roses and orange not the pupils of public schools who blossoms, to the strains of "Promise gave the following answers to their examination questions lay claim to it? bridesmaids, chimes and feasting ad asks the Philadelphia American. The libitum, but the municipal marriage record here given is bona fide, having been read recently at the graduation paniments. The marriage service as exercises of one of the leading grammar

> "Who were the pilgrims?" "A dirty, filthy set who lives under



The Flagstaff Observatory Will Go to Mexico.

To Dodge Hot and Wind-Rent Air-Kind of Atmosphere Needed for Observations - What Has Been Done in Arizona.

[COPTRIGHT, 1896.] Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, A. T .-The plan of the Lowell Observatory is to move to the City of Mexico sometime in October or November. The reason for this is that after two years' experience in Arizona we have found that the seeing at Flagstaff during the winter is not very good, and we hope to get better results farther south.

Let me explain what "seeing" is, and what constitutes good seeing. Everyone has looked across the top of a hot stove, or through a stream of heated air rising from a register, and seen the objects beyond tremble and jump about. Now the stars and planets seen through our atmosphere are jumping and trembling in the same way. Instead of through the stream of heated air from the store or register, we always see the stars through great masses of air at varying temperatures. Now the amount of this apparent motion, or refraction. as it is called, is very small, but when the object we are looking for is a star or a narrow faint line on some planet, the refraction may be sufficiently great to enlarge the image of the star or confuse the narrow line with its close surroundings. We, therefore, have to determine just how great this refraction is and have series of numbers, usually from one to ten, each number standing for a certain amount of motion due to the condition of the air at the time of observation. We also have methods of measuring this motion by the appearance of the stars or the limb of a planet. in the telescope, and every clear night we estimate the amount due to our atmosphere, and record one of the numbers in the scale as the "quality of the seeing."

Good seeing, then, depends on the amount of apparent motion caused by our air, and has almost nothing to do with clouds, as most people suppose. Now we have found that on account of sink into it for several feet. An elecrefraction the atmosphere of Arizona in winter is not very good for observing, sentinel, was suspended from the cablewhether the skies are clear or not, and we think this results from our being too far north, where great areas of the country are subject to what the mete- ahead without fear; but the moment orologists call "cyclonic movements;" the ship got into water shallower than

UNDER CLEARER SKIES, | say that it was the north ment that was the most in part of the telegram. Its fo came about extremely early in the northern season and was the more unexpected because the north pole is so tipped away from us and the "phase" is such that the most northern point we saw on the planet had a latitude all the time of only 67 degrees.

The dark regions on the planet con-tinue to exhibit canals upon them as they did two and even four years ago. They are most easily seen in Major and Aurorae Sinus, and a number of them. have been measured for position and direction with a view to improving our maps of those regions. Only minor points of difference have been noted between their present appearance and their configuration two years ago.

The most interesting of recent observations is the recovery by Dr. T. J. J. See, of the companion to Sirlus, discovered by Alvan G. Clark, in 1862. When the companion was discovered it was some distance from the bright star. Soon it was found to be in motion about it and it was constantly watched until 1890, when it got so near its primary, as Sirius is called, that it could no longer be seen. During the intervening six years it has been invisible, but from the knowledge of its orbit it was predicted that as soon as Sirus became visible this year its companion would be sufficiently separated from it to be observed. This has happened. The early morning, of August 31 proved favorable in every. respect for a search, and at a little past five o'clock Dr. See quickly and with certainty detected the feeble light of the companion star near the predicted place.

A. E. DOUGLASS.

ELECTRIC SOUNDING.

Difficulty of Cable Laying Largely Overcome by It.

It is said by the engineers who conducted the laying of the Amazon river. cable to Manaos that the difficulties of their enterprise would have been almost insuperable if the ordinary methods of sounding had had to be relied upon. There were no charts to go by, the river bottom was constantly shifting, and the softness of the soil, mostly alluvial clay, would allow the lead to tric device, fitly named a submarine ship and set at say five fathoms.

So long as there was no signal from the "sentinel" the engineer could steam that is, alternate areas of low and high the gauge fixed upon, the sounder gave

POINTED JACKETS, WRINKLED SLEEVES AND FLUTED CREPE.

vided skirt and a short full basqued arabesques of braid worked thereon and coat, turned back with black. Indeed, big rosettes of fluted chiffon or what the great majority are in skirts. The not. bloomerites, too, are apt to be quite young and slender girls. Older and plumper riders seem more conservative.

An outfit sometimes seen is a tandein ridden by a young man and woman, brother and sister apparently, dressed in gray suits with round cloth caps, and looking almost exactly alike in their close-cut knickers, but for the girl's coiled blond hair and her puffy aleeves.

The reds and browns and tans are correct shades for fall cycling suits. It will be usual this winter to trim them with narrow bands of fur, say golden otter upon tan cloth or black fur upon gray.

There is a kind of fall cape or jacket that is ugly enough to be fashionable. It is made of shot silk-gray or blue with green or rose tint-falling from under the arms to three inches beneath the waist line in a row of accordeon plaits all around. This, when the mellow Octobersun shines through the hazy air upon it, glows and flashes in such a triumph of color as almost to redeem its formless ugliness.

There is almost no limit to the use of the jacket idea in autumn gown design. one containing fluid and the other ing. The jacket is seldom a real one, dissociated from its gown, but merely a pair of wings stitched into the side seams and rounded or pointed to jacket shape in front. As pretty a model as any the result is a terrific explosion. is a gem in the cigar-brown tint which has been vogued by the latest royal in the bomb made in perfect imitation trousseau in Great Britain. The skirt of a huge chunk of coal! The apparent is simply cut and the vest is muslin, piece of coal was merely a shell filled confined by a wide black satin belt and collar. The bolero is silk covered with was to be placed with the other fuel coffee-colored lace and, instead of being for a steamer, and then the innocent

Another pointed bolero is shown in a gown of the very latest Paris cut. It also is red, a rich crimson china crepe, thought. Luckily the evil intention gathered over dark silk at front and was discovered, and a noble steamship sides. The skirt is cut with an apron, trimmed with black insertion confined saved. by ruchings of black mousseline de soie, running from the waist down to a panel gore on the left and continued around the apron as a border. The bodice is tion of a certain time, a knife is made gathered black mousseline under a bol- to fail, and in falling to cut a string, ero of the crepe, cut to a point and releasing a spring that strikes against trimmed like the skirt. The belt is a percussion cap and thus brings about wide satin ribbon, and the cuffs are the explosion .-- London News. cyfinders of the Chantilly with mous-

seline edges. Perhaps the prettiest fabrics of the autumn are those of reddish brown mix- Were hers. Th tures, which present a warm appearance, tempered with threads of black.

tie; another, a dull red serge with di- over on the left shoulder, with huge

Altogether, one can hardly be more bizarre than the modes of the season. ELLEN OSBORN.

LATEST IN BOMBS.

Ingenuity Displayed by Fanatics Who Seek Revenge.

The fanatics who employ fearsome explosives to enforce their arguments, or to seek revenge, have many ways of preparing their often death-dealing instruments. In the museum of the London police, New Scotland vard, are many specimens of the bomb-from the apparently harmless walking stick or cigar to the awe-inspiring jumble of springs and wheels. The cigar bomb, as one may term it, is only an extension of the idea employed in making a practical-joke cigar, which goes off with a "puff" after it has been lighted. Only, instead of a little gunpowder being used, the interior of the leaf is a deadly explosive, which, as the flame reaches it, bursts and spreads havoc around.

The walking stick or umbrella bomb is contained in the handle. Its plan is man and wife. simple; the handle is in two sections, chemicals. While the stick is held horizontally it is harmless, but directly it is raised to a standing position the fluid mixes with the chemicals and

What fiendish ingenuity is displayed with a most powerful explosive. This rounded off at the corners, it is brought stoker would shovel it up quite un-down to two points in front, consciously, hurl it into the roaring initiate the honeymoon. furnace and, next moment-but there, the idea is too utterly horrible for for which the bomb was intended was

> In the clockwork infernal machines the principle adopted is that of so arranging the works that, at the expira-

A Masked Battery.

The sweetest, reddest lips whose praise

They parted and revealed alant A woman's tongue.

-Detroit Tribune.

ALDERMAN WARE TYING MARITAL KNOTS.

respect. It is brief, but no essential detail is omitted to make the bond good clothing and describe its habits. for all time. The participants are not required to say anything but the fatal "Yes," giving no opportunity for brides to drop out surreptitiously the word desert, where would you choose to rest?" "obey" from the promissory portion, as is occasionally done in the church service by certain women of independent tastes.

The first step is the insertion in the marriage certificate of answers to certain questions respecting the names, pedigrees, ages, occupations and residences of the contracting parties. This preliminary being satisfactorily arranged, the nearest alderman is summoned, that he may administer the vows and sign his name to the certificate.

"If either of you know of any impediment," rattles off the alderman officiating, "why you may not be lawfully joined together in matrimony, you will now confess it; or if any person present can show just cause why these parties should not be legally wedded together in matrimony, let him now speak or hereafter hold his peace. Join right hands, please. Do you, Benjamin Bolt, take this woman as your wedded wife, to live with her in a state of matrimony, and will you love, comfort, honor and keep her as a faithful husband is bound to do, in health and sickness, prosperity and adversity, and, forsaking all oth-

keep you alone unto her as long as both shall live?"

The trembling bride is then interrogated in a similar manner. Then in a single sentence they are pronounced

Time, one minute.

There are about 200 words in the ceremony, and they can be delivered by an agile-tongued official in about 50 seconds, leaving ten seconds for his signature to be appended to the certificate.

The conscientious alderman will make a few inquiries of bride and groom to assure himself of their legal eligibility, and sometimes in cases of previous divorce the decree of the court granting it is required in evidence, but scaled down to the minimum and divested of all superfluities, 60 seconds suffice to

Alderman Frederick A. Ware can tie nuptial knots almost as fast as the material can be presented to him. He prefers to make the formalities as impressive as possible, and is also careful in his cross-examination as to previous marringes, but if the necessity for haste arises, he can perform the service with quit work. The old coyotes kept at amazing rapidity. His record is five couples out of a pos-

sible eight in eight minutes, rot omit-

ting the questioning. It is said that Alderman "Sojer" Flynn, in his day, married four in eight minutes. That was considered fast time. but Alderman Ware wins by a good unar-

It takes Alderman Schilling 18 minates to dispose of five cases. Alde, man W M. K. Olcott recently the same flower.

"Name a domestic animal useful for "The ox. He don't have any habits. because he lives in a stable." "If you were traveling across the

"I would rest on a stool." "Mention five races of men."

"Men, women, children and babies." "Describe the white race, and show that it is superior to other races."

"A white man will nod at you when he meets you on the street." "Of what is the surface of the earth

composed?" "Dirt and people."

"Name a fruit which has its seed on the outside."

"A seed cake." "Name five forms of water."

"Hot water, cold water, faucet water ell water and ice water."

"Name and locate the five senses." "The eyes are in the northern part of the face and the mouth in the south-

ern." "Who were the mound builders?"

"History cannot answer this question. Science only can." "Define 'flinch' and use it in a sen

tence." "Flinch, to shrink. Flannel flinches

when it is washed." "By what is the earth surrounded and by what is it lighted?"

"It is surrounded by water and light ed by gas and electricity."

"Name six animals of the arctic zone." "Three polar bears and three seals." "What is yeast?"

"Yeast is a vegetable flying about in the air, hitching itself onto anything." "Why do you open the dampers in a

stove when lighting a fire?" "To let the oxygen in and the nitroren out."

"What did the constitution do for the country ?"

"It gave the president'n head." "What are the last teeth that come to

man?" "False teeth."

Coyotes Rescue Their Pups.

On a farm in Washington two men were plowing, when they came across three coyoto pups, so young that they had not opened their eyes. While the men were examining them, the old ones appeared and approached within 50 yards. One of the men went to the house for a gun and a sack, and when he returned he placed the young ones in the sack, which be tied up and left in the field until time to a respectable distance from the gun, but did not go away. Several turns of the field were made with the plow, and, finally, when the men came to the place where they had left the sack, they saw one of the old coyotes with the sack, puppies and all, streaking it over the hill, and that was the last seen of hem.

-The English name of lilac is almost inchanged from the Persian name of



RESIDENCE AND DOME OF THE OBSERVATORY, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

barometric pressure. Down in the tor- | an alarm, and special reckonings were rid zone these rarely occur. The year taken. A somewhat simpler device, there is divided into a wet and a dry having the same end in view, has been season, or two wet and two dry seasons, invented, the idea being to have it used and the rains, instead of being storms as a substitute for the hand lead as a of several days' duration, as are our vessel approaches a coast or shoal in storms in winter, occur usually in the darkness or fog, when the captain is afternoon and disappear altogether at doubtful of his bearings. The appanight. At the height of the rainy sea- ratus consists of a metallic cylinder son, however, it is often cloudy for having a water-tight chamber. Within weeks together. Therefore, while we the chamber works a piston, upon the expect to get a very fine winter near the outer edge of which is a heavy ball. City of Mexico, there is little chance of When the apparatus is swinging clear doing anything during the summer. in the water, the weight of this ball When that time comes, we perhaps can make some other arrangements.

Mr. Lowell has already had communication with the Mexican government on the subject of our removal thither, and that government has, with great kindness, extended him every courtesy. Gen. Diaz, the president of the republic, not only a very er inent statesman, but a man who fully appreciates the value of scientfic work, has directed the National observatory to furnish Mr. Lowell any help in its power, and its director has written him a most kind

and cordial letter offering assistance. In more detail, the present provisional plan is to erect the observatory on a little hill, about 300 feet high, called the

"Cerro de Guadalupe." The hill is about three miles north of the city and is behind, and not far from the sacred church of Guadalupe. The shrine of the "Virgin of Healing" is near by, and

is one of the most venerated spots in the whole republic of Mexico. The summit of the hill overlooks the valley of Mexico, some 20 miles wide, including the Lakes of Texcoco and Xochimilco, the City of Mexico, the castle of Chepultepec and the suburbs of Tacubaya, Coyacan, Guadalupe, Popotla and others; while off in the distance are the noble mountains of Popocatepetl and

Ixtacelhuatl. The results of our work in Arizona have been both interesting and important. The doubling of the Ganges. one of the famous Martian "canals," was the first observation of importance. This is important, not from the mere fact of the discovery itself, for these canals are always observed to appear double as the northern summer approaches, but because the phenomena had never before been seen so early in the Martian season, with the planet at the present distance from the earth. This observation then is like finding the first spring flowers that betoken the approach of warmer weather.

The north polar cap has also been seen; and I mention this particularly. because the first published announce-ment of this, omitted by accident to

keeps open an electric circuit; but, as soon as the sounder touches the bottom. the circuit is closed, and the current, conveyed by wires running in the cable by which the sounder is attached to the ship rings a bell in any department of the ship. The cost of the device is quite moderate, and its inventor claims that its operation is simple and sure .----Philadelphia Press.

GOT JUDGMENT.

Did the Grocer, But the Judge Came Out Altead.

A Washington attorney is rather noted for the facility with which he forgets financial obligations. He has owed a certain grocer eight dollars at year or two. The other day the merchant concluded to try a new course with him. Meeting him in his store, he said:

"Judge, I have a customer who owen me a small bill and has owed it for a long time. He makes plenty of money, but won't pay. What would you do?" "I'd sue him," said the lawyer, emnhatically.

"Well, I will put the account in your hands," and the merchant presented a statement of the account against himself.

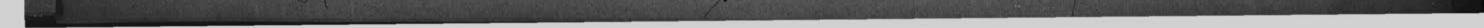
"All right. I will attend to it," said the discipline of Blackstone.

A few days later the merchant received the following note from the lawver:

"In the case of ---- againse ---- I took judgment for full amount of your claim. Execution was issued and returned 'no property found.' My fees for obtaining judgment is ten dollars, for which amount please send check. Will be glad to serve you in any other matters in which you may need an at-torney."-Washington Star.

Apples and Peas for Cattle.

Besides feeding apples to their stock ome farmers of York county, Me., have



THE IRON PORT. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896.

the fron port

No attack upon McKinley being worth making, the popocrats attack Mark Hanna, alleging oppression of employes. As to the employes of the Winthrop and Chapin mining companies (those in which Mr H. is interested), none are more and few are as liberally treated, a fact wel known and vouched for. As to illtreatment of sailors, Richard Powers, late president of the Seaman's Union, says:

"Knowing the history of the Lake Seamen's union from its organization to the present, and participating in its struggles when to do so involved danger and sacrifice, I can truthfully assert that never in all this time, nor at any other, has that organization ever had any trouble with Mark A. Hanna. All assertions to the contrary are falsehoods, manufactured for political effect and with a desire to mislead working people, and I denounce them as such."

The evidence of Mr. Powers is corroborated by T. T. Lewis, president Ohio State Trades' assembly, and secretary Ohio Miners' union, who says, further "that the statistical investigation of the workshops and factories for the city of Cleveland, made by the labor bureau was likewise under my direction. The reports based upon this inquiry are on file in Columbus, and they will show that Mr. Hanna paid the highest standard wages for labor performed in industries in which he was interested."

Mr. Hanna is not a candidate for office and the attack upon him was uncalled for, but it is well that it was made when it calls out such evidence from such witnesses.

Edwin F. Uhl, whom the democrats of Michigan have heretofore delighted to honor and who now represents the U. S. at the German court, was appealed to by Dan Campau for funds. He refused to lar will be just as hard to get as the contribute giving this as his resson: "The platform of the Chicago convention is democratic in name alone. volutionary, and loyal democrats are charged with a grave and special democracy, be engrafted upon the body politie." Geo. F. Parker, consul at Birm- when built."-Abraham Lincoln. ingham, was also appealed to by Mr. Campau, and he too refuses to contribute to aid a "platform a menace to the country, a knife-ready whetted for the throat of industry-put into the reckless hands of a candidate skilled in naught say) the arts of the demagogue and the fanatic.' It having been alleged that an the good of this country. employe of the South Shore railway had been discharged because of his political belief, Mr. Fitch, the general manager, makes positive denial saving "While I honestly believe that any railroad man, who votes freesilver, will vote directly against his own interests, every man in the employ of the Duluth, South Shore and A lantic railway can voie exactly as he sees fit without any fear of losing his position. No man has ever been or ever will be discharged by this company on account of his polities. If any head of department having authority to discharge employes ever discharges a man on account of his politics, 1 will discharge that head of department and I will restore that man to his position." That's the kind of "intimidation" Mr. Fitch practices. The fact is apparent that the country is and has been engulied in one of the worst panies in its history, and that this condition of affairs can be directly traced to the cumulative effects of a debasement of the currency, and the menace of a descent to the silver basis, under the operations of the silver purchase and inflation act of 1890. Similar policies are again proposed and if their advocates are esful, it will demonstrate nothing more forcibly than the fact that a nation does not gain anything by experience .- Green Bay Advocate.

ers is \$3. The miner will work 300 days a year. A million miners at \$3 a day would earn \$8,090,000 a day;

working 300 days or a year they would earn \$900,000,000.

Now the total value of the product of the silver mines of this country is worth from \$60,000,000 to \$70,-000,000 annually, and if that were doubled by free coinage the value would be from \$120,000,000 to \$140,-000,000, which would entail upon the mine owners a net lose of \$760,-000,000 annually for miners' wages alone. If the number of miners be reduced to 100,000 the showing will be relatively as absurd. The simple truth is that all the boastings of the silverites are as empty of reason, as this one is. They will not stand the test of analysis.

This is how Secretary Morton, of the agricultural department, puts it: "A dollar with too much purchasing power is as impossible as a square meal with too much nutritive power, an acre of land with too much productive capacity, or an advocate of populistic schemes of finance with too much logical ability. When humanity becomes too good for heaven, money may become too good for the industrious and capable farmers and wage earners of America but not before."

Mark Hanna has been regarded as a very shrewd business man, but if Peter Witt tells the truth when he says that Mr. Hanna offered him \$5,000 to keep silent during the campaign that opinion must be revised. The question in that case would be which was the bigger fool -Hanna for making the offer or Witt for refusing it. It is safe, however, to suppose that Witt lies.

Bryan pursues a double line of argument. He says that it will be easier for the poor man to pay his debts in a lighter dollar. Accused of repudiation, he says the silver ounce will rise in a few months to \$1.29 in gold. If that is true the silver dolgold dollar. One statement contradicts the other.

"That some may be rich shows Its spirit, its essence, its tendency that others may become rich, and are un-democratic, un-American, re- hence is just encouragement to indusiry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house obligation to see to it that no such of another, but let bim labor dilinoxious growth shall; in the name of gently and build one for himself; thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe irom violence Contractions In private life Maj. McKinley is the model citizen, as in public life he is the model statesman. The peopie know he is honest, brave and true. And they are going to elect him president of the United States on the third day of November next. It is so decreed, and so decreed for Archbishop Ireland sinks the churchman in the citizen and as a citizen protests against Bryanism and popocracy. He declares that, "the days of the civil war excepted, at no time has so great a peril threatened the country as that involved in the present political campaign."

Por Vice-Prest. GARRETT A. HOHART.

For Lieutenant-Governor. THOMAS B. DUNSTAN

For Secretary of State WASHINGTON GARDNER

Får Auditor General ROSCOE D, DIX For Attorney General

FRED, A. MAYNARD For Commissioner State Land Office.

WILLIAM A. FRENCH For Superintendent of Public Instruc-

For Member State Board of Education

JAMESIW, SIMMONS

For Member of Congress, 18th District CARLOS D. SHELDON

For State Senator, 30th District. RICHARD MASON

For Representative in the Legislature ORAMEL B. FULLER

COUNTY TICKET.

Probate Judge THOMAS B. WHITE Sheriff.........FREDERICK M. OLMSTED Circuit Court Commissioner. ALPHA C. BARRAS

County SurveyorJOHN S. CRAIG

Baak Siniemen ..

REPORT OF THE CONDITION .

The First National Bank

at Rectoria. In the Sia e of Micrigry stire close busice 1. Oct. 6th., 1896.

br braves V. Oct. 6th, 1896. PS Ou. Lei. Logns Esi d.s.ouats. Oventrafts, secured and unsecured..... U. S. Boads to eccure circula.... Preniums on U. S. Boates.... Stocks, securizes eic. Banking-house, furb.ure. z. dut.area... Dre from National Bracks (sot Reserve Agents). Due from approved reserve acents.... \$310,915 16 1.87 500.00 15,000.00 11,5.0.00 9,518,19 45,501.14

31,859,() renis..... 19,948.50 Redemption fund with U. S. Tre: some

675.00 (Sperceat, chainals loc)...... \$453,822.55

To.sl LINEALITYE'.

