

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

He Has Brains, Wealth and a Handsome Wife.

The new minister of Spain to the United States is a comparatively young gentleman, with a handsome wife and a brilliant record both in letters and diplomacy.

His father was an eminent writer and reformer, and was active in introducing steam machinery into Spain, and establishing silk manufactures, for which he was awarded a gold medal.

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When Senor Barca committed suicide the chief duties devolved on him, and he performed them with such success that he has been intrusted with difficult negotiations in other countries and is now sent to the United States as full minister.

Financial Affairs in Uruguay.

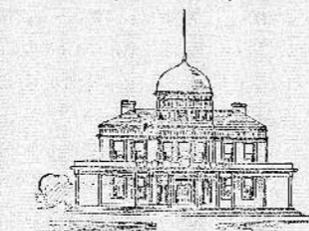
A statement of the commerce of the republic of Uruguay for the first and second quarters of the present calendar year shows that during the first quarter the imports were valued at \$1,796,436 and the exports at \$2,208,202, and during the second quarter the imports amounted to \$4,319,792 and the exports \$7,429,900, making the total imports for the half year \$6,116,228 and the exports \$15,638,202.

An Important Contract Closed.

The bureau of the American republics is informed of the closing of a contract between the government of Guatemala and the Hamburg-Pacific steamship line, in which the company agrees to send at least one ship a month from Europe to Guatemala ports, carry freight at a reduced rate, furnish free transportation for officers of the government and also its mails to the Central and South American countries, make a reduction of at least one-half its rates for bringing articles for the use of the government and to make the same reduction for immigrants destined for the republic.

Canada at the World's Fair.

The Dominion of Canada was a little slow in getting her building started at the World's fair grounds in Chicago, but her agents are pushing it vigorously, and the plans show that it will be worthy of our neighbor on the north.



THE DOMINION BUILDING.

is provided for guests. To the left is a suite of offices for the commission. Beyond that a corridor divides the floor in Greek cross fashion, and still beyond are the rooms set aside for the Quebec provincial representatives. On the other side of the main hall are Ontario's rooms. Opposite the main entrance at the extreme of the main hall is the stairway that leads to the upper floor.

BREVITIES

CHATS ABOUT MEN.

Mr. Balfour, M. P., when addressing public meetings, speaks at the rate of 100 words per minute.

A. London Snowden, the new minister to Spain, is a cousin of General Snowden of the Pennsylvania militia.

Henry Mosler, whose artistic successes have lately won him the decoration of the Legion of Honor in France, is an American by birth. He was born in Cincinnati.

Professor the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, who has been given a peerage, is noted in the scientific world for his attainments in chemistry and other scientific branches.

John I. Blair, the railroad magnate, whose first wife was a misshapen, and who now is a very many millionaire, celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home in Blairstown.

J. F. Le Maistre, who recently celebrated the 108th anniversary of his birth at Brighton, Vt., is one of the oldest men in New England. He is a native of the Isle of Jersey, and is still quite vigorous.

The MacDermod, Mr. Gladstone's attorney general for Ireland, is one of the few Irishmen who retain the old titles of chieftaincy. He is the head of the ancient MacDermod family, formerly princes of Moylurg.

Dr. Tanner, the Irish M. P., suffers from deafness, the result of being hit upon the side of the head by a well-directed sod thrown by somebody in a crowd of patriots who objected to his speech upon the meetings.

General S. W. Crawford, commander of the Pennsylvania reserves, has presented to the Railroad Library of Newport, a facsimile of the notable letter written by Christopher Columbus in 1493, giving a brief account of his voyage for the discovery of America.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

One glass cracker jars have plain silver covers.

A flood of enameled bowlmugs of every hue are in the market.

A turtle brooch has a pearl back surrounded by olivines and a diamond lead.

Coiled silver snakes, oxidized with colored heads, are of every sort for scrupils.

The large new postal cards are already provided with charming receptacles of pierced silver.

