The Copper Country Evening News

PUBLISHED BY

Fred Mackenzie,

Editor and Proprietor.

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The Copper Country Evening News,
Calumet Mich.

Convention.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A republican county convention will be held at Germania Hall, Hancock, on Friday, September 18, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing twenty-two (22) delegates to the republican senatorial convention to be held at Bessemer, Gogebic county, on Wednesday, September 23, 1896.

Also for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and two representatives to the State legislature, namely: One representative for district No. 1 and one representative for district No. 2, and for the transaction of such other business as is usual at that convention.

The several townships are entitled to the following representation in the county convention:

Adams	2	Osceola	5
Chassell	2	Portage	6
Calumet	24	Quincy	2
Duncan	1	Schoolcraft	6
Franklin	5	Torch Lake	5
Hancock	7		
Laird	1	Total	66

R. M. HOAR, Chairman.
Houghton County Republican Committee.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A republican convention for the thirty-second senatorial district of Michigan, is hereby called to meet at the court house in the city of Bessemer, Gogebic county, on Wednesday, September 23, 1896, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for State senator on the republican ticket, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The following is the apportionment of delegates to which the several counties are entitled:

	Vote	Delegates
Baraga	864	3
Gogebic	2,859	10
Houghton	6,587	22
Keweenaw	345	1
Ontonagon	1,585	5

By order of committee.
G. L. LOOPE, Chairman.
ROBERT A. DOUGLAS, Secretary.
Dated, August 28, 1896.

MINING.

Stocks.

BOSTON, September 5, 1896

Allouez	
Arnold	
Atlantic	16 50
Boston and Montana	79
Butte & Boston	1 50
Calumet and Hecla	800
Centennial	
Copper Falls	
Franklin	8
Kearsarge	16 50
Osceola	23 75
Quincy	108
Quincy script	7
Old Dominion	16 50
Tamarack	75
Tamarack script	
Tamarack Junior	9
Tecumseh	
Wolverine	6
Pioneer	4
Merced	

Copper.

The copper cirular under date of September 2, issued monthly by D. Houston & Co., the metal brokers of New York, says:

"August opened with the market for copper fairly steady at 11 cents for Lake. Early in the month several sales were reported at the Metal Exchange at 11.05 @ 11.15, but outside of this quarter the regular market at no time reached over 11 cents. Owing to the light demand from consumers amid the dull condition of trade, this figure soon became merely nominal. During the last half of the month an easier tone was developed, followed by a shrinkage in values of ⅛ @ ⅛ cent per pound. The decline was an incentive for moderate purchases only, demand being still of the hand-to-mouth character.

"With brass and copper manufacturers curtailing their operations, there is less copper using in this country than would be the case did normal conditions prevail. The enormous exports, however, effectually provide an outlet for the surplus production. During the first seven months of this year, this country produced 117,975 tons of fine copper, and exporting during the same period 69,203 tons, which left only 41⅓ per cent. of the output available for home consumption, or 48,772 tons. United States production for the first seven months of 1896 increased 24,639 tons, but exports increased 28,953 tons compared with 1895, so that American supplies available for the home trade are actually less than a year ago. In the event of a victory for sound money, next November, a marked revival of business should result, and with the domestic manufacturing demand for copper capable of an expansion of from 25 to 33 per cent., a bright future awaits copper. Prices are now down to a much lower basis in this country than a year ago, but with a restoration of confidence and general business activity, and once the disturbing elements to trade are removed, the copper situation will be found ripe for a period of great prosperity.

"Although the foreign market has, to a certain extent, reflected the weakness of this country, G. M. B. copper in London is fully as high as a year ago, when copper here was 12 @ 12¼ cents. The statistical position of copper in Europe is excellent and consumption there for this year exceeds anything previously known. Stocks of copper in England and France on August 1, were the smallest ever recorded in the history of the metal since statistics have been kept. European deliveries of copper have been exceedingly heavy, aggregating for the first eight months of 1896 the enormous total 140,600 tons, which is fully equal to the entire foreign deliveries for the whole of 1895. There has been an active demand for copper in Europe all this year, and consumption has expanded wonderfully in England, Germany and France. Excellent authority estimates the increased consumptive demand in these countries to be at the rate of about 46,000 tons per annum. The general demand in foreign countries has been good, and the increasing number of projected electrical railways throughout Europe attracts notice.