Listitutes, Capital sock pt'd in Surplus fund Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid. National Bank notes outstanding.... Due to State Banks and Bankers... Individual deposits subject to check... Demand certificates of deposit..... 90,000.00

6,726,49 18,500.00 912.28 104, 281, 27 \$58,401.51

to silver coinage would give employ-ment to a million miners, what then? Why, the average per diem of min-For President....WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Methods and the payment of the moory secured by (First Fablication August 6th.)) MORTGAGE SALE-- Whereat definit has mortgage dated the seventeenth day of April D, shy, executed by Wmi H. Hamm and Has Hamm his wife, of Escanaba, Michigan, to Ab bipman, of Beaver Dam. Wisserein a money secures in th day of April A a morrgage daind the sevence on the day of April A. D. sige, essentiated by Wini H. Hamm and Hannah Hamm his wife, of Escandos, Michigan, to Abram Shipman, of Heaved Dam, Wisconsin, which add morrgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "N" of morrgage, on page 39, on the first day of May A. D. that, And whereas the said morrgage has been duly assigned by the said Abram Shipman to Hor-ace I. Bentos, by assignment bearing date the fif-teenth day of July A. D. thyd, which and assign-ment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta in Liber "L" of assign-ment of asset ages on page 100, which and where-ma said morrgage expressly provides that should de-fault be mode in the payment of the interest or taxes or any part thereof, when the same are payable as provided in said morrgage, and should the same or any part thereof when the same are payable as provided in said morrgage, and should the same or any part thereof areas should for the period of thirty days then the principal som with all arrear-ges of interest or taxes shall, at the option of said party of the second pay has been made for more than thirty days in the payments of a part of the said party of the second part has been made for more than thirty days in the payments of a part of the said party of the second part has been made for more than thirty days in the payments of a part of the said party of the second part has been made for more than thirty days in the payments of a part of the said party of the second part has been made for more than thirty days in the payments of a part of the said party of the second part has been made for more than thirty days in the payments of a part of the said party of the second part has been made for more than thirty days in the payments of a part of the said parts of the said party of the second part ha legal representative and asign become due and payable immediately there-after. And whereas default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of a part of the aid interest and the taxes, therefore the assignee of sid mortgage hereby declares the whole of the principal sum together with all arrearages of inter-est and taxes due and payable immediately. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on aid mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two housand and seves hundred and six dollars and sixty cents (52,05 60) of principal and interest and the further sum of two hundred dollars (500.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage, and provided for in som mortgage, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars (530.00) taxes assessed against the property described in said mortgage is the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty geen instituted at law to recover the debt now re-maining secured by said mortgage or any part there-do an unpaid on suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now re-med, whereby the power? of asle contained in said mortgage, and in burstance of the statute in such date the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such date made and provided, the said mortgage will be found county of Delta, (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the fourth (4) day of November A. D. 1806, at ten for the dore mone of that day. Which said premises are described in said ortgage as situate in the city of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of his fingan, to wit: The west half of lot number eight (6) of block number twenty-nine (so) of the vil-tage, now city, of Escanaba, according to the re-ciped plat thereor. Date and and provided in said. Ortgage as situate of the fingan, to wit: The west half of lot number eight (5) of block number twenty-nine (so) of the vil-tage, now city, of Escanaba, according to the re-ciped plat th

Dated August 5th 1896.

HORACE I. BENTON, A. R. NORTHUP, Assignee of Mortgage. Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

(First Publication, July 25th.) M GRTGAGE SALE, --Whereas default has been mortgage dated the sixteenth day of September A. D. 1894, executed by Ferdinand Vilmur to Mary A. Symons of Escanaba, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county of Delta, in liber "N" of mortgages en page 370, on the twentieth day of Oct-ober A. D. 1894; and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and fifty nine dollars and iwenty-three cents (\$450, 23) of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars [\$15,00] as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now re-

 and morrgage, and no suit or proceeding having been mailined at law to recover the debt now re-maining by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mort-gage has become operative.
 Now, THERRHOUR, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such insermade and provided, the said mortgage will be forectosed by a sale of the premises therein de-scribed, at public suction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Esca-maba in said county of Delta state of Michigan, [that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden], on the nineteenth day of October A. D. 1856, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Which said premises are described in said mortgage as situate in the city of Escanaba county of Delta and state of Michigan, to wit: The south half of lot number six '6' of block number seven [7] of Selden's addition to the city of Escanaba, form-erly village of Escanaba, according to the recorded plat thereof.
 A. N. Nortgage. Many A. Syxons, Mortgage.
 Dated July 22, 1896. £0,000 m



Ask to see this beautiful garment, Block Boucle, very latest style, regniar \$10 garment, at \$7.30.

mm

Lonsdale Muslin in 10-yard lengths, one piece to each person 6c per yard -Best Indigo Prints, per yard, - - -40 Ginghams in all checks and colors, per yard, 3%0 Children's Heavy Weight Underwear in Gray, size 16 at Sc A raise of 2c per size. Children's all-wool ribbed hose, all sizes. This is a great bar-gain. Fast black and the very best value for the money. · 10C per pair Ladies' Fine Cashmere Seamless, full fashion hose, regular 50c kind. A genuine bargain 250



"Open the mints to free coinage" shricks the silverite, "and 1,000,000 miners will go to work in the mines and the demand for products will be unprecedented."

This is a fair sample of the seri of buncombe the silverites indulge in. Subject-it to a superficial analysis and it appears too ridiculous to be considered screnely y stolt.

Suppose the opening of the mints

President Cleveland does not "deem it consistent with strict propriety to mingle actively in the pending campaign," nevertheless he lets the public know, by a letter to the Chicago sound money league, that he is opposed to Bryanism and Bryan.

Bryan ought not to talk of "coercion" and "intimidation" of voters; be knows that the thing is impossible and should leave such folly to those who are not as well informed as himself.

"If you want the people to have silver, why don't you give it to them at the market price?" shouted a New England Yankee to Bryan when he was making a speech at Alton, N.

Tammany threatens to read David B. Hill out of the democratic party unless he scrambles upon the Chicago platform, p. d. q., and David laughs and "winks the other eye."

Coined gold, when used in large payments, does not go by tale but by weight, at its bullion value. Nobody objects to silver on the

No, the country is not going to be ruined. It will get a bad setback if Bryan is elected but even in that case it will not be ruined; it can't be,

There is no denying that surface indications point to McKinley's success .-- Detroit Tribune.

Dated July 22, 1896.

F. B. VAN CLEVE, AREX, MATVIAND, SAMI, MATVIAND,

Legal Notices.

I'hist Publication Sept. 12, 1896. To them it may concern,-Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, freeholders of two townships of Ford River and Bark River, in the county of Delta, that application will be made to the board of supervisors of the said county of Delta, at their next meeting, to be held on the twelfth day of October in the year one thousand eight bundred ninety-six, to detach the following described territory from the township of Ford River, to wit:-

First Publication Sept. 26th, 1896. PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT-State of Michigan, county of Dulta, ss. Probate court for said county. At a assion of the Probate court for the county of Delta, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Es-temper

canaba, on Wednesday the sird day of September In the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Pro-

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin L. Hay-den, deceased. On reading and filing the final re-port and account of Edward Hill, administrator of the estate of said deceased. Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the soft day of ('ctober next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said report and ac-count, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Esca-naba, Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why the said report and account should not be con-firmed:

Why the safe report and the said administrator firmed: And it is further Ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said report and account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Iron Port a n.wypaper, printed and circulated in said county of Delia, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hear-

EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) (First Publication Oct., 10th, 1896.) STATE OF MICHIGAN, (18. COUNTY OF DELTA

STATE OF MICHIGAN, (m). COUNTY OF DELTA (m). COUNTY OF DELTA (m). Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate Court for the County of Delta, made on the sth day of October A. D., 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims spainat the estate of Maria Killian, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said de-ceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Es-camaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the sth day of April A. D., 1897, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the sth day of April A. D., 1897, at ten o'clock in the foremoon of each of those days. Dated, Escamaba, Michigan, October sth, A. D., 1996.

EMIL GLASEN, Judge of Probate

That's About the Proportion. The third day of the Chicago Record's postal card election in 20 wards of Chiago resulted as follows: McKinley, 11,-329; Bryan, 2,892; Palmer, 306; Levering. 89; Scattering, 14,

First publication Oct. 10, 1896. STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1 ss.

COUNTY OF MICHIGAN, as. COUNTY OF DELTA. At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office in the city of Escanaba on the fifth day of October in the year one thou-sand eight hundred and ainety-six.

Presens, Hors, Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Schmidt, de ceased.

ceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rilla Schmidt praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admit-ted to probate, and that letters testamentary be granted to Rilla Schmidt, the executrix in said will are defined.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday the second day of November next, atten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the logaters and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are re-quired is appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of Esca-naba and show cause, if any there be, why the pray-er of the petitioner should not'be granted: And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing there-of, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Iron Port," a newspaper printed and circu-lated in said county, three successive weeks pre-vious to said day of hearing. EWIL GLASER.

ENIL GLASER, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

(First publication Oct. 10th, 1806.) ORDER FOR PROBATE OF WILL-State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county held at the Probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 8th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Walch, de-ceased.

In the matter of the estate of John Walch, de-cased. To reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Catherne Walch praying that a certain instru-ment will and testament of said deceased, may be ad-mitted to probate, and that letters testamentary may be granted to Catherine Walch, the executive in said will named. The probate is offered, that Monday, the see-ond day of November next, st ten o'clock in the france of the persons interested in said ea-cased, and all other persons interested in said ea-ter are required to appear at a session of said de-cased, and all other persons interested in said ea-the to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Exerce of the periodic that said estate, when the interest or developed that said estate, the to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Exerce of the periodic to appear at a session of said petition, and that the legates and heirs at law of said de-eased, and all other persons interested in said estate. The petitioner should not be granted: Mitted to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing there of by causing a copy of this order to be public, weeks intered in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks. (A true copy.) First Publication Sept. rath 1895.

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate. " First Publication Sept. rsth 1865. MORTGAGE SALE-Whereas, default has been made in the payment of money secured by a mortgage dated the thirliftenth day of August A. D. 1691, executed by William J. Martens and Au-guste Marcs his wife, of Escanaba, Michuzan, to Horace I. Renton of the same place, which said margage was recorded in the office of Register of mortgages, on page any on the first day of September A D. 1892, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred seventy-one dollars and twenty cents (\$171.80) of principal and interest, and the sum of one hundred seventy-one dollars and twenty cents (\$171.80) of principal and interest, and the sum of one hundred seventy-one dollars and mortgage, or any part thereof; Whereby the pow-er of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative: Mort Hamerone, Notice is hereby given, that

er of sale contained in said mortgage has occome operative; Now, THERREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said bill of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premases therein de-scribed, at public auction, to the highest bidder as the front door of the court house in said city of Es-canaba and county of Delta (that being the place where the circuit court for Delta county is holden) on the seventh day of December A. D. abo, at two o'clock in the forenoon ot that day; which said pre-mises are described in said mortgage as follows, to with

wit: All that piece or parcel of land lying and in the city of Escanaba, county of Daita and of Michizan, to wit: Lot number ains (o) of number aighty-three (81) of proprietors' first ad to the village now city of Escanaba, accord the recorded plat thereof. Dated at Escanaba, Mich., Sept. ro, 1506. Horace 1. Barro Mortra

towney for Mortgages.

and all things nice,"-everything that a well-mannered grocery store should keep-delivered at your house almost as soon as ordered. Prices way downquality way up. That's the kind of a store this is. The quality of the spices we sell is just as good as the quality of the butter-and that's saying a great deal. We are very proud of our butter.

Frank H. Atkins & Co.,

402-404 Ludington St.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE Escanaba Iron Post SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896

FARMERS. PATRIOTIC

Whenever Danger Threatened the Country They Have Rallied to Its Support.

In the present campaign we are con-fronted by an issue that affects every class of our citizens, hence, there is an interest in the outcome more intense than in any campaign since 1860. One reason for the manifestation for so much interest is the fact that the country has been suffering from an unprecedented period of depression and is earnest in its intent to secure relief. Among those who labor none have more reason for complaint than the farmer. Prices of his products have been low, values of land and stock have continued to decline, and stock nave continued to decine, until discouraged and disheartened, demagogues seem to believe him ready to accept any promise that they make, but the fact is, and better still, he is ready to review and discuss fully the merits of the propositions offered. The proposition that has been urged paramount to all others, is the free and unlimited coinage of all very of allven There never was a more deceptive

proposition, one more startling in its effects and results and one that would be more disappointing should it become a practical fact. It is advocated by men having a pecuniary interest at stake, backed by a combination of capital un-equaled by any that has ever attempted for deathed our enveronment since the day equaled by any that has ever attempted to control our government since the day of the slave power. The silver mine owners of the United States, skilled in political maneuvering, have organized themselves into a syndicate for the pur-pose of forcing upon the country, with-out regard to consequences, the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The magnificent scheme was outlined by Mr. Bryan in his Madison square speech when he said: "At the present time and under the present law, a silver dollar when melted loses nearly one-half

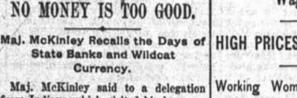
farm products. The year 1802 shows a record of mar-velous activity in the direction of secur-ing a larger division of labor by em-ploying more in our mechanical indus-tries. Our shops were filling up, new enterprises were started, labor was in demand at good prices in mechanical in-dustries, reciprocity was enharging and extending our markets and we seemed in every way to be realizing for the American farmer and artisan the full value of that law of polifical economy and creating wealth by "division of la-bor."

ome farmers or producers of

bor." In 1892 the policy of protection was re-versed and thus the laborers from the shops and factories were forced from sheer necessity to go out upon the lands and become producers instead of consum-ers. It has been estimated that over a million laborers have since the election of 1892 when compelled to seek employ-ment in farming in order to obtain sub-sistence for themselves and families;

HARD TIMES AND THE CAUSE.
HARD TIMES AND THE CAUSE.
Employment of Labor in Mechanical industries and Not Debased Money is Needed.
Whenever danger threatened our Insti-tution the farmer has always rallied to be support of his country. There is good reason in this, in the fact that he so identified with our institutions that is necessarily of a character to make him the safe conservator of our overnment's perpetuity, prosperity and boxor.
The present campaign we are con-fronted by an issue that affects every brought about by a wise pelicy of protection.

The effect of production upon the products of the farm can be summed up in a few words. First, will it increase or diminish the number engaged in pro-ducing the products of the farm? Second, will it increase or diminish the number of consumers of farm products! When you have answered these two plain propositions you will be master of plain propositions you will be master of plain propositions you will be master of the entire argument of protection and free trade, so far as the farmer is con-cerned. You need be concerned in no way about the free coinage of silvery as this cannot in any way possible in-crease or diminish the consumption of your products. Its adoption, however, would have the effect, as Mr. Bryan admits, of producing a panic and con-tinued depression in our mechanical in-dustries, forcing more labor to the farm and thereby add to the number already producing farm products. The employment of labor in our me-chanical industries and not the free coinage of silver is the thing that inver-ests the farmer and is to secure for him the prosperity he so much desires.-H. A. Willard, Chattanooga, Tenn.

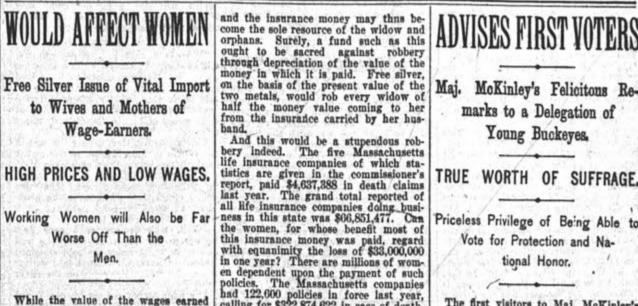


from Indiana which visited his home on September 23: I believe in America for Americans-

native-born and naturalized. (Applause.) believe in the American pay roll. Ł Laughter and applause.) And I do not believe in diminishing that pay roll by giving work to anybody else under an-Four years ago the laborer was agitat- Their wages will not probably be reing the question of shorter hours. We then had so much to do. I have heard no discussion of that kind for four years. (Laughter and applause.) But I have never heard of the laboring man dis-cussing the desirability of having short dollars. The complaint—the chief cause of complaint of our opponents is first, that we have not enough money; and, second, that our money is too good. (Laughter.) To the first complaint I answer that the per capita of circulating medium in this country has been greater since the so-called crime of 1873 than it ever was before (applause), and that it has been greater in the last five years than it ever was in all our history. (Cries of "That's right.") We have not only the best money in the world, but we have more of it per capita than most of the nations of the world. (Applause.) We have more money per capita than the United Kingdom per capita; than Ger-many, than Italy, than Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Servia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Mexico and the Central and South American states, and more than Japan or China. (Great applause.) So that some reason rather than the lack of volume of money must be found to account for the present condition of the indeed, advanced along with those of To the second complaint that our money is too good, it would seem to be enough to say that the money of any country cannot be too good; and that no nation ever suffers from having its medium of exchange of the highest and best quality. (Great applause.) It has been poor money—not good money—that has been the cause of so much loss and ruln in the past, both to individuals and to nations. (Applause.) The older men of this audience will remember that before the war we did business with an uncertain and fluctuating currency known as state bank money. Many of these banks and their notes were absolutely sound; but for the most part they were subject to a discount. The total number of banks in 1860, exclusive of state bank branches, was 1570. Of this number, the "counterfeit detector," then in constant use, reported 832 as "broken, closed, failed, fraudulent and worthless." The notes fraudulent and worthless." The notes of these banks were in circulation among the people and had been received by them for their good labor and their good products. They were absolutely worthless and of no more value than the paper upon which they were printed. Up-on whom did this loss fall, my citizens? There is searcely an old seutleman in this paper upon which they were printed. Up-on whom did this loss fall, my citizens? There is scarcely an old gentleman in this audience who will not recall that it fell upon the laboring man and the farmers of the United States. (Cries of "That's right.") I allude to this only to show that those who suffer most from poor money are the least able to bear the loss. It is the history of mankind that the least valuable money which will pass current is the money that at last finds its resting place among the poor people and when the crash comes, the loss must be borne by them. And L-doubt if there is a man in this audience who has not among the belongings of his family or the family of his father some of the old bank paper as a reminder of what they lost. (A voice: "T have \$10 at home myself.") I cannot imagine any interest that can be per-manently subserved by having poor mon-ey. The bare suggestion of such a propo-sition to a man of reason meets its in-stant rejection.



Socialist-The reason I'm a Bryan man is because I want to cut down the wealth of these plutocrats. Workingman-Yes, I've thought a bit about that, but it strikes me a good deal like biting off one's nose to spite one's face. Socialist-How's that? Workingman-Well, i'll tell you. Just suppose, for instances that a man whose income is \$10,000 a year has its purchasing power cut down to \$5000 by free sliver; he can worry along very nicely, can't he? But how about the fellows whose incomes amount to only \$600, or even \$300? If free sliver cuts the purchasing power down to \$300, or \$150, it will squeeze them pretty -St. Paul Pioneer Press.



"I cannot omit here to make on from Mr. young men of Illin Mr. Lincoln said: Mr. Lincoln said: 'Now as to the young men. You must not wait to be brought forward by the older men. You young men get together, form a "rough and ready club," and have regular meetings and speeches. Take in everybody you can get. As you ro along gather up all the shrewd, wild boys about town, whether just of age or a little under age. Let everyone play the part he can play best. Some speak, some sing and all holler. (Great laughier.) Tous meetings will be of evenings. The old-er men and women will go to hear you and see you. It will not only contribute to the election of Old Zach, but it...will be interesting pastime and improving to the intellectual faculties of all en-gaged. Do not fail to do this.' (Great applause.) applause.)

applause.) "I commend these homely words of Mr. Lincoln to the young men of the country. Such organizations as he ad-vises will have powerful influence in the political contest which is now upon us. They will not only inspire the young men, but will cheer the hearts of the old guards of the Republican party. (Applause.) It is seldom given to the first voters of this country to start in so important a national contest, where so first voters of this country to start in so important a national contest, where so much is involved, and where so many in-terests are at stake. It is a year, too, when old party divisions count for lit-tle; when men of all parties are united in the common object to save the coun-try from disbonor and its currency from descedence.

"It is always safe, young gentlemen, to arrange yourself on the side of your country. (Applause.) It is always wise to stand against lawlessness and repudi-"That's right.") It is always patriotic to stand against those who are opposed to law and order, and who would raise to haw and order, and who would raise artificial barriers between classes or sec-tions in the United States. (Great ap-plause.) I congratulate you upon the glorious opportunities you have, and, ap-preciating those opportunities, I am sure you will use them for the welfare of the people and the glory of the country. (Cheers.)

Further Reference to Mints and Mills.

"My fellow citizens, I ventured a few weeks ago to suggest in a public speech that I made that it would be better to weeks that I made that it would be better to open the mills than to open the mints. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right.") I see that some of our political adversaries criticise the statement, say-ing that it is 'putting the cart before the horse.' They seem to think that the way to open the woolen mills, for example, is to start a yardstick factory. (Great laughter and applause.) They forget that you must make cloth before you can measure it (renewed laughter) and that the weaver must be employed before can measure it (renewed laughter) and that the weaver must be employed before the yardstick is required. (Applause.) But they say the yardstick is too long. I answer if you make a yardstick nine-teen inches long instead of thirty-six inches, its present length, you will not increase the output of cloth or its value or give an additional day's labor to an American weaver. (Great applause.) Nor will a 52-cent dollar increase our in-dustrial enterprises, add to the actual Nor will a 52-cent dollar increase our in-dustrial enterprises, add to the actual earnings of anybody, or enhance the real value of anything. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") It will wrong labor and wreck values, and has done so wherever it has been used. (Great ap-plause and cries of "That's right.") More cloth might require more yardsticks (laughter), but more yardsticks or short-er ones will not create a demand for

its value, but that will not be true we can establish a mint price of silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of sil-ver bullion," and then to show the possibility of cornering silver and forcing it to a price satisfactory to mine owners, we cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver because India, China, Japan, Mexico and other silverusing countries must satisfy their annual need from the annual product; the arts will require a large amount and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be ready to buy at the price we fix.

This is the silver miners' scheme as outlined by Mr. Bryan. The people are invited to loan the resources of this government to a silver syndicate in order that it may be able by taking all the silver that is offered to the world to fix the price and compel other nations to pay that price. This is worse than free and unlimited coinage, yet it is the only way Mr. Bryan says whereby the price of silver can be maintained at parity with gold. The magnitude of the scheme and their audacity in attempting its execution challenges admiration but the American people are accustomed to investigate the claims of parties and men. They want to know for themselves the why and wherefores, if some great radical change is proposed. That they will thus investigate and judge for them-selves is evidence that they are quali-fied for self-government.

That present conditions are hard, especially among the farming class, every one admits. There- is undoubtedly a cause for this abnormal condition. The silver advocates attribute the existing ession to the demonetization of sil-"the crime of 1873" as they designate the suspension of coinage of silver dollars in 1873.

They fail to show how that legislation reduced prices; they simply assert that it did. They fail also to show why prices continued to decline after coinage of sildid. They fail also to show why prices continued to decline after coinage of sil-ver was resumed in 1878. They ignore all the facts of development, the large and unprecendented production of farm products and especially the unprofitable division of labor. The building of new rallroads and the opening of vast terri-tories for cultivation are entirely ignored. During the years 1878-79 and 80 it is known that over 600,000 mechanics left the factories and shops of New England and the middle and older Western states to locate on the lands in Kansas and Ne-braska and the Dakotas. These all be-came active producers instead of consum-ers of farm product. What we now need is to reverse this condition of affairs and secure less pro-ducers and more consumers of farm pro-ducts. If by any way we can do this, we will have accomplished something prac-tical in correcting the ills our farmers have to bear. There is a method by which this may be accomplished, a reme-dy that it not only practical but per-manent and far reaching in its effects. There is a well established principle in political economy often referred to by writers that "the greatest creator of

There is a well established principle in political economy often referred to by writers that "the greatest creator of wealth is the greatest possible division of labor." Previous to the election of 1892 under the operation of the Republican policy of protection, we were struggling to realize our benefits of this principle and we were rapidly overcoming our adverse conditions by increasing the demand for farm products. The interest which the movement of labor has in protective du-tics lies in the effect which the movement of labor has upon the supply and demand of agricultural products. It is impossible of maintain a proper division of labor, except we produce the largest amount of manufactured goods possible within our wat territory. Open our ports free and allow our markets to be supplied by the manufacturers of Europe and the effect would be to compel our wage earning agricultural products. It is impossible maintain a proper division of labor, recept we produce the largest amount of anufactured goods possible within our anufactured goods possible within our an territory. Open our ports free and how our markets to be supplied by the anufacturers of Europe and the effect ould be to compel our wage earning

stant rejection.

by everyone who works for a living will be greatly reduced by the free coinage other flag while we have an idle man of silver, the working women will be far under our flag. (Tremendous applause.) worse off in this respect than the men. duced in a greater ratio than the wages of the men, but they will stand a poorer chance of securing an advance to meet the increased cost of living. They will have to submit to the hardship of high prices and low wages with less hope of remedying their condition.