A new lamp is a silver pitcher with handles on both sides, and a globe covered with a perforated silver shade.

The branching silver candlesticks uniting in a common stem crossed with perforated trellis work are a novelty.

Coffee and tea cream spoons, with shell tips and shell mountings carried half way down the gilt bowls, are pretty.

Harlequin sets of coffee spoons are made with different flower handles. The pansy, rose, forget-me-not, pea and the rest of the garden, with greenish tinted foliage, come in sets.

Silver needles are in the largest demand at the present moment, whether accompanied or not by the silver belt. Those in installations of flexible wire are preferred in the solid elaborate raised work belts.—Jewelers' Circular.

RAILROAD JOTTINGS.

George Gould is credited with an attempt at securing Washoe proxies for the purpose of ousting President Ashley at the coming annual meeting.

A 16-inch cylinder locomotive on the International and Great Northern hauled 128 cars almost all of them loaded, from Galveston to Houston.

The Union Pacific intends putting on a daily steamship service between San Francisco and Portland. This action is one result of the transcontinental rate war.

Over 100 miles will be added to the 800 extension from Valley City, N. D., to the Canadian boundary this season. There will remain less than 100 miles to be built in order to complete the line.

Chief Engineer Todd of the Pennsylvania, is in Chicago arranging for the World's fair improvements in the Union depot there. The work will cost about \$200,000, and will be completed by next February.

It is two years since the trains known as the southwestern limited were put on to run between St. Louis and New York, and between Cincinnati and New York over the Big Four and the Vanderbilt lines, and what at first was looked upon as an experiment has proven a great success.

AROUND THE THRONES.

The palace of the king of Siam is enclosed in high white walls which are a mile in circumference.

The crown princess of Sweden and Norway is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and has taken over 3,000 views during her journey in Egypt.

The sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, is said to be an excellent pianist, and part of his daily routine consists in giving a couple of hours' instruction to his daughters.

The queen of the Belgians is among the latest recruits to photography, and carries her camera with the utmost diligence. A Brussels photographer goes down to Clermont twice a week to give her lessons.

Reference has frequently been made of late to the rapid way in which the Prince of Wales is aging. Since the death of his son it has affected his appearance still more and robbed him of what had been left of the once peculiarly healthful hue of his complexion.

SIXTH MICHIGAN DISTRICT.

Sketches of the Rival Candidates for Congress.

Byron G. Stout, of Pontiac, and David Aitkins, of Flint, are the opposing candidates for congress in the Sixth Michigan district, the former Democratic and the latter Republican. Mr. Stout is sixty-three years old, has lived in Oakland county sixty-one years, is a graduate of the law, and is a prominent citizen.



AITKINS. STOUT.

ate of the state university in the class of 1851, and has served in both houses of the state legislature. In 1861 he was the nominee for governor on the "Union" ticket, but was defeated by Austin Blair. He was the Democratic nominee for congress in 1868 and 1876, but both times was defeated. In 1890 he was again nominated for congress and was elected by a plurality of 700. He is a candidate for a second term, and David D. Aitkins, who never before ran for any office, is his opponent.

Mr. Aitkins was born in Genesee county in 1834 and has always lived there. He was educated in the Flint schools, taught school, kept books, traveled as a drummer and worked on the farm before striking his gait as a lawyer. He is now a member of the law firm of Lee & Aitkins. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a noble in the Order of the Mystic Shrine, supreme vice chief ranger in the Order of Foresters and is way up in the mysteries of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of the Maccabees.

THE EXHIBITS FROM ABROAD.

Outlook for the Foreign Displays at the World's Fair.

There is a general desire to have foreign nations do the nice thing at the World's fair, and with a few exceptions they are doing so. England is, of course, in it. Business is business with her, and politics never stands in the way of a trade or even showing her wares. But there is a loud complaint that she is not acting handsomely in the case of India.

