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CITY AND COUNTY.

This paper is kept on file in the office of L. F. Booth, general eastern agent Chicago & Northwestern railway, 415 Broadway, New York city. Our friends, when in New York, are cordially invited to call in and read it at any time. They will always be welcome.

MR. FERDINAND BENDING, of the firm of Rothschild & Bending, is home again.

MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD & BENDING are in receipt of a fresh stock of goods. Try their Havana cigars.

PERSONAL.—John S. Dymock, Esq., one of the enterprising citizens of Red Jacket, gave us a call on Monday last. Mr. Dymock is on his way to the Centennial.

MEADS has a new stock of fall hats and caps. Call and see them. Prices very low. Read his announcement in another column; it is well worth a perusal, and as a literary effort is up to Meade's well known standard.

PRESENTATION.—At a meeting of the Tilden and Hendricks Reform club last Wednesday evening, the president of the club, Hon. Peter White, presented the organization with 100 torches and a lot of transparencies and campaign banners. The club, which is now about 400 strong, possesses over 200 torches. Mr. White's gift is valued at over one hundred dollars.

A CARD.—The Sisters of St. Joseph desire to express their sincere thanks to all who contributed to render their recent fair a success. The result of the enterprise surpassed their utmost expectations. After deducting all expenses, a balance of over \$825 was handed over to the Sisters, as may be seen by the following figures:

Tickets of admission.....	\$144.90
English fancy table.....	224.32
German fancy table.....	90.24
Refreshments.....	134.73
Voting.....	115.00
Candy.....	49.77
Chances on man of war.....	36.60
Magic cake.....	21.93
Lemonade.....	20.00
Donation of Mr. E. Hedding.....	50.00
Donation of Mr. J. P. Pendill.....	20.00

All expenses amounted to about \$65. In the contest for popularity, Mr. W. W. Wheaton was the triumphant candidate, having surpassed his opponent by a large majority. The Sisters desire particularly to thank Messrs. Breitung and Pendill for their respective donations; also Messrs. Hager & Wallaster and Wetmore & Bro. for favors received.

The second concert by the Philharmonic concert company of Green Bay, as per announcement, was given Friday evening of last week at Mather's hall, before an appreciative audience. The attendance was not so large as on the previous appearance of the troupe but fully up to the expectations of the management. The JOURNAL's comment two weeks ago on the movements of the Le Clair sisters on the stage had the desired effect, as on this occasion there was little room for criticism in that direction. Usually concert troupes dislike to repeat pieces rendered on previous occasions before the same audience, well knowing the danger from a lack of appreciation on a second hearing. But "the singing lesson" repeated by request was received with even better feeling than on the first occasion, the performers, Miss Emilie Le Clair and Mr. Geo. L. North, receiving a hearty encore which they earned by their admirable performance. The audience were charmed with Mr. North's solo, "loving heart" and his effort in answer to an encore charmed the audience and called forth many complimentary remarks. Miss Emilie Le Clair's performance throughout the evening was highly appreciated and entitles her to the many compliments she received. We will attempt no comments on Parkhurst. On the whole the last concert was an improvement on the previous one. We cannot close this brief mention without a word of caution that may be of future use to this and other troupes visiting this city, viz., not to attempt to disguise old pieces by calling them new names before Marquette audiences. It may do "below." The troupe left for Green Bay on Saturday. We are glad they come and hope they are.

POLITICAL.—Gen. George W. Morgan, of Ohio, addressed the people at Mather's hall last evening on the political issues of the present campaign. The general spoke most forcibly and eloquently for three hours, being frequently applauded by the admirers of Tilden and Hendricks. The hall, which is the largest in the city, was completely filled at the beginning of the General's remarks, a goodly portion of the crowd being republicans, most of whom remained till the end. It was, perhaps, the largest meeting yet held in the county, the present campaign. General Morgan leaves for Ohio, this evening, where he is announced to make a number of speeches before the October election.

Hon. J. A. Hubbell, addressed the people of Ishpeming last Monday evening, and was listened to with marked attention by a mixed crowd of republicans and democrats. His speech was well received by his political friends.

To-night, in this city, the Centennial Reform club will run up to the top of a hickory pole 125 feet in length. This pole, which is genuine hickory, was brought from the St. Clair River by W. W. Wheaton, Esq., and by him presented to the club. After dark the club will indulge in a torch-light procession, after which there will be speaking from the stand opposite the Summit house, Hon. M. F. Tuley of Chicago being the principal speaker.

W. D. EATON, Esq., of the Chicago Times editorial corps, has been in the city the past week looking up the facts concerning the relations of Samuel J. Tilden with the people and business of Upper Peninsula. He has interviewed nearly all of the prominent business men of the city, democrats and republicans, and asserts that he is after the truth, whether it helps or hurts the distinguished gentlemen who has been accused of wrong-doing in his transactions with our people. The Times will for the next few days be looked for with more than usual interest. Mr. Eaton, who is also a stenographer took a full report of Gen. Morgan's speech, which will most probably be published at length in that most enterprising of all the great newspapers of the world.

CINDERS.