One principal cause of this disadvant-age is that the women employed in productive industries have not the organized unions with which to sustain their inter-The great advance in the wages ests. of labor, especially of skilled labor, which has been made during the past twenty years, is due in large measure to the intelligent organization of the work-ingmen. It is an error to regard the labor unions as the machinery for producing strikes and boycoto. Properly and sagaciously conducted, these organizations are preventive of labor contro-versies, for they provide the means of conference and adjustment of questions on which there is disagreement between employers and workmen; and especially when the question is that of increase of wages they have been effective in securing a proper recognition of what is due to labor as its share in the compensation of production. The wages of women workers have.

men, though not to a corresponding fig ure, and the labor unions have regard in some degree for the wages of female operatives as well; but the lack of organizations of their own will leave the thousands of women workers in our manufacturing industries at a marked disadvantage if their wages should be cut down in value by the free ceinage

of silver and the consequent depreciation of the money in which they are paid. In this respect, as always, it is the weaker that must bear the greater share of the burden; and the struggle to bring wages up to a living rate after free coin-age has reduced them by perhaps onehalf of their purchasing value would be long and weary for the working wom-It is not a pleasant prospect for en. the thousands of women who today work for wages in our mercantile and manu-facturing establishments. They are an industrious, self-supporting class, of them contributing to the family fund from their weekly earnings and having a just pride in their own independence and their ability to rid others. Any public policy which cous off their re-sources is a cruel wrong by which the whole community must suffer.

whole community must suffer. Every mother of a family-has ever be-fore her the dread possibility of the death of the one whose labor provides the means of living before the day comes when the sons will be able to take up the burden of support and the daughters be comfortably settled in homes of their own. Even if the children are grown up and taking care of themselves, and even if they are doing so well as to be able to give her a home after the death of the husband and father, she looks forward to the time when she will be left alone with a dread of the loss of independence in case the accumulations of her husband's working years have not been great case the accumulations of her husband's working years have not been great enough to provide her means of subsist-ence after he is gone. So it is that the prudent man insures his life for the bene-fit of his wife and his children, paying from year to year during his active life the fost of assurance that at his death his formily will precive a sum of money is/family will receive a sum of money officient to avert the sufferings of desti-

tution. In many cases, the insurance policy is the only thing of value the husband and father can leave to the wife and chil-dren. He may have been able to lay by no money in the savings bank, he may die suddenly in a period of bard times and business reverses, which have strip-and business reverses, which have stripdie suddenly in a period of bard tinges and business reverses, which have strip-ped him of the savings of better days, ing them our mlats also.

calling for \$322,874,622 in case of death. The grand total, including all companies, was 1,743,350 policies, amounting to the enormous sum of \$4,795,083,864. Right here in Masachusetts there is \$287,910,-469 at stake in this way. In addition to all these there are the

assessment life insurance companies, with 39,329 certificates in force, representing \$93,522,457; the fraternal ficiary associations, with a membership of 854,650, which paid out \$19,063,656 for 10,969 death claims last year; the casualty companies, which paid out \$300,301. All these, which are primarily for the relief of widows and orphans, would have to pay in depreciated money

would have to pay in depreciated money under free silver. But the money in which the premiums on these policies have been paid is money as good as gold, worth 100 cents on the dollar. In Massachusetts alone last year \$10,740,867 was thus paid. De not the women want, and is it not their right, to receive from the insurance companies as good money as their husbands paid for the insurance?-Boston Post.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

There is not so much fanaticism and foolishness in the country as was sup-posed when Bryan captured the Chicago convention with his "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold" harangue. The level-headedness of the masses is still o be counted upon as a safeguard against Socialism and anarchy.

Powderly hits the nail squarely on the head when he tells the workingman that his motto with regard to money should be, "The best is none too good for be, " me."

A man is said to have injured his ankle in a silver debate. That's what comes of letting people with comparatively lit-tle strength juggle with these heavy arguments.

Mr. Powderly, who says the Bryan free-silver panic would be worse for labor than all the strikes ever known, will come in for the abuse of the Debsites, who want strikes galore, free silver, free rum and a general break-up.

A government, like an individual. must have a reputation for honesty and have good backing if it does business with the great world outside of its own lim-

Its Mark Hanna is firmly of the belief that the only effective confidence restorative is put up at Canton.

Bryan says that "the present dellar has too great purchasing power." Ask some-one who sweats through eight hours to earn one whether this is true.

Spain wants more money. She should send for Bryan.

An honest dollar is the noblest work of politics. Even the Democrats of Michigan. Wisconsin and Ohio are flocking to the standard of McKinley. The same thing afflicts Mr. Bryan, it seems, that led the parrot of story into serious trouble. He

talks too much.

Neither free silver nor any other cheap-money device can bring prosperity to a nation burdened with a tariff which op-erates adversely to the interests of its own people.

Bryan appears to be one of those men who think they know it all, and an in-telligent and observing public does not need to be informed what usually happens to them.

To put money into circulation is the need of the time, and that can be done only by a protective tariff that will re-vive industry. Bryan's campaign speeches are like a ainstrel show. You hear one, you hear

them all. Scared capital runs faster than lightning.

The first visitors to Maj. McKinley's home on September 25 were members of a big delegation of voters from Wood county, O. They were headed by Attorney R. S Parker of Bowling Green, who made the speech of presentation. In responding Maj. McKinley said in part:

"Mr. Parker, Ladies and Gentlemen I am very glad to meet at my home this representative delegation from Wood county. I cannot imagine a body of citizens more representative than that which I see before me here today-men and women, old and young, workingmen and farmers, men of every profession and calling in your county; and it indicates to me that no matter what may be asserted in other quarters of the country there is no such thing known as 'classes' in Wood county. (Great plause and cries of 'That's right.') (Great apam especially glad to make suitable recognition of the women who have hon-(Cheers.) They are a mighty factor in our progress and civilization, and they been most potential in every crisis of American history. (Renewed cheer-ing.) I am glad to know that they are interested in the party of good morals, good politics, good government and pub-

lic and private honesty. (Great ap plause.) "The presence of this body of young men who are to vote for the first time next November is to me an inspiring sight, and that you are so soon to enjoy the priceless privilege of citizenship must be to all of you an inspiring thought. For twenty-one years you have been chjoying our free institutions, the protetion and opportunity of our laws, with out any political power or responsibility. True Worth of Suffrage.

"I fear sometimes that few of us est mate suffrage at its true worth. It clothes us with sovereignty. It is a guaranty to our liberties and institutions and is our surest safety. It is the con-stitutional mode of expressing the popu-lar will. Through it public policies are determined and public laws enacted Through it administrations are changed and administrations are made. Through it our whole governmental machinery is conducted. It is indeed a priceless inher-itance, and should be valued as such by

itance, and should be valued as such by every young man. "With the privilege comes grave re-spousibilities in its use. It should ex-press the intelligence and judgment and conscience of the voter. It should never be employed for any base use. It should be exercised with courage, wisdom and patriotism. It should never, no never, be thrown against, the country, and should never represent public dishonor. (Great applause.) I recall, young men. my first vote. With what a thrill of pride I exercised for the first time the full prerogative of citizenship. I have not realized greater pride since. I felt that I had some part in the government. that I had some part in the government. The period and circumstances when I cast my first vote may have made a cast my first vote may have made a deeper impression upon me than it other-wise would, but I recall it now after thirty-two years with sensations of joy and satisfaction. (Applause.) In the crisis of war, in the very field of con-flict, my first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. (Great cheering.) It is to me a priceless memory. What a glorious privilege to have been permitted to vote for a candidate for President whose serv-ices to his country in the greatest peril of its life rank with the services of Washington, the father of his country, (Applause.) Priceless memory to me that I could vote for the martyr to liberty, the emancipator of a race, and the savior the emancipator of a race, and the savior of the only free government among men. (Great cheering.) "Yoa, gentlemen, did not have that privilege, but, it having been denied you there will be some satisfaction to you to vote for the party of Lincola, which ral-lied the young men of the country

er ones will not create a demand for more cloth. (Renewed laughter and cries of "Good, good.") Nor will short dol-lars with wide open mints free to all the world increase our factories. (Ap-plause and crics of "You are right.") More factories at work will find work for the good dollars now in their hiding places, and find employment for the good men now idle at their homes. (Tremendous cheering.)

dous cheering.) "Industry must come first. Labor precedes all else. It is the foundation of wealth; it is the creator of all wealth. (Applause.) Its active employ-ment puts money in circulation and se'ds it coursing through every artery of trau.' (Great applause and cries of "That's" right!") The mints don't distribute it in that way. (Cries of "You bet they don't!") Start the factories in full blast and the money will flow from bank blast and the money will flow from bank and vault. The lender will seek the borrower, not, as now, the borrower the (Great cheering and cries of lender. (Great "That's right!")

"Start the factories and put American machinery in operation, and there will not be an idle man in the country who is willing and able to work; there will not be an American home where hunger and want will not disappear at once; (great applause and cries of "That's right!"): and there will not be a farmer who will not be cheered and benefited by his improved home markets and by the better and steadier prices for his prodpets. (Renewed applause and cries of "That's right!") Credits will take the place of debts. The wasted earnings of the poor will be restored. A surplus will take the place of a deficiency in the public treasury (cries of "That's right!"); plants and properity will reduce to a plenty and prosperity will return to us again; and do not forget, men and wom-en of Wood county, that you cannot coin prosperity (great cheering), and you can-not revive industries through the mints, (Great applause and cries of "That's right!") They come through labor and confidence, skill and enterprise, and hon-esty, and they will come no other way." (Great applause.) (Great applause.)

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

What McKinley Did for Detitute Min Less than Two Years Ago.

While Candidate Bryan is going about the country telling fairy tales of what he and his policy will do for the poor, the question naturally arises: "What has he ever done for the working poor?

has he ever done for the working poor Is it his habit or nature to feel for an try to relieve the suffering of these let fortunate in life than himself?" His most loyal supporters make a claims that he has ever shown this fee ing for his fellowman until now. I fact, he has no record of ever havin gone out of his way to do anything for what he calls the "masses." On the other hand, Maj. McKinley, while no noming as one who "weens for the posing as one who "weeps for the masses," has a record. He says nothing about the occurrence which gave the world an insight into the heart of the man, an occurrence which demonstrated

world an insight into the heart of the man, an occurrence which demonstrated that he was the friend of those who are poor and hungry, but a great multitude remembers it. Such sets live in the memory of these who "carn their bread by the sweat of their face." In speaking of Maj. McKinley, the Grand Rapids Herald says: "No account of McKinley's connec-tion with labor problems would be com-plete without some mention of the tire-less energy which he displayed in secur-ing relief for the 2000 miners in the Hocking valley mining district who early in 1895 were reported out of work and destitute. The news first came to the governor at miduight, but before 5 o'clock in the morning he had upon his own responsibility dispatched to the af-flicted district a car containing \$1000 worth of provisions. Later he made apworth of provisions. Later he made a peals for assistance and finally distri inted among the 2723 families in the district clothing and provisions to the amount of \$52,796.85."





Since the free-silver people began to point to Mexico as an ideal country where the free coinage of silver had made everyone happy, contented and prosperous, there has been much written by men who had lived there and others. The reports, which were not flatterin; to the country, were denied by the silver advocates and branded as lies. The silverites stoutly maintained that if labor was as well employed here as in Mexico the great question of what to do with the poor would be solved as there would be no poor. They claimed that in that country there was no Wall street; that food, clothing and the necessities of life were cheaper; that the nation was prospering as it never had before, and all on account of the free coinage of silver. The St. Louis Globe Democrat, wish-ing to be just in the matter decided

ing to be just in the matter, decided to send a representative there who would report what he saw, and learned, with out regard as to how the reports would affect the political situation. The man was one on whom the paper could de pend to tell the truth.

Extracts from some of the letters which throw some light on the subject of free silver and its effects are printed below:

Prices Depend on Foreign Exchange.

Pirates on the high seas could hard ly be a more dangerous menace to com-merce between nations than this fluctuamerce tion of exchange between countries on different standards. Outside of a few money-changers at coast ports, business men of the states hardly notice from week to week the variations in exchange between their country and Europe. in the business relations between the United States and Mexico the changing

difference between the standards is a matter of hourly concern. "What's exchange today?" goes with every morning's salutation between mer-

chants in Montercy. "Silver's up" or "silver's down" is the commercial news of first importance. The shrewd representative of a San Antonio (Tex.) jobbing house on his way back to the states from his midsummer

round of the cities of Mexico said; "Here's a variation of 9e between the gold standard of the states and the silver standard of Mexico within two weeks How is a man going to sell goods or do any business between the countries when he has got to make allowances for such finctuations. When I sell a bill of goods to a Mexican merchant on six months' time I've got to figure the prices high enough to save my house in the event that silver drops by one of those violent fluctuations before the day of settlement The merchant has got to mark the retail prices on a margin sufficient to protect him against possible change. so American goods must be sold in Mexico at two margins above legitimate profits in order to protect the American jobber and the Mexican storekeeper against these rapid up and down movements of the standards. The condition is simply ruinous to trade. People will not buy when prices are raised on them. My house may make a transmitter. use may make a tremendous profit barely save itself in a sale of goods on six months' time. That isn't the way to do business. You might as well have a Chipese wall between two countries as the fluctuations. And this is what we will have on a vastly greater scale if. the United States goes to a silver stand-ard and Great Britain and the European nations continue the gold standard. know what this thing of two standards means between Mexico and the States, and I don't want to see it in our trade with Great Britain and Europe." A Dollar's Worth of Labor. A dollar worth 50 cents commands the same labor in Mexico now that a dollar worth a dollar did ten or twenty years ago. Right there is the cornersuntry is which prosperity in this silver country is building. That is what makes it now Right there is the cornerstone on profitable to work mines with ores worth \$7 and \$5. Mexican money, a ton. That condition of labor brings the cost of min-ing and carrying out the ore down to \$1. a ton. That kind of labor built and operates the cables, which take the place of thousands of burro trains, at a fraction of the cost for like construction and operation in the States. Cables have re-duced the cost of conveying ore from the mine to the railroad, two miles down the intain, to 20 cents and 30 cents a ton. This labor enables railroads to haul ores at from 50 cents to \$1 a ton. It figures in the cost of the transportation of the coke from the gulf and the coal from the border. And, finally, it enables the smelters to make an unprecedentedly low rate of \$4 a ton for treatment of ore. At every step, from the first blow of the pick in the mine to the landing of the bullion into molds at the furnace, fixity of wages on the basis of a dellar depreciated to one-half its value is the chief factor which insures the profit. the chief factor which insures the profit. What matters it if silver goes down if it commands just as much labor as ever, and if the lead in the bullion can still be sold for gold? The smelters of Mexi-co hay ore from the mine owners, and pay a Mexican dollar an ounce for the silver they get out of it. They paid this several years ago, when silver was worth more than it is now. They still pay if veral years ago, when silver was worth ore than it is now. They still pay it, eccently, under the importation of com-citition, while silver was dropping so ipidly in the United States, some of is smelters of Mexico advanced the rice they allowed the mine owners for iver. They are now paying under some antraets \$1.06 in Mexican money for very some of silver found in the ore. Today the brick-making plant a few files out of Monterer, on the Mineral filtend, is shipping 160,000 paving brick San Antanio. In Texns. It does this ad pays the ad valorem duty of 25 per ent, which the Wilson tariff lerles on rick Importations. The contract for is brick abipment was obtained at an Antonio because this company put the lowest and best of twenty-eight als because this company put rest and best of twenty-eight e Monterey company enjoys alon of excellent clay, but that enables it to send brick to the test at a profit. It outbid the en American brick-making because it sells brick for money, worth 100 cents in hires rood inbor for Mexican outh 50 cents in gold. This a paving three miles of Monte-a with brick, displacing the enables of time immemories of the splacing the emorial. If e brick paving as a governor, Gen

ame paving command American dis-soncy in the States. American dis-solution of the states of the states of the states paved streets. Monterey will get her streets paved for a little less than \$2,50 a square yard, and that price will be in money worth one-half the American

Other Ocrapations. As in mining and in brickmaking, so it is in all industries. Monterey is boom-ing. Wages remain fixed at the oldrates, and can be paid in the depreciated sil-ter. That gives the margin of profit to most striking of the object lessons, perhaps, are those which the railroads furnish. These roads in Mexico are would managed. The depots and and neat. The roadbeds will compare most favorably with those in the states. The train service is excellent. Mexican foorps Christi, on the Gulf, wholly on American soil, the Mexican National has form Laredo the first division of the same dostance. On one side of the Rio fande the Mexican National pays for the first division of the Rio fande the Mexican National pays for the first division of the Rio for the Monterey, 168 miles, about the same distance. On one side of the Rio for the Mexican National pays for the first division of the Rio for the first division of the Rio for the first division of the Rio for the Mexican National pays for the pay roll is met with American

money. Conductors between Laredo and Corpus set \$105 a month in gold. Conductors between Laredo and Monterey get \$130 a month in Mexican silver, which is worth \$67.60, for the same kind of serv-

Engineers on the Texas side_are paid \$3.50 in rold for 100 miles. Engineers on the Mexican side receive \$5.50 in Mexican silver, worth \$2.86, for 100

Brakemen running to Corpus get \$50 a month in gold; to Monterey, \$60 a month in Mexican silver, worth \$30.50. Firemen on the Texas division are paid at the rate of \$1.80 in gold for 100 miles traveled; on the Mexican division, \$2.25, worth \$1.17.

A general officer of the Mexican National, too modest to have his name in print, gave these wages from his books. When he had read them off to this point, an interested looker-on interrupted with: should think all of the fellows on the Monterey division would want to get on the Texas division."

"Probably they would," said the officer. "but we have combined the runs so that on all mixed trains the crews go through from Corpus to Monterey. That gives them 160 miles on a gold basis in Texas and 168 miles on a silver basis in Mexi-

co. They have the gold and the silver di-visions alternately. We do that to give them all the same chance." "When did the company adopt this plan of evening things?

"About two years ago." "How about wages of section hands?"

The official turned to the books again. "On the Texas division," he said, "foremen get \$40 a month in American money. The laborers get 75 cents a day. On the Mexican side foremen get \$40 a month in Mexican silver, and laborers 62½ cents, both in Mexican silver."

At the prevailing rate of exchange this ives section foremen on the Mexican side \$20 a month and section hands about 31 cents a day in American money.

"But you must remember," said the illroad official, "these figures for forerailroad men and labor hold good only as far low the border as Saltillo. That is 240 miles south of the frontier. As you go miles south of the frontier. As you go toward the interior wages decrease. From Saltillo southward to San Luis Potosi, 268 miles, section foremen are paid \$1.50 a day and laborers 50c a day, all in Mexican silver. Still further south, below San Luis Potosi, the pay is \$1.25 a day for foremen and for laborer \$70 day Moviden under"

371/c a day. Mexican silver." "Have railroad wages undergone any change with the decline of Mexican silcarts, 1,800,000 pounds of bullion. This "No. These are the rates today, and they were the same in 1888, when silver dollars were worth a half more than they are now. Concerning Lead. "The silver mine owners of Monterey would be greatly gratified to see Mr. Bryan restore silver to \$1.29 an ounce?" was suggested to Mr. Joaquin Maiz. "On the contrary," replied the owner of San Pedro quickly and with decided emphasis, "the less silver is worth, the better for us." This seeming paradox Mr. Mais proceeded to explain. In so doing he threw much light upon the operation of the silver basis in a silver country. What he said of wages and living will be particularly interesting in the United States. "If we got \$1.29 an ounce," he be-gan, "it would be \$1.29 in Mexican money. Mexican money would be the same as American money, and both the same as gold. Under present conditions, suppose we got only 65 cents an ounce in American money for our silver. That American money is worth 100 per cent. more than Mexican money. In other words, the 65 cents an ounce in Amerwords, the 65 cents an ounce in Amer-ican money or gold for our silver is worth double that in Mexican money. So you see we would get no more per ounce in Mexican money if silver was worth \$1.29. Now the main value of our Monterey ores does not come from the silver, but from the lead. If I have lead in my silver ore running 25 per cent, that will be 500 pounds of lead to the ton of ore. At 3 cents that lead is worth \$15 in the United States. That is \$15 in gold, which is \$30 in Mexican money. "Silver, you must remember," Mr. Maiz continued, "doesn't govern the price of lead. If silver should go up to \$1.29 an ounce, or, which is the same thing, to par with gold, my lead would keep about even, regardless of the fucmoney. keep about even, regardless of the fluc-tuation of silver. It would still be worth 3 cents in gold. My 500 pounds of jead per ton would be wortb \$15 in gold, but it wouldn't be worth any more in silver. It would be \$15 in gold in Amer-ican silver and in Mexican silver." Having shown that he would get very little if any more in Mexican source little if any more in Mexican money for his silver if it commanded \$1.29 or par with gold, and having demon-strated that the advance of silver to \$1.29 would knock him out of half of strated that the advance of silver to \$1.29 would knock him out of half of his return for the lead, measured by the Mexican money. Mr. Mais proceeded to that phase of the silver question which is most interesting to Americans. "Now, there is another thing," he said, "and it is this: When gold was about with Mexican money, or when there was very little difference, we paid our about at the mines 75 cents a day. The amount was equivalent to about 70 cents and it is a more a silver has a day in a day in American money. Today we may those same miners 70 cents a day in Mexican money, which is now equiv-alent to about 37½ cents a day in gold. This 37½ cents a day in gold yields the mine-owner the same amount of labor which was produced for him when the 75 cents in Mexican money, was worth 70 cents in gold. The Mexican miner does not consume for his nourishment mat his clothing any but Mexican prod-nets, such as corn, beam, coffee, sugar, ottom goods, etc. Noarly all of these ar-ticles are today sold at the same prices as when silver was at par with gold in papeness of the miner, haven't increased at all. They can perfectly well work yow at the same wages as they received when silver was at par with gold in papeness of the miner, haven't increased at all. They can perfectly well work yow at the same wages as they received when silver was at par with gold in papeness of the miner haven't increased at all. They can perfectly well work yow at the same wages as they received when silver was at par with gold in papeness of the miner haven't increased at all the same wages as they received when silver was at par with gold in papeness of the miner haven't increased at all the same wages as they received when silver was at par with gold in papeness of the miner haven't increased at all the same wages as they received when silver was at par with gold in papeness of the miner haven't increased at all the same wages as they received when silver was at par with gold in the same papenes of the miner haven't haven haven the same

men. No one will traverse the great plant at Monterey and doubt that the Mexican workman in the industry rep-ders equal labor, man for man, with the American employed in the Omaha ameli-er. At Omaha there is little labor given at \$1.50 a day. The wages in the various grades of the smelter range as high av \$3 a day. It will not place the average too high to make it \$2 per day. That is American money-gold. Here the com-mon labor unloads the cars and heaps the ore by the thousands of tons in the yards. mon labor unloads the cars and heaps the ore by the thousands of tons in the yards. This same labor loads the ore into the little iron transcars and wheels it under the sheds, where the more skilled work-men do the mixing of the ores in great beds. This common labor shovels and lifts and pushes as hard as the \$1.50 gold labor at Omaha and does it for 62% cents gold. This labor works ten hours a day for that price. Then there is the twelve hours labor, so divided to keep the smelter running night and day. Here something besides muscle en-ters in. The iron barrows must be day. Here something besides muscle en-ters in. The iron barrows must be wheeled upon the scales, and one kind of ore follows another in, as beam after beam tips, until the barrow is full of just the right proportions of lead and iron and lime and various ores to take out all of the silver in the smelting. The Mexicans who do this are paid 75 cents a day, worth 37½ cents American moner. Then come the feeders and the furnace men, who know just when to dump in the barrow loads at the top and just when to tap at the bottom to and just when to tap at the bottom to draw off the bullion. This is labor that receives \$1 a day in Mexican silver. or 50 cents a day in gold. The slag pullers get 75 cents a day in silver. The foremen of the yards, who moves about over-

seeing and directing, are paid from \$3 to \$5 a day. They are few in number. Still fewer are the furnace foremen of that ripe experience which is responsible for the results. These get \$200 a month, the equivalent of \$100 in gold.

