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REMOVES ink spots, grease spots and all stains that may fade out the color. Brings out the natural colors like brand new. Cleans clothes like a charm. One trial and you will never be without it.

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Heat to boiling point, apply while hot, with soft scrub brush. Do not use a scraper nor wipe up, as it will evaporate. Do not use broom brush.

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OWEN SHERIDAN,
Calumet, Fifth Street, Michigan.

GATELY'S GOODS ARE GOOD GOODS.

It Will Pay You...

If you intend furnishing to call and see our line of furniture and household goods. We have just received a large shipment of chamber suits which will be sold at rock bottom prices, Ladies' and Gent's Mackintoshes. Goods sold on easy monthly payments. Your credit is good with us.

Agents Wanted

JOHN GATELY & CO.,
355 Fifth Street, - - Red Jacket, Mich.

Take Good Advice

WHEN you buy clothes, do not buy cheap shoddy goods, as by so doing you will not save money as such clothes soon wear out and look shabby, but purchase clothing made in your own town. Patrons of my establishment are sure of obtaining a good article with a perfect fit and at a reasonable price. Remember the place, in Ruppel's new block, on Sixth street. Regaining neatly executed.

MERCHANT TAILOR. J. B. RASTELLO.

FOR :: SALE :: CHEAP.

One Light Delivery Sleigh,
One Two-Horse Bob Sleigh.

Agency for Street Bros.

Common Sense Sleighs.

The lightest and best running in the market.

Frank B. Lyon,
General Hardware. - Calumet Michigan.

HANNA TAKES OATH.

Many Senators Extend Their Congratulations to Him.

GALLERIES ARE WELL CROWDED.

Much interest in the speech of Senator Wolcott upon the work of the Monetary Commission—Secretary Gage and Ex-Secretary Fairchild before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency—Other News of Interest from the Capital.

Washington, Jan. 18.—In anticipation of an interesting session all the galleries were well filled some time before the senate convened. Mrs. Wolcott, wife of Senator Wolcott, chairman of the bi-metallic commission, who was to deliver a speech upon the work of the commission, was in the diplomatic gallery with a party of friends. Many ladies from the various foreign legations were also in the diplomatic gallery. Mr. Hanna, who has just been elected senator from Ohio, made his first appearance on the floor since his election. He was cordially greeted by his colleagues on both sides of the chamber. His coming to Washington was unexpected, as it had been announced that he would remain in Cleveland for several days to rest. Chaplain Milburn in his invocation made touching references to the death of Major Butterworth, commissioner of patents, and to that of Mr. Logan Carlisle, son of the late secretary of the treasury.

Hanna's Credentials Read.

Foraker announced that the legislature of Ohio had chosen Marcus Alonzo Hanna to be senator for the remainder of Mr. John Sherman's term of six years, ending March 1, 1899. He presented Mr. Hanna's credentials and they were read. As there was no objection to the administration of the oath of office, Mr. Foraker escorted Mr. Hanna to the vice president's desk. As the two senators passed down the main aisle of the senate there was a murmur in the galleries, craning of necks to get a good view of the two distinguished Ohioans. Hanna appeared to be in first rate health. The oath of office was administered by the vice president, and Hanna's responses were distinctly audible to all. Many senators hastened to extend their congratulations to Hanna after the administration of the oath.

Among the memorials presented were the remonstrances of 512 Roman Catholic societies of the United States, representing more than 50,000 members, offered by Murphy against the enactment of the pending immigration bill.

Resolutions Go Over.

Foraker, for the Pacific railroad committee, reported from the committee a substitute for a bill relating to the Pacific railroads, and recommended its immediate consideration. A motion was made and the report went over until next day. Harris of Kansas presented a resolution, for which he requested immediate consideration, asking the secretary of the treasury why, since 1883, he had omitted from his statement an item of something more than \$11,000,000 interest due the United States from the Pacific railroads. Objection was made by Thurston, and the resolution went over. Allen presented and asked for immediate consideration of a resolution directing the committee on pensions to ascertain by what authority the commissioner of pensions refuses to pass upon applications for increases of pensions until twelve months shall have elapsed since the last allowance was made. Gallinger, chairman of the pension committee, objected to immediate consideration of the resolution.

Wolcott Regins His Speech.

At 12:50 Wolcott was recognized for his speech upon the work of the commission. By this time the galleries and floor were crowded. Wolcott was in fine voice and spoke with only occasional references to his manuscript which he had before him. He was accorded the closest attention by his auditors, among whom were many members of the house.

Wolcott concluded his speech at 2:05 p. m., having spoken for an hour and fifteen minutes. As he sat down there was a burst of applause throughout the chamber and for several minutes he was surrounded by his colleagues, who desired to tender to him their congratulations.

The Immigration Bill was taken up by the senate and passed—45 to 28.

