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Suppose that is what we all want now—work—hard or easy—so that we get a hard dollar for it—but it is hard work to tell you all about our stock in this small space—what we want to impress on you is that if you can't get satisfaction with us—you can't get it anywhere. We don't mean to say we are the only people in the business—because there are many other good people—but we do mean we are positive our stock cannot be improved upon—when it can be—it will be done. Are you wearing our Box-Calf or Enamel shoes? You'll regret it if you are not.

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209 Front Street.

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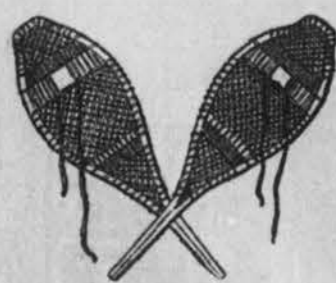
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Lumbermen's Rubbers, Shoe Pacs, Rifles, Shot Guns, Cartridges, Fur Gloves and Mittens, Buck Gloves, Pocket Knives, Skates, Fur Coats, Fur Robes, Horse Blankets, Trunks, Valises, Harness and Strap work. The best Brands of Key West and Domestic Cigars. Get our box prices. We are selling Rifles at less than cost.

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OYSTERS,

Direct from Baltimore.

York State

Buckwheat Flour,

ONEIDA MINCE MEAT, SWEET CIDER, NEW HICKORY NUTS.

Everything in the grocery line at

D. MURRAY'S,

114 S. FRONT STREET.

Cheese. :-

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Michigan Full Cream,

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fast Bacon.

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Milk Stew.....\$ .15 Raw.....\$ .15 Fried.....\$ .20

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Ice Cream always in Season. \* \*

GROVER'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

The President Unalterably Opposed to Recognition of the Cubans as Belligerents.

GENUINE AUTONOMY THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

Strongly Hints, However, the Ultimate Outcome May Require Intervention—Defends the Wilson Law and Urges Financial Reform.

COMMUNICATION TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—With the following analysis of the recent election, President Cleveland begins his annual message to congress. The document comprises more than twenty thousand words. It contains besides a wealth of departmental information and statistics, a succinct review of the Cuban revolution without committing the United States government to an avowal of hostility, either against the sovereignty of Spain or the Cuban insurgents.

To the Congress of the United States: As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehensions and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without the disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and many submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government.

This our people exhibit a patriotic disposition, which entitles to demand of those who undertake to manage and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS IN TURKEY. President Cleveland begins that portion of his message devoted to foreign affairs by referring congress to the report of the secretary of state for all details in connection with minor matters. He then declares that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey has assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect during the past year, owing to the decisive action on the part of the great nations and the consequent awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of humane civilization. So far as the United States government is concerned, it has left undone nothing for the protection of American missionaries and citizens in the Ottoman empire. Continuing, the president says:

I do not believe that the present sombre prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so marks the humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

OPPOSES CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

President Cleveland, in dealing with the Cuban situation, unalterably opposes the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. He believes the situation to be too delicate for any intervention on the part of the United States at the present time, although his message outcome may require an aggressive stand on the part of this government. With the greatest delicacy he devotes a large portion of his message to a review of the situation, and points as a solution of the vexed problem the offer of autonomy to Cuba on the part of Spain of genuine autonomy. The insurrection, he declares, still continues with all its complexities. No decision has been reached in the trial at arms—

If Spain has not re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. The pretext that civil government exists in the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. But that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or subject to a military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported indeed, on reliable authority that at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempts to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (but there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper.

President Cleveland is disposed to acknowledge the superiority of the arms and of the Cuban tactics. He says, however, unless a speedy contest in the open is had the policy of the Spanish government not to interfere with the destruction of property will ruin the fertility, productiveness and consequent commercial value of the island.

OUR INTERESTS IN CUBA. The message points out the many entangling interests of the United States in Cuba. About \$50,000,000 of American capital is invested there and the trade before the revolution reached \$100,000,000 annually. Our concern in Cuba is, therefore, neither sentimental nor wholly philanthropic, but is in many ways both vexatious and at much cost involved in the present contest.

He points out the difficulties which we are subjected to by reason of the many Cuban residents who are neutralized Americans and who, while aiding the insurrection through public meetings, the press, war funds and other means, require the constant vigilance of the authorities at Washington. Besides this, the natural sympathy of the people of this country with those who struggle for a better and freer government, combined with the adventurous

and restless elements in our population, makes the position of the United States, in its declared neutrality, most difficult to maintain. These inevitable entanglements and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

The president declares against according belligerent rights, does not think Spain desires to sell, and deprecates a war with Spain as a settlement of the question on the ground that might is not a sufficient reason for this country to violate its universal reputation as the most pacific of powers and the desire of its people to live in amity with all the world. The United States, he says, has plenty of territory and should continue to manifest its patient endurance, which is no slight testimony of the regard for Spain on the part of the American people. While remembering the part Spain has played in the history of the western hemisphere, neither have the people of the government of the United States shut their eyes to the course of Spain in this contest. After summing up the complications of international law bearing on the case, the president says:

AUTONOMY THE SOLUTION. It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cubans genuine autonomy, a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Cuban subjects, there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. It would put the prosperity of the island on the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control within severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country.

It has been intimated to Spain, and that country does not seem unwilling to adopt the suggestion, that the United States act as a mediator in bringing about this result. At the same time Spain demands that the insurgents lay down their arms before a compromise will be considered and the Cubans insist upon something more definite than a promise of autonomy before they will consent to do so. In any event, the president says, the United States should make no attempt to acquire the island and should prevent any power from acquiring it. If, however, the inability of Spain to demonstrate its sovereignty becomes manifest, the United States should not hesitate to recognize and discharge its duties without in any way meanwhile stimulating a disregard to duty or ill-tempered expression of feeling.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT STATISTICS.

Briefly touching on the Venezuelan boundary question and the Behring sea complications, the president then devotes himself to internal affairs. His message takes up in detail the various departments of the national government. In the treasury department the receipts for 1896 were \$409,475,408.78 and expenditures \$434,678,654.48, a decrease of \$25,203,245.70. The value of dutiable imports were \$369,757,470; value of free imports, \$409,967,470; total increase, \$17,754,709. Value of exports, \$883,606,938; increase over preceding year, \$75,068,773. Gold exports, \$113,409,947; silver exports, \$60,541,670. Gold increase, \$45,941,466; silver increase \$13,246,384. Gold imports, \$33,525,065; silver, \$28,777,186, a decrease of \$2,850,695 of gold and an increase of \$8,566,007 of silver. The total metallic money in the United States on July 1, 1896, was \$1,238,326,035, of which \$599,597,964 were gold and \$638,728,071 silver. On Nov. 1, 1896, the total of money in the United States was \$2,285,410,590 and the amount in circulation, exclusive of treasury holdings, was \$1,627,055,641, or \$22.63 per capita on a population of 71,902,000. The coinage of the metals throughout the world the same year was \$32,701,438 in gold and \$121,096,219 in silver.

On Oct. 6, 1896, there were 3,679 national banks in operation, with \$3,263,685,000 resources. Of the liabilities \$1,590,891,058.03 were due depositors and \$210,000,000 were in outstanding circulating notes. Twenty new banks were organized and thirty-seven surrendered their charters, while for twenty-seven others receivers were appointed. State banks to the number of 5,708 are in existence. During the year 340,468 immigrants arrived, bringing to this country more than \$500,000.

REGULAR ARMY LARGE ENOUGH.

In reviewing the war department, the president does not recommend an increased army, as he says the organized militia number 113,879 and costs \$3,200,000 annually, which should suffice. He believes both the regular army and militia should have more money for equipments.

Regarding the navy, the president commends the expenditure of money for coast defenses, declares his belief in the ability of the government to build its own vessels and equipments, is opposed to paying any further speed premiums and recommends a plan for laying up ships in reserve so as to reduce the cost of maintaining our vessels afloat. Eight new cruisers and two gunboats have been commissioned, and the chief executive says American ships are equal to any afloat. The president thinks federal offenders should be confined in the government prisons.

The postoffice department, he says, is in good condition, with a deficit of \$8,000,000, owing to a reduction of postal duties and the increase, without proportionate revenue, of the low-class mail matter.

The total Indian population is 177,235. The president believes the Indians show improvement under government management and recommends they be looked after by a commission, one of whom shall be an army officer.

President Cleveland hits the pension grabbers a hard blow. He shows that last year the number of pensioners materially increased until the list is the largest ever reported, numbering 970,678 persons and costing \$138,214,761.94.

President Cleveland demands the speedy settlement of the Pacific railway loans and grants and especially the foreclosure of the Union Pacific mortgage.

GAVELS DROP AT CAPITOL.

Fifty-Fourth Congress Is Called to Order for Its Closing Session.

LISTENS TO THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Secretary Carlisle Transmits Estimates of Appropriations for Next Fiscal Year and the Pension Bill Is Reported in the House.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The re-assembling of the Fifty-fourth congress for the closing session today was one of unusual brilliancy and interest. The weather was perfect. Gay equipages, with rattling chains and drawn by prancing steeds, conveyed the diplomats, fashionables and important officials. They moved side by side with one-horse ramshackle cabs and other nondescript vehicles. The corridors and galleries were soon thronged. There were demonstrations for conspicuously prominent statesmen, and at last came the drop of the gavels and the regular ceremonies attending the opening of the session and the reception of the president's annual communication to congress.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The house presented a very animated scene. The members gathered early and talked over the events of the late campaign. As the hand of the clock pointed to 12, Speaker Reed quietly entered the hall and ascended the rostrum. With a sharp crack of the gavel he called the house to order. Rev. Cowden of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the house, offered a simple but impressive prayer. The roll call showed the presence of 270. Cannon (Ill.), Bayne (N.Y.) and Turner (Ga.), were selected as a committee to wait on the president and a recess was taken.

On re-assembling the president's message was read. The opening words congratulating the country on the result of the election created a broad smile. Democrats as well as Republicans seemingly to enjoying the anomalous political condition which allowed a Democratic president to felicitate himself upon a victory gained under the banner of the Republican party. The president's expressions on the Cuban and Venezuelan questions were listened to attentively, but there were no demonstrations either when he announced the administration some months ago suggested home rule for Cuba to Spain, or the termination of the controversy between Great Britain and the United States over the Venezuelan boundary line. There was not much interest in the remainder of the message except the portions relating to tariff, currency and trusts.

The reading of the message occupied an hour and forty minutes. At its conclusion the message and accompanying documents were referred to committee of the whole on state of the Union. Turner (Dem., Ga.) then formally announced "the untimely death of his late colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp." A resolution was presented by him reciting the house heard with profound regret the announcement of Mr. Crisp's death, and it was adopted, after which, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned until tomorrow.

IN THE SENATE.

The senators were rather late in arriving. Exactly at noon the vice president entered the chamber and going to the desk of the presiding officer gave a tan which brought the senate to order. Blind Chaplain Milburn delivered an impressive invocation. The roll call showed seventy senators present. Sherman and Smith (Dem., N.J.) were appointed the senate members of the joint committee to wait on the president, and a recess was taken.

On re-assembling, the president's message was presented and read. It was followed with much interest throughout. Monstapha Bey, the Turkish minister, and his secretary left the diplomatic gallery immediately after the reading of the portion of the message as to the prospective action to stop the Turkish indignities. The main interest was shown in the first and last parts of the message wherein the president's personal views were expressed. The reading of the message occupied an hour and fifty minutes. The president's closing reference to trusts and monopolies was carefully followed by Sherman, author of the anti-trust law, to which the president referred. After the usual formality of laying the message on the table the senate adjourned.

Just as the senate was about to adjourn, Call (Pa.) arose to offer a resolution, but which he withdrew until tomorrow. It is a joint resolution, and recognizes republic of Cuba.

Secretary Carlisle has transmitted to the house his estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows: Legislative establishment, \$4,379,820; executive, \$19,865,952; judicial, \$907,120; foreign, \$2,032,728; military, \$24,392,626; naval, \$32,434,773; Indian affairs, \$7,379,525; pensions, \$141,328,580; public works, \$31,437,061; postal service, \$1,288,434; miscellaneous, \$36,344,215; permanent annual appropriations, \$120,028,320; total \$421,718,970. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, including defenses, amounted to \$432,421,605.

Secretary Olney has received a cablegram from the Venezuelan minister to the United States, now in Caracas, stating Venezuela had accepted the agreement between the United States and Great Britain for the arbitration of the boundary dispute.

The first appropriation bill of the session was finished by the house committee on appropriations today and reported to the house. It is the pension bill, carrying a total of \$141,263,880. It may be passed this week.

A caucus of Republican senators is called for 10 o'clock tomorrow.

(Continued on Page Four)



First National Bank OF MARQUETTE.

Capital \$150,000 Surplus Fund 50,000

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Transacts a General Banking Business of Discount and Deposit.

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THE MARQUETTE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

MARQUETTE, MICH.

Capital Paid in \$100,000 Surplus \$10,000

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Gen. Deposits in sums from \$1 upward. Loans money on real estate and other approved security. Transacts a general banking business. Three per cent interest per annum paid on all savings deposits and interest compounded twice yearly. Open daily during banking hours and every Thursday evening from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

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Transacts a General Banking Business.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Special attention given to mercantile collections, stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

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Imported Goods. Arrive direct from Foreign Countries and for sale in Bond and Duties paid.

FINE CIGARS A SPECIALTY.

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Book binder, Ruler and Manufacturer of blank books.

Mounting Maps a Specialty. Field Books for Land-lookers, Pass Books and Log-Scaling Books for Sale.

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DAILY MINING JOURNAL, A MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED BY THE MINING JOURNAL CO. (LIMITED).