Lowest and highest prices of copper during August, 1896, were:

Lake copper, New York, lowest 10.50 cents per pound, highest 11.15 cents per pound; G. M. B. Spot copper, London, lowest 46£ 17s 6d per gross ton, highest 49£ 2s 6d per gross ton. London sales of G. M. B. copper in August amounted to 18,650 tons.

Copper production, in tons, of 2,240 pounds, as follows:

July.	1896.	1895.	Inc.	Dec.
United States	16,595	13,624	2,971	.....
European	7,847	6,988	859	....
U. S. Exports	10,885	6,055	4,830	....
First seven months.	**1896.**	**1895.**	**Inc.**	**Dec.**
United States	117,975	93,336	24,639	....
European	50,102	49,472	630	....
U. S. Exports	69,203	40,250	28,953	...

The Anaconda ouput for the month of July was about 9,900,000 pounds of copper.

The Caumet & Hecla production of copper during July was about 8,000,000 pounds. It is stated, however, that this company is at prerent curtailing production somewhat. They declared a dividend yesterday of $5 per share, payable September 25, which makes $20 so far this year.

Exports of copper from the United States in August were 8,432 tons. The exports for the first eight months of this year were 77,159 tons, being an increase for the same time last year of 32,416 tons.

European copper statistics by cable show the total visible supply of copper to be 35,360 tons, against 34,180 tons on August 1, an increase of 1,180 ton during the month. Stocks in warehouse, however, show a decrease of 20 tons. The increase in visible supply is in part owing to the extra heavy shipments afloat from Chili.

The London market for G. M. B. copper closed today at £47 12s 6d for spot ond £47 12s 6d futures. Sales amount to 250 spot, and 400 tons futures.

The domestic market is quiet, and quoting 10⅝ for Lake, 10⅝ for Electrolytic, and 10¼ @ 10⅝ for Casting.

To the Taxpayers of the Village of Red Jacket.

All village taxes are payable this month and the treasurer will be ready to receive them at Ryan's store during business hours every Friday. Taxpayers are requested to give this their attention as all taxes must be paid by October 1.

JOSEPH FORSTER, Treasurer.

ON THE TICKET TO STAY.

Sewall Denies the Story That Has Gained Circulation.

Bath, Me., Sept. 7.—A report reached here from New York that Arthur Sewall was to get off the Bryan ticket and that his withdrawal would be forthcoming by the first of next month. Mr. Sewall was found at the Popocratic headquarters, where he was in consultation with Chairman Hughes of the state central committee and Charles S. Thomas of Colorado.

"Is it true that you are about to withdraw from the Chicago ticket?" was asked of the candidate.

Mr. Sewall did not reply at once, but turning to Mr. Thomas he entered into conversation with him in a low tone and the two proceeeded to an adjoining room. They were gone about five minutes. Mr. Sewall, on returning, gave out the following:

"I desire that this be published over my signature. Any statements of inferences that I propose to withdraw from the ticket are without foundation. I never had and have not now the remotest intention of doing so."

"ARTHUR SEWALL."

CONDEMN THE COUNTY FAIR.

Oshkosh Women Say the Exhibitions Have Immoral Tendency.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 7.—Women's organizations here have denounced in unmeasured terms the exhibition of the Oshkosh Fair Association, which opens here on Sept. 14. Petitions have been addressed to the city school board and managers of the normal schools asking that the schools be not suspended during the exhibition and that special efforts be made to keep pupils away. They charge that "gambling and the sale of intoxicating liquors make the fair an unsafe place for the youth and children of our city." The Epworth league, the Women's Relief corps, and the Christian Endeavor societies have also denounced the fair.

Wisconsin Bank Closed.

Black River Falls, Wis., Sept. 7.—The Jackson County bank of this city was closed Saturday on the petition of Mr. Thomas B. Mills one of the stockholders in the institution, by order of Judge Bailey. The petitioner alleges that the bank owes depositors on demand to exceed $45,000, and is insolvent. S. P. Jones of this city is receiver, his bond being $50,000. Heavy withdrawals of funds is given as the reason for the closing.

Victim of Jesse James.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 7.—While excavating in the rear of the old Jesse James house, in which the outlaw was killed in 1882, workmen came upon the skeleton of a middle-aged man, who had been buried without coffin or covering. The common theory is that the skeleton is that of some victim of the notorious outlaw.

CONVOY IS CAPTURED.