The fact that the British authorities have not done more to promote an exhibition from India than to appoint an Indian committee to see what can be done in the matter has provoked criticism in the cities of India, especially in Bombay. Recently a large meeting of European, American and native men was held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic society in the townhall of Bombay to consider the subject of Indian representation at the fair. The money was pledged and the exhibit will be made, but it will be that of private men and lack official guidance.

From all the provinces of Australia come assurances of fine exhibits. New South Wales especially will make a truly great and representative display. From Sydney will be sent a remarkable astronomical clock. This clock is forty-five feet high and twenty-five feet square at the base. Within it is exhibited the motion of the sun, Mercury, Venus and the earth revolving on its axis round the sun and the moon around the earth. The sun is to be represented by an electric light which will illuminate the surrounding planetary bodies.

In France there is some talk about the McKinley tariff in connection with the exposition that at this distance sounds flimsy. Mr. Bernard, secretary of the Paris chamber of commerce, flatly declares against taking part because French exhibitors "will not be allowed to sell their goods." Several other members agree with him. Others are more friendly. M. Thibaut, the eminent bronze founder, smits up in a sentence, which shows that he knows a good deal about Chicago, fans: "Public opinion here varies greatly in the view that is taken of the fair, but from what I know of America and Americans I am persuaded that the Chicago exhibition will be either an enormous success or a tremendous fiasco. There will be no half way business about it."

From all other countries, Mr. Walker Fearn, chief for foreign affairs, reports a great and increasing interest. The exhibits of all the old nations and the most civilized of the new nations will, of course, be interesting, but one important feature of recent exhibitions has been the new nations, so to speak, which have come in—Siam and Farther India, Arabia and Northern Africa, Java, Annam and others—all these are old enough, but their appearance in Paris surprised and delighted the western world. Even more will it do so at Chicago.

A Negro Baller.

Italian colonial service is not at all attractive to that pleasure loving nation, and the officers in garrison at Massowah find the time hanging heavy on their hands. To relieve the monotony one officer of dramatic tastes has been training a corps de ballet of young Abyssinian negroes with great success, the dusky dancers going through the intricacies of various popular European ballets with as much grace as their white sisters.

Earn Their Money.

Victoria's maids of honor, who are paid \$1,500 a year for their services, earn their salaries. They are obliged to appear before the queen in a new gown every day, and to be in readiness to attend her majesty at any and every hour of the day.

Coins Is Scarce.

Money in Chile is so scarce just now that pasteboard notes of hand are used instead of coin. Merchants state their name and a certain sum on a scrap of pasteboard, which circulates as money till at last redeemed by its original producer.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Great Falls Convention, September 8, 1892.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Republican state convention at Great Falls:

Resolved That the Republicans of Montana, by their accredited representatives in state convention assembled, ratify the nomination of Benjamin Harrison and William H. Taft for president and vice president of the United States, and endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Republican national convention at Minneapolis.

That we commend the administration of President Harrison for the wisdom and efficiency of its domestic policies, the firmness and moderation of its management of our foreign relations and the vital spirit of Antislavery by which it has been characterized and adorned.

That we proclaim our unalterable devotion to the principle of protection to American industries and American labor, and commend the McKinley act as a consistent and beneficent embodiment of that policy. It has created new industries, diversified our productions, furnished employment for labor and maintained its wages, preserved the home market for home products, and retained for distribution and circulation among our people the masses that would otherwise go abroad for the purchase of other countries' goods, and the establishment of our own, by inaugurating the principle of reciprocity, it has established a system of mutual exchange with foreign countries of products and commodities peculiar to each; and while preserving the integrity of the protective policy, it has greatly increased our foreign commerce and opened new markets for the products of our industries.

That we demand that the present duty on wool be maintained, and condemn the action of the Democrats in the house of representatives by which they sought to deny to the wool growers of the West the protection which they concede to the wool manufacturers of the east.