The pay at the Omaha smelter aver ages \$2 a day, or \$800 for the 400 la ages \$2 a day, or \$800 for the 400 la-borers, the equivalent of \$1600 in Mexi-can money. The pay at the Monterey smelter averages \$1 a day in Mexican money, or \$400 for the 400 employes. Here is a difference of \$1200 Mexican money or \$600 gold in the daily pay rolls. The Mexican silver smelters are said to be making \$10 in Mexican money where the American smelters are profit.

where the American smelters are profit ing \$1 in American money. Whether free silver in the United States would raise the Mexican money to the Ameri-can money or lower the American to the Mexican it would require the American smelters to pay only twice as much for labor where now they pay four times as much as the Mexican smelters do. The wages paid at the smelters here com-mand the best of Mexican labor. The lowest rate, 621/c, is nearly double that paid for ordinary common labor. It brings to the works brown men with muscles like steel, who trot along with 500 pounds of ore in a barrow. These Mexicans shed all clothing but sandals, strawhat and cotton drawers as they push and pull the ore down the incline of the long roasting overs. They have only one bad habit. They will come to work before breakfast. You can teach Mexican labor to smelt ores to perfection but you can not teach the Mexican wom an to get up and prepare breakfast, sim-ple as it is, before the whistle blows for the change of shifts from night to day. And so, an hour or two after the brown men have begun work, the little brown women come stringing in with the beans and the corn cakes and the bit of meat.

Laborers' Wages,

At Certalvo, in the state of Nueva Leon, is located the Benavides smelters. From this smelter there has been From shipped since the 1st of January, by ox

Damm's rapid rise to the distinction of the Crocans of Durango is the story of the Premontorio mime. That is a proper-ty of which the mining market never heard. It is known to Durango people because they see the ox carts and mule wagons come creaking in with 000 tons of ore monthly. The mine is 100 miles north of the city, and the ore must be hauled that distance in carts and wagons. The ore is quarts, and all that is thus transported is of a grade which yields 150 camces to the ton. The monthly ship-ment from the Promontorio is 80,000 ounces of sliver. In a year this amounts ment from the Promontorio is 90,000 ounces of silver. In a year this amounts to 1,000,000 ounces. It is worth is Mexican money \$1,200,000, and in Amer-ican money \$650,000. But this shipment of ore at the rate of 600 tons is not all of Mr. Damm's product. From his own works at the mine he makes every day a bar of silver weighing 1000 cunces. A har of silver worth \$1200 in Mexican money and half of that in American mon-ey is not very formidable in appearance. money and half of that in American mon-ey is not very formidable in appearance. It is only 16 inches long by 4 inches in breadth and thickness. Every day one of these bars is turned out at the mine, brought down to Durango and added to the stack of treasure in Maximiliano Damm's warehouse. The mint officials of the United States will have an opportuni-ty to handle a collection of these bars if free coinage becomes the law. The present product of the Promontorio is 1,360,000 onnces a year, worth \$1,740,-400 in Mexican money, and to be worth that in American money if 16 to 1 pre-vails. This is one man's mine. That is, perhaps, the reason so little has been heard of it. About ten years ago, when silver be-

About ten years ago, when silver began to go down, the Promontorio began to uncover its richness. With his rep-utation established as the richest man utation established as the richest man in Durango, Mr. Damm does not admit that he has done any mining. He has simply been developing what there is in the Promontorio, blocking out the masses of ore to be removed when he gets down to the real business of mining. But while doing development work Mr. Damm is taking out incidentally ore which yields him 1,360,000 ounces of silver yearly. A fissure vein which gives him this ore carrying 150 ounces of silver to the ton is from 18 inches to 5 feet wide. While developing his property, Mr. Damm has taken out a third-class of ore which has not been shipped to the smelter or treated at the mine. He now

smelter or treated at the mine. He now has a dump containing 50,000 tons of such ore which, he says, will average 60 ounces to the ton. That means 3,000.-000 ounces more, to be worth \$3,820,-000 when the United States declares for unlimited silver. Maximiliano Damm can furnish all

of the silver the mints of the United States will be able to coin into dollars during five weeks of operation at their present full capacity.

Open Mints Cheapen Silver.

"Why is it that in a silver country, with unlimited coinage, bullion does not go to the Mexican mints to be coined into dollars, but is shipped out to be sold in another country where it has fluctuating value and where so much of it as would make a dollar in your mints is worth now only half a dollar?" This was submitted, during the rest in the saddle of Las Mitras, to the owner of the mines below, from which the Mex-icans were trotting forth in never-ending

file with their sacks of ore. The mine owner chucked a pebble over the preci-pice, and shook his head, as if the question was too much for him.

"Well, why do you send your own bullion to the United States to be sold at bullion value under the gold standard instead of having it minted into dollars which are worth 100 cents on the silver basis?

The mine owner got out his pencil and figured. He took the exchange, the cost of transportation, the 377 grains of fine silver in the Mexican dollar, the 371

Many Thousands of Young Men Have Reached the Threshold of Their Career. TWO POLITICAL PATHS OPEN. Sound Money Stands for National Honor-Debased Coinage Stands for Dishonor. There are a good many thousands of young men who will this year cast their first vote for President. They stand on the threshold of their career and are

looking forward to achieve success in life in some chosen vocation. With but few exceptions they all expect to be business men and by their own efforts win a competence if not a fortune. This ambition to obtain wealth is laudable and should be cherished by every honest and industrious youth.

To these young men the money question, which is now the political question of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right casting of their votes but for the right understanding of business principles, for if they do not understand the meaning of money, what it should be, what it is for, and what it can do, there is but little hope. that they will be able to accumulate much of it, or, accumulating it, know well how to use it.

The common phrase in business is "making money." but money is only a means for obtaining other things. When a young man has saved his first hundred dollars he doesn't put it away or hide it, but invests it in other property or loans it at interest until he can find an opportunity for other investments. As he increases his money he sets it at work for him, and in this way grows rich. Money is not the ultimate object of business, but it is the means whereby men obtain what they want. It is of the first importance, therefore,

and each man's common sense confirms it, that the money we earn, that the money we borrow and lend and that we use for the purpose of exchange should be uniform and stable in value, that it should mean the same thing next year that it does today, and the world of busi-ness has agreed that gold and silver makes the nearest approach to that kind of money-gold for large transac-tions, silver for small. That these metals can be equally used history shows to be impossible, so the wisest nations have provided that gold should have the principal place and silver be treated as subsidiary. The political question, then, for the

young man who now votes for the first time to decide is, whether it is wiser to follow the teachings of history and the example of the most successful business nations of the world or to start out on a plan that has already been tried and found disastrous. Shall we as a people take pattern after England or after Mexico? Shall we learn from Chins or m Germany? How does a young man act for himself when looking around among his elders and superiors in business life? Does he

As it is with individuals so It is with

personal life. Sound and honest money, which means

Which banner will our young men fol-

THE MODERN ALADDIN.

How Bryan Ignores the Experience

of This and Other Nations with

Free Coinage.

Mr. Bryan states that he believes the

free coinage of silver, by our govern-

ment alone, at the ratio of 16 to 1,

would raise the price of silver to \$1.29

per ounce; and he never tires of alleg-

ing that our government is strong, and

rich, and powerful enough to accomplish

the co-operation of any other country.

In making this prediction Mr. Bryan ignores the experience of this and other

affecting it everywhere, and that the rise in the price will apply to all sliver, whether in bars or wares as well as in

low?-Chicago Times-Herald.

cents per ounce, or \$5,040,000,000. And strange to say, the larger part of this added wealth would be outside of our own country. In gold standard recun-tries the commercial value of the silver ceins in circulation would be brought nearly to the gold standard. This fint of ours would substantially double the value of \$112,000,000 in sil-ver coins in Great Britain: \$500,000,000 in France: \$215,000,000 in Germany; \$54,000,000 in Belgium: \$16,000,000 in Italy: \$15,000,000 in Switzerland: \$5-000,000 in Greece: \$255,000,000 in Spain; \$10,000,000 in Postmasi; \$55,000,000 in Spain; \$10,000,000 in Postmasi; \$55,000,000 in the Netherlands; \$4,900,000 in Sweden; \$5,400,000 in Denmark; \$44,000,000 in Turkey; \$7,000,000 in Australis; \$15,000,000 in Straits, besides \$625,000,000 in this country, and raise all this money near-iy to par with gold; and yet we are told Straits, beesdes science of a strait of our with gold; and yet we are told that all these countries not only refuse to join Mr, Bryan and his supporters, but even do not sympathize with them in this stupendous enterprise which would add so much to their wealth, and in a large degree relieve them from the burden now resting upon them of keeping their gold and silver coins at par with each other in their circulation. But how would it work in the silver-standard countries? This government fat of ours would at one fell swoop sub-stantially double the value of \$41.000,000 in silver coins in Russin; \$50,000,000 in Mexico \$8,000,000 in the Central Ameri-can states; \$30,000,000 in the South American states; \$950,000,000 in India, and \$725,000,000 in Chins, and would at the same time double all the, private and American states; \$300,000,000 in india, and \$725,000,000 in Chins, and would at the same time double all the private and public debts of those countries, which have been contracted on the silver hasls. But Mr. Bryan's proposition is more far-reaching than that. He asserts that he believes that this legislative flat on our part would not only bring the silver now in existence to par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, but would keep it and the future production there, although doubling the price would hereafter probably double the production. In view of these facts is there any im-propriety in inquiring how it is that we, 70,000,000 strong, can affect the money of 1,350,000,000 people by a simple stat-ute, while the 1,350,000,000 cannot by legislation affect us? And are the people of Great Britain and continental Europe and many millions of Americans to be dubbed "money-grabbers" and "pluto-crats" if they hesitate to believe that Mr. Bryan has found and carries Aladdin's

Bryan has found and carries Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp, and can produce these stupendous results? And are the millions of people in this country who have made of people in this country who have made contracts and investments upon the pres-ent monetary standard, which is gold, and which has been the standard at least since 1879, and I think since 1834, to be charged with being unreasonable when they ask Mr. Bryan to state explicitly what he believes would occur not only to their interests, but to the business of the whole country, if his prediction as to the rise in the price of silver should not be fulfilled and the standard of ex-change should suddenly be changed from a gold to a silver basis with no, or at best a slight advance in the commercial value of silver builton? J. L. T.

Has the American Farmer Forgotten That under President Harrison's administration the prohibition against our meat products by Great Britain,

meat products by Great Britain, Ger-many, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy and Spain were removed? Has he forgotten the high prices he received during the times reciprocity and protection were in force?

Has he forgotten that our trade in all agricultural products was extended dur-

ing this time? Has he forgotten that our exports of bacon, hams and lard was increased \$19,000,000 in one year by this same Has he forgotten that we exported

The Silver Basis.

In wages on a silver basis, the mine, owner of Monterey finds his margin. In wages on a silver basis, the smelters of Mexico figure out a great advantage over those of the United States. The Omaha amelter is one which offers a fair com-parison with this Guggenheim plant of Monterey. They are, probably, the larg-

Cerraivo district was a great mining cen-ter 300 years ago. It had a government mint, and turned out quantities of coin during two centuries under Spanish do-When the revolutionary period set in mining ceased. Titles lapsed. With the establishment of stable government and the coming of railroads mining in Mexico took on new activity. The Cerralvo district was one of the las to feel the spirit of revival. The railroads passed by and left this ancient town in the interior. Three years ago American enterprise found this long neglected district. A smelter was built The highly successful operation of this plant for the past three years, ninety miles from a railroad, affords one of the best possible illustrations of the cheapen ing of silver production in Mexico. The manager of the smelter is Mr. H. C. Harrison, who has had a good deal of ex-perience in mining and smelting. He furnishes the actual cost of operation from his books and makes a comparison with the cost of a like smelter in the States. These are his figures: Smelter operation in Mexico.

| r | | | Pe | r a | 17 |
|-----|--|-----|-------|-----|------------|
| 4 | A SECONDERVISION OF THE SECOND | Me: | xican | me | ne |
| f | Superintendent. Two foremen. at 34 Two ore weighers, at \$1 Assayer. Two engineers, at \$1 Two furnacemen. at \$1 Two feeders, at 75c Four slag men, at 62½c | | | | 1582422212 |
| d d | Two ore men, at 621/cc. Two charcoal men, at 621/cc. Two patio men, at 621/cc. Ten outside men, at 50c Two buillon men, at 50c Two cords of wood, at \$2.25. Oil for engine and lights | | | | 1.1.5 |
| ř. | Total in Mexican money | 1. | | | 53 |

Smelter operation in United States. Per day in United States money,

 Two ore weighers, at \$2.50.
 5.

 Assayer.
 5.

 Two engineers, at \$3.
 6.

 Two furnacemen, at \$3.
 6.

 Two feeders, at \$3.
 6.

 Two feeders, at \$3.
 6.

 Two size men, at \$2.50.
 5.

 Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50.
 5.

 Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50.
 5.

 Two charge wheelers, at \$2.50.
 5.

 Two charge of wheelers, at \$2.50.
 5.

 Oil for engines and light.
 1.

 Oil for engines and light.
 1.

would be in Mexican money \$154.85 for habor on the American side of the Rio Grande. It is \$53 in Mexico ninety miles from a railroad. "The present cost of smelting in Mexi-co." said Mr. Harrison, "is only about one-third of what it is in the United States. This shows that a very low grade of silver ore which would be smelt-ed at a loss in the United States can be treated here at a profit. Our furnace smelts twenty tons of ore a day at a cost of \$2.54 a tan for labor. The price and reliability of labor is an im-mortant factor in smelting. Here in Mexico we have cheap and steady work-ers. The average income of an adult in the state of Nuevo Leon is 10 cents a day. There is scarcely a day I do not have to turn applicants away. The entire population is offering service in a fearfully overstocked labor market. The cost of mining in the Cerralvo district, as compared with the western part of the United States, is about one-sight what it is in Colorado and one-eighth what it is in Arisona."

Ore Mine and Its Output.

If you ask who is the richest man in Durango, the reply will be: "Maximiliano Damm." The case of Maximiliano Damm is one of the answers to the question how cheap-iy can sliver be produced at a profit in Mexico. Mr. Damm is a merchant. A few years ago he owed \$400,000 to Euro-

grains in the American dollar, the ounce

value, and made elaborate calculations. At length his face brightened. "Silver," he said, "yields today 4 cents an ounce more when sold in the states choose the example and advice of suc cessful men-of the Armours and Field as bullion, after paying freight charges and Gages of commercial and financial life-or does he start out regardless of their methods and attempt some short and brokerage commissions, than it would if taken to the Mexican mints and coined into dollars." cut to success? How many young men have stood at the parting of the ways looking wistfully into the future? How few have taken the narrow and forbid-ding path of hard work, thrift and self-

THE FARMER AND THE SILVERITE.

He was settin' on a shoe box at th' corner uv th' street. Chawin' plug terbacker an' waltin' fer a treat. While he squirted his terbacker juice at an sacrifice, but that leads to the mountain tops, and how many the flowery road

that is so enticing in its ease and pleas-ure, but which ends only in morasses inerfensive fly, He saw an honest farmer come a-walkin'

and despair? slowly by. So he histed up his britches, an' he took an-other chew, An' boldly waded inter him, an' this is what he blew: nations, and no people can defy the principles of honesty and integrity in their national life any more than in

"Can you tell me, my friend, why the chinch bug is eatin' up your grain? Have yer ciphered on the problem why we git so little rain? "Can yer tell me, plodding farmer, why the army worm's around? Why th' tarnal yeller sunlight is burnin' up th' around? money as good as gold in this campaign, stands for national honor. A debased coinage stands for national dishonor. th' ground? Can yer tell me why th' weavil, th' rust an'

Heastan fly Are eatin' up yer substance? Do yer know th' reason why? Why th' price uv ergs an' butter, oats an' corn, an' wheat an' rye. Are a-fallin' in the market as th' years are passin' by?

"The reason why these dismal clouds cast their shadders 'croat th' sun? Why yer debts are gettin' bigger, as th' seasons go and kum? Th' reason fer this trouble is plain enough

'Tis that orful, fearful, nasty thing; th' 'crime uv '73.' 00.8

,00

4.00

'crime uv '73.'
Tew be sure, yer didn't know it fer thirty years er so.
Bat it worked this orful havue, it dealt this deadly blow.
Th' Gold Bugs down in Wall street under cover uv th' law.
Hav' gobbied up yer earnings in their thirsty, hungry maw.
'Sixteen to one' will cure you-'tis th' allopathie plan.''

nations of the world in regard to the coinage of silver during the past 100

pathe pinn.
The farmer stopped and listened, the' it almost made him laf.
At the stupid, senseless logic uv this whittin' talkin' call.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastic' bore.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastic' bore.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastic' bore.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastic' bore.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastic' bore.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastic' bore.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastic' bore.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this everlastic' bore.
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at the static' bore.
An' his dander the set of almost hav' nuthin' else to do
But stan' aroun' an' argify with such tarnal foois as you.
You'll inglisiate the weavil, chinch bug an' Heasian fg.
You'll resolute the raindrop er know th' reason why.
You'll upset th' laws uv natur, you'll change th' sensons 'round.

th' seasons 'round. Yea'll stop th' golden sunlight from shinin' ene th' ground. Th' law that fixes prices, you'll change it

Th' inw that ages prices, you'll change it jest for fun. With coinin' uv th' silver 'sixteen tew one.' Haif a deliar's worth uv metal will be worth jest twict as much. When melted by th' government an' giv'n its magic fouch. You'll bust up all th' railroads, shops, an' savings banks. With th' drivlin' silly nonsense uv you crazy allver cranks.

"It seems ter me that I remember when things were all askew. Some time about November in th' year uv

That the same gang uy fellers promised That the same gang uv fellers promised another treat. That yee told th' grubbin' farmer that you'd gin him 'dollar' wheat. That he'd surely then be happy, an' his fortun would be made. Ef he'd jest upset th' tariff, vote fer Cleve-land an free trade. Now, we don't portend tu know much, fer we never had much show. Hut there is quite a grist o' things that even farmers know. They know when they've been lied to, an'

They know when the taken for a dur en they've been lied to, an'

taken for a donce, they're goln' tow he d-d keerful that they don't git fooled but once." -St. Paul Plouter Press. An'

\$12,000,000 more of American beef products in a single year? Has he forgotten that we exported \$16,000,000 more of live cattle annu-

Has he forgotten that we exported \$150,000,000 of cereals, namely, wheat, \$115,000,000, flour \$28,000,000 and corn \$7.0 0,000?

Has he forgotten that we increased Has he forgotten that we increased the foreign sales of all our agricul-tural products \$275,000,000 annually over what it had been previously? Has he forgotten that four years ago Mr. Bryan and his free trade friends promised him that if the McKinley bill

was repealed better prices would be ob-tained for all of his products? Has he forgotten that all these prom-ises failed of fruition, and that instead of receiving better prices all agricultural products have depreciated in value? Has he forgotten the good times that

all classes, the farmer, the wage worker and the business man enjoyed under protection and reciprocity?

Does he propose to accept the promises of this same Bryan crowd, who make no references to their pledge of four years ago that the repeal of the McKinley bill would bring relief to all classes in this country, and who shamelessly ig-nore all reference to those promises, and now seek his votes under pledge that a debased and depreciated money will

remedy the hard times? The American farmer should not forget that protection and reciprocity brought him prosperity.

The Working Man's Vote is His Own. Bryan and his shouters make much of the charge that efforts are being made to control the labor vote. The labor rote cannot be controlled. It is free. this result without waiting or asking for A secret vote must of necessity be free. the co-operation of any other country. It was to make it free that legislators A secret vote must of necessary be free. It was to make it free that legislators made it secret. There would be ample ground for criticizing the writing of let-ters to working people by their employ-ers on the subject of election, if such action by the employers involved com-pulsion: for this is a free country, and the right of every citizen to freely ex-press his own views by his own vote should and must be sacredly maintained. Under existing circumstances letters of advice written by employers to their em-ployers are no more to be regarded as attempts at compulsion than is the cir-culation of any other class of campaign literature to be considered as an attempt at compulsion. They are a legitimate part of the "campaign of education," to be judged by the arguments they con-tain, and acted upon as the recipients may decide to be best for their own in-terests.-Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. years; but waiving that, let us see what his proposition involves. I presume it will be conceded by Mr. Bryan and his adherents that the price of silver bullion in this country cannot be affected without at the same time rise in the price will apply to all eliver, whether in hars or wares as well as in coin, throughout the world. The figures I shall give, except those showing the production of silver since 1892, are all taken from a report sub-mitted by Mr. Voornees, a free silver advocate, on behalf of the finance com-mittee of the Senate, March 5, 1894, which report is entitled "Coinage Laws of the United States from 1792 to 1894, which report is entitled "Coinage Laws of the United States from 1792 to 1894, which an Appendix Relating to Coins and Currency: Fourth Edition, Revised and Corrected to August 1, 1804. Prepared Under the Direction of the Committee." According to that report, page 275, the production of silver in the world from 1493 to 1802 amounted to 7,522,-507,716 ounces, and there has been pro-duced since 1892 about 600,000,000 ounces in round numbers. Add this to the other sum and we have a total of 8,122,507,716 ounces. I have no data

FARMER BROWN'S DILEMMA.

We had a public meetin' in the schoolhouse We had a public meetin' in the schoolhouse here last week And a feller from the city was invited down to speak. He'd studied up the subject of finance in every light And claimed that he was competent to show us what was right. He says this whole blamed country is a-goin' atraight to smish Unless we get free coinage and increase our stock of cash. He's fugered out a dalay scheme and claims.

stock of cash. He's nggered out a dalay scheme and cialms 'twisi work immense-He wants to make our dollars cost us only give cents. He'd take "four bits" of silver and would run it through the mint And stamp it plain "fore dollar" with the government's impriat; The mines would dump their silver and the nation, silck as grease, Would grind out turnad-new dollars at just fity cents aplece.

fifty cents aplece. sounds all right; but since that night That sould somenow I've wondered When I buy dollars for fifty cents who'll take 'em for a bundred? -F. S. P., in Chicago Times-Herald.

SIX

8.122.507.716 ounces. I have no data showing the production of silver prior to 1493, and hence I cannot give the fig-ures: but I think it may be safely as-

ures: but I think it may be safely as-sumed that it amounted to as much as the whole amount of sliver that has been lost or destroyed. In order to be sure that we are on the right side, however, let us deduct 122,507,716 onnees, and state the present supply of sliver in its various forms in the world at 8,000,-000,000 onnees. This is worth 06 cents per onnee, or \$5,280,000,000 in the ag-regate. To this, i according to Mr. Bryan's opinion, the legislative flat of tour government alone would add 63

THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896.



Obio, and will again reside bere. M. W. Ho.lister, of Foster city, was in

Escanaba over Sunday. Matt Dennison, of Ishpeming, was in

town Sunday. Paul Kelly has been at home this

week:

"Miss Sarah Carpeles, a sister of Mrs. S. Greenhoot, was married to Frank D. Adler, at Milwaukee last Wednesday evening. Their wedding trip is to the Pacific coast.

Counsellor Carey has opened au office at Munising and will remove thither next spring. He is attorney for the promoters of Munising, the Sutherland Inness Co.

The local lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is preparing to make its annual ball, to come off a month hence a grand affair.

I. G. Champion, of Gladstone, came down to see and hear Bryan. He would Bush and Mrs. Ed. Hogan also left on not have missed it even to be county the same day for their homes in Bay clerk.

Dr. Todd has attended a session of the Michigan synod of the Presbyterian church at Detroit this week:

'John Erickson has returned from Chicago, and taken a position in Ed. Erickson's store at Gladstone.

F. W. Walker, of Grand Rapids, has been this week the guest of his sister, Mrs. T. B. White.

Ed. Bolger has returned from a trip in Wisconsin. He rode his wheel about 1,500 miles.

Alfred T. Kelliber, of Gladstone, has been admitted to practice in the supreme court.