House Proceedings.

This was District of Columbia day in the house and immediately after the reading of the Journal Curtis of the District of Columbia committee claimed the day and the house proceeded to the consideration of District business. After the passage of three bills of purely local importance the house resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill which was taken up by Representative McClellan, son of General George B. McClellan, criticizing the army as little better than a clumsy organized national police force, utterly unprepared for war and antiquated in its methods and organization.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Secretary Gage and Ex-Secretary Fairchild Before Committee.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild were before the house committee on banking and currency for a further discussion of the pending plans for currency reform. After considerable controversy among members as to how they were to be questioned, Chairman Walker made the interrogatories. In response to questions by Walker Mr. Gage said he had been in the banking business for forty years; for ten years was president of the First National bank of Chicago, with a capital of \$3,000,000, and loans and discounts of \$16,000,000 to \$20,000,000. He assented to Mr. Walker's question that he appeared as a banker and

financier of long experience to aid the committee. The chairman asked if it was possible to use paper money and keep it at an equality with coin in purchasing power without the coin on hand. Mr. Gage answered that he thought not. Without the specie on hand there was a tendency to distrust, if not panic, and to a demand for specie. Mr. Walker's questions took a wide range, going into the technicalities and theories of monetary science; the effect of a raise in interest, the diminishing of loans, etc. Mr. Gage and Mr. Fairchild alternated in giving their views, which in the main covered the general operations of banking and the conditions most conducive to profitable circulation.

NOT READY TO AID CUBA.

President Says Nothing Warrants American Interference.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Events of the last few days in Cuba have not changed the policy of the president on the subject of recognizing Cuban belligerency. President McKinley, in conversation with a western senator, said there was nothing in the Cuban situation that warranted American interference. The Republican leaders of the house of representatives are prepared to fully carry out the policy of the administration in suppressing, so far as possible, agitation of the question upon the floor or the precipitation of a debate which would result from the bringing in of a resolution from the committee on foreign affairs.

Wants the President to Bid.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Foraker has reported from the committee on Pacific railroads a bill authorizing the president, if necessary for the protection of the government, to bid on the Kansas Pacific railroad at the coming sale.

DEATH OF BUTTERWORTH.

Commissioner of Patents Passes Away at Thomasville, Ga.

Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 18.—Benjamin Butterworth, famed as a soldier, distinguished as a lawyer, honored as a legislator and respected as a politician, is dead. After a three months' struggle for existence begun in Washington and continued in Cleveland and Cincinnati and later in this city, the commissioner of patents yielded to the onslaught of disease at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon. For two weeks his life had been in the balance. The most skillful medical assistance obtainable had been summoned to his aid, but it was powerless to check the ravages of illness in his weakened constitution, enfeebled as it was by arduous work for the Republican party in the last presidential campaign.

His faithful wife and sorrowing children were at his bedside to the last, and their sole comfort is that the end was peaceful. In the closing month of the last campaign Major Butterworth's family and intimate friends noticed that his health was being undermined by his devoted efforts for the McKinley ticket. He was warned by his physician, but although compelled to seek rest at times he taxed his strength to the utmost until the polls closed. Then he went to Cleveland, where he was suddenly stricken with pneumonia. On Nov. 6 his recovery was almost despaired of, but his grim determination, aided by medical skill, averted the end for a time.

Wholesale Jail Delivery.

Siloam Springs, Ark., Jan. 18.—Through a wholesale jail delivery at Bentonville a dozen prisoners gained their liberty. Among them was the notorious Dick Brandt, supposed train robber, burglar, horse thief and murderer. He is wanted in Texas and Indian territory. Two other prisoners with criminal records were Jim Merrill and Lum Carter. They battered down one of the prison doors and made good their escape. Brandt stole a horse just outside the town limits and made for the Indian territory. He is a desperate man and is supposed to belong to a gang of territory train robbers. Officers are in pursuit.

Fire at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Fire, which caused a loss of \$400,000 early in the morning, for a time threatened the old James H. Walker block at Market, Adams and Quiner streets with complete destruction. But the good work of the fire department confined the flames to the southeast corner of the building, which is a six-story structure. Property to the extent of nearly \$1,500,000 was represented by the building and contents. Two firemen sustained injuries during the blaze.

Fat Bicycle Woman Dying.

Port Scott, Kan., Jan. 18.—The largest woman bicycle rider in the world, Miss Margaret Clare of Cincinnati, is ill, probably beyond recovery, in this city, and her physician attributes her affliction to the riding of a wheel. Miss Clare weighs 412 pounds, and for twelve seasons has traveled with the biggest circuses in the country giving exhibitions of trick riding.