The Cuban Insurgents Make An Important Seizure.

SPANISH PREPARING FOR GOMEZ.

They Profess to Believe That the Rebel Generalissimo Will Meet His Waterloo When He Attempts Another Invasion of of the Central Sugar District—Reported Death of Maceo—Philippine Islanders Awaiting An Attack by the Spaniards.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to The Herald from Havana says: The Herald's correspondent on the Meron Jucaro trocha sends word that the insurgents have seized a Spanish convoy which left Ciego de Airla for Los Piedras Aug. 23, killing, wounding, or capturing the entire force of the government, consisting of 300 men, who were in charge of the convoy. The Spanish commander, with eight members of his staff, was released, however, after being disarmed by the rebels. They reached Meron at 9 o'clock on the night of the attack.

Government troops and laborers are working early and late and the authorities, both civil and military, are cooperating in their efforts to complete the new forts along the Meron Jucaro trocha before General Gomez can arrive. Reinforcements are expected momentarily from Havana and Port Rico to strengthen the defense of the trocha. In Spanish military circles the belief is general that the rebel generalissimo will meet his Waterloo when he attempts another invasion of the great central sugar district with his black legions.

Rebels Capture a Train.

The Herald's correspondent in Santa Clara reports the capture of a Spanish munition train between Esperanza and Jicotea on the United Railway line. The train was first derailed and then attacked. The Spanish military escort was defeated by the rebels and compelled to seek refuge in the ironclad car, while the insurgents looted the other cars, carrying off all the supplies aboard.

Lieutenant Colonel Ordorez the inventor of the Ordorez cannon, which is used by the Spanish army and navy, has arrived in Havana, especially charged by the Spanish ministers of war and marine to reorganize the coast and harbor defenses of Cuba. He has had a long conference with General Weyler.

General George Garrich, the new governor of Fortress Cabanas, has given prompt attention to the matters of prisoners' food about which Consul General Lee and the press of Havana recently complained. The existing contract with the municipal council of Havana to supply meals will probably be annuled, owing to the frequent complaint of the unwholesome food, and the regular military rations supplied them from the Spanish commissary. General Garrich's appointment has been favorably commented upon.

REBELS ARE READY.

Philippine Islanders Are Awaiting an Attack.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—An official dispatch received here from Manilla, capital of the Philippine islands, announces that the insurgents are entrenched at Novelletta, and on the Cavite isthmus. They will be attacked by Spanish gunboats, and the operations against the insurgents in the provinces will begin next week. A number of influential men have been arrested at Manilla on the charge of being concerned in the insurrection.

According to private dispatches the report that Germans are implicated in the insurrection is confirmed. Four insurgents have been condemned to be shot at Manilla, and 200 insurgents have been transported to the Marianna and Carolina islands.

Says Maceo Is Dead.

Havana, Sept. 7.—The military governor of Candelaria province of Pinar del Rio has notified Captain General Weyler that he has been assured by several countrymen that Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, died recently as the result of wounds which he received in the attack made upon the military train in the vicinity of Taco Taco. Efforts are being made to ascertain if this information is correct.

Affairs at Ontonagon.

CAMP MISERY, ONTONAGON, September 4.

Yesterday the militia squad did the hardest day's work since pitching camp here. Sixty-seven tents were put up before 6 o'clock p. m., besides the building of several floors, etc. Col. Avery has another big job cut out for the blue coats today and that is the putting up of sixty more tents and the building of floors for the same. The boys were called at 5 o'clock this morning and were at work before 7.

Last evening was spent very pleasantly by all. A big fire was built at the end of the company street and around this the soldier boys gathered and proceeded to pass away the evening in the enjoyment of a social pipe and singing snatches of well-known songs. At about 8 o'clock some twenty or thirty visitors, ladies and gentlemen, came into camp, among them being members of an excellent quartette—Messrs. Havey, Cox, McPherson and Goodwin. The first gentleman is a conductor on the St. Paul road, the second, express messenger on the same line, and the two last named are lumber inspectors and scalers. The four gentlemen are thoroughbreds, witty and consequently jolly entertainers and were received with a hearty greeting from the boys. Songs were sung, stories told and jokes cracked until the hour of tatoo when the gathering broke up—the visitors wending their way homeward through the ruins and the soldier lads turning in under the folds of their blankets.