Dr. J. C. Brooks, of Rapid River, came down Wednesday to see the Bryan show.

Geo. E. Merrill, of Rapid River, was here, on business, last Saturday.

Mr. Asche has charge of Ed. Erickson's dry-goods store at Gladstone.

Supervisors McPhee and Hazen were in town over Sunday last.

Capt. Lanford, of Masonville, visited this city on the 10th.

While he was in Ohio last week D. B. Winegar went down to Canton and shook hands with our next president, Major McKinley.

Walter Power was willing to serve as prosecuting attorney of Baraga county but he was not "called."

Ira C. Jennings gave the Gladstonians an hour of good argument on the evening of the 9th.

Richard Mertz and R. Mertz, Jr. came down from Gladstone Wednesday to see and hear Mr. Bryan.

Herman Johnson, of Rock, was in town, to see and hear Mr. Bryan, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Among the crowd of Gladstonians present here Wednesday were many republicans.

H. L. Bushnell, of Gladstone, paid the Iron Port a welcome visit on Wednesday.

Thursday bringing with him his son, age.

Mrs. Gorman, of Manistique, is a guest in the family of Henry Adams. Mrs. T. B. White has returned from ber visit in Lower Michigan. Georgie Oliver is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thompson, at Chicago.

Pat. Glynn is in town to-day and is welcome visitor.

Mrs. Bruhus has returned from her visit at Isbpeming. W. W. Caven visited here Thursday

and vesterday. Dr. Nancy Rodger will locate in Men-

ominee Mrs. Philip Rhodes is quite ill.

Nahma News.

E. Goldberg is with us again, after a years absence, much improved in health. He only stays a short time however.

Mrs. E. W. Mead left for her home at Milan, Mich., Wednesday. Mrs. Chas. City and Saginaw respectively.

F. H. Peters made a democratic speech in the hull last week. Even those of opposite opinions conceded it a good one. Mr. McGee, of Milwaukee, speaks here Saturday night politically, from the republican standpoint. We can't get too much education on the subject. Let them all come.

Signs of approaching weddings are noticed.

The Sunbeam went to Escanaba for coal this week.

Joe Jolly drew \$10 bounty on a wolf scalp this week.

The Oriental degree will give a masquerade ball on Saturday evening, Oct. 14. Music is expected from Manistique. Mrs. Ed. Johnson is seriously ill.

Whooping cough may be heard on our streets.

And. Schleis and wife leave next week for New York en-route for Bohemia. Forest fires in this vicinity causes plenty of smoke.

St. Joseph's Ladies' Aid.

The following is an annual report of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society of St. Joseph's parish.

1895. Oct., shoes \$3.75; Nov., shoes \$9.51, Gro. etc. \$10,95; Dec., D. G. and shoes \$14.31. 1896. Jan., D. G. \$4.85; Feb., wood \$2.50, Gro. \$5.25; Mar., D. G. and shoes \$12.46. Gro. \$1.25; Apr., Easter donations \$5.70; May, D. G. \$2.75; July, D. G. \$3.25; Aug., shoes \$2.50; Sept., bedding, \$9.75. Total \$90.78.

1895. Number of visits paid to the poor and sick: Oct., 25; Nov., 20; Dec., 40. 1896. Jan., 31; Feb., 45; Mar., 32; Apr., 30; May, 20; June, 16; July, 20; Aug., 15; Sept., 85. Total 329.

MRS. J. M. ROONEY, Sec'y. To the Ladles.

I wish to announce that having moved my Dress Making Parlors to the Masouic Block over J. N. Mead's drugstore, I am now ready to receive my cus-Hon. O. B. Fuller arrived from Detroit | tomers and kindly solicit their patroa MES. T. V. GREENLAW.

on but her forward compartment filled with water and the damage is probably heavy.

Geo. H. Sammons, who is said to be of Rapid River" and "of Munising" is undoubtedly crazy, but not more so than the honest silverite of any other place. Those who are sane are not honest. The usual services will be held at the Presbyterian church to-morrow. The evening services will be conducted by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. All are invited.

T. W. Ferry, who was U. S. senator from 1871 to 1883 and for a portion of his last term president of that body, died, of paralysis, on the 18th at his home in Grand Haven.

The members of the Gun club waste no ammunition on clay birds now, they go for partridges; it's just as much fun and they can eat the partridges, if they get them.

There went out from Gladstone last week 8,000 tons of iron ore, 100 tons of pig iron, 110,000 bushels of grain, 98,-800 barrels of flour and a cargo of lumber.

A so-called "museum of anatomy" is touring the peninsula. It is a "rank" outfit and should not receive a license to exhibit its obsconities anywhere.

The Antoine Co. has just received an Illinois Steel Co. which insures the continued operation of that mine.

Manager Peterson is re-arranging his opera house so as to make access more convenient. He is bound to have it

right whether it pays or not. Supt. Williams, of the Wisconsin & Michigan railway, contradicts the published rumor that his road is to be extended into the iron range. If Phil. could only have worked the crowd for "gate money" last Wednesday

he'd have had no more bother about campaign funds. Justice Moore inflicted a fine of \$15

and costs upon one Markey Wednesday. He had been drunk and disorderly the previous day.

Game Warden King seized the carcasses of three deer, unlawfully killed, last Monday. They were in transit to Chicago.

The fog-horns have been busy all the week; the smoke added to the usual October fog has made the weather very thick.

Vagrant cows are more of a nuisance than ever; the ordinance is a dead letter as no effort is made to enforce it. The closing of the Excelsior furnace puts an end, for the present, to the production of pig iron in this district."

The Wisconsin game law has been knocked out by the supreme court and the fishermen are jubilant.

Peter Lemmer opens his bowling alley, in the basement of the Sons of Hermann building to-night.

The widow of the late Conductor Copp his life for \$5,000, of which she knew No. 1212 Ludington St., np stairs.

Remedy is all that is claimed for it, es on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy overnight without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should

berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea

keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Draggist.

You will get what the doctor orders at Sourwine & Hartnett's two stores. Drugs, drugs; pure drugs and pleaty of them at Sourwine & Hartnett' Board and room for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be procured by application at 226 Michigan avenue.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first sympton of the disease-hoarseuess. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy couga has appeared the attack can always by prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Bert Ellsworth, Droggist.

Silverware of every description at lowest prices at Sourwine & order for 10,000 tons, of ore from the Martuett's. Buy before election as the entire stock will be coined into 100-cent dollars immediately thereafter. Two stores.

> It's too late for soda water, but you will find everything else at Sourwine & Hartnett's. Two stores.

Rading Circle. The Christian Mother Reading Circle

held a meeting Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. J. M. Rooney, at which the following program was rendered:

1-Roll Call answered by Quotations. a-Bible Reading. -Ancient History, a Egypt. b Discussion of

he same. Miscellaneous Reading. Paper-The Origin of Races Mrs. Geo. Young

Rights of Women to do Good Mrs. R. Rioux Christian Art.....Mrs. Roomey 5-Drawings of Questions. The Circle will hold the next meeting at the home of Mrs. George Young on

Thursday evening. Stockholders Meeting. The annual meeting of the Delta County Agricultural Society will be held at Perron's hall Monday November 2nd at

8 o'clock p. m. for the election of officers and such other business as may legally come before it.

C. C. STEPHENSON, Sco'y.

Stove Wood for Sale. The I. Stephenson Co. will deliver pine stove wood to order, at any point in the city at \$2.00 per cord. Office at foot of

Ludington street. For Sale.

A full outfit for housekeeping-everything processary-must be sold has been advised that an insurance on and will go cheap for cash. Apply at

by 200 miles of mountain forests which protect it from the cold blasts of winter. Game is plentiful and it is now open for the first time to the pioneer -ibe homeseeker, merchant, mechanic, manufacturer and investor.

facturer and investor. The new town of MENA, 582 miles south of Kan-sas City will be the railroad division, and the commercial, manufacturing and distributing cen-ter for a country 50 to 75 miles in either direction. The town is charmingly located, and surrounded by the richest and most beautiful country in Ar-taness. It offers rare inducements to all kinds of basiness ventures and is destined to become a large and flourishing city in a few months. SECIAL LOW BATE EXCURPT. SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.

All railroads will sell half-rate stop-over homeseekers' lickels to any point on the Kansas City, Pittsbr g & C railroad on the following dates: August 4 and 10, September 1 and 15, October 6 and 20. Le sove to buy your ticket to Mens, and see all of southwest Missouri, the Ozark apple country and western Arkareas. This will allord Country and we seen Arabbas. In a win another the country and secure homes in this new land. Papers and pamphlets giving a full description of the country will be mailed free by addressing F. H. Horabeck, Land Commissioner, 7th and Wyandoite sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Flour and Feed.

ED. DONOVAN,

DEALER IN

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Feed,

Hay,

and

Wholessle and Retail.

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The cheapest place in town to buy good, first-class meats, the year 'round, is at the : : : : :





THE PACIFIC LIMITED. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR LOWEST RATES For Particulars write W. R. CALLAWAY.

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SPacific LINE

66 Niscara St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896

A SONG OF THE CAMP FIRE.

rkle of the

sheltsred woodland shore, With the frost for a background, and the Jake spread out before; While the frail cances come tossing home

to harbor in the bay, And the star above the sur passing of the day! net marks the

As the summer sight grows deeper, how the flame illumes the pines, And its wavering reflection on the stariit water shines!

We have drawn a ring of magic in the wil-

derness and gloom, And the darkness looms beyond it like the walls of some vast room.

Gathers now the twilight circle, bronzed camper in his place, While the laughter of the fivelight meets

inughter or his face; And we sing the good old ballads, and the

rolling college glees, Till the owl, far up the mountain, hoots de-

Then the story and the laughter pass the merry circle round,

And the intervening silence thrills with many a woodland sound

Now the weird and ghostly challenge of the solitary loon, Now the whistle of a plover, journeying

southward 'neath the moon

Ah! the charm that hangs forever round the camp-firs's ruddy glow, For the sage and for the savage, for the high and for the low!

There is something grand and godlike, be-ing roofed with stars and skies, And lulled solemniy to slumber by primey-

al iullables. -James Buckham, in Youth's Companior

THE LIGHT-KEEPER.

BY CLYDE FORD.

There is a lighthouse with ranges behind it at the point where the river spreads into Mud lake as it bears down from the Soo. William Smith, "Old Billy Smith," as he is better known around the lakes, is and has been the light-keeper for many years. People say it was soon after the war that he received his appointment, and he must have been fully 35 years old then. He is a bent old man now, with long, white hair. Lighthouse keeping is a lonely life, but perhaps lonelier for a young man than for an old man like Billy, who can look back over 60 years at least. Billy does not call himself lonely, though he is shut away from the world by the wilds of the island behind him and the stretches of Mud lake and the river before him. He tends his lights and his ranges and looks after his cow and garden. He has doubtless grown accustomed to solitude in the years in which he has tended the lighthouse at the point, and would feel confused and disturbed by the bustle of life, even in such a place as the Soo, even as Byron's Prisoner of Chillon, who grew acquainted with the spiders and watched the mice in their moonlight play, who even made friends with his chains, regained his freedom with a sigh.

oof with him that time did really go

A day or so before the time cam Billy got a substitute for a few days and went up to the Soo. His old friends there saw him dressed in stylish clothes, the first time, perhaps, since he came to the river with his wife years before. They smiled and remarked to each other that he had come down to see Joe graduate. In some way or other Billy had also found out that flowers were usually given to graduates on such occasions and he arranged to have a dozen of the costliest roses he could procure ready for the evening. The exercises were held in a large hall, and Billy was the first to arrive, but he took a modest seat in the corner. He had not gone to see Joe since coming to town, for, said he to some old river acquaintance: "He's erful busy, you know, gittin' ready, and

I don't wanter discommode him any." Throughout the evening Billy sat as it in a dream. It was very warm, and everybody else was uncomfortable and

uneasy, but not so Billy. In stiff new clophes, modern collar and all, he sat as if spellbound, looking at the stage and the graduates where Joe was. "Pritty fine-lookin' boy," he kept rereating to himself. When the diplomas had been distributed and the exercises were over Billy lingered behind. He wanted to see Joe, and was going home with him if "there was any show," he thought to himself. But Joe was in too much of a hurry, going off with some fellows to a special spread, to pay much attention to his father, and so Billy stayed at the Chippewa house instead. He felt a little sad in some way. for he had planned on having a good, long visit with Joe, but he did not think that Joe had been unkind to him-no. of course not, for wasn't Joe his boy!

After a short call on Joe next day he went back to the lighthouse at the point. Two more years went by. Billy still

lived his lonesome life, and Joe had become a clerk in a shipping office. In the years since Joe had been in town the keeper had managed by scraping and pinching to save some \$700 in addition to what he had paid out for him. This was deposited in a Soo bank, and as Billy had often told the cashier, it was to set the boy up in business. Joe knew this, too, for his father had told him of it in the short conversation he had had with him after his graduation. Of late, Joe's thoughts had been turning to this \$700 pretty frequently. He had been living a little faster than his salary would permit; and then there were dinners and a little gambling and

-well, a young man must enjoy himself. And this \$700 meant so much to him and so little to his father!

One day an upgoing steamer left a letter for Joe from his father. It told him among other things that in a week or so he would come up and arrange for

A CAPITOL GUIDE glander Who Filots ers About Places of Inter-

There is a man at the capitol, once a guide, a character much in demand with tourists. He is a small, spare, thin creature, with beetling black eyes, gray hair and beard, and hails originally from New England, as one soon discovers by the dialect in which he points out things of interest. His occupation is evidentiy a congenial one, and there is nothing perfunctory in his work. He seems rather to take a deep personal interest in the people who put themselves under his chaperonage. If he can get together four or five at a time he is wont to harangue them on any subject of present interest, except politics. He seems to know all the senators and members personally and speaks of them as if they were his colleagues, calling them by their first or last names as the whim strikes him, but never, by any

chance, giving them their proper titles. "This, ladies and gentlemen," he said, the other day to a weary lot of people who were doing the capitol and had gone on their pilgrimage as far as the house of representatives, "this is the hall of representatives. On the right, your right, but on the left of the speaker, meaning Reed, Tom Reed, from Maine-Yankee, same's I am, an' an A No. 1 feller, never opens his mouth to say somethin' but he sez it-is the republican side. Last session they took up a third of the democratic side, an' it's a mighty pity they didn't take up the hull. That would have suited me to a T. But we had it pretty much our own way. Outter 357 members there was 104 democrats and seven populists. If I had my way there wouldn't hev been but one democrat, just ter bev fun with, and one populist ter torture. Torture is too good fer 'em. We'll torture 'em this fall safe 'puff. We'll wipe 'em off the earth. Sorry the seats are up an' I can't show you where Bab sits. I tell you he's a rattler, Vermont grafted onter Wisconsin. The republicans knew a thing or two when they put him at the head of their committee.

Just how long this loquacious individual would have kept up his speech had he not been interrupted by one of his hearers, who suggested that as he had to catch a train he would like to get through, is uncertain. The enterprising guide hurried his party on accordingly, explaining as he went. He could not refrain, however, from making a little speech in the supreme courtroom:

"The most aristocratic body in the government. So blamed aristocratic they can't even breathe the same air as other people. That's why the rooms are all torn up, ter put in new ventilation. When Mel Fuller taught school up in Maine he didn't worry much 'bout air then. Any old air was good 'nuff for him. I tell you, them justices when

NEW FALL GOWNS. Handsome Brotades One. of the Mes Attractive Trimmings

Very rich brocsdes introduced with a er silk or cashmere have a very good effect. These brocades this year are so heavy that they resemble the textiles manufactured for upholstering purposes. In fact, for small pieces to make a bust or yoke, or tight sleeves, it is said to be not a bad plan to get broended upholstery satin, which sometimes comes in particularly-good designs and lovely coloring. For instance, charming composition has the upper part of the lining and the tight-fitting sleeves covered with a heavy brocade of divers colors, combined with gold thread, a most sumptuous-looking fabric. Over this is crossed a drapery of gray cloth, of which the rest of the bodice is composed. There are shculder-straps of violet-satin ribbon finished with a moulinet bow, that hue being the predominating color in the brocade. A high corselet belt, composed of folds, one overlapping the other, encircles the waist, fastened, or rather orpamented, and they serve only to cover the hooks and eyes, with three rbinestone disks. The skirt of this pretty costume is gored to the waist, with piping of violet satin marking the seam of each rore.

Another pretty costume where a little brocade comes in most effectively, has a plain skirt of bisque cloth, with long. tight-fitting sleeves of the same, finished by a fall of lace over the hands. A very short bolero jacket, with short, straight sleeves has a ground of black satin with raised flowers of different colors. This is made with a standing Medici collar at the back and is cut straight down from the neck, leaving open the whole front, which is filled in with a succession of cascades of guipure. A high draped corselet belt of block satin finishes this very "chic" little costume.

A really delightful little dinner frock for a debutante, which has recently been sent over, is of pink satin. A large chou of the satin is placed at the lefthand angle of the square neck, wreaths of roses marking the line of the shoulders. The sleeves are quite tight at the elbow, where they are finished with a turnback cuff, and a fall of lace. A sketch for the coiffure is sent with this gown, and shows a head with the hair rolled back over a small cushion in natural-looking waves, and confined nearly on top with a wreath of roses, which surround an arrangement of curls and loosely coiled hair .- N. Y. Tribune.

HYGIENE OF THE NURSERY. Rules Which Should Be Followed in the

Care of Children. Regular habits, proper food and long

hours of sleep are necessary conditions

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. How Corpets Are Transported on Hall-

Every corps that is shipped on the silroad is charged for as a first-class massenger. The full fate is charged whether the body be that of an infant or a full-grown man. During 1895 there were 448 corpses sent east from Denver and all were handled at the Union depot baggage rooms. Of this number 337 were bodies of persons who had died in other parts of the state.

In addition to the bodies forwarded there were several hundred received for burial in Denver. This means that the baggagemen have a cadaver for company daily, and sometimes several a day. In August there were 52 forwarded, besides what were received. The shipment of corpses represents no inconsiderable item in the receipts of the railroads, for in every case some relative or friend of the dead person must go along to take care of it. Such person, of course, also pays a full firstclass fare.

The railroads have adopted certain rules governing the transportation of corpses, one of which reads as follows: "One full regular first-class ticket, limited, will be honored for the transportation of the corpse of a person of any age in baggage cars, when accompanied by a pussenger in charge on the same train, the word 'corpse' to be plainly written on the face of the ticket and of each coupon thereof."

One of the local ticket agents the other day picked up the stub of a "corpse" ticket he had just sold and called attention to the word, which in that case was printed with a rubber stamp in purple ink.

"That seems brutal," he said. "It doesn't look so cold-blooded when 'corpse' is written across the ticket, but it strikes one as being peculiarly offensive to stamp it on."

If that were the only requirement, shipping corpses would be a simple matter. The friend of the deceased presents a physician's or a coroner's certificate giving the name of the deceased, age, date of death, cause of death, place of death, and, if the deceased was a minor, the parents' names must also be certified to.

There must also be a certificate from the undertaker stating that the body had been prepared by him for transportation and that it had been incased in a cere-cloth or in an antiseptic interment sack, hermetically sealed, and that it had been placed in an air-tight casket or in a tight wooden box. If the corpse is that of a person who has died of smallpox, cholera, leprosy, yellow fever or typhus fever the railroads cannot accept it. _The laws of California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia,

AN ICELAND FARM. A Woman's Notes on One of the Best in the Island.

In approaching an Icelandic farm cerain formalities must be observed. You should not descend from the pony, even though you know quite well that you are to remain; nor should the packs be taken off. The proper thing is to wait until your guide finds some one in authority and proffers a request for shelter. For a single night this cannot be refused, though the farmer may, if he chooses, decline to keep you for several days. Permission having been granted, you can alight and enter the guest room, which is rarely absent, even in the poorest farms.

Opposite the church stand the house buildings. Facing the path are fro small wooden gables, connected by thick walls of turf and stone. The central one is the entrance to the main body of the house, and the others serve as post office, guestroom, wool and storeroom, and for harness and tools. We pass under the low entrance, and through a long, dark passage, with earth floors and walls; on either side of this tunnel open storerooms for milk and provisions and the eldhus, where cooking, washing and churning are done. This room is lighted only by a hole in the roof, which serves as a chimney for the central fireplace. Quite at the end of the passage the badstofa, or general living-room, is usually found, where men, women and children sleep in open bunks around the room. But this farm has separate rooms for the men and women servants, a small kitchen and chambers overhead for the pastor and his family; and in addition is a cozy little room, half library, half dining-room, for guests, where I saw a bookcase, well filled with Icelandic sagas, German and Danish books and translations from standard English works.

Above all is the turfy roof, with its many curves and peaks. Little windows peep out from among the grasses, and often the earthen walls slope so gradually to the ground that it is hard to tell where the house ends and the tun, or home grass lands, begin. Indeed, one story is told of a traveler who rode up on top of a house one dark night, and only discovered his mistake by his horses putting a leg down one of the chimneys. Damp these houses usually are, but the temperature is equally like that of a cave, and they are certainly well adapted to resist the sudden, fierco storms which sweep over the country. This farm is an exceptionally fine one;; you will hardly find a score like it in Iceland. There was an air of life and bustle about the place, and the farm work went on with a swing and energy not often seen in these leisurely lcelanders. Night and morning 120 sheep trotted down from their rocky pastures to be milked, and the making of sityr vent on diligently. Skyr is one of th great staples of Icelandic food; it is made by heating the milk slowly, curdling it with rennet and drawing off the whey. When done it is stored away in hogsheads for use during the year. I had come in a busy time for the farm people; not only was there the skyr and butter making, but the wool had to be cleaned and sent on ponies to market, and then the having began. This is a long two months' affair. From the grandfather to the babies, all were at work; first, the tun was mowed, then the "out hay," or distant meadows, then the walls, roofs-every place that afforded a whisp of hay; for on the scanty grass crop the lives of the flocks depend, and they are the Icelander's chief dependence. From the wool clothes for the men and women are made, blankets, harness, ropes, gloves, stockings and heavy scarfs, while the surplus wool is bartered for groceries and other necessaries. The Icelandic pastor is really a farmer, and must work hard on the land which accompanies every church living, in order to eke out his small stipend. Usually he has three churches in his charge, the head church and two "annexes;" and he holds one noonday service in each once in three weeks. Everywhere in Iceland I was treated with the greatest courtesy and kindness, and not once did I meet with dishonesty or overcharging of any kind. Sometimes one member of a peasant's family would speak a little English, and almost every one understood Danish, of which I had a smattering. The curiosity of the people was sometimes annoying, but it was very natural. Many had never seen an American woman, and all had much interest in America, and wished to know if I had met their relatives in Manitoba and on the Pacific coast. I found that many Icelanders return to their old homes; they usually explain this by: "The old folks needed me," and often add: "And I did not like the altmate," the great heat of our northern summers being very trying to a people accustomed to cool, damp summers and comparatively mild winters .--- N. Y. Independent.

But the time was when there was not so much difference between the world of men and the world of this one lonely man, when the house of the lighthouse keeper of the point was as full of life and happiness as river homes on other shores of the same waters. That' was before Billy's wife died. When Billy came to the lonely home on the river he brought a young wife with him. Nobody but a wife would follow a man into the lonesomeness of a lighthouse, and nobody but a wife could cheer the lonesomeness away from a lighthouse until it became the whole world to a man.

One summer day a boy came to the lighthouse keeper's home, and the world was cheerier than ever then. But though one would think that happiness, if it stayed anywhere, ought to cling to a solitary home on Sugar island, it did not stay. Billy's wife died when they had been married five years, and the boy and Billy were left-the boy with life too young to feel his loss much; Billy with a life up to that time too happy to recover from it. He lost his smile, but learned to love his solitude near her grave.