Trouble Over at Havana.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The state department and Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, both expressed the opinion that the trouble at Havana has blown over. No advices had been received by either the department or the minister up to 11:30 o'clock. Senator de Lome received two dispatches at night, the first saying the day was quiet and the latter, apparently sent at a later hour, announced that calm had prevailed during the day.

Demand for Brotherhood Men.

Peoria, Ills., Jan. 18.—The executive committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are holding their annual session here to receive reports and audit accounts. The net increase in membership during 1897 was 2,800 and thirty-seven new lodges were instituted. The officers report a steady demand for brotherhood men by the railroads.

OPERATORS ARE AT SEA

An Important Labor Conference Opens at Chicago.

MINERS TO DEMAND RUN SCALE.

The Outcome of the Convention May Create Harmony Between the Operators and Miners or Precipitate a Gigantic Strike, Involving Nearly 200,000 Men—Great Shut Down of Cotton Mills at New Bedford—Spindles and Looms Are Idle.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The most important conference of operators and miners ever held in this country opened in the Association building. The conference has the opportunity of creating thorough harmony in the mining world or taking action that will lead to the most stupendous strike of the century. The miners will take the aggressive from the beginning, as the first demand that will be made proposes that the scale of wages shall be based upon mine run or gross weight. Screens must be done away with in every state, say the miners, and an increase of 10 per cent. a ton must be given. Outside of Illinois and a portion of Indiana the operators are emphatically opposed to a gross weight scale. The Pennsylvania and Ohio operators are fighting among themselves over the question of a 3-cent differential, the former asserting that none should be given to Ohio.

Illinois Operators Willing.

The laws of Illinois, however, have abolished screens, and three-fourths or more of the operators in the state have made the change. The Illinois operators have also adopted a scale which will be presented to the scale committee that will be appointed. This scale is practically the same as that adopted by the miners at Springfield last September, and will be of great assistance to the miners in the conference, as it virtually volunteers to give all that the workmen ask. The miners will submit a scale based upon 75 cents in the Pittsburgh district for screened coal, or about 60 cents for gross weight. This would make the rate in Ohio for screened coal about 66 cents, and that in Illinois about 72 cents, in the Wilmington district about 68 cents in the third vein field and 51 cents at Streator. The Danville district is used as a basis for making a scale in Illinois.

Gross Weight or a Strike.

The fact that the Illinois operators and miners are working in harmony, or at least are working to the same end, is taken as conclusive evidence that a mine-run scale will be adopted or there will be another struggle, which will be greater than any that has occurred in the past. The miners say they were never better organized or more thoroughly in earnest. All the old war-horses in the United Mine Workers' organization are delegates to the conference and although they talk conservatively it is noticeable that they are perfectly confident that whatever the outcome the miners will stand together as one man for living wages. Another demand that will be made is for an eight-hour day and Saturday half or whole holiday. This, the miners claim, will regulate the output and protect the operator as well as the miner.

Shrewd Move of Operators.

On the other hand, the eastern operators went into the conference with a determination to secure a reduction in the present scale to 54 cents in the Pittsburgh district. The object of this is said to be for the purpose of forcing a compromise on 60 cents for screened coal. Before the meeting opened the miners' delegate declared that they should select the presiding officer of the joint conference. Heretofore the operators have always selected this official and given the secretaryship to the miners. The reversal of this order was desired by the miners, and President Hatchford was named as their choice. The estimated number of miners that will be affected by the outcome of the conference is: Pennsylvania, 80,000; West Virginia, 24,000; Ohio, 25,000; Indiana, 8,000; Illinois, 39,000; total, 179,000.

COTTON MILLS CLOSED.

Greatest Shut Down in the History of Massachusetts.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 18.—A shut down, the most complete in the history of the cotton mills of New Bedford, has occurred. Not a spindle was turning nor a loom in motion in the factories of the cloth corporations an hour after the usual time of beginning. Between forty and fifty operatives went into the Whitman, but aside from these no mill made any show of running, and these two soon shut down. Nine corporations, operating eighteen mills, in which upwards of 9,000 hands are employed, are involved in the strike. The cut down is uniform all over the city, 10 per cent. The total payroll of these corporations is estimated at \$70,000 weekly.

Mills at Biddeford Idle.

Biddeford, Me., Jan. 18.—Every department of the Pennerell and Laccenia mills in this city, and all the departments of the York mills in Saco, with the exception of the carding and mule spinning rooms, have shut down as a result of the decision of the operatives to resist a 10 per cent. reduction of wages, which was to go into effect immediately. At the York mills in Saco the weavers remained out and were followed by the slanders and ring spinners. The cut at these mills is said to average 12 per cent. There are 1,500 operatives and 51,204 spindles. The management of the mills refuse to say what their policy will be regarding the action of the operatives.

Went to Work at a Reduction.

Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 18.—The 2,200 people employed in the Social Globe

and Nourse mills of the Social Manufacturing company, and the Clinton mill in this city, went to work at reductions of wages averaging, it is stated at the offices of the mills, at about 10 per cent. Fears are felt that trouble may yet arise.

Lewiston, Me., Jan. 18.—The operatives of all the mills here, except those of the Androscoggin, went to work as usual under a reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent.

AFTER CORBETT AND FITZ.

McCoy Posts \$1,000 with a Challenge to Meet Either of the Pugilists.

New York, Jan. 18.—"Kid" McCoy has jumped out of the middle-weight class and into the heavy-weight division. He feels that there are no more middle-weights to conquer, and, therefore, throws his glove in the faces of the men at the top of the heavy-weight class—Corbett and Fitzsimmons. When McCoy's attention was called to Walcott's challenge and \$5,000, he said:

"I have never fought a negro, and never will. Peter Jackson put up a forfeit to meet John L. Sullivan, but the champion drew the color line. I will fight any white man that stands on two feet, but I will not go into the ring with a negro, no matter if he is a clinch, like Walcott would be for me. The rule that a man must fight every time money is peddled has not held good for years. Corbett has money up to meet Fitz, but Fitz is taking his time, Maher has money up to fight Corbett, but the latter refuses to meet the Irish champion. Sharkey and Choyneki can get backing to meet any man, but they have little success. I have \$1,000 forfeit up to meet either Fitz or Corbett, and that shows that I mean business."

TOPPY HAS A MINT.

Owens a Mine Whose Waters Turn Iron Into Copper.

Randsburg, Cal., Jan. 18.—It is reported that a remarkable copper mine has been discovered near Granite Wells, about twenty-six miles east of here. The percentage of copper in this mine is so strong that old horseshoes, wagon tires, or iron hoop bands, when cast into the water of the shaft, in a comparatively short time are virtually transformed into copper.

This is caused by precipitation, which takes place whenever iron comes in contact with liquid solution of copper. An ordinary brass pin, when dipped halfway into water of the mine is exhibited showing a perfect transformation, being half copper and half brass, the copper proportion being that part which was immersed in the water. A syndicate of capitalists is now negotiating for the purchase of the property, which is considered very valuable. The mine is owned by "Topsy" Johnson. "Topsy" is a well known character in mining camps throughout the west.

DONE BY TWO THOUGHTLESS BOYS.

Combined with a Match—Fifty Acres of Forest and Field in Flames.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 18.—Two thoughtless boys caused great mischief by applying a match to a spray of coal oil issuing from a small aperture in the Standard Oil company's pipe line from Sistersville and Mannington to Morgantown. The pressure at that point was strong. Soon the burning spray melted the lead in the joints of the pipe which was six inches in diameter. Fifty acres of forest and field were soon ablaze. Two small bridges and two barns were burned. All the oil in ten miles of six-inch pipe—nearly two thousand barrels—was consumed. The engineers at Elk Bank discovered something was wrong and stopped pumping, else the damage would have been greater.

Sued for Violation of Law.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 18.—United States District Attorney Phillips was in Green Bay recently in search of evidence in a somewhat peculiar case of the United States against Thomas E. Dockery of Fond du Lac. Mr. Dockery is charged with violation of the alien contract labor law, in employing Canadian workmen to take the place of American workmen at Haverford, Minn., in 1894. The case has been hanging for a long time. The government has sued for \$7,000, the minimum fine for each case of conviction being \$1,000. Mr. Dockery has employed Eilhu Colman of Fond du Lac, and insists that he is entirely innocent of violating the law.

Death of the Millionaire Tramp.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 18.—James E. Berry, famous as the millionaire tramp, died at the New Richmond hotel. His death was caused by a broken leg, rheumatism and alcoholism. Berry was a most eccentric character, and gained the sobriquet of "Millionaire Tramp" from his perigrinations about the country and prodigal expenditures of money. The accident which resulted in his death was the climax of a drunken spree on a boat, scattered money among the deckhands very lavishly, plied them with champagne, and finally had a severe fall which resulted in his leg being broken.

Fire at McKeesport.

Pittsburg, Jan. 18.—The Yester block, a large office building on Fifth avenue, McKeesport, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. The block was erected two years ago at a cost of \$100,000. The first floor was occupied by Yester's jewelry store and the loss to the stock will reach \$40,000. Bedell's gentlemen's furnishing store will lose \$10,000. An early morning fire at Bridgeville, on the Panhandle road, about twelve miles south of here, destroyed six buildings and an immense lumber yard. The loss will probably reach \$30,000.

Miss Cisneros's Father Arrives.

New York, Jan. 18.—Among the passengers who arrived on board the Ward line steamer Saratoga from Havana was Augustin Cosio, the father of Angelina Cosio y Cisneros. Cosio was released by General Blanco on Sunday, Jan. 9.