That we regard with bitter indignation the effort of the Democratic majority in the house to admit land on, when found in combination with silver, free of duty, a measure which, if it had been adopted by the Republican senate or voted by a Republican president, would have exposed the miners of Montana to competition with the pesos of Mexico, and visited disaster and ruin upon the great industry which is so large a factor in affording employment to workmen, in the creation of wealth and in promoting the prosperity of our state.

That we demand the full recognition of silver as a money metal by the opening of the mints of the United States to its free and unlimited coinage; the use of both gold and silver at their present value as legal tender; that all paper money be made convertible into gold or silver, and that every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be of equal paying and purchasing power. We repudiate the platform contained in the national platform of the Democratic party that free coinage would result in "infinite money" and a "floating currency," and insist that the best assurance of stability, the best safeguard against unwholesome inflation and the best measure of the volume of currency required by the commercial and industrial interests of the world, we recognize the Democratic party as the only party which has manifested the action of its majority in the house of representatives in defeating two bills for that object. We recognize with satisfaction the declaration of the Republican party which pledges its candidate for president not to withhold his approval of such an act when it shall have been adopted by the legislative department of the government.

That we applaud the liberal and enlightened policy inaugurated by the Republican party of dedicating the mineral lands upon the public domain to those who shall explore and develop them, and of expressly reserving them from grant as oil lands, and we demand that such reservation be vigorously enforced, and pledge the Republican party to secure that end by prompt and efficient measures of legislation.

That free institutions have their chief maintenance in law and order, which are equally the conditions of the welfare of individuals and the safety of the state. We declare our belief in the policy of the free and candid discussion of all public questions on their merits, and in a peaceful appeal to the ballot box for the redress of all grievances that come within the scope of legislative authority; that we disapprove of all acts of lawlessness, by whomsoever committed, that tend to excite passion and disturb the prompt and equal protection of the laws.

That we recognize that without hesitancy or qualification the right of labor to organize for its own benefit and protection, and fully approve of such organizations. We believe that they should be conducted in subordination to the laws of the land and in the spirit of American institutions.

That we demand for the working men of America a just participation in the earnings of their toil, and to that end insist upon the maintenance of such a standard of wages as shall supply the necessities and comforts of life, enable them to rear and educate their families and provide for the exigencies of accident or disease, and to secure to every man the right of free choice between labor and capital, and advocate the creation of boards of arbitration and conciliation for the adjustment of differences between employers and their employees.

That we condemn the employment of private and irresponsible bodies of armed men for any purpose whatever, and pledge the efforts of our party to carry for the enactment by appropriate legislation of the provision in our state constitution to restrain such lawless use of the authority of the states and the rights of citizens. We condemn the Democratic house of representatives for its failure to pass the anti-Pinkerton bill.

That we recommend the passage by congress of a law making postoffice savings banks of deposit and exchange as a means of fostering thrift among the working classes by affording them facilities for the safe custody of their earnings.

That we demand that the government should extend to every citizen the most cordial and polite of hospitality to the poor and oppressed of other lands that has so honored our industry and contributed to our growth, we advocate such a revision of our laws respecting immigration and naturalization that shall check the influx and invitation to citizenship of those whose presence here depends upon the wages of labor, and whose institution and cheapness and corrupts the elective franchise.

That the debt of the nation to the men who preserved it can never be paid in dollars and cents, and that we earnestly and heartily favor a system of pensions so liberal as to provide amply for the living and tenderly protect from want the widows and orphans of the dead.

That we condemn the proposition announced in the national platform of the Democratic party to repeal the tax levied by act of congress on the circulation of store tickets, a measure that would again visit the country with wildcat money and subject the people to the mortgage and loss of a mortgage and the prevalent currency.

That we disapprove of the action of the Democratic members of the legislative assembly of Montana in creating useless offices for no other purpose than to reward political favorites at the expense of the people for political services.

That we favor the creation of educational, charitable and penal institutions by the state, and that in the furnishing of materials and the employment of labor for their construction, preference be given to citizens of Montana.