Issued daily except on Sundays. Contains Associated Press dispatches and is especially devoted to Upper Peninsula interests.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per year, by carrier \$9.00 Per month, by carrier \$7.50 Per year, by mail \$8.00 ADVERTISING RATES reasonable, and furnished on application.

MARQUETTE, MICH., DEC. 8.

Entered as mail matter of the second class in the postoffice at Marquette, Mich.

COPPER DIVIDENDS DISCUSSED.

The Boston Transcript gives the following review of copper dividends in recent years, together with interesting gossip concerning the Lake Superior properties:

The Tamarack Mining company declares its second dividend of the calendar year, \$3 per share, payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 5. There are 60,000 shares participating in dividends this year, making \$300,000 disbursed in 1896 and \$4,830,000 since the beginning. The \$6 per share paid this year contrasts with \$8 in 1895, \$8 in 1894 and \$12 in 1893. In order to make the record complete, we reprint the table of Boston copper mining company dividends, showing 1896 to be the record year in aggregate amount disbursed:

Table with columns: PAID PER SHARE, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891. Rows: Calumet & Hecla, Quincy, Montana, Tamarack, Osceola, Kearsarge, Franklin, Atlantic, Central.

Table with columns: TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED, 1896, 1895, 1894. Rows: Cal & Hecla, Quincy, Bos. & Mont., Tamarack, Osceola, Kearsarge, Franklin.

Lake copper, average. \*11c 10 3/4c 9 3/4c

\*Estimated in part. Herewith is the record of dividend payments by Boston owned copper mining companies for the past seventeen years—

Table with columns: Average price lake copper, No. companies, Total dividends, bared. Rows: 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880.

G. M. B. copper quotations in London: Prices per long ton: Closed Thursday, Opened Friday, Closed Friday, Net rise for the day, Friday's sales.

In their monthly copper circular for December, Messrs. D. Houston & Co. say: Since our last issue there has been a very decided improvement in the market for copper in sympathy with the revival felt in business circles generally. Demand has been quickened and prices advanced since the presidential election. The hesitation previously displayed by buyers was laid aside, and both domestic and foreign consumers have been very free purchasers, and offerings of all kinds of copper were taken up readily.

The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One foreleg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil, if it is moist, or kicking out a foothold if it is dry.

The Ideal Panacea. James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION AT RED JACKET DEC. 11TH-12TH. For this convention the D. S. S. & A. Ry. are making rates of \$3.00 to Red Jacket and return for the teachers going from the several towns in Marquette county.

Constipation Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly.

Calumet & Hecla company contemplated building a new stamp mill are not correct. We are in position to say that it does not contemplate erecting any new stamps. It is expected that the Red Jacket shaft will be completed, ready to hoist rock, some time next year, but it has not been determined when to begin to hoist rock in it. This shaft is in the conglomerate lode and has been sunk to a depth of 4,500 feet, passing through and far below the lode. It was planned more as an insurance against interruption by fire in the other shafts in the future than for increasing output. At present the other shafts of the Calumet & Hecla supply all the copper it is deemed wise to raise from the mine in the present state of demand and supply. It therefore can be said that it is impossible to predict when the conditions will so alter as to make it desirable for the company to start hoisting from the Red Jacket shaft.

It is reported from Cleveland that J. J. Hill of the Great Northern road is about to let a contract for the building of two mammoth passenger steamers similar to the North Land and the North West and that the two new greyhounds are to run between Duluth and Buffalo without stop. This sounds very well, but the success of the two steamers now in commission has not been so marked as to lead vessel men to expect Mr. Hill to double his investment in through passenger steamers just yet a while.

The president in his message to congress, given elsewhere this morning, maintains his stand on the Cuban question, though he devotes much space to it and is forced to intimate that unless Spain "gets a move on" herself very promptly this government will be forced to interfere. He makes it very plain also that no one else will be permitted to touch the "Queen of the Antilles."

GENERAL WEYLER has returned to Havana to complain that he cannot find any insurgents to fight—his soldiers do not appear to be laboring under the same difficulty, judging from the carloads of wounded which are daily reported as arriving in Havana from the localities where actual operations are in progress.

SIXTY-SIX lives were lost on the great lakes during the season of navigation now drawing to a close, a number much below the average. The most serious disaster of the year was the loss of the Waukesha and her crew on Lake Michigan.

CLIMBING ELEPHANTS.

Able to Go Up and Down Mountains When Mules Cannot. Elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs, where mules would not dare to venture, and even where men find passage difficult.

In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way it is done: The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One foreleg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil, if it is moist, or kicking out a foothold if it is dry.

Jack was as tough as a lightwood knot, and nobody ever thought about him getting sick. He was too full of devilment to stay in bed, but they were very careful about me.

One winter we had an awful spell of weather and the stock suffered severely, for we had no shelter for them in the country in the days when I was a boy. Jack had a favorite cow that died a little calf, and one cold drizzly afternoon the cow and calf failed to come home. Jack went in search of them, and it was late when he came back.

Hood's Pills. Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly.

A LITTLE HEATHEN.

BY MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

Jack was a heathen. Oh, the little imp, how tough he was! I was a model boy. I was, for a fact, you may believe it or not; I used to hold down my head when grace was being said; I knew the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer by heart, and I was a child of many virtues.

We used to read tales in our reading books about how bad boys came to bad ends, and Jack would laugh at them. "Shucks!" he would say, "them old book men can't fool me. What makes gran'ma kill chickens on Sunday, if it's a sin to go in washin'? I notice one thing: ol' brother Kicklighter al' eats mighty hearty, and if it was a sin to kill 'em it'd be a sin to eat 'em. They can't scare nobody."

Ah, the dear little old freckled face! Worlds would I give to have it come between me and the sun again ere I reach the vale of shadows. He would whip the stuffing out of a boy for my sake. I remember once a fellow called me "wormy." We were coming home from Sunday-school, and I had resolved not to resent any insult—a very convenient way of resolving, by the way—and the big boy would have gone unpunished but for Jack.

I used to pray for Jack when the preacher would tell us to pray for all those whom we thought needed our prayers. Jack was cutting a jagged "J" on the back of the seat while I was praying for his conversion.

Sometimes I dream of Jack, now. The other night, I don't know what got into me, but I dreamed that we were rambling along the banks of one of those winding southern rivers, whose languid waters were murmuring, whispering, lisping among the reeds and rushes.

There was a flash of shining sand around the bend, and we came to a place where there was a thicket of cypress saplings. I saw one that would make the finest sort of a fishing pole, and Jack went to cut it for me. It grew right on the bank of a slough of black water, on whose shenny bosom the tupelo gum berries were afloat.

I was timid—good boys are not always brave boys—and Jack went to cut the pole for me. I saw him open the little old rusty barlow knife, and he reached far over the treacherous bank. He had cut it most in two, when there was a crash.

The spray flew upward in a shower and blinded my eyes, and when I opened them—Jack was gone! I was sitting up in bed gasping, struggling, choking, in my efforts to call help. Such dreams as I get, made up. Sometimes as I sit gazing up at the summer heavens I am startled by the illusion that I see that boy's face through a rift in the clouds.

Jack was a bad boy. Popper Joe used to shake his head and mutter: "I tell you, dat boy's sho' ter come ter some bad end." Then he would point to me and remark: "But dar's a chile w'at'll be somebody. Dat'er good chile, de Lawd knows he is, an' folk'll make much er him w'en he gets ter be a grown up man."

I was so pitifully pious in those days. The fact is, I think I was not well. The chariot wheels of time rolled noiselessly on, and poor old blind Fate sat in the doorway of the future, with her palsied fingers untangling the skein of destiny, her withered lips all the while crooning those weird ditties whose echoes now and then thrill our souls with the warning of prophecy.

Jack was as tough as a lightwood knot, and nobody ever thought about him getting sick. He was too full of devilment to stay in bed, but they were very careful about me. One winter we had an awful spell of weather and the stock suffered severely, for we had no shelter for them in the country in the days when I was a boy.

Jack had a favorite cow that died a little calf, and one cold drizzly afternoon the cow and calf failed to come home. Jack went in search of them, and it was late when he came back. He had brought the little calf in his arms a good portion of the way, and he drove the cow into the lot and gave her a big basket of shucks and nubbins, and put the little, weedy calf in a warm place.

During the night he woke me up telling me he was so hot and that he ached all over. I told him to get to sleep and not turn over and kick so much. Next morning he said he felt too bad to get up, and asked me to see about his cow and especially the calf.

I grumbled a good deal, and went to old grandma that Jack was too lazy to get up. She went to see about him and she said he had a fever. I went out and attended to the cow, expecting to find him up when I returned, but he was still tossing about in bed, and he began to talk foolishly.

I scolded him about it and told grandma. She looked very grave when she went in and felt of his face, and she went and told one of the boys to go after the doctor.

Then I began to get uneasy. The place seemed so lonely and I never missed anyone so much in my life. The cat dozed on the hearth in peace and the house was so quiet and still. The old doctor drove up to the gate in his sulky and took out his little leather saddle-bags and walked into the room where Jack was.

I watched him anxiously and when he took grandma aside and talked low to her I just caught the word "pneumonia." It was unfamiliar to me, and I felt a premonition of coming sorrow. All day long I hung about the door, and late in the evening they told me that I would have to sleep in another room. I went in to see Jack, and he was tossing about, muttering something about his cow.

"I fed her, Jack, and I threw down some straw for her to sleep on," I said. He looked at me, but he did not seem to understand. His eyes were so bright and his cheeks were so red that I didn't know what to make of it. That night I could not go to sleep and kept staring at the ceiling, thinking, thinking, thinking.

At last I got up softly and stole into his room. The candle was burning low and grandma and grandpa were sitting by the fire. Jack was lying still, with his eyes half open and he was breathing hard. "Is he any better?" I asked, with a great lump in my throat.

"No, my son, he is mighty sick. Go back to bed now." I went back to my room and I got down on my knees. I never will forget that night. I prayed; prayed as I never prayed before, as I have never prayed since. The words were broken with sobs.

Oh, the anguish of those dark hours! I would pray awhile and then I would stop and wonder if the good Lord heard me. Perhaps He was too busy at the time, and I would ask Him again in my childish simplicity, hoping that I might attract His attention.

A way long towards day I fell asleep, and the sun was shining when I awoke, shining in the cloudless heavens, and the day was real mild. I went into the room where the sick boy lay, and I saw that there was a change. His face was pale and his eyes sunken, and his breath came in gasps. I gulped down a sob as I looked at that slabby head, and thought how often I had seen it bobbing about the house. Such a day as this we would be out about the lot, and you could hear his whistle as merry as a mocking bird in May.

And now—The candlestick with the half-burned candle, three medicine bottles on the mantel; the cup and the spoon and all the sad reminders of sickness and suffering. Aunt Aisie walking softly about the room, keeping watch while the old folks got a little sleep. "Is he any better?"

"No chile, he ain't no better, honey. De doctor say ef dey ain't some change po' little Jack won't be heal long." I couldn't bear it. The good old mammy came and put her withered arms around me and kissed me and told me not to cry. I went out to the lot and Popper Joe was giving the cow some nubbins, and the calf was skipping clumsily around. The sight of them set me to crying again, and I turned away. Ah, the dismal day! Better the clouds and the dreary rain with Jack well, than floods of sunshine and he so sick. Late in the afternoon grandma called me.

"Come in here, son, Jack wants to see you." I went into the room. The lingering rays of the wintry sun struggled in through the windows and fell on the snowy counterpane. His face was ashen pale, and his eyes were no longer restless. He looked at me and a faint smile played about the pinched features. It was like the dying light of the wintry day.

He motioned me to come closer, and I found that his voice was so weak that he could not speak in whispers. The old doctor sat with his hand on the little wrist, and the family were gathered around the bed. Then the fountains of my heart were broken up and I gave way to my grief. "I want you to have all my things. Good-by," he whispered, and then they took me away.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Pennsylvanians Think Good Ones Can Be Found Only in Their State. A letter from the old farm contains this information: "Buckwheat is a great crop this season, splendid yield, large grains, well filled, but the price will be down to 40 cents a bushel."

The city-bred man or woman cannot appreciate the feeling of satisfaction this piece of information causes to well up in the breasts of the buckwheaters, who have been transplanted from a side hill farm to the busy centers of population. They will wonder how the condition of the buckwheat crop can interest anyone in town. But it does, nevertheless. The transplanted citizen may not eat a genuine buckwheat cake during the next 12 months or expect to inhale the delicious aroma from a smoking buckwheat griddle during the rest of his natural life, but he gets a great measure of satisfaction out of the knowledge that those at home, who know what buckwheat cakes are, and can appreciate them in their true worth, will have full and plenty for home consumption, whether free silver plunges the nation into repudiation or not.

While the advantages enjoyed by city folk not met with in the daily course of life on a side hill farm are almost as numerous as the sands on the seashore, there is one advantage that can be notched up on the hayseed side that all the others cannot overbalance when judged from the standpoint of healthy youth blessed with country appetites. And this is the buckwheat cakes mother made in the old home on the farm.

Who ever met with a simon pure buckwheat cake in a city of this great land? What man or woman who first struck up an acquaintance with a big round cake in a country household would ever recognize what purports to be a counterpart as served in the fashionable eating places of the cities? No, it is impossible for the two to exist in the different spheres, and as long as time continues each will be separate and distinct from the other.

The genuine country buckwheat cake is manufactured from grain thrashed with the time-honored flail, "set" in a wide-mouthed crock at early candle light about the 1st of October and kept going until the middle of the following May, with perhaps once or twice the addition of a little homemade yeast produced from dried "risin," just to liven up the batter a little. All these new-fangled "quick-rising cakes in five minutes" kind of substitutes are rank counterfeits. There is only one way to make the buckwheat cake and only one atmosphere in which to successfully produce it, and, as before stated, that is where they grow as naturally as do the alders along the rail fence—on the buckwheat farms of Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh News.