Billy did not think very profoundly of things-life on the river does not encourage deep thinking-but where philosophy was at fault, his fatherly heart came in, and he figured out when the boy-Joe, he called him-was about eight years old, that he ought not to grow up in the lighthouse. So Billy got a keeper further down the lake to tend his lights a night or twoand he went up to the Soo. When he came back he announced to Joe that he had found a home for him and a chance to go to school. Joe cried; the little fellow did not think of school or the town, but only of leaving his father. And Billy cried, too, when he was away from Joe, busied with the lighthouse or garden. But he did not quail, and Joe was sent to the Soo, and he went on with his life alone. In those days, or better said, years, Billy was honesome, homesick with consuming engerness to know und see what his boy was doing in his new home. But the years wore on and the longing in his heart grew to content itself with occasional visits to Joe, and frequent letters from him.

Ten years had gone by since that day when the last joy had left the keeper's heart, and it had changed Joe greatly. Though he knew that his father kept the lighthouse at the point, he regarded him more as some friendly old gentleman who took a kindly interest in him than as his father, and felt himself completely at home in his new surroundings. He regarded the people where he lived as his parents, and with them his real home. I don't know that Billy ever told him that he paid \$300 a year, almost all he saved from his meager salary as keeper, to keep him in his foster home.

Joe was ready to graduate from the high school. It had been in Billy's stipplations with the family that his boy should be kept in school, and if ambition ever came to Billy's soul it took shape in the one desire of seeing Joe finish a school course. Finally the year ame. Time passes even in a lighthouse per's life, though it may bring but changes. In Billy's life, however, oe's graduation was a great event, a -Brooklyn Eagle.

starting him in business, and would he say to Mr. Simonson, the cashier, that he might expect him then.

Again Billy made arrangements to go to the Soo. He rowed out and hailed a passing barge, whose captain he knew, and his boat was towed up for him. He sometimes went up in this way on a barge and rowed back the 15 miles; it was an easy pull down the river. It was about three o'clock when Billy arrived in the Soo, and he went at once to the bank. "I've come for my money," said he, presenting himself at the cashier's window, with a glad smile. "Your money? What money?" ejaculated the

enshier. And then seeing the look of bewilderment on Billy's face he went on: "Why, we paid the money over to your son on an order from you a week ago. Is there anything wrong?" he asked quinkly. "Joe-yes, I wrote him a week ago," said Billy almost to himself. "Never mind; I'll see him." He turned and went slowly toward the door, rubbing his hand across his forehead like a man dazed. A few minutes later he crept into the sbipping office and asked timidly for Joe. "I am

sorry, Mr. Smith," said the manager politely, "but we were obliged to discharge Joe a week or so ago. He's been somewhat unsteady lately. Here's a let ter he asked us to give you if you should rected in a hasty scrawl to Mr. William the dock where his boat was rocking against a post. He tore it open with fingers that seemed to have suddena line or two:

"I have taken the \$700; you will pardon me if I have anticipated your plans on the highest point on my land, in full for me. Don't worry about me. I have left for good." It was signed "J." Like a man of 80 instead of 60, Billy untied his skiff, climbed into it mechanically, and pushed out into the current. "Joe, O Joe," he kept saying to himself. It was late when he reached the point, for his boat had mostly drifteddown, and once had caught in an edd for a long while, and Billy had that a ticed it. He did not go to the lighthouse which threw a joyful gleam across the lake, but his feet involuntarily led him along a path which they had trodden for many years. It was the path to his wife's grave. He reached it, got down beside it, laid his old white head upon the green sod. "O Anna, O Joe," he cried softly to himself, and the night wind blew gently across the lake and blended its sighing with the call of the whippoorwill .- Detroit Free Press.

Only One Kind of Diamon4.

About every year a new variety of "diamond" is put on the market, usually accompanied by guarantees that it contains such and such per cent. of carbon. These things are all glass. There are no halfway or partial diamonds any more than there are half-way vege ables, or fruits that contain 50 per cent. of apples and 50 per cent, of tomatoes. But the market for "Oklahoma dia-monds," "Alaska diamonds," "Patagonia diamonds" and the like continues in spite of, or in consequence of, the hard times. They look pretty well for nearly a week. But there is just one kind of diamond, and that is die

they get inter their gowns is fussier than old maids."-N. Y. Tribune.

QUEER WILL OF A SUICIDE.

Count Clavel Wishes His Ashes Buried by the Pacific.

One of the strangest wills ever offered for probate was filed in the Coos county (Ore.) court recently. It was that of A. Clavel, an eccentric character, well remembered by the people of Empire City and Coos bay. He was called the "Swiss Count." He went to Coos Bay, where he determined to locate, and purchased a tract of land from the late P. Flanagan, which included the lookout just above Empire City. He went back to Switzerland last fall, and the news has been received that he there committed suicide.

The will was filed by John F. Hall, who is appointed executor, with R. E. Shine and Dick Cousane as appraisers an infant's digestion or diet to your of his property. The total of his property in Switzerland amounts to about \$10,000, and that in Coos county to about \$20,000. The will reads in part as follows:

"Unjustly treated by humanity, misused with the aid of hypnotism and mind-reading, mentally, physically and financially ruined, I now see all. I had made all possible efforts to save the call." Here he handed out a letter dj. human rights which were laid in my cradle at my birth, but the moment has Smith. Billy took it and went out on arrived to shake off those slavish fetters unjustly forced on me, and therefore I will no longer delay the making of my final deposition. The only ly grown old and stiff. There was only obligation that I put on the town of Empire City is that it shall erect a stone column at the most favorable place view of the Pacific ocean, the column to mark the resting place of my ashes and papers."

The testator then bequeaths various sums to relatives and friends. To his mother he gives 500 marks as restitution for Christmas and New Year's prezents. To Miss Marie Raffleter he gives 2,000 marks as a recognition of her "friendliness and care with which she eased many of my gloomy hours."

His mother, under the law of Switzerland, is his heir, and has notified the authorities in Coos county that in case an attempt shall be made to probate and enforce the execution of the foregoing will she will at once contest it on the ground that the deceased was mentally unsound and incapable of making a will.-San Francisco Examiner.

Lack of Ambition in Villages.

Of many villages it is true that they are the very incarnation of depressing ugliness. Most of the houses are without paint, and present such a tumbledown, frowzy appearance to the visitor that he is only too glad when he can depart. There is an utter lack of neatness about the streets and the grounds around the houses. Nothing scems to thrive except the weeds, which are luxuriant. The people who are in evi-dence are generally in keeping with the appearance of the town. They seem to be wholly wanting in ambition .- N. Y. Tribune.

Baldness and Vanity.

Baldness is supposed to be an indicaion of intelligence, yet a man will comb a few long hairs over a bare spot on his head and think he is deceiving people.... Atchison Globs.

to a healthy infant. The three prime essentials in the nursery are fresh air, good food and pure water.

Never put a bottle nipple into your mouth and then into the baby's mouth; this will often prove dangerous.

Always hold a baby in your arms when feeding it, in about the same position as if nursing it.

Feeding at night, after the third month, is both inconvenient and unnecessary; sleep at night is better than food.

Do not feed the baby because it cries; this may be due to pain, and it is hurtful to fill an infant's stomach at such a time.

Have a rule for feeding the baby, and do not vary from it; without regularity the mother becomes a slave.

More infants' lives are taken by overfeeding than by starvation; never liken

own. An infant's thirst is not quenched by milk; it needs clean water to drink with regularity.

Plain, boiled water, given between feedings, will often aid the digestion, and satisfy the child when restless. Vomiting and diarrhea are indications that the child is either sick or approaching sickness, and probably needs a physician.

Cholera infantum would be of rare occurrence if proper attention was always given to the quality and quantity of the food.

A nursing mother who worries, or who is exhausted, or who indulges in excitement, may become a source of danger to her infant.

An infant is a creature of habit, and usually responds to the wish of the mother, if the mother has order in her will.

Rubber tubes, complicated nipples and nursing bottles are dangerous, and should never be used.

Light and loose clothing, frequent bathing or cool sponging are necessities for the infant in hot weather.

Cleanliness, as applied to the body, the mouth, the food, the vessels, the clothing, the furniture, the floor, the carpets, the beds and the atmosphere should be strictly observed .--- N. Y. Ledger.

Handkerchlef Embroidery.

Young women who embroider their own handkerchiefs use for the material a linen cambric, heavy or very sheer, according to the use of the handkerchief. A pretty design seen upon one of these dainty kerchiefs is a lovers' knot in each corner. In one of them the initials are worked in the loops of the bow. Another design has an outline of a butterfly, with the initials inside the wings. A quickly worked design that is effective shows an embroidered spider's web, with letters in old English in the center. Often a tiny wreath of one's favorite flowers is done in solid embroidery, or a combination of outline stitch and solid embroidery. The entire first name is worked in the center. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sweetmeat Roll.

Roll a strip of puff-paste to an eighth of an inch in thickness; spread with am; roll and pinch the ends to keep the sweetness from coming out. Glaze with egg. and bake in a moderate oven. -- Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wisconsin, and province of Quebec do not allow the passage of bodies dead of diphtheria through or into the state. Such bodies should be refused if des-

tined to points or through above states. The certificates mentioned must be made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the party in charge of the body and the other copy is taken up by the baggage agent and forwarded to the general baggage office, with a daily

report. The train baggageman must way-bill the corpse and ticket as baggage, giving name and destination as marked on the box.

The personal effects of the deceased. not exceeding 150 pounds, may be checked free upon the corpse ticket.

The majority of those who died in Colorado originally came from the central and eastern states, and the fares paid for corpse and caretaker usually amount to \$50 to \$100 for each shipment. -Chicago News,

SCIENCE OF CLOUDBURSTS.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe Corrects Some In pressions About Them. "Cloudbursts are doing lots of mis-

chief this summer," said Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the weather bureau. "The one that wiped out 50 lives in Colorado was by far the biggest on record.

"The destructiveness of the cloudburst depends largely upon topographical conditions. Suppose that one strikes a narrow valley, discharging a vast quantity of water. It is obvious that, if the same amount of water fell in the course of several hours, it would flow away without doing any harm. But if the whole of it is precipitated within ten minutes a flood results and a tremendous wave rolls down the valley, sweeping everything before it. A cloudburst near Baltimore in 1888 augmented the volume of a small river so suddenly that its banks were swept clean of mills and other buildings for miles.

"You see, the idea is that such a flood in a ravine or canyon is due, not to the volume of the water that falls, but to the rate of precipitation. It cannot flow down as fast as it comes from the skies, and hence the destructive wave. The breaker, like one of the oceans, revolves as it goes like a rolling cylinder.

"In the south the most violent cloud-

bursts occur in western Virginia, North Carolina and northern Georgia, along the eastern slope of the Appalachians. It seems evident that they are attributable to a great influx of moist air from the lowlands near the sea. This range, and, rising suddenly, forms big clouds which carry much water. The air keeps on rising so fast that it buoys up the water and prevents it from falling. Finally it must come down, and then tumbles as fast as gravity can bring it. "Along the eastern edge of the Rocky mountains is another 'cloudburst belt.'

It was in that region that the recent terrible catastrophe occurred."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Mean Thing. "Yes," said the lovely woman, "it wasvery lonely living in the west. No neighbors to speak of."

"That is to say," ventured the mean thing, "no neighbors to talk about?"-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Spread of the Cottage Yell.

Thoughtful persons are deterred more and more from going into the country by the spread and development of the country yell. You are driving along a shaded road. The trees, rejoicing that they are seen by men and women, give forth gratefully sweet savor. You come into the open. The shadows are moist air comes toward the mountain e-lengthening. The hills stretch themselves in purple comfort, foreseeing dreamless sleep. There is a peace that precedes sunset. You pass a comfortcble farmhouse with thick chimpey. And suddenly you are conspicuous of persons on the plazza, who in rude rhythm proclaim the fact that they "are in it," at the same time telling the name of the cottage and asking, defiantly: "Who are you?" As you are not in the habit of carrying a shotgun or rifle on a family drive, you are without suit-able repartee. The hills shudder and the sun hastens its descent. Is it disquietute in the presence of nature or is it fear that provokes such a display of petty individuality, as a belated boy whiatles aggremively in the dark?-Boston Journal



THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896.

BUILDING AND SCIENCE.

HOT WATER HEATING.

The ideal System of Warming a House in Northern Latitudes. [COPTRIGHT, 1806.]

Scarcely a day goes by that does not witness some new application of elec-tricity to the needs of mankind. By common consent the present is called the "Age of Electricity," and so it may not be too much to expect that very shortly this most powerful but still least nuderstood of natural forces will be utilized to heat our houses as well as to light them. There has already been a limited application of electricity to heating purposes in some trolley cars, and electric cooking stoves have



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

been made and used. But all of this has not yet passed the experimental stage.

With the above exceptions in mind, what may be called the latest of heating apparatus is that which makes use of hot water or a combination of hot water and hot air. The use of hot water in one form or another to raise the temperature of a room is by no means new. Many years ago every improved conservatory or green-house was equipped with large open troughs in which hot water circulated; later, the troughs were supplanted by large iron pipes, and this system still remains as the best for the purpose. But it was manifestly impossible to use such an apparatus for a dwelling, and only in comparatively recent years has the hot-water system been perfected by the substitution of radiators for troughs and pipe of large diameter.

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Hot-water heating for dwellings has some prominent advantages that have done much to establish it firmly in favor. It is safest, for one thing, and it provides the most equable temperature as it can be carried a long distance horizontally. It is very easily regulated, and the matter of attendance is reduced to a minimum. which is no small consideration. There is no circulation of dust, which is the inevitable concomitant of hot-air hesting. To get the very best results a hot-water plant should be installed in a new house, planned with this in view. Hot-water heating is estimated to require one-fourth more radiating surface than steam, and of necessity there must be more and larger radiators; these can be placed where they will not be obtrusive. They can be adjusted beneath the windows and encased, and arrangements can be made for the passage of a current of fresh air over the radiators, thus contributing admirably toward the ventilation of the house. The very latest application of hot water to heating is in stairs, and in the three larger bedcombination with hot air, and in many rooms and bathroom in the second ways this is the most perfect system of all. Both sources of heat are in the same furnace, which need be no larger In many sections of the country the than if either system was used by itself. The furnace is like the ordinary

library and dining-room, 31" feet '10 inches; depth, including veranda, 51 feet 10 inches.

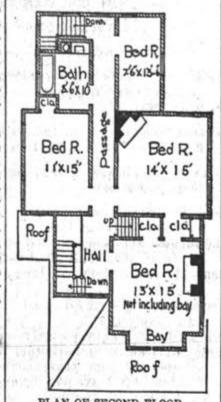
Heights of Stories .-- Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet. Exterior Materials. - Foundation,

brick: first story, clapboards; second story and gables, shingles; roof, slate. Interior Finish .- Hard white plaster; cellar ceiling plastered one heavy cost. Soft wood flooring throughout. Trim in hall and bedroom, oak; in library and dining-room, cherry; elsewhere, soft wood. Main staircase, oak. Picture molding in principal rooms and hall of first story. Panel backs under windows in parlors, library and dining-room; bathroom and kitchen wainscoted. Front entrance doors, oak. Interior woodwork finished with hard oil; soft

wood stained to sult owner. Colors .- All clapboards and sashes, buff. Trim, including water-table, corner boards, casings, bands, rain conductors, also front and rear outside doors and outside blinds, Tuscan yellow. Veranda ceiling and floor, oiled. Brick work, dark red. Veranda columns, all moldings and balusters, buff. Pedestals of columns and top and bottom rall of balusters, Tuscan yellow. Wall shingles dipped in and brush-coated with sienna stain.

Accommodations. - The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the whole house, with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor. Laundry under kitchen. Furnace cellar under library and dining-room. Vegetable cellar under parlor and hall, separated by brick partition walls. Attic floored but unfinished; space for three rooms and storage. Sliding doors connect parlor, library and dining-room. Open fireplaces in parlor, library, dining-room and two bedrooms. Hat and coat closet off vestibule.

Three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars is the actual cost to build this house, not including heating apparatus, and a fair estimate for a sys-



SHOCK FROM GRIEF. The Nervous System Susceptible of Great

Damage from Sudden Sorrow. Of all the blows inflicted upon the pervous system that which is due to sudden grief is the most profound. Every organ of the body is under the

control of the nervous system, the centers of which lie for the most part in the brain, so that in the event of the senses receiving an overpowering blow. as in the case of some unexpected sorrow, the whole nervous system suffers a crash which is immediately transmitted to many of the important organs of the body.

That the various organs do suffer directly in cases of sudden grief has been repeatedly proved by experiments on animals and post-mortem examinations of human beings. Structural changes are found to have occurred in the substance of the organ, changes identical with those produced by disease.

It has long been a question whether an animal really ever died of a "broken heart," and while it is probable that in very rare cases the heart is ruptured by a sudden stagnation of the blood, more often there is produced a series of changes in the substance of that organ which lead to embarrassment and subsequent failure.

There is also to be noticed about the heart and other organs an appearance as if the nutrition had been seriously interfered with. The organs present a pale and flabby look, very similar to that seen in cases of extreme exhaustion from hemorrhage or starvation. This is probably due to pervous disturbance, as well as to the fact that in all cases of shock the appetite is seriously impaired.

It is important to bear in mind this fact of organic change in administering to persons suffering with prostration from grief. Mere urging upon the sufferer a change of scene or employment will not suffice. It is useless to tell him to "cheer up" and to forget his worrow.

There is a definite condition of affairs, which is to be combated just as if we were dealing with a definite discase, as in reality we are.

On account of the depression nature works alowly in these cases to effect a readjustment of the organs, and she must be afforded every advantage. Seclusion from outside interests which will far upon the supersensitive system. rest and sleep, plenty of fresh air, cheerful surroundings, light occupation which taxes neither the mind nor the body-all these are necessary to the reestablishment of health.

Opiates or sedatives of any kind should be looked upon with great suspicion.

Intelligent nursing, combined with well-directed sympathy, will accomplish more than anything else in cases of shock from grief .-- Youth's Companion.

"SOCKS" WAS GOOD ENOUGH. Sultry Day Shopping Reduces the Popu-

GRATEFUL LETTER.

Years' Standing.

gained Health and Great Joy.

From the Breese, Bellaire, Mich.

as they were helping him greatly I tried them, and can truly say of them that they are an extraordinary medicine. I have ex-

perienced relief beyond my fondest hope almost. My paralysis is a thing of the past, and though I am a woman of sixty-three

years, I now do all my housework, and am enjoying good health. Thanks to Dr. Wil-liams and his medicines.

HOT SPRINGS, VA., Vis "Big Four" and "C. & O." Boutes

Perfect Fall Climate-2,500 Feet Ele-vation - Magnificent Mountain Sur-A Woman Cured of Disease of 14 roundings-Most Curative Haths Known, From Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and all points tributary, Indianapolis, Beston Har-bor, Detroit, Toledo, Saudusky, Springfield, Dayton and intermediate points, the "Big Four Ronte" have through vestibuled trains daily to Cincinnail, magnificently equipped with Buffet Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Wagnar Sileming, Cars. Dining Cars and Writes to the Proprietor of the Remedy Used and Tells of Her Hewith Haffet Parlor Cars, Dining Cars and Wagner Sleeping Cars. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with the beautiful trains of the Chesspeake & Ohio Railway, without transfor across the city. Write any agent "Big Four" for full particulars, or address D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, or E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager "Big Four Route," Cincinnati, O. DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, | Bchenectady, N. Y. ntlemen:-I feel that I should write you of the benefit I have received from your Pink Pills for Pale People. I have been a great sufferer, and for nearly twenty years cannot truly say 1 have seen a well day un-til after I used Pink Pills. I was an invalid

ill after I used Pink Pills. I was an invalid for fourteen years, seven of which I was al-most helpless, and had to be carried when moved from place to place. I was troubled with serious stomach troubles, and was con-stantly growing worse. My feet became paralyzed, then my ankles and afterwardsmy knees became paralyzed. We became con-vinced that creeping paralysis had fastened itself upon me, and my death was thought to be a matter of only a short time. My husband had procured some Pink Pills, and as they were beloing him greatly I tried "Ir I should die, you would never get another wife who would look after you as I have done." "No, not if I could help it."-Chicago Record.

"Clacionati Flyer."

The Monon has put on a fast fiyer for Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:50 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cin-cinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run, Chicago to Indianapolis, in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and In-dianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Fiver" is equipped with elegant day coaches, the Monon celebrated high-backed seats, parlor car and dining car-City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago. forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven

MRS. JABBER (to Mr. Jabber)-"Are you aware that you talk in your sleep!" Young Jabber (who has just been silenced)-

A Child Enjoys

The pieasant flavor, gentle action, and sooth-The pleasant navor, gentle action, and see a ing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"WHAT is this mental polse that women talk so much about nowadays!" "It is be-ing able to look at caterpillars without feeling them crawling all over you."

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleas-ant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels. cleansing the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipa-tion and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

MANY a man who wore shoulder straps during the war has been strapped ever

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.



YOU

(Signed) STATE OF MICHIGAN,] St. COUNTY OF ANTRIM. { St. Margaret Rose, being duly sworn, de-poses and says that the foregoing statement by her subscribed is true. C. E. DENSMORE, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid

on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. "JAMIE," called out his mother, sharply,

"you've been loafing all day. Satan al-ways finds some work for idle hands to do. Take this basket and bring in some kindlings."

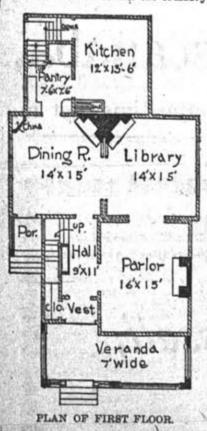
The Garden South.

The Garden South. The South is destined to be, and is rapidly becoming, the garden of the United States. Here life is easier to live, the rigorous win-ters do not eat up the fruits of the toil of summer, nor are the summers so trying as many northern people have supposed. "I used to live ouly half the year." said a northern farmer recently settled in the south, "and I used to work all the time then. Now I work half the time and live all the year through." all the year through."

Home seekers' excursion tickets will be sold over the 'Monon Route to nearly all points in the south at the rate of one first class fare (one way); tickets good return-ing on any Tuesday or Friday within 31 days from date of sale. Liberal stop-overs are allowed. These excursions start (and tickets are sold) Aug. 17, 18 and 81; Sept. 1, 14, 15; Oct. 5, 6, 19 and 20. Call on any agent of the Monon Route for further infor-mation, or address FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

\$400 Truck Farms in Virginia. September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be

sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake



hot-air furnace, except that a hotwater drum occupies the central part of the dome.

Those rooms that easily be reached by a direct current of hot air are heated by registers, while those further away from the furnace are equipped with radiators. This system and disorder of the liver. Dreams in is particularly well adapted for large and rambling country houses, which, from the very nature of their construction, can never be thoroughly heated by hot air alone. In so far as the consumption of fuel is concerned, lar Science News. the combination system is as economical as any other; perhaps, indeed, a greater amount of heat can be obtained from a fire of the same size. With proper care on the part of the architects in arranging inlet ducts for fresh air to accelerate the draught, any desirable degree of ventilation may be secured. Such arrangements should, however, be studied in advance, from principal elements in the design of a building instead of being wholly subordinated (as is commonly the custom) to less important architectural features. The design presented with this is arranged for the use of the combination system (hot air and hot water), A brief de scription we make as follows: General Dimensions,-Width, through

PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

tem of hot-water heating giving 'indirect radiation downstairs and direct radiation in the second story would be about \$450. Radiators should be placed as near the windows as possible in parlor, dining-room, library and hall downstory. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. cost should be less .-- Cooperative Building Plan Association, Architects, New York.

The Temperature of Flames. Dr. Hartley has described to the London Chemical society his experiments

on the temperature of a candle flame, not only from the melting of gold and of platinum in the flame, but by an examination of the spectrum to be seen in the mantle. Experiments made with platinum wires heated in a batswing gas flame proved that the carbon does not lower the melting point of the platinum -that is, not in any appreciable degree; a small carbon monoxide flame melta platinum wire of 1-100th inch thickness, and a cyanogen flame was shown to be intensely hot, for it melted such wire with extreme ease. These interesting experiments by Dr. Hartley in measuring the temperature of flames were carried on by means of gold leaf and with fine wire of platinum 1,300th of an inch in diameter.