Last night was the coldest we have had since arriving here. The camp is located on the old fair grounds and within the sight and sound of old Lake Superior, so when there is a "cold wave" we get it and suffer in consequence. The boys, however, are well protected by good tents and an ample number of heavy army blankets, the only unpleasantness being experienced on getting out in the morning. The people living in the tents, however, are not so well provided for. A fire is, of course, out of the question, as no stoves can be put up in the tents—indeed there are as yet no stoves in town to put up—and many of the poor, stricken families have scant bed clothing to protect them from the damp, cold nights. What seems a strange fact to your correspondent is that supplies are not coming in faster, considering the liberal manner in which the people of the country are reported to have responded. During the three days' stay here the News has not seen a single stove arrive, neither have we been able to find one family who has secured a stove since the disaster. The people, like the soldiers, do their cooking in the open air on brick fire places or remnants of old stoves resurrected from the ruins. Lumber is also scarce, for, although Ontonagon was a noted lumber town, scarcely a foot can be purchased today, the fire demon having devoured millions of feet of it, in fact, nearly every stick of the enormous stock of the Diamond Match Co. The people of Ontonagon need much more assistance and need it badly. Cold weather is approaching and if they remain in their present condition during the winter or even until fall weather sets in much suffering and perhaps death from exposure may result. The male portion of the community under canvas can, of course, rough it through, or look as if they could, but with the women and little children the case is entirely different. With little warm food to nourish the bodies of the latter it is hard to tell what may be the result. It is impossible to get fresh meat or vegetables, except potatoes, and the fare of one and all must necessarily be canned or salt meats, bread, butter, etc., and tea or coffee.

Quartermaster General Kidd and son will leave today for home in Lower Michigan, leaving affairs of his department here in charge of his assistant, Col. Avery.

To anyone who would take time or trouble to think for a moment the idea of calling so many of the militia men here must seem very ridiculous. Three or four men could look after and protect the State property here just as well as a whole brigade, and the great State of Michigan if it wanted to do a deserving, but nevertheless generous, act toward the Ontonagon fire sufferers by providing temporary shelter for them the work of putting up such shelter could easily be done by twenty or thirty laborers. Men skilled in the art of the military drill are not at all necessary to properly drive a peg, dig a post hole or pull a guy rope. Besides, laborers could perhaps be secured for $1.50 per day, whereas the State pays the militia $2 per day, that is for all men not above rank. Besides, there is not a private in the detachment who is not loosing money by being here. About every one of the boys here were at the State camp and lost two weeks or ten days' time from their business or calling in consequence and this additional loss, in order to perform the duties of a laborer (who could be secured at present anywhere in the United States, and we presume Ontonagon is no exception to other portions of the country), is not relished by a number in Lieut. Fliege's little command.

WANT COLUMN.

Advertisements classified under this head inserted at the rate of ONE CENT a word each insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

FULL LOT—In the village of Red Jacket facing the H. & C. railroad. Apply at the News office.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED BY THE

Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.

ITS EMPLOYEES

Who wish to sell their houses, or buy houses; who wish to rent rooms and those who have rooms to rent are invited to advertise here without any expense.

To Rent—Four good living rooms at 4261 Eleventh street, Yellow Jacket, corner of Pine street.

Wanted—To rent three or four rooms near Raymbaultown. Apply to D. P. McLeod, No. 2421 B street.

To Rent—Wanted to rent by a company employee, a house of four or five rooms in Yellow or Blue Jacket. Leave particulars at the News office.

For Sale—For $800, Double house, Nos. 3044 and 3046 Swedetown. Apply at the company's office.

For Sale—House No. 2133 Raymbault, eight rooms. Enquire of Mat Lucas, Red Jacket.

For Sale—For $550, house No. 2322, with barn, on county road, Raymbaultown. Enquire at house or of the company.

For Sale—House No. 1572 Lake Linden avenue, corner Railroad street. Ten rooms. Enquire of the company.

For Sale—House No. 3101, Swedetown. Enquire at Joseph Sotlich's store, Red Jacket.

For Sale—House No. 3202, Swedetown. Inquire at the house.

For Sale—House No. 3141; six rooms and situated in Swedetown. Apply to Calumet and Hecla mining company.

For Sale—House No. 2415 B street, Raymbaultown. Apply on the premises or the company.

For Sale—House No. 3120 Tunnel street, Swedetown. Apply on the premises.

For Sale—Seven-room house; No. 3122, Tunnel street, Swedetown. Apply to John Seppala.