The Mystery of Electricity. By use of the word "electricity," we express a phenomenon which is known only through its manifestations. Sometimes it is spoken of as "electric fluid," but that it is not a fluid in the true sense of that word is well known to all scientists. The word "electricity" is also used to name the science which treats of the power and other characteristics of the "unseen force."

Electric force when in a state of rest is called static electricity; when in motion, dynamical electricity. This wonderful and mysterious force may be brought into action by heat, friction and other agencies, but what it is and whence the source of supply "no man knoweth."

Then the fountains of my heart were broken up and I gave way to my grief. "I want you to have all my things. Good-by," he whispered, and then they took me away. As I lay sobbing and moaning in my room, I heard a cry from Aunt Aisie: "Oh, God bless my po' chile. Dey's one mo' angel done gone to glory!"

Now, I have told you the story. I cannot, even unto this day, dwell further on the sad theme. But it is a mystery to me why people should keep on harping about good boys and bad boys when I know just as well as I am sitting here that my boy comrade has gone to a better world than this!

And look at me. I was a model boy, and have lived to make more mistakes, suffer for more sins, and weep over more wrecked hopes than I can ever tell. Dear old playmate, here is a tear to your memory, to the memory of a bad boy whose wantonness was mistaken for wickedness. Had you lived who knows but that your strength might have walled in my weakness, and kept these erring feet from straying—Southern Farmer.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin, including 'FIRE', 'NE', 'COL', 'CHAR', 'MAR', '6-19-17', 'GE', 'Dealer Posts, St soft), Cl Plaster n H. O. L Lime; e is stamps also have boiler an on easy C on Ridge quette; I Marquett', 'Tim', 'Grand Mail tra cept stand notice, to', 'Mill Time', 'Connectio South Shore Houghton, rest and D. S. A. Ignace, De tington and The Man new and hee access to the the news North and W W. Green, Assis. Sup ONAS. O'ON Train Dip



Get Your Christmas Gifts Free

Many thousand dollars worth of valuable articles suitable for Christmas gifts for the young and old, are to be given to smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco.



two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon...

The Haas Brewing Co. ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

Recently equipped and expanded to the largest and most modern brewing plant in the upper peninsula. Capacity, 200 lbs per day.

Fine Table Beer Our Specialty.

A. PELTO, HANCOCK'S POPULAR PRICED TAILOR. Choice Materials. Low Prices and Perfect Workmanship.

COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.'S ASSIGNED Stock of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Traps, Carts, Wagons, Etc.

CHARLTON, GILBERT & DEMAR ARCHITECTS, MARQUETTE, MICH.

GEO. E. FRENCH, MARQUETTE, MICH. Dealer in all grades of Shingles, Cedar Posts, Stove Wood of all lengths, (hard and soft), Charcoal, Brick, Calcine, and Rock Plaster and Cements.

Munising R'y Time Table No. 3. Trains will run as follows, subject to change without notice.

Manistique Railway. Grand Marais, Seney, Germfak. Mail trains will run as follows: Daily except Sunday, subject to change without notice.

CONNECTIONS. Connections made at Seney with Duluth South Shore & Atlantic trains for Marquette, Houghton, Duluth, Chicago and all points west and north-west.



A Delicate Position for the young man to be in, but his judgment is good. If it is as good in selecting his beer, he will surely order the SUPERIOR STOCK, brewed by the BOSCH BREWING CO., Lake Linden, Mich. Sold by dealers everywhere.

COPPER COUNTRY Business Directory. MISS N. SULLIVAN, Latest styles in millinery. Parlor opp. the postoffice.

JENNESS & McCURDY, Crockery, China, Glassware and Lamp Goods, 73 and 75 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Copper Country Department

WOULD OPEN NEW FIELDS.

Advantages of an Extension of the St. Paul Road to Houghton. At the meeting of the business men of the county last summer at Hancock, for the purpose of taking steps to induce one of the Chicago roads to extend its line to this section, a preference was expressed in favor of the St. Paul road.

The recent sale of the consolidated mines has diverted attention for the time being to the south side of Portage lake and the mineral belt extending to the Fire Steel river. Several explorations have been made in that direction which lead well informed mining men to believe that copper exists there in paying quantities.

The Ryan exploration at Six Mile hill is considered by many as having a future, while the most promising of the group is the Winona property, located in the N. W. 1/4, Sec. 29, T. 53, N. R. 36 W., and comprising 450 acres of land.

The difficulty with this part of the range is its inaccessibility. It is twenty-seven miles from Portage lake and about a similar distance from Ontonagon. But with the opening up of this section by a railroad it is certain work would be resumed at the Winona, and with this mine in successful operation others would certainly follow.

Departure for Warmer Climes. J. C. Abdill, who conducted the performance of the "Bohemian Girl," presented last week by Calumet local talent, is gone but not forgotten, having taken his departure very suddenly Sunday morning—probably for Chicago.

Had a Social Time. Upon special invitation, the members of Houghton lodge, No. 5, and Calumet lodge, No. 4, attended the special meeting of Hancock lodge, No. 1, O. D. H. S., at Odd Fellow's Hall, Sunday afternoon.

At a meeting of Camp Maple, Modern Woodmen of America, of Houghton, held last Friday evening, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: V. C. F. G. Sanders; W. A. J. P. Cheppell; E. B. William Kehl; clerk, E. G. Heumann; E. Charles Mutter; W. J. M. Nelson; S. E. Grigson; physician, Dr. W. P. Scott; managers, W. B. Hoar and Ed Haas; delegates, George Des Rochers and F. G. Sanders.

order, and particularly pleased the audience. The vocal trio, "Te Sol Quest Anima," by Messrs. Tucker and Nichols and Mrs. James P. Edwards, was most enthusiastically received, as also was Miss Lieblein's piano solo, "Variations Brillantes."

A little daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kelly of Hancock Sunday morning. Dr. Gasser of Hancock, who has been ill during the past week, is about again and attending to business.

The annual tax sale was held yesterday at the county treasurer's office. The sale covered the delinquent list of 1894, and was largely attended. The total dividends paid by the copper mines the present year amount to \$5,485,000.

The Superior Minstrels arrived in Houghton on yesterday's noon train, and went direct to the Hotel Northwestern. After partaking of a bountiful dinner, especially prepared by Miss Host Neville, the company, headed by its band, paraded the principal streets of Houghton and Hancock and created a most favorable impression.

—A writer in L'Union Medicale concludes that all kinds of food can produce fat, and that beverages, especially water, may influence its deposition. Alcohol causes its accumulation by limiting its oxidation, and lack of exercise favors it for the same reason.

—When a criminal is sentenced to death in England the judge writes opposite the name in the calendar: "Left for execution." Fourteen clear days must elapse, and then it remains for the sheriff, or sheriffs, to appoint a day for the execution. No warrant is issued from the home office, except for a respite or reprieve. The queen does not sign a death warrant.

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. A small job printing office, completely equipped for the usual run of commercial work.

SPECIAL SUNDAY RATES TO MARQUETTE. Commencing Saturday May 9th, the D., S. S. & A. R'y will sell Sunday excursion tickets to Marquette and return from the stations named below at the following low fares:

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure. HOWLAND & CO., BANKERS and BROKERS, AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Orders executed for Cash or Margin in Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions listed on the Boston New York and Chicago Exchanges. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO Copper Stocks.

READING THE MOUTH.

An Art That Has Come Once More Into Popularity.

It includes a Study of the Other Facial Features—is Supposed to Aid One in the Estimate of Human Characteristics.

Buccomancy is again in fashion. We know not the word, but our fathers knew it. Buccomancy is the art of revealing the past, present and future of a person by an inspection of his or her mouth.

William Rogers, who flourished about 150, and who was a prosperous dentist, discovered the art and expressed his views thereon in a work, which may be found at the Academy of Sciences. "Show me a man's mouth," said Rogers, "and I will tell you what he has been, what he is, and what he will be." He added that this new system of divination was based on the teaching of the most celebrated physiognomists, and principally upon the discovery of a buccal alphabet—that is to say, upon the characteristic and telltale signs of the human mouth.

Certain scientists to-day are studying this system of his, for which reason the following rules will prove of interest: Cheeks are first in order, for, according to buccomancy, they form part of the mouth. As a rule, fleshy cheeks indicate sensuality and a general moisture of temperament, whereas thin and shrunken cheeks are a token of melancholy and dryness.

The space between the nostril and the extremity of the mouth is very significant. If it is covered with any shading or undulation, it is an infallible sign of folly. Chins tell many a story. A round chin which has a dimple signifies kindness; a small chin, timidity; a flat chin, coldness and dryness of temperament; an angular chin, diplomacy, prudence, firmness; a pointed chin, craft and finess, and a long, large, heavy chin, hardness, pride and violence.

Teeth too, are revealers of character. White teeth, which are well arranged and which show themselves as soon as one opens the mouth, but neither project themselves beyond the lips, nor reveal themselves entirely, are always a token of kindness, loyalty and amiability. On the other hand, whenever a great part of the upper gum is seen as soon as the mouth is opened, one can generally predict that the owner is a cold and phlegmatic person.

Small and short teeth are the token of extraordinary force and frequently of great penetration of character. When they are small and turn inward, they denote an innocent love for finess, but at the same time a hard and revengeful character. Long teeth are a sure sign of weakness and timidity. Those which are very prominent and which seem to rest on the lower lip, betoken a lack of energy and spirit.

Herder, "that the upper lip reveals the tastes, the tendencies, the appetites, the loves of a man, according to the extent to which pride and anger curve it, finess sharpens it, kindness rounds it, and debauchery enervates and tarnishes it."

Rogers claims that a man's character is of the same stamp as his lips—either firm, soft, or mobile, according as they are firm, soft, or mobile. Large and well-proportioned lips indicate kindness and frankness. Fleishy lips show a leaning toward sensuality and indolence. Thin lips betoken avarice. An upper lip which is slightly protruding is the mark of affectionate kindness, whereas a protruding lower lip is the mark of a cold nature.

A lower lip which is hollow in the middle reveals a character full of playfulness and harmless wit. Lips closed tightly, the division between which runs in a straight line and the edges of which are not seen, are a sign of coolness, assiduity, order, exactitude and neatness. A mouth gently puffed and of harmonious proportions indicates a firm, reflective and judicious character; whereas a mouth always gaping is the sign of a fool. Moreover, a mouth which is twice as long as the eye is the sign of an idiot.

Finally, Rogers tells us that we must regard as a "sanctuary" that mouth which is calm, which is closed easily, and without any tension, which has lips well proportioned, which has no rude hollow, and which, as regards lineaments, is fine and delicate, and, as regards skin, is pure and mobile.

Men and women who are bold and courageous are recognized by their slightly long eyebrows, by their noses drooping down over their mouths, which are always very large, and by their teeth, which are long, sharp and strong.

The haughty woman is known by her extremely arched eyebrows, her slow gait, and her veiled eyes. Pride, however, is especially shown by the mouth. The lips of a proud woman are unequal in size, and the upper lip protrudes less than the lower one, which contracts every instant.—N. Y. World.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northwestern, HANCOCK, MICH., FRANK NEVILLE, Prop.

First-class in every respect. Steam Heat and Bath Rooms. Sample rooms in connection.

Rates—\$2 and \$2.50 per day. (10-14-1m)

Northwestern Hotel, MICHIGAN, MICH., MRS. D. McWILLAN, Proprietress.

Largest and best equipped hotel in the city; situated opposite depot; steam heat; fine sample rooms; charges reasonable. Special attention to commercial travelers and theatre companies.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, HANCOCK, MICH., JAMES McKENNA, PROP.

This house has been thoroughly renovated and fitted with new furniture and is now opened to the public at \$1.50 per day. Centrally located and convenient to depot. Sample room in connection. (10-14-1f)

Gallagher & Chesebro, BROKERS, Houghton and Hancock, Mich.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on the Chicago Board of Trade, for cash or on commission. Private wire connections. Marquette Office, Bonding Block up Stairs. (11-16-1f)

COAL.

Delaware, Lackawana & Western Anthracite.

Nickel Plate and Brier Hill Bituminous.

N. B. WALKER, J. D. SAUTERS & CO., Houghton, Mich. (4-30-1f) Cleveland, O.

J. W. SPEAR, Manager of the HOUGHTON AND LAKE LINDEN

BOARD OF TRADE.

BROKER IN

Grain, Provisions and Stocks.

1,000 bushels of grain and upward on one cent margin or more. \$35 will buy 100 lbs. of pork. If you have only \$35 to spare, and would like to make more, mail it to me. Do not fail to take advantage of these low prices. A number of my customers make ten times the amount invested in one month.

Houghton, - - - Mich. (4-3-2w)

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway

THE Marquette ROUTE.

TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

---Trains Leave Marquette---

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. For Montreal and the east daily and Lower Michigan daily, ex. Sunday, 8:45 a.m. For Houghton, the copper country, the 'Geobic Range and Ashland daily, ex. Sunday, 9:10 a.m. For Detroit and the east daily, 1:30 p.m. For Houghton, the copper country via Republic and Negaunee and the O. & N. W. R. R. daily, 3:05 p.m. For Republic, intermediate stations and Chicago via Negaunee and the O. & N. W. R'y daily, 5:30 p.m. For Duluth and the west daily, 11:45 p.m. TRAINS ARRIVING MARQUETTE WHICH DO NOT RUN EAST. From Chicago and Milwaukee via Republic and Negaunee daily, 11:00 a.m. From the Geobic Range, Houghton and the copper country daily, ex. Sunday, 6:40 p.m. For tickets, time tables and other information apply to J. H. O'MEARA, Ticket Agent, Marquette, Mich.