When We Dwell in Dreamland,

Prof. Pheltshu says that lively dreams are in general a sign of nervous action. Soft dreams a sign of slight irritation of the brain, often in nervous fever announcing the approach of a favorable crisis. Frightful dreams are a determination of blood to the head. Dreams about blood and red objects are signs of of inflammatory conditions. Dreams about rain and water are often signs of diseased mucous membranes and dropsy. Dreams of distorted forms are frequently a sign of abdominal obstruction which the patient sees any part of the body, especially suffering, indicates discase in that part. The nightmare, with great sensitiveness, is a sign of determination of blood to the chest .-- Popu-

X Rays Proved His Sanity.

A Hamburg young man has just had his sanity proved by the Roentgen rays. He declared ten years ago that he had a bullet in his head, which he had fired into it in trying to commit suicide. He complained of pain, and, as he attacked his keepers and the doctors could find no trace of a wound, was locked up as a dangerous lunatic. The Roentgen rays have now shown the exact place of the bullet.

Wiser Views.

"Uncle George, when does a woman come to years of discretion?" 'When, on making up a luncheon, she

leaves out pickles and puts in hard-boiled eggs."--Chicago Record.

Being hypnotized by an alluring advertisement, I found myself, on one of those awful hot afternoons of last week. hemmed in at the bargain counter in one of the big department stores by about 500 women, more or less-fat women, lean women, pretty and homely women, neat and tidy women, slovenly women, women with bables and women without babies. I seemed to be the only man in the crowd. We were all in perspiring pursuit of hose, that was "the long and short of it," one woman said.

I noticed that in a body of them like that, and on a hot day, they did not say men's hose. The word socks was good enough for us, and one woman near me seemed to glance upon me with quiet joy every time she used the word. The clerks inside the semi-circular counter were fairly dizzy with the frantie appeals of customers to supply them with various numbers and colors. One woman who wanted six pairs of No. 9's nearly had a fit when No. 11's were thrust at her. Everybody who could get within arm's reach was helping herself, calmly opening new packages, scrutinizing the numbers and coolly laying out what she wanted. "Here," one would say, "I've got four pairs; here's a dollar bill." Then would come the scream: "Cash! Cash! What makes you so slow?" Then out would come the little book with the carbon duplicate-"Thirty-six out of a dollar. Thank you." There was one fut woman who could

not for some time get within three feet of the counter, but her soul's desire was not smothered. She shouted in clarion tones at one of the young lady clerks: "Have you got any gentlemen's socks?" Several quiet smiles were exchanged; then I gathered up my own purchase and retired .- Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Why Not?

The professor is very punctilious about the use of language. His youngest daughter has learned to ride a bike, and the fact is very evident in her conversation. . Now and then he moved uneasily in his chair, but he made no comment. After a time he said:

"Lucia, would you mind closing that door? I am getting as cold as an ike.' She rose to obey and then turned with a puzzled air and inquired:

"As cold as what, father?" "As cold as an ike."

'I don't understand you."

"That is very strange. It seems to accord with your theory of the verbal expression. If a bicycle can consistently be called a bike, I see no possible objection to my alluding to an icicle as an ike."-Albany Argus.

Matrimonial ftem.

Prof. Dusenberry, of the University of Texas, is so completely absorbed in his profession that he is becoming more and more absent-minded every day. He remarked to one of the students: "Something very stupid happened to me the other morning. I believe I am becoming a little absent-minded."

"What is it?" "You see, I wanted to take my wife out in a buggy and give her some fresh

air, and, when I came to think it over. I remembered that I had never had a wife."-Texas Sifter.

and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one have pus \$2 for the round trip. Those who have in-vestigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union to-day for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has transport of the state of the source of the state of the sta advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for \$10 per acre and up-ward according to location and improvements. For descriptive pamphlet of Vir ginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., C & O., Big Four Route, 284 Clark St., Chicago

"JOHNNT," asked his teacher, "what must we do before our sins can be for-given!" "Sin," replied Johnny.-Boston given!" Beacon.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forover, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bao from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

"Dox'T you think there should be music in every home?" "By all means; what I object to is music next door."-Chicago Record.

McVicker's Theater.

E. M. and Joseph Hollsnd begin the fourth week at McVicker's Theater Monday night, Oct. 5th, with "A Superfluous Husband," its first production.

THERE is too much said about love in this world, and not enough about the necessity of a marriage license.-Atchison Globe.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weakyn or gripe

WHEN little Willie heard that there was to be a "money-order" department estab-lished at the town post office, he was de-lighted. "Wby," he said, "now a fellow can go and order all the money he wants, just like potatoes from the grocery, can't,

His Hoxon (severely)-"How could you as don't."-Tit-Bits.

"Jonson, I do believe if you were given your choice between me and your pipe, you would hesitate." "That's where you make a mistake, Mrs. Jobson. A pipe southes and comforts a man in his old age."-N. Y.

"Don't you know, Willie," asked the Sunday school teacher, "that you are al-ways happiest when you are good?" "Yes'm," said Willie. "I'm never so happy as when I'm good, 'ceptin' when I'm catin'." --Chicago Tribune.

CHIEF OF DETECTIVES-"Why didn't you catch Mag, the shoplifter! I told you how to identify her by her peculiar hair." Sleuthpup-"I guess she changed her switch and threw me off the track."-Phila-delphia Record.

TO THE SMALL BOT .- Why is it, cherished

To THE SHALL DOT. friend of mine, With various moods so hard to trace, You'll swim with glee all day, and whine Because you have to wash your face! —Washington Star.

AT THE WRONG PLACE .- "Who was that fine-looking gentleman at the door, Jane!" "I don't know, num. I told him that he had called at the wrong house." "How in the world do you know he did!" "Because he had no bill to present, mum."-Detrof Free Press.

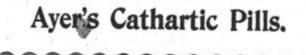
RTHANGER-"Why did they lynch the man! Did he steal a horse or commit nur der!" Native-"Worse than any of them blings, pardiser. He was ketched scatterin tacks along the bicycle path."-Cleveland Leader.

pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure con-

stipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the

other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's





If you want protection buy "Battle Ax." It is man's ideal tobacco. It protects his purse from high prices. It protects his health from the effects of injurious tobacco. It's the biggest and best there is - nothing less, nothing more.

An investment of 5 cents will prove this story.

A TABLE OF INTEREST-The dinner-table





36 inch heavy weight Cloaking, former price, 50c, panic 35c price, per yd. ·

With every Dress Pattern sold at this sale, we will sell Dress Lining at 20 per yd., Silesia at 5c, worth double. 90

36 in Taffeta, former price 150; panio price per yd

Domestic Department.

10 yds of German Blue Print, former price 12%c, panic

| Best Amoskeag Apron Checks, fo | rmer n | rice Be | nanie pr | 5c |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|------|
| Shaker Flanrel, all colors, former | r price, | 125c, p | anic pric | e 90 |
| Quilting Calicoes | 66 | 8c, | | 4c |
| 36 in heavy unbleached sheeting | * | 7c. | ** | 4c |
| Toweling | 66 | 5c, | 46 | 1e |
| Best Ger. Knitting Yarn, per lb | 4 | 50, | 44 | 39c |
| Saxouy " skein | * | 8c. | " | 4c. |
| Extra heavy Cotton Flannel yd | .4 | 12%c, | " | 7c |

Underwear Department.

| Good quality, all sizes, forme | r price | 20c up, | panic price | 8c up |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|
| Boys' camel's hair all sizes | 4 | 30c | · · | 21c |
| Ladies' ribbed and fleeced | •2 | 25c | 44 | 16c |
| Ladies' all wool fleeced | 44 | 75c | 66 | 48c |
| Camels Hair, flat goods | | 1.00 | 4 | 74c |
| Ladies' Mcdicated shirts & dr | awers | " 1.20 | | 75c |

Notion Department.

| Dress braids, per roll | • | | | 4 |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|---------|---|
| Colored Silk crotchet balls - | | | 10.0 | 1 |
| Mixed colors, cotton crochet balls | | | | 1 |
| Hair Pins bone, doz | | | | 1 |
| Tape, roll | 1.00 | | 1 × 1 | |
| Hook and eyes, with hump, card | • | •001 = | • • • • | |

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| • 1.19 |
| · 1.39 |
| - 1.34 |
| · 1,21 |
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| · 1.24 |
| - 24c |
| · 18c |
| |



Cloak Department.



Handsome Lady's Jacket like above cut worth \$10.00 5c \$5.00 panie price **5**c Silk lined tailor made latest style, worth \$15,00, panic 9.75price Misses' all wool beaver, former price \$7, panic price 3.981.49 Children's Gretchens

In our millinery department we 150 trimmed hats, panie pri

Ladies' Fedora hats in all the lat Children's & Misses' Tom O'Shane

Men's Wool Suits in heavy we breasted or round out, such a from \$7.50 to \$8.50, panie pri

Men's all wool suits in black, blu single or double breasted sad was \$10.00; panio price

Wa hington beaver overcoats in gantly made and trimmed; pr #12.00, panio price

Overcoats, made of highest grade bets, Covert Cloth, Etc; goo panic price

Overcoats in dark colors, velvet trimmed such as brought u panic price for same is

Men's ulsters; of all kinds from that can be found in town; in 5.00 to 20.00; panic prices r

Overcoats. We have some that all good coats, worth from 8. panic price sale, take them a

Men's Oil Grain Working Shoes

Fine shoos, good wearer, panic p

Mackinaw Jackets in fancy color go under our panic prices on price from

German Socks as low as 490: we first class such as were 1.50

Men's all wool heavy weight so them is, per pair

Men's lumbermen rubbers, in gi sold last winter at 1.50; ou The largest and best selected city in all styles, all go at p Men's all wool underwear duri

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THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896.



Dress Goods Department.

All Wool mixture, former price, 50c, Panic Price, per yd 39c Checks and mixtures, 20c, 12 1-2c All wool covert cloth 35c, 25c Black & white checked Flannel, former price, 35c, panic price 56 inch all wool Cloth, former price, 75c. panic price per 24c 49c

yd. 36 inch heavy weight Cloaking, former price, 50c, panic price, per yd. 35c With every Dress Pattern sold at this sale, we will sell Dress Lining at 20

per yd., Silesia at 5c, worth double. 9c

36 in Taffeta, former price 15c; panic price per yd

Domestic Department.

10 yds of German Blue Print, former price 12%, panic

Amoskeag Apron Checks, former price 6c, panic price 3% Shaker Flanrel, all colors, former price, 12%, panic price 9c 8c, **Quilting Calicoes** 4c4c 36 in heavy unbleached sheeting 7c, Toweling 5c, 1c Best Ger. Knitting Yarn, per lb Saxouy "skein 44 39e 50, 4c 8c, Extra heavy Cotton Flannel yd 12%c, 7e

Underwear Department.

| Good quality, all sizes, forme | r price 2 | Oc up, p | anic price | Sc up |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|-------|
| Boys' camel's hair all sizes | - 4 | 30c | | 210 |
| Ladies' ribbed and fleeced | | 25c | 66 | 160 |
| Ladies' all wool fleeced | 44 | 75c | ** | 480 |
| Camels Hair flat goods | | 1.00 | 44 | 740 |
| Ladies' Mcdicated shirts & dr | avers | " 1.25 | " | 750 |

Notion Department.

Dress braids, per roll

Shoe Department.

18c

| Child's shoe · | | • C. 16 | .42 |
|---------------------|-----|-----------|------|
| Ladies Vici Kid | | | 1.19 |
| " Crescent | | Print and | 1.39 |
| " Blucherette | | • 34 | 1.34 |
| The Queen · | • ; | 390 | 1,21 |
| Wool lined slippers | | • | .89 |
| Wool lined shoes | • | • | 1.24 |
| Ladies' Rubbers | | 24 | 24c |
| | | | |

Child's Rubbers



Cloak Department.



4c Handsome Lady's Jacket like above cut worth \$10.00 In our millinery department 150 trimmed hats, pan

Ladies' Fedora hats in all the Children's & Misses' Tom O'S

- Men's Wool Suits in heavy breasted or round out, su from \$7.50 to \$8.50, pani
- Men's all wool suits in black single or double breasted was \$10.00; panio price

Wa hington beaver overcoa gantly made and trimme 312.00, panic price

Overcoats, made of highest bets, Covert Cloth, Etc panic price

Overcoats in dark colors, ve trimmed such as brough panic price for same is

Men's ulsters; of all kinds fr that can be found in tow 5.00 to 20.00; panic price

Overcoats. We have some all good coats, worth from panic price sale, take the

Men's Oil Grain Working Sh

Fine shoos, good wearer, pa

Mackinaw Jackets in fancy go under our panic price price from

German Socks as low as 49d first class such as were

Men's all wool heavy weigh them is, per pair

Men's lumbermen rubbers. sold last winter at 1.50 e largest and best sele

\$5.00

city in all styles, all go

| Colored Silk crotchet balls - | | | | | 100 | | - | 0C | manuson |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|-----|------|---------|---|-----------------------|-----|-----------|
| Mixed colors, cotton crochet ball | 8 | | - | | • | | | 5c | pani |
| Hair Pins bone, doz | | 1.0 | 2 | • | | • | | 10e | Silk line |
| Tape, roll | | 6) | | • | • | | • | 10 | Misses' |
| Hook and eyes, with hump, card | | • | | | | | | 10 | Misses a |
| 1 lot of corsets, panic price | • | | • | 1. 1 | • | • | | 33c | Children |
| Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers | | • | | | • | | | 99c | All woo |
| All wool mittens, per pair - | 5 . | | • | • | | • | | 9c | 1 lot of |
| | 1 | 1001 | 1.1 | - | 1. 1211 | | and the second second | | |

Oil Cloths and Carpets.

| 1 yd wid | e floor | oil | cloth | former | price, | 25c, pa | nic pri | ce 18c | l lot of comforters for th Better grade, Next "home made Double blanket |
|-----------------------|---------|------|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--|
| 2 yd | 44 | Bar. | 4 | | 44 | 750, | " | 48c | Next " home made |
| Table Oil Hemp Car | Cloth | vd w | :de | 54.54 W. | * | 18c, | " | 10c | Double blanket An extra all wool blank |
| Ingrain C | | Ju w | | IT'S. | 1.0 | 8.2 | de 1 | · 19e | Fancy striped blanket |

| 10 | price 9.75 Misses' all wool beaver, former price \$7, panic price 3.98 Children's Gretchens 1.49 All wool flannel .95 | Men's all wool underwear d at, each Men's heavy ribbed all w panic sale, each Men's all wool heavy weigh Jersey over shirts and all o all going at panic prices |
|-----|---|---|
| 30c | Comforters and Blankets. 1 lot of comforters for this sale at a panic price \$2.00, panic price 1.33 Next home made, 2.50, 1.99 | flannels, which are now Men's Pants in all wool hea rip, a good woods pants Men's Pants, heavykersevs 2.00; our panic price Men's good heavy winter ca |

| 1.19 | Jersey over shirts and all e all going at panic prices |
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| ts. | flannels, which are now Men's Pants in all wool hea rip, a good woods pants |
| 89c | Men's Pants, heavykersevs 2.00; our panic price |
| ce 1.33 1.99 | Men's good heavy winter ca ing our panic sale will g |
| 1.99 | Suspenders, panic price, per Suspenders, heavy working All wool, hand knit mittens |

Before buying your winter supply of warm clothing call in at

.50,

KRATZE'S, 608-610 Ludington Street,

An extra all wool blanket

Get his prices, we are sure of selling you your supply. These panic prices will continue un



The gron Port Co. Cor. Hale and Georg's Sta

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·"你们你是你在你们不知道你们是你们不知道你们的你们,你可以你们没有。"你说你们不可以不知道你们。"

THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896.

Panie Sale.

PANIC * PRICES * PREVAIL * AT * THE * DOUBLE OF KRATZE, 508-610 Ludington St., Escanable

Dress Goods Department.

All Wool mixture, former price, 50c, Panic Price, per yd 39c Checks and mixtures. " 20c. " 12 1-2c 20c, " Checks and mixtures, " 35c, 10 All wool covert cloth 250 Black & white checked Flannel, former price, 35c, panic price 240

56 inch all wool Cloth, former price, 75c. panic price per 490

36 inch heavy weight Cloaking, former price, 50c, panic 350 price, per yd.

With every Dress Pattern sold at this sale, we will sell Dress Lining at 2c per yd., Silesia at 5c, worth double.

36 in Taffeta, former price 150; panio price per yd

Domestic Department.

10 yds of German Blue Print, former price 12%, panic

price Best Amoskeag Apron Checks, former price 6c, panic price 3% Shaker Flanrel, all colors, former price, 12%c, panic price 9c **Quilting Calicoes 4**c 4c

| 36 in heavy unbleached sheeting | | í C, | | |
|---|----|-------|------|--|
| Toweling | 44 | 5c, | 44 | |
| Toweling Best Ger. Knitting Yarn, per lb | 44 | 50, | 66 | |
| Saxouy " " skein | *6 | 8c, | £6 . | |
| Extra heavy Cotton Flannel yd | .4 | 12%c, | ** | |

Underwear Department.

| Good quality, all sizes, forme | er price | 20c up, | panic price | 8c up |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|-------|
| Boys' camel's hair all sizes | * 4 | 30c | | 21c |
| Ladies' ribbed and fleeced | +6 | 25c | | 16c |
| Ladies' all wool fleeced | 44 | 75c | ** | 48c |
| Camels Hair, flat goods | 66 | 1.00 | 44 | 74c |
| Ladies' Medicated shirts & d | rawers | " 1.20 | | 75c |

Notion Department.

| Dress braids, per rol | 1 . | × | • | 1. | | - | 4 c |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|---|----|---|-----|------------|
| Colored Silk crotche | | | | | | | 5c |
| Mixed colors, cotton | crochet | balls | | | | • | 5c |
| Hair Pins bone, doz | B | | | | | (4) | 10e |
| Tape, roll | | | | | • | | 10 |
| Hook and eves, with | hump. | card | | - | - | | 10 |

Shoe Department.

| c | Child's shoe | | | .42 |
|---|---------------------|-----|---------|------|
| 0 | Ladies Vici Kid | - | | 1.19 |
| 2 | " Crescent | .* | LIVE VI | 1.39 |
| C | "." Blucherette | 16 | 105 | 1.34 |
| • | The Queen · | • | | 1,21 |
| e | Wool lined slippers | | | .89 |
| 0 | Wool lined shoes | • | | 1.24 |
| , | Ladies' Rubbers | • • | · · | 24c |
| • | Child's Rubbers | • | • | 18c |
| | | | | |

1c 39c

4c

7c

Cloak Department.



Handsome Lady's Jacket like above cut worth \$10.00 \$5.00 panie price Silk lined tailor made latest style, worth \$15,00, panic 9.75 price 10 Misses' all wool beaver, former price \$7, panic price 3.98

In our millinery department we 150 trimmed hats, panie pr

Ladies' Fedora hats in all the lat Children's & Misses' Tom O'Shan

Men's Wool Suits in heavy we breasted or round out, such from \$7.50 to \$8.50, panie pr

Men's all wool suits in black, blu single or double breasted sac was \$10.00; panio price

Wa hington beaver overcoats in gantly made and trimmed; pr 3 \$12.00, panio price

Overcoats, made of highest grade bets, Covert Cloth, Etc; goo panic price

Overcoats in dark colors, velvet trimmed such as brought u panic price for same is

Men's ulsters; of all kinds from that can be found in town; in 5.00 to 20.00; panic prices r

Overcoats. We have some that all good coats, worth from 8 panio price sale, take them

Men's Oil Grain Working Shoes

Fine shoos, good wearer, panic

Mackinaw Jackets in fancy color go under our panic prices on price from

German Socks as low as 490: we first class such as were 1.50

Men's all wool heavy weight so them is, per pair

Men's lymbermen rubbers, in go sold last winter at 1.50; our The largest and best selected

city in all styles, all go at p Men's all wool underwear durin at, each .

Men's heavy ribbed all wool



| 78 11 03 70 1 mod % of n e % 10 0 64 00 03 78 11 03 70 1 mod % of n e % 10 0 64 00 03 78 11 03 70 1 mod % of n e % 11 64 00 03 75 11 03 70 1 mod % of n e % 11 64 00 03 155 22 00 70 2 53 03 10 102 14 04 165 165 166 16 163 164 04 04 06 03 05 165 < | 3 11 44 13 70 4 37 sw % of ne % .32 40 1 84 25 67 155 22 06 70 1 53 sw % of ne % .32 40 1 84 25 60 < | 11 03 10 13 14 |
|--|--|---|
| | | |
| 0 1 40 100 1 100 | 10 3 37 0 3 37 0 4 37 0 4 37 0 5 4 22 0 5 7 4 70 0 5 4 22 0 5 7 4 70 0 5 4 22 0 5 7 4 70 <td< td=""><td>a w & do f n w & 28 do 1 65 25 of 70 2 66 n % of lot 2</td></td<> | a w & do f n w & 28 do 1 65 25 of 70 2 66 n % of lot 2 |
| 5 14 04 70 1 88 105 1 8 95 14 04 70 1 88 105 1 9 1 88 14 04 70 1 88 105 1 1 9 1 88 14 04 70 1 88 105 1 1 1 9 1 88 14 04 70 1 88 106 1 1 1 9 1 88 14 04 70 1 88 106 1 1 1 9 1 88 14 04 70 1 88 106 1 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | |

THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896.

Panic Sale.

PANIC # PRICES # PREVAIL # AT # THE # DOUBL OF KRATZE, 508-610 Ludington St., Escana

Dress Goods Department.

All Wool mixture, former price, 50c, Panic Price, per yd 39c " 20c, " Checks and mixtures, "" 20c, All wool covert cloth " " 35c, " 12 1-2c 4 4 25c Black & white checked Flannel, former price, 35c, 24c panic price 56 inch all wool Cloth, former price, 75c. panic price per

- 49c yd. 36 inch heavy weight Cloaking, former price, 50c, panic 35c price, per yd.
- With every Dress Pattern sold at this sale, we will sell Dress Lining at 20 per yd., Silesia at 5c, worth double.
- 36 in Taffeta, former price 15c; panie price per yd

Domestic Department.

10 yds of German Blue Print, former price 12%c, panic

| price | | ۰. | | 5c |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------|
| Best Amoskeag Apron Checks, fo | rmer p | rice 6c, | panic pri | ce 3% |
| Shaker Flanrel, all colors, former | price, | 12%c, p | anic pric | e 9c |
| Quilting Calicoes | a | 8c, | ** | 4c |
| 36 in heavy unbleached sheeting | | 7c, | 44 | 4c |
| Toweling | 44 | 5c, | 44 | 1c |
| Best Ger. Knitting Yarn, per lb | 44 | 50, | 44 | 39c |
| Saxouy " " skein | 4 | 8c. | 66 | 4c |
| Extra heavy Cotton Flannel yd | 4 | 12%c, | 44 | 7c |

Underwear Department.

| Good quality, all sizes, former | price | 20c | up, | panic price | 8c up |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|------|-------------|-------|
| Boys' camel's hair all sizes | - 4 | | 30c | | 21c |
| Ladies' ribbed and fleeced | *2 | | 25c | 66 | 16c |
| Ladies' all wool fleeced | 66 | | 75c | " | 48c |
| Camels Hair, flat goods | 44 | | 1.00 | | 74c |
| Ladies' Mcdicated shirts & dra | wers | 66 | 1.28 | 5 " | 75c |

Notion Department.

| Dress braids, per ro | 011 | | * | • | - | | | |
|----------------------|-----|------|-------|----|---|--|---|---|
| Colored Silk crotch | | alls | 1.4 | X. | | | | |
| Mixed colors, cotton | | | balls | 3 | | | | |
| Hair Pins bone, doz | | 1.5 | 1 | | | | ٠ | |
| Tane, roll . | | 1.26 | ÷ 111 | | | | | - |

Shoe Department.

| | Child's shoe - | | | .42 | |
|---|---------------------|---|-----|--------|-----|
| | Ladies Vici Kid | 2 | | 1.19 | |
| | " Crescent | | | - 1.39 | |
| | " Blucherette | | • | 1.34 | mes |
| 1 | The Queen · | | 1 | 1,21 | |
| í | Wool tined slippers | | i e | .89 | |
| | Wool lined shoes | | | 1.24 | |
| | Ladies' Rubbers | • | | - 24c | 1 |
| | Child's Rubbers | - | | 18c | |
| | | | | | |

9c

Cloak Department.