That we commend to the consideration of the legislative assembly the revision of the revenue laws of the state to the end that a just proportion of the burdens of the government shall be collected from property, real and personal, and license taxes upon the occupations of citizens be removed or readjusted.

That we recognize with gratification the faithful and diligent services of Hon. Willbur F. Sanders and Hon. Thomas C. Lower, our senators in congress, in promoting the interests of their constituents and maintaining the principles of the Republican party.

That we tender to Hon. James G. Bidue our heartfelt sympathy in the grave bereavement that recently cast its pall over his home, and our warmest wishes for his health, character and brilliant career, and cherish the hope that we may witness his early restoration to health and his elevation to that position with which his fellow-citizens would delight to honor him in recognition of his eminent ability and illustrious services.

Protection.

By many interesting experiments a lecturer in Dakota showed that feathers are a nonconductor of lightning, and he advised a person in a thunderstorm to cover himself with a feather bed.

A week later Mrs. Marshall's four-year-old boy came running into the house, exclaiming: "It's going to rain, ain't it, ma?" "No, why?" "They are puttin lots of feathers on tar on Jim Budd, what stole them pigs."—Youth's Companion.

One He Had Not Got.

"You keep dictionaries, I suppose?" he said in response to the clerk's polite inquiry as to what he wished.

"Yes, sir. We have all of them. Is there any special dictionary you would like to look at?"

"You have all kinds, you say?" "Yes, sir."

"Then you may show me the bright lexicon of youth which has no such word as fail."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Excessive Frankness.

"I wasn't looking for this sudden change," remarked Rivers with a shiver, "or I would have put on some thicker underwear."

"This thing of wearing thinner underclothing in summer than you do in winter," said Parks, "is all nonsense. I'm wearing the same undershirt now I wore last January."—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Like the Game.

Leftbridge—Did you hear how Smith broke up his wife's progressive euchre party the other night?

Throckmorton—Why, no. What did he do?

Leftbridge—He drew four aces in the first hand, and they couldn't get him to play any more.—Smith & Gray's Monthly.

Jones—You have no politeness at all. My wife fell in the street the other day and although you were quite near her you didn't offer to assist her.

Smith—Well, you see, I am too honest. I make it a point never to pick up anything that doesn't belong to me.—Texas Siftings.

He Knew When It Was Time to Go.

Johnny—Where are you going? Tommy—Home. Ma's calling me.

Johnny—She called you two or three times before.

Tommy—Yes, but she's brought out a cane now.—Exchange.

A Real Estate Boom.

Attracts the attention of every property holder in this city. But when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that heart disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, wind in stomach, pain in side or shoulder, smothering spells, fainting, drowsy, etc. A. P. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years of suffering from heart disease. This new remedy is sold by the Deer Lodge Drug Co. Books free.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay street, Sharpshooter, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of la grippe, when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at the Deer Lodge Drug Co. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

The Cure For

Serofula was once supposed to be the touch of royalty. Today, many grateful people know that the "sovereign remedy" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This powerful alternative expurges "the evil" by thoroughly eliminating all the sturmius poison from the blood. Consumption, catarrh, and various other physical as well as mental maladies, have their origin in

SCROFULA

When hereditary, this disease manifests itself in childhood by glandular swellings, running sores, swollen joints, and general feebleness of body. Administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla on appearance of the first symptoms.

"My little girl was troubled with a painful scrofulous swelling under one of her arms. The physician being unable to effect a cure, I gave her one bottle of

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and the swelling disappeared."—W. F. Kennedy, McFarland's, Va.

"I was cured of serofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—J. C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo.

"I was troubled with a sore hand for over two years. Being assured the cure was serofula, I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured."—H. Hinckley, Riverton, Neb.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

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Allows 4 per cent. interest on Savings Deposits, commencing January and July. Transacts a general banking business, draws exchange on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

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HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING. For Farmers, Miners and Mechanics. A PERFECT SOAP FOR ALKALI WATER. Cures Chafing, Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. A Delightful Shampoo.

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.

Specifically Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

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