Cash Buyers watch our window display of Real Bargains in SILVERWARE All This Week.

HAMILL, THE JEWELER. \$100 diamond given away Jan. 1st, 1897.

WANTED-FOR RENT OR SALE.

WANTED-Man to represent manufacturing house selling goods in this vicinity.

HUSTLING AGENTS WANTED-In this county at once to introduce the \$1.00 "Comet" and \$2.00 "Crescent" Cameras.

WANTED-A first class cook at E. N. Harris' home, 124 1/2 Michigan street.

WANTED-One girl for second work on car. One girl for lunch counter work.

TO RENT-Pleasant furnished room, desirable location, cheap for winter.

WANTED-By an expert stenographer, a situation at moderate wages.

DRESSES-MAKING-Mrs. E. Cadotte, French modiste, can be found at the Summit House.

FOR SALE-One pool and two billiard tables. Enquire of Geo. W. Brown.

FOR SALE-About 800 acres of timber lands of various kinds, including an inexhaustible graphite mine.

FOR SALE-The G. H. Fraser logging outfit, consisting of logging sleighs and chains, cooking stove and utensils, etc.

WANTED-A competent girl for general housework. 414 East Hewitt avenue.

WANTED-A competent cook. Enquire at 243 East Ridge street.

FOR RENT-The "Case" residence, No. 425 East Ohio street. Enquire of Richard Blake, at E. Longyear's office.

TO RENT-Good office rooms in the Mining Journal building.

HOUSE FOR RENT-In Nester addition. Inquire of C. A. Hager of Hager Bros. Co. (Ltd.), 118 South Front street.

WANTED-Contractors to haul wood. J. C. Fowle.

TO RENT-Furnished or unfurnished, a ten-room house, all modern conveniences. Enquire of R. A. Parker, 322 East Ohio street.

TO RENT-House partly furnished. 219 Blaker street, E. B. Spear.

FOR SALE-Twenty lots in Nester addition on contract; easy terms. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FARMING LANDS-Bought and sold at B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FOR SALE-House and lot in Cochran addition. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FOR RENT-Store and room, corner Main and Third Sts. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FOR SALE-Lots 82 and 84, Front and Park Sts. Moore & Sang's addition. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FOR SALE-Lot No. 3 in Palmer addition. Parties will sell what they paid for four years ago. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FOR SALE-Houses Nos. 236 and 232 Bluff St. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FOR RENT-Two houses on Front street. Apply to J. M. Longyear.

FOR RENT-Farm land near the city improved and unimproved. Call at office of J. M. Longyear.

FOR SALE-Choice building lots in Nester addition for sale cheap for cash, or on time at low rate of interest. For particulars enquire at office of Peter J. Longyear.

FOR SALE-Cheap, house and lot 222 Park St. Palmer addition. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FOR SALE-Modern house and lot on Michigan St. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

PARTIES-Having any thing for rent or sale it will be to their advantage to visit B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

FOR SALE-The Hurley homestead, opposite the bishop's residence. House and five lots. Apply B. S. Kaufman's real estate office.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Managing Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of Michigan.

vs. Steam Yacht Pilgrim.

Cause of action: Work done and material furnished for said vessel.

Amount claimed: \$467.15.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of writs of monition and attachment, issued out of the office of the clerk of said court, at the city of Marquette, in said division and district, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1896, I did on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1896, arrest and take into my possession, in and safe custody, at the village of Munising, Alger county, in said division and district, and then and there hold the said Steam Yacht Pilgrim under said process, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and other appurtenances.

And notice is hereby given that said cause will be heard on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1897, at the United States court room in the city of Marquette, in said district and division, at the session of said court then and there to be held.

CHARLES R. PRATT, United States Marshal.

By JOHN H. MANNING, Deputy.

C. R. BROWN & SON, Libellants' Proctors.

CLUB'S FIRST HOUSE NIGHT.

Marquette Club Renews the Pleasing Literary and Social Monday Night Functions.

BISHOP WILLIAMS REVIEWS A STRANGE MONEY STORY.

Remarkable Romance Called "Six Thousand Tons of Gold"-Improbable but Interesting Tale of a New Money Power.

MONDAY EVENING AT THE CLUB.

Last night inaugurated the winter series of house nights which have come to be looked upon as one of the features of social life at the Marquette club.

As might be expected the opening night was well attended by members of the club with the addition of the following invited guests: Warden J. R. Van Evera and the board of pardons, Charles L. Rorden, Harsen D. Smith, Charles F. Beck, Dr. N. B. Gilbert, J. H. Cole, and W. R. Adams Ontonagon. Present from in town were: C. H. Schaffer, Charles Kelsey, John Dazell, A. Hornstein, Captain Taylor, W. B. Harris, Arch. P. G. Robinson, A. Matthews, F. J. Schultheis, Phil B. Spear and Dr. George B. Northrop.

The essays, which were made a feature of last year's house nights, were begun for the season by Bishop Williams in a review of a book called "Six Thousand Tons of Gold."

The book is written by R. H. Chamberlain, and, to judge from the bishop's article, is a fascinating tale of a new money power which sets itself up in opposition to Wall street, and after it has increased the national currency by \$500,000,000 in gold finds that it has brought a doubtful blessing to the country and the world for that matter, and it becomes necessary to sink a portion of its colossal resources in the sea, and put the rest under a board of international control.

The tale itself is improbable, but that doesn't argue against its merit as a tale. A tribe of Indians in Patagonia desires to rid itself of an enormous deposit of gold in the one-time bed of a stream, so that the cupid of the white man will not lead him to drive them from their lands. Two young men who meet on a steamer in mid-ocean relieve the Indians of this immense, six thousand tons in all. While one goes to New York in a small schooner with the first load a renegade Indian leads a party of whites on the friendly tribe. The invaders were repelled, but his friend lost his life in the fray. The second trip suffices to remove all the gold, which is taken to New York and deposited in a secret vault in the city. The surviving adventurer takes in a new companion and under the title of Strong & Co. they begin to operate in stocks.

They first undertake a raid on the bears, breaking a great combine which was forcing stocks down out of sight. Successful in this city they start out to support stocks generally, and soon have added to the national circulation more than \$200,000,000. The result is that an era of prosperity sets in. The new firm endows half a dozen colleges with five and ten millions apiece. Now begins the trouble.

People who had sold their investment stocks to the new money power began to look for other investments and could not find anything at reasonable interest. There was a too easy market for them. All the old farm mortgages were paid off, but the man with money found no takers. Wheat doubled in price, and bread became scarce, so the friends began to be philanthropists in the grain flour and bread line, and still were confronted every day with so many new problems, that they began to get scared and tried to get money out of circulation. By this time they had thrown on the market \$500,000,000, much of which had gone abroad, and after hard work they managed to retire all but about \$200,000,000 of their output of gold from American markets and lock it up again.

A series of conferences come with New York clearing house officials, the secretary of the treasury, the president, and then comes a second council of Paris, at which the people are told there is six times as much gold in Strong & Co.'s vaults as has yet come to light.

Finally they deposit about one-half of the sum under the control of the United States government and an international commission, who are to use it in public works for equalizing the annual output of gold from year to year, and for no other direct purpose. Still the rest is a menace, and Brent the chief adventurer having reserved a fortune of \$100,000,000 to carry out certain plans, the rest is taken to sea by a combined flotilla and dumped into the Atlantic ocean. Thus the world is saved from the flood of gold. Incidentally the silver question disappeared, as silver began to be worth more than gold again.

The bishop's story and review of this remarkable book was an interesting one. Following it club members and guests partook of a bountiful spread, and enjoyed the balance of the evening in social intercourse.

Superior Minstrels Tonight.

People who remember the home hits made by the Superior Minstrels last time the organization was here have already bought their reserved seats. That is why the chart at Bigelow's is being marked off so fast. They want to hear the local gags again, and there are a few little things that have happened that the end men won't touch, oh no!

The program to be presented here is substantially the same one as given at the head of the lakes the opening night. When the curtain goes up for the first part the whole company is ranged in true minstrel style on the stage, with the orchestra banked above. The company is singing its opening chorus, "Isabelle." Then follows eight new popular ballads, and the part closes with the beautiful song and tableau, "My Old Kentucky Home," by Ralph C. Pope.

In the olio musical, dancing and athletic specialties are included, and the

merit of these features is said to be fully up to the standard of professional companies. The performance closes with the laughable comedy, "He Married for Money and Made a Mistake."

Every paper at the head of the lakes had something good to say when the boys made their third annual appearance a few weeks ago. What the Superior Times thought about the show follows:

Wednesday evening one of our Superior Minstrels gave their third entertainment and it is the first which they have given which did not deserve and receive criticism of some kind along some line. But this performance was as near perfect as any one of the kind ever seen. The audience was in the best of humor and the opera house was literally packed, and the boys appreciated the compliment and exerted themselves to do their best. The company numbering thirty-five were in position singing a pretty chorus when the curtain went up. The orchestra, led by Professor Alexander was located on an elevated stage back of the company, eight men George Foreman, Tom Solon, Harry Clarkson, Bernard Wall, Buck Hare, Tom Furness, Ralph Pope and Joseph Nauman, attired in gorgeous suits of red and white striped trousers, with white coats and vests, and immense neckties of red, with large white chrysanthemums for bouquets, were stunning, and the elaborate costumes were especially effective when contrasted with the full evening dress of the balance of the company. The songs were new and pretty, several of them direct from the publishers, and the choruses were rendered to suit the taste of the most critical.

The minstrels will arrive on the 1:15 train today. They will form in parade at once on their arrival and will march over the following route: Depot to Hotel Marquette, then countermarch on Front street to Ridge, east on Ridge to Blaker, south on Blaker to Bluff, west on Bluff to Third, south on Bluff to Washington, east on Washington to opera house.

CITY BREVITIES.

Weather forecast: Generally fair with warmer; increasing southerly winds.

Yesterday's temperature: 7 a. m., 28 degrees; 12 m., 31 degrees; 7 p. m., 28 degree; maximum, 32 degrees; minimum, 22 degrees.

Samuel Redfern came up from Ne-gaunee yesterday to attend the tax sale.

Walter Fitch of Champion was down to attend the tax sale yesterday forenoon.

Don't forget that there will be skating and dancing at Armory rink Wednesday night.

William Knight, president of the Cleveland Sawmill company, is stopping in the city.

Mrs. Henry Hoch is down from Duluth visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Thoney.

T. G. Sullivan, who has extensive lumber camps near Munising, came up from the new town yesterday.

Wickholm & Larson is a new bakery firm which has opened a place at the corner of Bluff and Fourth streets.

William Smith, janitor of the city hall, has taken up his duties again after a two weeks lay-off on account of a sprained ankle.

Among the up-the-road attorneys down for the opening of court were H. O. Young, F. A. Bell, Judge Cary and Hon. J. Q. Adams.

Deputy Sheriff W. J. Niness of Bessemer, who was here Saturday and Sunday went to the copper country yesterday morning.

The Choral Workers' bazaar in the parlors of the M. E. church opens tonight. Many articles suitable for Christmas presents will be displayed.

Mrs. Thomas Green of Escanaba made a flying visit Sunday with Mrs. H. Gregory. She stopped over between trains on her way home from Munising.

Mayor J. H. Jacobs received a telegram informing him of the death of his only uncle, Henry Neipfoot. The death occurred Sunday in Elyria, Ohio.

One hundred candle power incandescent light bulbs have displaced the large arc light which was in Pendlill's drug store. The new light is a great improvement.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew meeting is called for 7 o'clock this evening, instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore, on account of the minstrel performance at the opera house.

W. A. Ross, county clerk to be, is being initiated into the duties of his office. Gad Smith, present incumbent, has appointed Mr. Ross his deputy and he is serving as court clerk this week.

The Musical association will meet at seven this evening instead of eight. The change of hour is for the accommodation of those who may desire to attend the performance of the Superior Minstrels.

S. P. McIntyre, one of the old time boot and shoe men of the upper peninsula, now of the firm of Richardson, Norcross & Co., the celebrated manufacturers of ladies fine shoes, at Janesville, Wis., is in the city.

The funeral of Tillie C. Anderson, seventeen month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Antone Anderson, was held yesterday afternoon from the family residence on Lighthouse Point. The child died Saturday of convulsions.

The pardon board is up here on its regular visit to the branch prison. Its personnel is as follows: Charles L. Rorden, Greenville; Harsen D. Smith, Cassopolis; Charles F. Beck, Detroit; Dr. N. B. Gilbert, Bay City, and J. H. Cole, secretary of the board, Lansing.

Street Commissioner E. E. McIntosh has begun a crusade against people who throw ashes on the street. Yesterday he spent the entire forenoon riding around town in a sleigh, and notified every offender he discovered that the practice must be discontinued. He says the second notice will come in the form of a warrant.

A wrestler named Rhynard Schott, hailing from the Pacific coast, has been writing through this section of the country challenges to wrestle any upper peninsula man in his class catch-as-catch-can for a hundred dollars a side. Professor Dwyer, who is now in the city, says that he is willing to meet any man in America, weight 160 pounds, in this style of wrestling for \$500 or any part of it.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

All the best Chefs All the best Cooks RECOMMEND AND USE Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef All the best Grocers All the best Druggists OF AMERICA SELL IT. Because it's known everywhere as THE BEST Genuine has the signature J. Liebig in blue on each jar:

20 Per Cent Discount Until Xmas. FURNITURE. Please remember that our stock is very complete. Tonella & Johnson, Furniture and Undertaking, 307 Front St. Telephone Connection.