4cHandsome Lady's Jacket like above cut worth \$10.00 5c \$5.00panie price - - -5c Silk lined tailor made latest style, worth \$15,00, panic 10e 9.75 price 10

In our millinery department 150 trimmed hats, panie

Ladies' Fedora hats in all the Children's & Misses' Tom O'SI

- Men's Wool Suits in heavy breasted or round out, su from \$7.50 to \$8.50, pani
- Men's all wool suits in black single or double breasted was \$10.00; panio price
- Wa hington beaver overcoa gantly made and trimme \$12.00, panie price
- Overcoats, made of highest bets, Covert Cloth, Etc panic price
- Overcoats in dark colors, ve trimmed such as brough panic price for same is
- Men's ulsters; of all kinds f that can be found in tow 5.00 to 20.00; panio pri
- Overcoats. We have some all good coats, worth fro panic price sale, take th
- Men's Oil Grain Working S
- Fine shoos, good wearer, pa
- Mackinaw Jackets in fancy go under our panic pric price from
- German Socks as low as 4! first class such as were
- Men's all wool heavy weig them is, per pair
- Men's lumbermen rubbers. sold last winter at 1.5 The largest and best sele city in all styles, all g Men's all wool underwear at, each

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Dro

we n also \$2, \$2.25 s men an \$2.00 a for boy The fu

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| CILL ON LOCATION COLLEGE STREET Addition Street Additi | | CITY OF GLADBTONE. Original Plat. CHTH OF GLADBTONE. Original Plat. CHTH OF GLADBTONE. CHTH OF GLADBT | I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I |
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| 106 10 <t< td=""><td>2 59 40 12 70 4 11 lot 9 16 11 44 100 46 70 14 20 n 2 59 40 12 70 4 31 lot 9 16 11 44 100 46 70 14 20 n 2 50 431 107 4 33 lot 50 16 14 41 100 46 70 14 20 n 3 63 54 15 70 5 232 lot 53 16 56 16 57 78 23 70 7 37 3 853 54 15 70 5 232 lot 53 17 13 85 151 63 70 13 86 16 16 56 16 70 13 86 16 16 16 16 16 16 70 13 86 16 16 16 16 16 17 13 86 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16<td>Marrest Wr 11 5 50 1 48 T0 44 49 lot 1 lot 2, sec 15, 22 acres 90 47 5 56 1 98 T0 20 08 lot 1 lot 2 lot 2, sec 15, 22 acres 90 47 5 56 1 98 T0 20 08 lot 1 lot 2 lot 1 lot 2 lot 3 90 47 56 57 90 08 lot 1 lot 1 model 10 lot 11 model 10 10 11 10 9 98 lot 11 model 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 14 10</td><td>1 1.61 68 70 13 66 1.65 7 11 66 1.65 7 1 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 7 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 7 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 1.1 03 70 1 1.65 1.65 1.77 1.75 1.1 03 70 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.77 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.65 1.77 1.77 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.77 1.77 1.75 1.15 1.65 1.1 1.77 1.77 1.65 0.1 70 9.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77</td></td></t<> | 2 59 40 12 70 4 11 lot 9 16 11 44 100 46 70 14 20 n 2 59 40 12 70 4 31 lot 9 16 11 44 100 46 70 14 20 n 2 50 431 107 4 33 lot 50 16 14 41 100 46 70 14 20 n 3 63 54 15 70 5 232 lot 53 16 56 16 57 78 23 70 7 37 3 853 54 15 70 5 232 lot 53 17 13 85 151 63 70 13 86 16 16 56 16 70 13 86 16 16 16 16 16 16 70 13 86 16 16 16 16 16 17 13 86 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 <td>Marrest Wr 11 5 50 1 48 T0 44 49 lot 1 lot 2, sec 15, 22 acres 90 47 5 56 1 98 T0 20 08 lot 1 lot 2 lot 2, sec 15, 22 acres 90 47 5 56 1 98 T0 20 08 lot 1 lot 2 lot 1 lot 2 lot 3 90 47 56 57 90 08 lot 1 lot 1 model 10 lot 11 model 10 10 11 10 9 98 lot 11 model 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 14 10</td> <td>1 1.61 68 70 13 66 1.65 7 11 66 1.65 7 1 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 7 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 7 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 1.1 03 70 1 1.65 1.65 1.77 1.75 1.1 03 70 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.77 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.65 1.77 1.77 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.77 1.77 1.75 1.15 1.65 1.1 1.77 1.77 1.65 0.1 70 9.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77</td> | Marrest Wr 11 5 50 1 48 T0 44 49 lot 1 lot 2, sec 15, 22 acres 90 47 5 56 1 98 T0 20 08 lot 1 lot 2 lot 2, sec 15, 22 acres 90 47 5 56 1 98 T0 20 08 lot 1 lot 2 lot 1 lot 2 lot 3 90 47 56 57 90 08 lot 1 lot 1 model 10 lot 11 model 10 10 11 10 9 98 lot 11 model 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 14 10 | 1 1.61 68 70 13 66 1.65 7 11 66 1.65 7 1 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 7 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 7 1.65 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 11 03 70 1 66 1.65 1.75 1.1 03 70 1 1.65 1.65 1.77 1.75 1.1 03 70 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.77 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.65 1.77 1.77 1.75 1.1 1.65 1.77 1.77 1.75 1.15 1.65 1.1 1.77 1.77 1.65 0.1 70 9.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 |
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| Lumber Yard. The I. Stephenson Co. | DELTA CO. PREMIUM LIST The Treasurer Will Pay Next Week. | | 1 00 14 04 70 1 88 Franning thence w 180 ft, thence s 30 ft, thence s 180 1 00 14 04 70 1 88 ft, thence n 50 ft to place of beginning, sec. 30 |



· 我们的关系是是一个大概我们与你。又非可能的时候。此前,从不知道。你们也将一次心所们就接

THE IRON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896.

Panie Sale.

PANIC * PRICES * PREVAIL * AT * THE * DOUBLI OF KRATZE, 508-610 Ludington St., Escana

Dress Goods Department.

Checks and mixtures, " 20c, Checks and mixtures, " 35c, All Wool mixture, former price. 50c, Panic Price, per yd 39c " 20c, " 1-2c 25c Black & white checked Flannel, former price, 35c, 240 panic price 56 inch all wool Cloth, former price, 75c. panic price per 49c 36 inch heavy weight Cloaking, former price, 50c, panic

35c price, per yd. With every Dress Pattern sold at this sale, we will sell Dress Lining at 2c

per yd., Silesia at 5c, worth double.

36 in Taffeta, former price 150; panio price per yd

Domestic Department.

10 yds of German Blue Print, former price 12%c, panic

| price · · · | | | | · 00 |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| Best Amoskeag Apron Checks, fo | rmer p | rice 6c, | panic pr | rice 3% |
| Shaker Flanrel, all colors, former | r price, | 12%e, p | anic pri | ce 9c |
| Quilting Calicoes | a | 8c, | " | 4c |
| 36 in heavy unbleached sheeting | | 7c, | ** | 4c |
| Toweling | ** | 5c, | 64 | 1c |
| Best Ger. Knitting Yarn, per lb | 44 | 50, | 44 | 39c |
| Saxouy " " skein | * | 8c. | ** | 4c |
| Extra heavy Cotton Flannel yd | .4 | 12%c, | ** | 7c |

Underwear Department.

| Good quality, all sizes, former | r price | 20c up, | panic price | 8c up |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|
| Boys' camel's hair all sizes | 4 | 30c | | 21c |
| Ladies' ribbed and fleeced | *4 | 25c | 46 | 16c |
| Ladies' all wool fleeced | 64 | 75c | ** | 48c |
| Camels Hair, flat goods | 44 | 1.00 |) " | 74c |
| Ladies' Mcdicated shirts & dr. | awers | " 1.20 | 5 " | 75c |

Notion Department.

| Dress braids, per roll | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. | | • | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------|---|------|-------|---|
| Colored Silk crotchet | balls | 1 | | | | |
| Mixed colors, cotton o | rochet | t balls | 3 | | | |
| Hair Pins bone, doz | | | | • | • | |
| Tape, roll - | • | | • | | S 1 8 | |
| Hook and eyes, with | hump, | card | | | • | • |
| 1 lot of corsets, panic | price | | | | | |

Shoe Department.

| Child's shoe | • 3 | | .42 | |
|---------------------|-----|---|------|---|
| Ladies Vici Kid | 5 | | 1.19 | |
| " Crescent | | | 1.39 | |
| " Blucherette | | | 1.34 | |
| The Queen · | | | 1,21 | |
| Wool lined slippers | | | .89 | |
| Wool lined shoes | | | 1.24 | |
| Ladies' Rubbers | • • | | 24c | ŀ |
| Child's Rubbers | • | • | 18c | |

Cloak Department.



Handsome Lady's Jacket like above cut worth \$10.00 \$5.00 panie price Silk lined tailor made latest style, worth \$15,00, panic 9.75price

Misses' all wool beaver, former price \$7, panic price Children's Gretchens

5c

5c

10

1c

10e

In our millinery department 150 trimmed hats, panis

Ladies' Fedora hats in all the Children's & Misses' Tom O'Sl

Men's Wool Suits in heavy breasted or round out, su from \$7.50 to \$8.50, pani

Men's all wool suits in black single or double breasted was \$10.00; panio price

Wa hington beaver overcoa gantly made and trimme \$12.00, panic price

Overcoats, made of highest bets, Covert Cloth, Etc panic price

Overcoats in dark colors, ve trimmed such as brough panic price for same is

Men's ulsters; of all kinds f that can be found in tow 5.00 to 20.00; panic pri

Overcoats. We have some all good coats, worth fre panic price sale, take th

Men's Oil Grain Working S

Fine shoos, good wearer, pr

Mackinaw Jackets in fancy go under our panic pric price from

German Socks as low as 4! first class such as were

Men's all wool heavy weig them is, per pair

Men's lumbermen rubbers. sold last winter at 1.5 The largest and best sele city in all styles, all g Men's all wool underwear at, each Men's heavy ribbed all 3.98

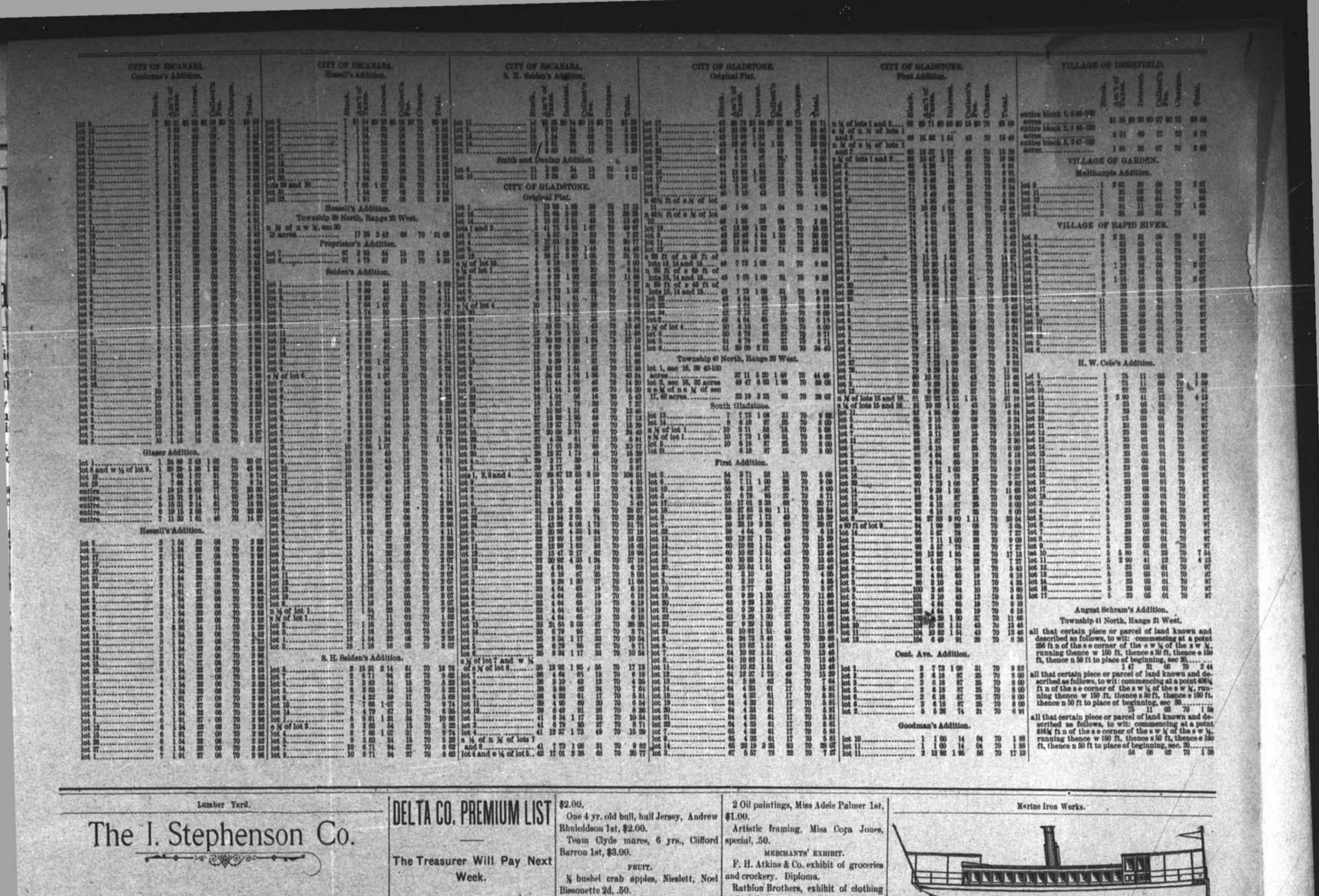
panic sale, each 1.49

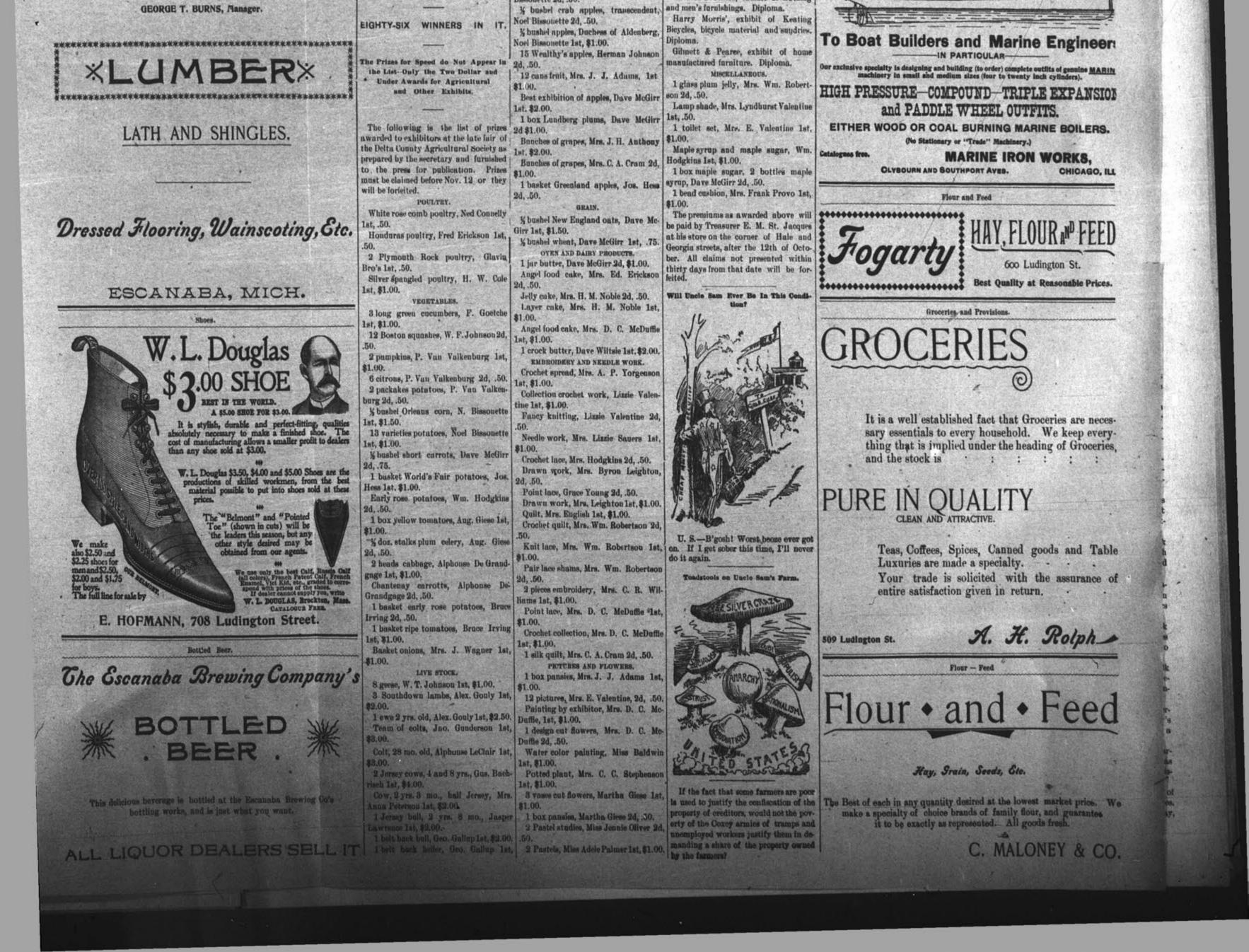
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THE 1RON PORT, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1896

Panie Sale PANIC * PRICES * PREVAIL * AT * THE * DOUBLE * STO Of KRATZE, 508-610 Ludington St., Escanaba.

Dress Goods Department.

All Wool mixture, former price, 50c, Panic Price, per yd 39c Checks and mixtures, 20c, 12 1-2c All wool covert cloth 35c, 25c Black & white checked Flannel, former price, 35c, 24c 24cpanic price 56 inch all wool Cloth, former price, 75c. panic price per

36 inch heavy weight Cloaking, former price, 50c, panic

price, per yd. With every Dress Pattern sold at this sale, we will sell Dress Lining at 20 per yd., Silesia at 5c, worth double.

36 in Taffeta, former price 150; panio price per yd

Domestic Department.

| 10 yds of German Blue Print, for | mer p | rice 12% | , panie | e _ |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------|
| Best Amoskeag Apron Checks, fo | | nrice fic r | anic n | - 5c rice 3% |
| Shaker Flanrel, all colors, former | r price | , 125c, pa | nic pri | ce 9c |
| Quilting Calicoes | | 8c, | ** | 40 |
| 36 in heavy unbleached sheeting | ÷6 | 7c, | ** | 4c |
| Toweling | 66 | 5c, | 44 | 1c |
| Best Ger. Knitting Yarn, per lb | 44 | 50, | 44 | 39c |
| Saxony " skein | +6 | 8c. | ** | 4c |
| Extra heavy Cotton Flannel yd | .4 | 12%c, | 64 | 7c |

Underwear Department.

| Good quality, all sizes, forme Boys' camel's hair all sizes | er price | 20c up, | panic price | 8c up |
|--|----------|---------|-------------|-------|
| Boys' camel's hair all sizes | | 30c | | 21c |
| Ladies' ribbed and fleeced | *6 | 25c | 66 | 16c |
| Ladies' all wool fleeced | 66 | 75c | 44 | 48c |
| Camels Hair, flat goods | 66 | 1.00 |) " | 74c |
| Ladies' Mcdicated shirts & di | rawers | " 1.25 | je u | 75c |

Notion Department.

| Dress braids, per roll - | e - 6 | • | | | 0 | | | | | 4e |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|----|------|
| Colored Silk crotchet balls | | | | | | | 1.1 | 0.00 | | 5c |
| Mixed colors, cotton crochet | balls | | | | | * | | | | 5c |
| Hair Pins bone, doz - | • • • | | | | , | | | | | 10e |
| Tape, roll | | • | | | | | | 2 | | 10 |
| Hook and eyes, with hump, | card | | | | | | | | • | 1c |
| 1 lot of corsets, panic price | | | | | 1.0 | - | | • | | 33c |
| Ladies' Flannelette Wrappe | rs | | - | | | | | 2 4 | r. | 99c |
| All wool mittens, per pair | 1.1.1 | | | • | | • 1 | | 2 | X | · 9c |

Shoe Department.

Child's shoe Ladies Vici Kid 1.19 " Crescent 1.39 " Blucherette 1.34 49c 1,21 The Queen · 35c Wool lined slippers .89 Wool lined shoes 1.24 24c Ladies' Rubbers Child's Rubbers 18c

Cloak Department.



| 5c | panic price Silk lined tailor | made la | test | sty | le, w | orth | \$15, | .00, | panic |
|-----|---|-----------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 10 | price Misses' all wool Children's Gret All wool flannel 1 lot of 150 coat | beaver. | form | ner | price | 87, p | anic | prie | e |
| Re | Children's Gret | chens | - | • | • | ÷ 1 | • | - | • |
| 000 | All wool flannel | • | | | 1. | | • | | |
| 00 | 1 lot of 150 coat | ts and ca | pes, | to | close | | | | - |

| 1 | In our millinery department we will give you choice of 150 trimmed hats, panic price | 1.59 |
|---|---|------|
| | Ladies' Fedora hats in all the latest shapes, Children's & Misses' Tom O'Shanters, panic price from 21 | c up |
| ъ | Men's Wool Suits in heavy weight, single or double breasted or round out, such as sold in good times from \$7.50 to \$8.50, panic price | 3.90 |
| | Men's all wool suits in black, blue or fancy cheviots, in single or double breasted sacks; price in good times was \$10.00; panic price | 5.75 |
| | Wa hington beaver overcoats in black and blue, ele- gantly made and trimmed; price in good times was \$12.00, panic price | 6.25 |
| | Overcoats. made of highest grade Kerseys, Meltons, Thi- bets, Covert Cloth, Etc; good times price, \$15.00; panic price | 8.75 |
| | Overcoats in dark colors, velvet collars, neatly made and trimmed such as brought us in good times, \$7.50; panic price for same is | 3.25 |
| | Men's alsters; of all kinds from the cheapest to the best that can be found in town; in good times prices were 5.00 to 20.00; panic prices range from 2.90 to 1 | 4.00 |
| | Overcoats. We have some that are slightly damaged. all good coats, worth from 8.00 to 12.00; during our panic price sale, take them away for | 1.25 |
| ĺ | Men's Oil Grain Working Shoes, panio price | 85 |
| | Fine shoos, good wearer, panic price | 1.00 |
| | M. ckinaw Jackets in fancy colors, or black. No one can go under our panic prices on these. They range in price from 1.19 to 2.19 for the | best |
| | German Socks as low as 490: we have them in all wool, first class such as were 1.50; our panic price is | .89 |
| | Men's all wool heavy weight socks; our panio price on them is, per pair | .19 |
| | Men's lumbermen rubbers, in good quality, same as were sold last winter at 1.50; our panie price, per pair The largest and best selected stock of shoe pacs in the city in all styles, all go at panie prices. | 1.14 |
| | Men's all wool underwear during this panie sale will go at, each Men's heavy ribbed all wool Underwear, during this | .40 |
| | men's all wool heavy weight Sweaters; our panic price is Jersey over shirts and all other kinds of overshirts are | .49 |