MARQUETTE OPERA HOUSE. Special Engagement of the Celebrated Superior Minstrels, Tuesday, Dec. 8. OLD FAVORITES, NEW FEATURES, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES. Tickets---75, 50 and 25 Cents. For Sale at Bigelow's.

MARQUETTE FLOUR? Wedding Cake, XXXX Best. If Not, Why Not? "Ask For It." Choice Straight Star and Fancy. NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE. Over 1,000,000 boxes sold, 33,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form.

Lumbermen: A few of Stanton's Patent Log Scale Books for sale at this office. PRICE \$1. Mining Journal CO. (LTD.) ESTABLISHED 1850.

Smith, Sturgeon & Co. Importers of Diamonds, Watches and Fancy Goods. Jewelers, Silversmiths, Stationers, Etc. Respectfully announce that for those outside the city we have issued an illustrated catalogue, which will be of great help to Holiday shoppers, and which will be sent upon application.

Acker & Pelligren, 313 WASHINGTON ST. Carry on business of upholstering and furniture repairing. Pianos and Organs polished and setting up, a specialty. The best of satisfaction given on shortest notice, and all work guaranteed. New and second hand furniture bought and sold. BELL TELEPHONE 68.

F. H. W. BAILEY, TAXIDERMIST. MARQUETTE, MICH. Birds and Animals mounted to order. Deer heads a specialty.

The Baby is the one who gets the most care and attention in the household. He can't cry or even move in his cradle unless there is someone to care for him. He may be uneasy and fretful, and have his little ills--in such a case we can help you. We have Malted Milk, Mellin's Food and all the patent foods, Castoria, Laxol, Soothing Syrup, Teething Syrup, Dermal Powders and many other things for the baby. The quality of what you are using may be the cause of your cross baby. DESJARDIN'S PHARMACY, THIRD STREET, between Arch and Michigan.



Great Slaughter Sale OF OVERCOATS AND PEAK JACKETS.

\$16.00 OVERCOATS FOR \$9.00
\$12.00 OVERCOATS FOR \$6.75
\$ 5.00 OVERCOATS FOR \$2.95
\$18 and \$20 Pea Jackets and Vests for \$10.

Other coats and Pea Jackets at the same proportion.

There never was a time when we were able to offer such bargains. Our stock will be cleaned out

REGARDLESS OF COST.

If you want a coat come to us and save from forty to fifty per cent.

F. BRAASTAD & CO.

New Stock, New Styles, New Patterns.

A complete new stock of goods just received. Special prices on Suits and Overcoats for the holidays.

J. H. MORTLEY, THE TAILOR.

(12-5-1m)

BEN-HUR MICHIGAN'S FAVORITE CIGAR. LARGE SIZE 10¢ STRAIGHT-MEDIUM SIZE 3 FOR 25¢. SATISFIES THE MOST CRITICAL SMOKERS. MADE ON HONOR—SOLD ON MERIT. GEO. MOEBS & CO. MAN'RS. DETROIT, MICH.

COAL

James Pickands & Co. are prepared to deliver the best quality of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest market prices.

FIREWOOD,

Hardwood (dry or green) 4 ft. or cut to any length desired and split.

DRY PINE SLABS,

4 ft. or cut to any length desired and split. Orders may be left at A. S. Westlake's store.

F. W. READ & CO.

Bell and Marquette Co. Telephone (11-5-17)

Hampton & Co.

keep the best grades of WOOD AND COAL. They were never better prepared to supply the trade promptly than this season.

ISHPEMING Business Directory.

NICHOLS & DUHAIME Try our "Hemlock" and "Pine" Cigar Makers.

ISHPEMING STEAM LAUN-First class work our DRY, Needham Bros. Props. motto.

SELLWOOD & CO. Headquarters for fresh fruits and vegetables. General Stores.

BOSCH BREWING CO. Try sample case. Telephone No 212. C. A. Pearce, Agt.

OLE WALSETH, Carriage and Wagon builder, Carriage Repository Pearl and Second St.

Coal-- Wood Hay, Grain, Feed,

Petoskey Lime, Brick Mich. and N. Y. Cal. Plaster, Buffalo and Louisville cement English and German cement Fine, coarse and bag salt. Pillsbury's Best Flour.

For Sale by F. B. SPEAR.

WANTED--At 616 North Pine street, a neat, sturdy, honest girl for general house-work. Must be a good cook. (12-5-17)

MADE ME A MAN

AXAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases--Falling Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse and other Excesses and Indulgences. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Present Insanity and Consumption fit taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all others fail. In fact upon having the genuine AXAX Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cents per package, or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. 19 numbers the AXAX REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Marquette, Mich., by E. K. Stafford & Co., Druggists (2-20-17)

Ishpeeming and Vicinity.

CHURCH SEWER TAXES.

Petition for Remission of Sewer Taxes on Church Property Now Ready.

The petition from the pastors and trustees of the local church societies, asking for exemption from the payment of sewer taxes, which will be presented to the city council at the regular meeting tomorrow evening, has been prepared. It will be presented to the council by Rev. T. Cory-Thomas of Grace church. In presenting the petition Mr. Cory-Thomas will address the members in the interest of the churches. Considerable interest is manifested by citizens in reference to this matter. It is likely that the question will not be disposed of tomorrow evening, even if a majority of the council favors granting the petition, unless the advice of the city attorney is such that the members will feel justified in taking immediate action.

Major Andrews is in favor of granting the request of the church representatives provided this can be done by the council without making itself liable to the state or county. He believes that it would be right to exempt every church and parsonage in the city from taxation of all kinds, but he thinks the council should not take action in such cases until advised by its legal representative. He believes that if the city attorney's opinion is favorable the council will be justified in granting the petition without delay.

A number of petitions similar to that presented by the church societies have been signed and filed by individual taxpayers, who are receiving no direct benefit from the sewerage system. These have been referred to the committee on sewerage. In the case of the taxpayers of North Pine street, where the properties cannot be connected with the sewer, the committee has submitted favorable reports to the council, with the understanding, however, that the city attorney should deem it advisable to grant the petitions. Mayor Andrews thinks the petition of the church societies should be governed by the same ruling. He says he expects the city attorney to present his opinion in both of these cases in writing at the meeting tomorrow evening.

A number of taxpayers will be present at the meeting, as some of the aldermen have ascertained that they will oppose the granting of the petition from the church organizations. For this reason, it is thought, that there may be a very interesting discussion of the proposition.

Had a Hard Time. The following concerning the experience of John Eddy of this city, and his partner, on their return from Raspberry Island, where they were in charge of the light house station, appeared in Sunday's issue of The Leader, published at Superior. John Eddy and John D. McMartin, light keepers at Raspberry Island light, started from the island fourteen miles away for Bayfield, in a sailboat and were driven around by wind and ice floes. After spending four days in the ice, the two battered islands they arrived on the main shore fifteen miles away. Mr. Eddy had both hands and feet frozen and McMartin's ears are frozen. They subsisted on flour and water mixed in a washbasin which they cooked on one of the islands in a fishing shanty.

Lecture Tonight. Professor W. N. Ferris of Big Rapids, Mich., will give a free lecture this evening the high school auditorium. He will discuss on education. Those who have ever heard Mr. Ferris speak will not miss his lecture tonight as they know he is an entertaining talker. Speaking of Mr. Ferris yesterday Professor Hardy remarked that he is one of the "heavy weight" educators of this country and that it will be a treat to hear him. There will doubtless be a large attendance as the ability of the lecturer is now pretty well known. The teachers are taking considerable interest in the meeting and have invited parents of children attending the schools to attend.

Grand Army Officers. At the last regular meeting of Charles H. Towne post, G. A. R., of this city and Neganue, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Frank V. Sauer; senior vice commander, Charles L. Sheldon; junior vice commander, Thomas Gaynor; surgeon, Thomas Bashaw; chaplain, James McNeil; quartermaster, Charles L. Sheldon; officer of the day, John Scott; officer of the guard, Richard Carey; sergeant major, James McNeil; quartermaster sergeant, D. McDonald; adjutant, T. M. Day.

Christmas Cantata. Members of the Division street Methodist church society will produce a cantata, "A Visit to Santa Claus' Home," at the church Christmas night. Three rehearsals will be held each week from now until Christmas. This cantata was given four years ago by members of the congregation. It was so well received that its reproduction was requested by many of those who saw it previously. The price of the tickets has not yet been decided.

A Valuable Prescription. Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at E. Farnham's Drug Store.

LADIES-- Whenever you need a dress made call on Miss Mary Olson, at 113 East Division street, where you will get the work neatly done. (12-7-1w)

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

ISHPEMING IN BRIEF.

A brass band will be at the Bancroft rink tonight.

C. J. Byrns got home yesterday from Hermansville.

Mrs. Joseph Sellwood of Duluth, is spending a few days with friends here.

Miss Kittie Handford, of Marquette, is in the city spending a few days with Miss Ida Braastad.

Roadmaster Manley, of the Peninsula division of the Chicago & North-western line, spent yesterday in the city.

The members of No. 2 hose company will elect officers for the ensuing year at the regular meeting to be held tonight.

A regular meeting of the Ishpeeming Cycling club was held last evening at the Swedish Home society's hall in the Midson block.

The infant daughter of Andrew Salko, of the Winthrop mine location, died Sunday evening. The funeral will be held today from St. Johns church.

The upper peninsula representatives-elect to the state legislature will meet this evening at the Nelson House. The object of this meeting has not been made known.

Officers to govern the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, will be chosen at the regular meeting to be held this evening. A large attendance of members is desired.

L. W. Harrington, who sustained a fracture of his right leg a few weeks ago discarded his crutches yesterday. He is now able to walk around with the aid of a cane.

A few Ishpeeming people will go to Marquette tonight to see the performance at the opera house there by the Superior Minstrels. The company is a good one and is composed of thirty-seven persons.

The Ishpeeming men who took a course in physical culture from Professor Dwyer will begin tonight to review the work. They have rented a room in the Anderson block. The work will be continued for at least three months.

R. J. Jones, Andy Lyons, J. J. Voelker, Richard Argall, J. H. Williams, William Jeffrey, J. S. Jackson, A. J. Yungbluth and Joseph Storey of this city will attend the circuit court as jurors at this term, which commenced yesterday.

A Good Investment. On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Cata-rh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

I suffered from Catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it. A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

Christianizing a Chinaman. A lady recently took into her service a Chinaman and began to Christianize him. Shortly afterward some silver spoons were missing. Then she taught him the apostles' creed and it was discovered that a valuable piece of plate had been stolen. His benefactress loath to suspect her new convert, started in to teach him the ten commandments. By the time he was able to repeat the first commandment the scamp stole her watch. Then the philanthropic lady's son rebelled. "Mother," he exclaimed, "for heaven's sake don't teach that pig-tailed scoundrel any more or by the time you've got him to the tenth commandment he will have stolen the house and taken the cellar along with it!"

A Siberian March. A remarkable march of 4,700 miles across Siberia, occupying almost a year, has just been completed by two Russian battalions of line infantry and two batteries of artillery, which lately reached their camp on the Amur. The troops marched 4,000 versts by land and made their way for 3,000 versts by water, half the distance on rafts constructed by themselves. Their losses were 6 men dead, 27 left behind in hospitals and 29 horses. The others arrived in good condition and excellent spirits.

A Distinction. "I suppose," said the native of America to the foreigner, "that you find our manners and customs very interesting." "Not exactly," replied the visitor, as he gazed at a fleeting bicycle girl. "What I find interesting are your manners and costumes."--Chicago Inter Ocean.

Well-Bred Thieves. A princess, a countess, a duchess and the daughter of a reigning prince were among the 4,000 thieves, professional and unprofessional, arrested in Paris during the first six months of this year.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" Shortens labor, lessens pain, diminishes danger to life of both mother and child and leaves her in condition more favorable to speedy recovery. Stronger than before confinement. Says a prominent midwife. Is the best remedy FOR RISING BREAST. Known and worth the price for that alone. Endorsed and recommended by midwives and all ladies who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Makes Child-Birth Easy. Sent by Express or mail on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free containing voluntary testimonials.

AMANDA TODD. BY MARY E. WILKINS.

Amanda Todd's orbit of existence is restricted, of a necessity, since she was born, brought up and will die in this village, but there is no doubt that it is eccentric. She moves apart on her own little course quite separate from the rest of us.

Had Amanda's lines of life been cast elsewhere, where circumstances had pushed her, instead of hemming her in, she might have become the feminine apostle of a new creed, had founded a sect or instituted a new system of female dress. As it is, she does not go to meeting, she never wears a bonnet and she keeps cats.

Amanda Todd is 60, and she never was married. Had she been, the close friction with another nature might have worn away some of the peculiarities of hers. She might have gone to meeting, she might have worn a bonnet, she might even have eschewed cats, but it is not probable. When peculiarities are in the grain of a person's nature, as they probably are in hers, such friction only brings them out more plainly, and it is the other person who suffers.

The village men are not, as a rule, very subtle, but they have seemed to feel this instinctively. Amanda was, they say, a very pretty girl in her youth, but no young man ever dared make love to her and marry her. She had always the reputation of being "an odd stick," even in the district school. She always kept by herself at recess, she never seemed to have anything in common with the other girls and she always went home alone from singing school. Probably never in her whole life has Amanda Todd known what it is to be protected by some devoted person of the other sex through the mighty perils of our village street.

There is a tradition in the village that once in her life, when she was about 25 years old, Amanda Todd had a beautiful bonnet and went to meeting.

Old Mrs. Nathan Morse vouches for the reliability of it, and, moreover, she hints at a reason. "When Mandy, she was 'bout 25 years old," she says, "George Henry French, he come to town, and taught the district school, and he see Mandy, an' told Almira Benton that he thought she was about the prettiest girl he ever laid eyes on, and Almira, she told Mandy. That was all there ever was to it, he never waited on her, never spoke to her, fur's I know, but right after that, Mandy, she had a bunnet, and she went reg'lar to meetin'. 'Fore that her mother could scarcely get her to keep a thing on her head out of doors--allers carried her sunbunnet a-danglin' by the strings, wonder she wasn't sunstruck a million times--and as for goin' to meetin', her mother, she talked and talked, but it didn't do a mite of good. I s'pose her father kind of upheld her in it. He was most as odd as Mandy. He wouldn't go to meetin' unless he was driv, and he wa'n't a member. 'Nough sight ruther go out prowlin' round in the woods like a wild animal, Sabbath days, than go to meetin'." Once he ketches a wildcat, an' tried to tame it, but he couldn't. It bit and chewed so he had to let it go. I guess Mandy gets her liking for cats from him fast enough. Well, Mandy, she had that handsome bunnet, and she went to meetin' reg'lar 'most a year, and she looked as pretty as a picture sittin' in the pew. The bunnet was trimmed with green gauze ribbon and had a wreath of fine pink flowers inside. Her mother was real tickled, thought Mandy had met with a change. But land, it didn't last no time. George Henry French, he quit town the next year and went to Somerset to teach, and pretty soon we heard he had married a girl over there. Then Mandy, she didn't come to meetin' any more. I dunno what she did with the bunnet--stamped on it, most likely, she always had consider'ble temper--anyway, I never see her wear it arterwards."

This old Mrs. Nathan Morse tells the story, and somehow to a reflective mind the picture of Amanda Todd in her youth decked in her pink-wreathed bonnet, selfishly but innocently attending in the sanctuary of divine love in order to lay hands on her own little share of earthly affection, is inseparable from her, as she goes now, old and bare-headed, defiantly past the meeting house, when the Sabbath bells are ringing.

However, if Amanda Todd had elected to go bareheaded through the village street from feminine vanity, rather than eccentricity, it would have been no wonder. Not a young girl in the village has such a head of hair as Amanda. It is of a beautiful chestnut color, and there is not a gray thread in it. It is full of wonderful natural ripples, too--not one of the village girls can equal them with her papers and crimping pins--and Amanda arranges it in two superb braids wound twice around her head. Seen from behind, Amanda's head is that of a young beauty; when it turns a little, and her harsh old profile becomes visible, there is a shock to the stranger.

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The village men are not, as a rule, very subtle, but they have seemed to feel this instinctively. Amanda was, they say, a very pretty girl in her youth, but no young man ever dared make love to her and marry her. She had always the reputation of being "an odd stick," even in the district school. She always kept by herself at recess, she never seemed to have anything in common with the other girls and she always went home alone from singing school. Probably never in her whole life has Amanda Todd known what it is to be protected by some devoted person of the other sex through the mighty perils of our village street.

There is a tradition in the village that once in her life, when she was about 25 years old, Amanda Todd had a beautiful bonnet and went to meeting.

Old Mrs. Nathan Morse vouches for the reliability of it, and, moreover, she hints at a reason. "When Mandy, she was 'bout 25 years old," she says, "George Henry French, he come to town, and taught the district school, and he see Mandy, an' told Almira Benton that he thought she was about the prettiest girl he ever laid eyes on, and Almira, she told Mandy. That was all there ever was to it, he never waited on her, never spoke to her, fur's I know, but right after that, Mandy, she had a bunnet, and she went reg'lar to meetin'. 'Fore that her mother could scarcely get her to keep a thing on her head out of doors--allers carried her sunbunnet a-danglin' by the strings, wonder she wasn't sunstruck a million times--and as for goin' to meetin', her mother, she talked and talked, but it didn't do a mite of good. I s'pose her father kind of upheld her in it. He was most as odd as Mandy. He wouldn't go to meetin' unless he was driv, and he wa'n't a member. 'Nough sight ruther go out prowlin' round in the woods like a wild animal, Sabbath days, than go to meetin'." Once he ketches a wildcat, an' tried to tame it, but he couldn't. It bit and chewed so he had to let it go. I guess Mandy gets her liking for cats from him fast enough. Well, Mandy, she had that handsome bunnet, and she went to meetin' reg'lar 'most a year, and she looked as pretty as a picture sittin' in the pew. The bunnet was trimmed with green gauze ribbon and had a wreath of fine pink flowers inside. Her mother was real tickled, thought Mandy had met with a change. But land, it didn't last no time. George Henry French, he quit town the next year and went to Somerset to teach, and pretty soon we heard he had married a girl over there. Then Mandy, she didn't come to meetin' any more. I dunno what she did with the bunnet--stamped on it, most likely, she always had consider'ble temper--anyway, I never see her wear it arterwards."

This old Mrs. Nathan Morse tells the story, and somehow to a reflective mind the picture of Amanda Todd in her youth decked in her pink-wreathed bonnet, selfishly but innocently attending in the sanctuary of divine love in order to lay hands on her own little share of earthly affection, is inseparable from her, as she goes now, old and bare-headed, defiantly past the meeting house, when the Sabbath bells are ringing.

However, if Amanda Todd had elected to go bareheaded through the village street from feminine vanity, rather than eccentricity, it would have been no wonder. Not a young girl in the village has such a head of hair as Amanda. It is of a beautiful chestnut color, and there is not a gray thread in it. It is full of wonderful natural ripples, too--not one of the village girls can equal them with her papers and crimping pins--and Amanda arranges it in two superb braids wound twice around her head. Seen from behind, Amanda's head is that of a young beauty; when it turns a little, and her harsh old profile becomes visible, there is a shock to the stranger.

Amanda's father had a great shock of chestnut hair, which was seldom cut, and she inherits this adornment from him. He lived to be an old man, but that ruddy crown of his never turned gray.

Amanda's mother died long ago; then her father. Ever since she has lived alone in her shingled cottage with her cats. There were not so many cats at first; they say she started with one fine tabby, who became the mother, grandmother and great-grandmother to armies of kittens.

Amanda must destroy some when she can find no homes for them, otherwise she herself would be driven afield, but still the impression is of a legion.

A cat is so covert, it slinks so secretly from one abiding place to another and seems to duplicate itself with its sudden appearances, that it may account in a measure for this impression. Still there are a great many. Nobody knows just the number--the estimate runs

anywhere from 15 to 50. Counting, or trying to count, Amanda Todd's cats is a favorite amusement of the village children. "Here's another," they shout, when a pair of green eyes gleams at them from a post. But is it another, or only the same cat who has moved? Cats sit in Amanda's windows; they stare out wisely at the passers-by, from behind the panes, or they fold their paws on the ledge outside in the sunshine. Cats walk Amanda's ridgepole and her fence, they perch on her posts and fly to her cherry trees with bristling fur at the sight of a dog. Amanda has as dead a hatred of dogs as have her cats. Everyone which comes within stone throw of her she sends off yelping, for she is a good shot. Kittens tumble about Amanda's yard and crawl out between her fence pickets under people's feet. Amanda will never give away a kitten except to a responsible person, and is as particular as if the kitten were a human orphan, and she the manager of an asylum.

She will never, for any consideration, bestow one of her kittens upon a family that keeps a dog, or where there are many small children. Once she made a condition that the dog should be killed, and she may be at times inwardly disposed to banish the children.

Amanda Todd is extremely persistent when she has selected a home which is perfectly satisfactory to her for a kitten. Once one was found tied into a little basket like a baby on the doorstep of a childless and humane couple who kept no dog, and there is a story that Deacon Nehemiah Stockwell found one in his overcoat pocket and never knew how it came there. It is probable that Amanda resorts to these extreme measures to save herself from either destroying her kittens or being driven out of house and home by them.

However, once, when the case was reversed, Amanda herself was found wanting. When she began to grow old, and the care of her pets told upon her, it occurred to her that she might adopt a little girl. Amanda has a comfortable little income, and would have been able to provide a good living for a child, as far as that goes.

But the managers of the institution to whom Amanda applied made inquiries, and the result did not satisfy them. Amanda stated frankly her reason for wishing to take the child, and her intentions with regard to her. She wished the little girl to tend her cats and assist her in caring for them. She was willing that she should attend school four hours per day, going after the cats had their breakfast, and returning an hour earlier to give them their supper. She was willing that she should go to meeting in the afternoon only, and she could have no other children come to visit her for fear they would maltreat the kittens. She furthermore announced her intention to make her will, giving to the girl, whom she should adopt, her entire property in trust for her cats, to include her own maintenance on condition that she devote her life to them as she had done.

The trustees declared that they could not conscientiously commit a child to her keeping for such purposes, and the poor little girl orphan, who had the chance of devoting her life to the care of pussy cats and kittens, to the exclusion of all childish follies, remained in her asylum.

So Amanda to this day lives alone, and manages as best she can. Nobody in the village can be induced to live with her; one forlorn old soul preferred the almshouse.

"I'd 'nough sight ruther go on the town than live with all them cats," she said.

It is rather unfortunate that Amanda's shingled cottage is next the meeting house, for that, somehow, seems to render her non-church-going more glaringly conspicuous, and then, too, there is a liability of indecorous proceedings on the part of the cats.

They evidently do not share their mistress' dislike of the sanctuary, and find its soft pew cushions very inviting. They watch their chances to slink in when the sexton opens the meeting house; they are an old man and dim-eyed, and they are often successful. It is wise for anybody before taking a seat in a pew to make sure that one of Amanda's cats has not forestalled him; and often a cat flees down one flight of the pulpit stairs as the minister ascends the other.

We all wonder what will become of Amanda's cats when she dies. There is a report that she has made her will and left her property in trust for the cats to somebody, but to whom? Nobody in this village is anxious for such a bequest, and whoever it may be will probably strive to repudiate it. Some day the cats will undoubtedly go by the board; young Henry Wilson, who has a gun, will shoot some, the rest will become aliens and wanderers, but we all hope Amanda Todd will never know it.

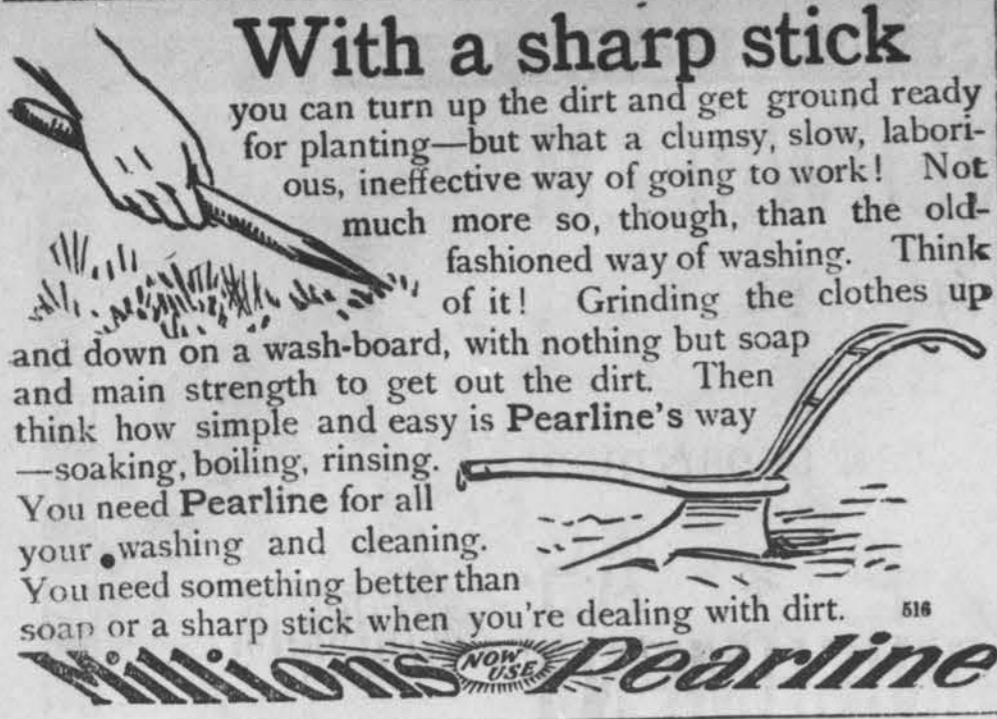
In the meantime she is undoubtedly carrying on among us an eccentric, but none the less genuine mission. A home missionary is Amanda Todd, and we should recognize her as such in spite of her non-church-going proclivities. Weak in faith though she may be, she is, perchance, as strong in love as the best of us. At least I do not doubt that her poor little four-footed dependents would so give evidence if they could speak.--Ladies' Home Journal.

Florida Indians. "Our Indians," says Dr. Brecht, Indian commissioner in the state of Florida, "are not multiplying rapidly. This is due to physiological and social reasons. Still, there has been an increase. In 1859 there were but 112. Now there are something over 500. The chief social reason for their slow propagation is the custom of countenancing no marriages of persons who have a drop of the same blood in their veins. This is sometimes hard on the girls. One leader I know has two beautiful daughters, who cannot get married because the eligible young men are almost all akin to them."--Chicago Chronicle.

--The Hindoo-Koosh, 20,000 feet, is reported to be the highest in Afghanistan.



**With a sharp stick**  
 you can turn up the dirt and get ground ready for planting—but what a clumsy, slow, laborious, ineffective way of going to work! Not much more so, though, than the old-fashioned way of washing. Think of it! Grinding the clothes up and down on a wash-board, with nothing but soap and main strength to get out the dirt. Then think how simple and easy is Pearline's way—soaking, boiling, rinsing. You need Pearline for all your washing and cleaning. You need something better than soap or a sharp stick when you're dealing with dirt.



**Pearline**

**FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

**FURNISHINGS AND DRY GOODS**

**Joyce & Mowick.**

**Beautiful Dolls FREE.**



Five beautiful dolls, lithographed on cardboard, eight inches high. Can be cut out and put together by the children—no pasting. Each doll has two complete suits. American, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Swiss, Turkish and Indian costumes. All parts being interchangeable, many combinations can be made, affording endless amusement and instruction. A high-class series of dolls, patented and manufactured for us exclusively and not to be compared with the numerous cheap paper dolls on the market.

**How To Get Them.**  
 Cut from five outside wrappers of News Such since. Heat the head of the girl holding pie. Send these with ten cents in silver—wrapped in paper—and your full name and address, and we will send the dolls postpaid. Or we will send them free for twenty heads of the girl. Send only the heads to avoid extra postage.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**\* FOR SALE \***

A number of **CUTTERS AND SLEIGHS**

all in good shape and cheap; also a number of sets of single and double harness, and other articles that may be found in a first-class livery stable.

**JOSEPH FAY,**  
 ADMINISTRATOR  
 Marquette, Mich.

**Mineral Range R. R.**  
 Hancock & Calumet R. R.

Change of time in effect  
**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1896.**

Lv Red Jacket..... 7:45am	12:15pm	5:00pm
Ar Hancock..... 8:35am	1:05pm	5:50pm
Ar Houghton..... 8:40am	1:10pm	5:55pm
Lv Houghton..... 9:05am	1:40pm	7:30pm
Lv Hancock..... 9:20am	1:55pm	7:45pm
Ar Red Jacket..... 10:10am	2:45pm	8:30pm
Lv Lake Linden..... 7:45am	12:15pm	5:00pm
Ar Hancock..... 8:35am	1:05pm	5:50pm
Lv Hancock..... 9:15am	1:50pm	7:40pm
Ar Lake Linden..... 9:55am	2:30pm	8:20pm

**In and About Negaunee.**

**SUES FOR INSURANCE.**

Mrs. Finch Sues the Modern Woodmen of America for \$2,000. Attorney F. H. Peters of Manistique spent yesterday in the city. He has been engaged to represent Mrs. C. L. Finch of this city in her case against the Modern Woodmen of America, which will likely come up at this term of circuit court. At the time Mrs. Finch's husband died, less than a year ago, he held a \$2,000 certificate in the local camp of the Woodmen, the same being payable to his widow.

It appears that objections were raised to the payment of the claim on the ground that some deception had been practiced by the deceased in his medical application; that he was not sound physically at the time of his examination. Some time before joining the Negaunee camp Finch made application for membership to the Ishpeming camp. His application was accepted by the camp and, according to Mrs. Finch's story, he had never been examined by the camp physician. He went to the latter, Mrs. Finch says, but the doctor told him to call again. Finch did not return, but a few months later he was asked to join the Negaunee camp. He was examined by the local physician and his examination was accepted by the head physician of the lodge. Soon after he became ill and gradually failed in health until his death, a year and a half after being admitted to membership.

It is claimed by the Ishpeming physician that Finch had been partially examined by him and was advised that he could not pass the examination. If this is true, Mrs. Finch never knew of it. The story she tells is what her husband had told her.

Mr. Peters feels quite confident of winning the case. He says the local physician who examined Finch did his work thoroughly and will go into court and testify that the man was in good physical condition at the time he examined him. In case the decision of the circuit court is not favorable to Mrs. Finch an appeal to the supreme court will be made. The local camp is in no way responsible for the payment of the insurance, that being a matter which belongs to the head camp.

**School Closed Again.**  
 Miss Lydia Sauer, who went to Choccolay township about ten days ago to reopen the school of which she had charge, and which had been closed for some time on account of the prevalence of diphtheria among the children, returned home Saturday as the children there are still down with the disease. On Friday only two of the pupils attended school. The township authorities then decided to close the school until after the holidays. A number of the children in the township had died during the past two months from the disease named.

**Has Taken a Contract.**  
 The operators of the Barasa mine have given Bert Agnolia, who has had charge of the work there since the shaft was started during the summer, a contract to sink fifty feet. If this proves satisfactory to both parties another contract will be given on a similar basis. The shaft is now down about 140 feet. Drifting will not be started until a depth of nearly 250 feet has been reached.

**Will Skate Larson.**  
 Some of the local ice skaters will shortly endeavor to arrange a match between Joseph Derecocheau of Negaunee, and Sib Larson or one of the other fast skaters of Ishpeming. Derecocheau recently came here from Sault Ste. Marie. He is said to be very clever on skates and he has expressed a willingness to go against Ishpeming's fast men.

**BLOOD IS LIFE** and upon the purity and vitality of the blood depends the health of the whole system. Experience proves Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier.

**Hood's Pills** act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

**PROMPT RELIEF IN SICK HEADACHE,** dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

**Boiling River** it is sure enough. It is not as large as the Mississippi, indeed it is quite small, but a mighty interesting stream for all that. It issues from the sides of a mountain in a thousand tiny rills, more or less, and of almost as many colors. These gather themselves into pools and lakelets on the mountain's side, covering an area of about 200 acres. Overflowing their boundaries they slowly trickle down the sides of the mountain forming small cliffs, the most wonderful in the world. From a distance one can hardly believe what the eyeight reveals—white, black, orange, lemon, terra cotta, green, blue, red, pink, separate and in manifold combinations stand out before him. It is a hill of painted cliffs on the sides of the mountain that rises high above. And the odd part of it is that each of these exquisite colors represents a different temperature. Does that startle your credulity? Even so it is true.

When through with this beautiful painting process, these waters again come together and then, as if full of mischief like a pack of small boys trying to play hide and seek, dive down and remain under the ground for a space of two miles and then flow out from the mouth of a conyonia as one of the clearest, most beautiful, green streams imaginable. Where these waters emerge from the mountain into the little lakes they are hot, boiling hot. During several hundred feet and also many degrees in hotness, so that when they again see daylight they are much cooler. This then is boiling water, an underground mountain stream of hot water.

But you ask, where is it? Where can I see it? It is in Yellowstone Park at Mammoth Hot Springs. It is one of the lesser-known wonders of the world. Go there and see it by all means but first send to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., six cents for "Wonderland '96," that tells all about this renowned region. (7-24)

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder** We-Id's Fair Highest Award.

**THE DESERT A-BLOOM.**

Results of Thrift and Industry on a Georgia Farm.

**Arid Wastes Converted Into Fertile Fields by Refugees from Alsace-Lorraine—The Labors of a Poor Family.**

In two miles of the Union depot may be seen a little farm that speaks stronger than words of what can be done on Georgia lands. A few years ago this land had gone to waste. Rata made it unsightly and its owner was moving with all his energy to sell and set off to Texas. About this time there came to Atlanta a family of French people to work in the factory. This French family hailed from the little village called Natziller, Alsace-Lorraine. When the war was raging between Napoleon III. and the Germans these people fled from Alsace-Lorraine and took their abode in Paris. When the war was ended and Alsace-Lorraine fell under the government of the Germans these people preferred to come to America than to return to their conquered homes. They landed in New York city on May 10, 1881, with only 85 cents in their pockets, a household of small children and in a strange land. A visit to their home out West Hunter street, just two miles, and a look at their surroundings will impress you of what may be accomplished in Georgia.

It has been just 14 years since the old man Bernard purchased this seven-acre lot. It was considered too poor to sprout peas at that time, and rough, red and unsightly, but when I look upon it now I feel sorry for the fool "Georgia cracker" who sold it for a song and spent the money moving to Texas. The whole place has been bearing grapes for a number of years, the Bernards are rich, good dwellings, barn and a wine cellar 90x110 feet, three stories high and full of wine.

As I have stated, these people were refugees from Alsace-Lorraine during the Franco-German war. When they landed in New York they were seen by an agent of the Atlanta cotton factory and made a trade to come to Atlanta. They sold everything they had to get to Atlanta, and there was not one of them that could speak a word of English. But they could work, and the whole family went at it, and they went to planting to save to buy a few acres. By the aid of Gov. Bullock and the firm of Elsas, May & Co., old man Bernard was enabled to buy this seven-acre tract, and he at once moved upon it and began planting grapes and improving the land. The children were kept in the factories for a few years while the old folks stayed at home and tended the farm.

For three years spades and grubbing hoes were all they used to do the work that our folks performed with the plow. Pretty soon, though, the little farm began to bloom and blossom and the ruts began to pass away. They got them cow and pigs, they saved and stunted till pretty soon they had more cows and more pigs. A barn was built, and every sprig of grass and every weed was cured and put in that barn. Then their grapes began to bear, and they ceased to raise vegetables, but planted more vines and attended to their grapes. Good dwellings were soon built and a fine wine cellar, and so they have progressed till prosperity and comfort crops out on all their surroundings, and to-day they rate their place as being worth as much for the growing of grapes as the lands of France or any other country. Anyhow, their place is a thing of beauty and their success should encourage us all to be satisfied. All over Georgia evidences of the generosity of the old hills. They will yield freely of many fruits if we give them the chance. Start in any direction from Atlanta and once in awhile you will run across a farm which has been given a chance, and it is by these farms that Georgia should be rated. Close to where I live a Switzerland gentleman grows as fine clover and grain as can be grown in any country. As a sample of his farming, he makes 50 bushels of oats per acre, while the native "cracker" brags on eight and ten bushels. Near Decatur Col. Crockett and George Ramspeck have vineyards as fine as those of the French people, and Mr. Ramspeck raised this year thousands of bushels of Irish potatoes among his vines. When I say thousands of bushels, it sounds mighty big, but thousands it is. He has about 40 acres in vines, and for several years has grown potatoes among them. Convinced that it was no injury to the grapes to raise the potatoes, he planted the whole 40 acres this year, and thousands of bushels is the result. All we have to do is to give the land of Georgia the same showing that the lands of other countries receive and they will respond with as generous yield as any, and of all varieties.—Atlanta Constitution.

**He Had Tried It.**  
 "You have no idea how much amusement and sport one can derive from egg-collecting."  
 "Egg-collecting?"  
 For a minute the actor seemed to think that some insinuation was intended.  
 "Yes—egg-collecting," returned the collector. "There is an excitement and an interest to it that—Oh, well, you ought to try it some time."  
 "I've been through it all," returned the actor. "You forget that I starred in 'Hamlet' all one season."  
 And then he generously offered to go out on the same old circuit and use the collector as a dummy to collect the eggs, but nothing came of the offer.—Chicago Post.

**In Luck.**  
 Felton—I had a bit of good fortune at the races the other day.  
 Downing—Indeed! Backed a winner?  
 "Oh, no! But I discovered when I got there I had left my money at home."  
 —Boston Globe.

**There doesn't seem to be very much the matter with your child. He doesn't actually lose weight, but there is no gain. He belongs to that large class of children that don't seem to prosper. You look at him a little more thoughtfully than you do at the rest and say "He is not doing well." Failure to gain in weight in a child is a danger signal. Scott's Emulsion should be taken at once. It puts on fat where health demands it, strengthening the digestion.**

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.



At first thought it seems impossible that any human being should willfully embrace death. Yet thousands of women daily court the grim-visaged monster. Some do so through ignorance and others through willful neglect. The woman who neglects to look after the health of the organs most essential to her womanhood ignorantly or willfully courts death, and death in a slow and agonizing form. It is this description that a woman's life a daily burden, and approaching motherhood a menace of the grave.

An infallible cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly and only on these organs. It prepares the maid for wifehood and the wife for motherhood. It does away with the usual discomforts of the period preceding motherhood. It insures a healthy baby and makes parturition easy and comparatively painless. T.ousands of women have testified to its wonder-working virtues. Get it at the druggists and refuse all substitutes. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." The druggist who tells you there is, is either mistaken or dishonest.

"I am very thankful to you indeed for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. Etta R. Smith, of Grenola, Elk Co., Kansas. "About a month before I was confined I had such pains I could stand up only a little while at a time. I could not rest at night at all, nor at any other time. I could scarcely see anything at all. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after the second dose I felt better. From then until I was sick, I carried nearly all the water that was used, up a long hill and worked in the garden every day, besides my other work, and did not feel at all bad. When the baby was born the doctor and the woman who were with me said I had a very easy time. The women said I had an easier time than any one they ever saw for the first time. My baby is very healthy and growing right along. I got up when she was five days old and have been up ever since. After two days I began my own work in the garden, and felt stout and healthy. The baby is now a month old."

In nine cases out of ten sickness is caused by constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure, speedy and safe cure for constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

**\* NEGAUNEE \* Business Directory.**

- M. C. QUINN, Dry Goods, Cloaks and Millinery. The Leader.
- WOLLNER & ELLIOTT, Furniture, Undertaking. Kirkwood Block.
- MITCHELL BROS., Staple and Fancy Groceries. Iron Street.
- BOULSON & PETERSON, Merchant Tailors. 320 Iron St.
- ORAL LACOMBE, Papering and Paper Hanging, a specialty. Prices low. Nesbitt Building.

**ST. AGNES' Hospital and Sanitarium**

164 EAST DIVISION STREET, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.

A private Water-Cure Establishment and General Hospital for the treatment of non-contagious diseases, in charge of the Sisters of St. Agnes. Both surgical and medical cases received. All forms of treatment offered. The Water-Cure Department offers special advantages for "Water-Cures." Patients, irrespective of creed, will here find repose, kind treatment, skillful physicians, superior board, comfortable rooms, and—most the least—an invigorating, healthy climate and picturesque surroundings. Everything an invalid needs.

The Sanitarium is an elegant building, constructed on the best sanitary principles, and has all the modern improvements of a first-class establishment—a home-like place for rest and quiet for the overworked. Terms: Private rooms, board and nursing, from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per week. Ward bed, board and nursing, \$3.00 per week. For prospectus, address

(10-14-3m) SISTERS OF ST. AGNES.

**Military Road Lands**

Belonging to the **Estate of James C. Ayer**

174,000 Acres for Sale or Lease

Open for Options to Explorers for Mines. Liberal terms to responsible parties.

200,000,000 Feet of Pine

Tributary to the Ontonagon and Sturgeon River and the D. S. & A. and Milwaukee & Northern Railroads.

**Hemlock, Cedar, Poplar, Hard and Soft Wood for Charcoal and Cordwood.**

Agricultural Lands equal to the best in the Northwest.

New York Office—F. F. AYER, Willis block LOWELL OFFICE—JACOB GODDARD, Savings Bank Building, Shattuck St. For further particulars apply to

**W. W. MANNING, Agent, Marquette**

**HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL**

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BRUISES, Scalds and Ulceration and Contractions from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CHOKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetter, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 WILSON ST., NEW YORK.



**JACOBS GAINS A POINT.**

**Secures Confirmation of the New Electric Light and Power Commission.**

**CITIZENS UNWILLING TO PAY MONEY FOR GLORY.**

**Bar Banquet Holiday Week—Resolutions to Be Drawn Up—Buying Very Small Interests in Lands—Court Convenes.**

**AN ADMINISTRATION VICTORY.**

Give Mayor Jacobs a tally. That electric light and power commission he has had so much trouble over was confirmed last night, only four aldermen voting against the action. The confirmation is a victory for the administration in the board fight.

As at present composed the board members are: Sidney Adams, J. L. Johnson, Louis Mailhot, L. C. Palmer and the mayor.

**CONFIRMATION FIRST THING.**

To confirm or not to confirm was the first question which engaged the attention of the aldermen last night at the regular session of the council. On motion the matter was taken off the table, then Alderman Vandenberg moved to confirm. Argument followed.

The opposition did most of the talking. Alderman Tobin spoke, then Alderman Desjardins spoke at more length. He based his arguments on the decision of the city attorney that the late board held over until its succeeding members were appointed and qualified. He censured the old board for leaving its bills and claims in an unfinished condition, then wanted the members to be compelled to hold over and audit the monthly bills till spring, when a new mayor might appoint a new board, or at least be compelled to remain in office till it straightened up its unfinished work. He called attention to the fact that if a board should be appointed and confirmed now it might find itself very much out of harmony with the new administration, and its presence might be embarrassing to a new mayor. If however, he said, the dam was in such a condition that it was likely to be carried out in the spring floods unless some work was done between now and then he recognized the necessity of having an active working board. He appealed for information.

Alderman Tobin replied and said that the Thanksgiving storm had raised the water as high as was usual at spring-time and the dam did not suffer from it. Rising to his feet again Alderman Desjardins announced his intention to vote against the confirmation.

Roll was called and the administration got the victory, the vote being 9 to 4 for confirmation. Desjardins, Pendill, Tobin and Ward, the quartet which voted against accepting the resignations of the old board, were the negatives. The vote of confirmation was made unanimous on Desjardins' motion.

**MR. MAYOR MAY SETTLE.**

Those troublesome bills which the first board incurred for machinery made their regular appearance in the session. This time they came up on a recommendation from the finance committee to which they had been referred.

Alderman Sherman, chairman of this committee, said that the bills were just and long overdue, but that the city was already \$8,000 behind on the year's expenses, and the committee did not feel that it ought to recommend the council to deplete the treasury to make immediate payment. He introduced a resolution giving the mayor authority to make some arrangement with the parties to carry the bills till the 15th of next May.

Mayor Jacobs did not appear particularly anxious to undertake the job. He said the board had \$453 cash on hand and the November lighting bills due. He favored taking this money and having the council vote a thousand or so more and then make a part payment on each of the accounts. This did not coincide with Alderman Sherman's view, and the council supported him when it came to a vote, and the mayor was saddled with the job.

**WOULDN'T PAY FOR GLOBE.**

At a previous council meeting a special committee was appointed to select a committee of six to act in conjunction with committees from Jackson and Louis toward securing legislation to have prisoners taken back to the place they were sent up from when discharged.

The committee reported that it couldn't find one gentleman, let alone six, who was willing to take a position on this committee and make one or two trips to Lansing at his own expense. As a substitute for this it recommended that only three be sent and their actual expenses, not to exceed a hundred dollars, be paid by the council. Three gentlemen who had agreed to accept the position under this arrangement were reported. They were: Gad Smith, Rush Culver, C. D. Blanchard. The council voted to send them on the plan proposed by the committee.

One contract was let. As a three-quarter vote is required in letting a contract it was necessary to send an officer out after two aldermen who desired to retire from the meeting and force them to participate. The contract is to improve Division street from the north line of Sandstone to the west line section 26. James Latterelle was awarded the contract at forty-two cents per linear foot. The work will not be begun till spring.

After considerable time and a close vote the city attorney was instructed to compromise the case brought against the city by Loveloy & Demar for \$37.50 for services in designing the City Hall steps. Attorney Brown said that he had had a proposition made to him that day for a compromise for \$25. The amount he is authorized to offer by the resolution is \$5 less than this.

There was a pretty little set-to over the bill for the Marquette county telephone. Both telephone bills for the city hall came in in the month's budget, the Bell for eighteen and the Marquette

for thirty. Alderman Tobin said the council had never ordered the county phone put in the city hall, and wanted to know who had. Mayor Jacobs finally said that he and Mr. Powell, the electric board concurring, had ordered it in as a convenience for the electric light works. Thereat the bill was referred to the electric light and power commission to settle.

The council adjourned after approving the remaining bills.

**December Term Begins.**

The December term of the circuit court convened yesterday forenoon immediately following the arrival of the train from up the road.

Of the prisoners two pleaded guilty, Charles Nevins to a charge of burglary, and William Oliver to a charge of bastardy.

The first case taken up was that of Charles Wells and John Drohan, charged with assault on the Dennis brothers in Murphy's saloon in this city last summer. This case was originally set for the July term, but the sickness of the prosecuting witnesses compelled its continuance. All the testimony was taken yesterday, and court adjourned with the lawyers ready to begin their argument in the morning.

In the opening of the court a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions of respect for the late I. D. Hanscom. This committee consisted of F. O. Clark, C. R. Brown and M. J. Sherwood. A committee of this character would have been appointed at the last term of court but for its abrupt adjournment on account of the death of Judge Stone's son in California.

The annual bar banquet is to be held some time holiday week. The exact date was not decided upon. In discussing that point Judge Cary of Neegaunee said he was suited with any day except Friday. He didn't want the banquet held then on account of the dietary proscriptions of his church. At this Gad Smith got up and said he was not bound by the tenets of any religious body as to what he should eat, but that his doctor had put meat on the proscribed list and allowed it to him but once a week, on Friday. He moved that that be the day of the week chosen for the banquet. Loud laughter followed this sally.

To settle the matter the date was placed with the other responsibilities, in the hands of M. J. Sherwood, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

**Tax Sale Begins.**

Monday forenoon the annual sale of lands on unpaid back taxes began in the office of County Treasurer Wright. Fifteen or twenty agents and owners who are largely interested in property in the county were in attendance all day long.

The sale began at 10 o'clock and lasted till noon then began at two and continued till five. All the sales yesterday were on wild lands, no city lands being cried.

For some pieces of property there were several bidders, and the auction was a spirited affair. Some of the interests secured were unusually and absurdly small. Under a misapprehension as to ownership Hon. Peter White bid against the agents of the Case and the Dwyer estates a one eleven hundred thousandths interest. Mr. White when he found his mistake withdrew and the agents divided the taxes in proportion to the interests of their respective principals.

This fractional bidding was thought a record breaker, but an hour or so later a smaller interest yet was bid by Sam Byrne Sr. representing Aaron T. Bliss against A. R. Bennett for Harvey C. Beeson. The bidding started at seven-eighths and was forced up to a 1-1,600,000th interest. Finding it apparently hopeless to out bid his competitor Mr. Bennett agreed to pay the tax.

**New Officials in Charge.**

Mesnard council, National Union, No. 438, held its annual election of officers last night. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and well attended by the members of the society. Great gains in membership for the year were reported. A banquet and ball will be given at the installation of the officers, who, with their positions, are as follows:

- C. A. Eggers—President.
- Geo. M. Mergahan—Vice president.
- C. E. Bice—Sergeant.
- H. C. Markham—Speaker.
- F. S. Byrne—Recording secretary.
- C. A. Payne—Financial secretary.
- Louis Grabower—Treasurer.
- N. A. Metz—Chaplain.
- George Freeman—Usher.
- C. A. Eggers, Louis Grabower and R. C. Markham—Trustees.

Absolutely pure, perfectly harmless, and invariably reliable are the qualities of One Minute Cough Cure. It never fails in colds, croup and lung troubles. Children like it because it is pleasant to take and it helps them. The Stafford Drug Co.

COAL—I am prepared to deliver the best quality of anthracite coal, well screened, dry and free from dust. F. B. SPEAR. (9-3-1f)

"Excuse me," observed the man in spectacles, "but I am a surgeon, and that is not where the liver is." "Never your mind where his liver is," retorted the other. "If it was in his big toe or his left ear DeWitt's Little Early Risers would reach it and shake it for him." The Stafford Drug Co.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

**Just Think**

for a moment before making your holiday purchases and go and look over what

**Bigelow Has**

this season. For an elegant line of Odd Pieces of Decorated China here is where you can find it. The Jewelry Department was never so completely stocked with the novelties of today as it is this year.

**A Diamond**

to be given away on New Year's Day.

**A. M. Bigelow,**

Marquette, Mich.



**A Well Dressed Man**

with well dressed children is a pleasant sight. The man who dresses well regardless of any obstacle has learned one secret of success. He has learned that money invested in clothing is money well invested. He has learned that men who buy here have also learned one secret of success—they have learned that they will get more for their money. You want style, fit, wear and warmth in an overcoat—why pay more than \$12.00 for it, when you can get it for that at

**Duquette & Metz**

UP-TO DATE CLOTHIERS.

**HIM AND CHARLES BEEK LAUNDRY.**

Good work done. Will call for and deliver to all parts of city. 207 WASHINGTON ST. (4-17-1f)

**Detroit City Glass Works.**

LOUIS BLITZ & CO., Proprietors. Manufacturers and Importers of Window and Polished Plate Glass, Art Glass and Mirrors. Established 1875. Factories at Delray. Estimates and Designs cheerfully furnished.

**EVERY DAY . . . BARGAIN SALE At the EMPORIUM**

- Mondays,** DOMESTIC AND LINEN SALE.
- Tuesdays,** HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR SALE.
- Wednesdays,** BLANKETS AND YARN SALE.
- Thursdays,** DRESS GOODS AND CLOAK SALE.
- Fridays,** CORSETS AND GLOVE SALE.
- Saturdays,** SHOES AND RUBBER SALE.

**Special Bargains**

will be given to every one who calls at the

**EMPORIUM,**

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Great Bargains in Indian Hand-Made Hampers and Baskets.

**F. W. READ & CO., \* LUMBER.**

MILLS AT EAGLE MILLS AND MICHIGAMME. Manufacturers of: ROUGH and DRESSED PINE, hemlock, birch and maple. White pine and Norway bill timber, sash, doors, blinds, pickets, mouldings, shingles, lath, sheathing, lath, etc. Agents for C. J. L. Meyer's Specialties. I. X. L. Polished maple flooring and baseboard, birch and elm ceilings. At our branch yards, Ishpeming, we carry a large stock of brick, fresh lime, fire brick, fire clay, adamant plaster and cement. Marquette office, Washington street. Telephone 41.

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Is the expression used by the many who have inspected my

Cloak Department, And . . .

\* \* \* AS-TONISHMENT

At the low prices I am asking for the very latest Fall and Winter Styles.

Look Here:	\$8.00	Jackets for	\$5.50
	10.00	"	7.50
	13.50	"	10.00
	15.00	"	12.00
	18.00	"	14.50
	10.00	Capes	7.00
	15.00	"	10.00

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309 FRONT ST.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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STRAIGHT KENTUCKY BOURBONS AND EASTERN RYE WHISKIES, OLD WINES, BRANDIES, IMPORTED LIQUORS, CIGARS

Quotations cheerfully furnished on any of the leading brands on application, to the trade. It will pay you to write or wire us before placing your orders, shipped direct from distilleries or government bonded warehouses

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MARQUETTE AND NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN.

EXPORT AND TABLE BEER.

For family use. Brewed absolutely from pure malt and hops. Mail or telephone order will receive prompt attention. 4-8-1f

**An Opportunity of a Life Time.**

\$25,000 worth of clean, fresh dry goods, cloaks, shoes and clothing, all bought for this season's trade, will be sold out from now until the first of January at seventy cents on the dollar. Nothing reserved—every article must go. Every word in this announcement is true. Prices are correct—goods as represented; values as stated. Reputation is gained by merit of offerings, and not by exaggerations that draw only to disappoint.

CAPES AND JACKETS.	
All Our \$ 6 00	Capes and Jackets for \$3 75
" " 8 00	" " " " 4 75
" " 10 00	" " " " 6 50
" " 12 00	" " " " 7 75
" " 15 00	" " " " 9 50

MEN'S SUITS.	
All Our \$ 6 00	Suits for \$3 50
" " 8 00	" " " " 4 95
" " 10 00	" " " " 6 25

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.	
All our \$10.00	Overcoats, in blue and black beaver, for \$5 00
All our \$5.00	Overcoats, in fine English Kersey, for 9 50
All our \$10.00	Irish Freize Ulsters, in gray, for 5 00
All our \$12.00	Irish Freize Ulsters, in black, for 6 75

All our dress goods, silks and velvets at seventy cents on the dollar.  
All our men's, ladies' and children's shoes, rubbers and articles will positively be closed out at seventy cents on the dollar.

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Leader of Low Prices. Wholesale and Retail.  
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