The reason the Ishpeming mineral spring is composed of such health-giving properties, is because the spring being located near an old slaughter house, there are undoubtedly a quantity of ox/hydes about there.

—Mr. Mullet concluded last spring that as he had quite a patch of ground in the rear of his new house, he'd make a garden there. Now, Mr. Mullet had never before had any experience in garden-making, but he spaded, raked, sowed and planted and awaited results. Well, the weather was auspicious, and in a few weeks he was more than delighted over his success. "I always knew I was a born farmer," he remarked to his wife one day as they were contemplating with no little pleasure the results of Mullet's efforts at husbandry. Things went on bloomingly for a while, and one night Mullet was thunderstruck on returning home rather late to observe a festive billy goat rambling freely through the garden, and devouring the tender succulents intended for the Mullet's dinner table. In fact, the goat had made a total wreck of the place. Mullet took in the situation at a glance. "Revenge is sweet," quoth he, as he carefully closed the gate—which had been left open, and through which his goatship had gained admission—and then seized a rake and went for poor Billy. But this was a nimble goat, and managed to dodge around in a way that displeased Mr. Mullet exceedingly.

Mrs. Mullet, who, with the children, had retired, hearing the strange noise, jumped out of bed, and in the darkness discovering the figure of a man or men, (she was so frightened she could't tell which) commenced to scream "murder! fire! burglars!" etc., at the top of her voice. Several neighbors hearing her hurriedly rushed up to ascertain what was the matter. They burst the door, and there discovered Mr. Mullet bending over his fainting wife, while the two children were screaming at the top of their voices. The natural supposition was that Mullet had been "doctored" the old lady, and two of the neighbors seized him, but he finally managed to explain matters, and they turned their attention to the resuscitation of poor Mrs. M., who was soon brought to, only to imagine that she was surrounded by a band of robbers, and went off into hysterics. About this time the hired girl came home with her beau from an extended ramble in the grove beyond the Northwestern and was just bidding her Adonis a tender adieu, when the goat came up on a full run, striking the girl where goats are always supposed to strike, knocking her some twenty feet, and totally demolishing a seven dollar thing she wore in the rear. At last a mutual understanding was had and the neighbors retired, the hired girl, who thought she had been struck by lightning, was got into the house and to bed, and Mrs. Mullet was finally soothed and got to sleep. Mullet don't like to talk about the affair, but he remarked to a reporter the other day that "the granger business wasn't what it was cracked up to be," and said, "D—n a goat, anyway!"

—Young Mullens has been paying very marked attention to Peterson's oldest daughter for some time past, but his calls suddenly ceased last week. The boys rallied Mullens on the subject and expressed the opinion that his girl had gone back on him. "No," said he as he perched himself on a cracker barrel in a grocery store and commenced to whistle a piece of an old broom-handle, "Twan't altogether that. I'll just tell you all about it. You see I went over there the other night and found the folks at home as usual. Now I had gone there intending to tell the old folks all about it; that is, you see, she and I wanted to get married. Well, we set there for a while, and I tell you boys I fell mighty skeery. Things didn't seem to look favorable at all; still as I'd come for the business, I meant to go through it or bust. I did come pretty near being busted as you shall presently see. There was no one in the room except the old man and woman and Mary and I. Well, I finally mustered up courage to speak, and after several heus and haws, I told 'em how much Mary and I loved each other, and how much we wanted to get married and settle down; how life would be a blank to both of us if we could not go up to his hills and down its valleys in company; how I would love, cherish and protect her as long as she lived; and all the other stuff that it's proper to get off on such occasions. The old lady was the first to speak. She turned as red as a speken—that is as red as a beet, and said: "Mr. Mullens of course we appreciate what you say, and are very much obliged to you; but our daughter can never wed with such a you. (Here Mary began to cry.) No, Mr. Mullens; you belong to a different grade from what we do—a different strata of society, so to speak. In fact, Mr. Mullens, you're Irish; and I think altogether too much of my extraction and family to admit any such low bred fellows as you into the sacred precincts of this family. The inferior races cannot aspire to raise themselves to a higher plane through means of my blood!" "I've not the least doubt," she continued after a pause during which she grew madder and redder, "that Peterson over there would have no objection to your becoming a member of this family with all its exalted privileges; he's low born, and don't care. 'Twas the mistake of my life when I lowered myself so much as to marry—" "Who's lowered themselves?" put in Peterson rising. "See here old woman, if I hear one more word of your nonsense, I'll—I'll—well, you know very well what I'll do." "You can't do it," broke in Mrs. P., "and she shan't marry that clod—" Here Peterson waltzed over her way, and they clinched. She seemed to forget in a moment all her highfalutin notions, and if ever you saw a mad hyena, she was one. For a time 'twas which and 'tother with them, but finally the old cat got on top and commenced to pull Peterson's hair out, gouge at his eyes and scratch his face in a most frightful manner. I was paralyzed; but when she grabbed a beefsteak poulder that was within reach and raised it on the old fellow, whose eyes were full of blood, and he couldn't see, I thought it about time to interfere and put a stop to such barbarities, and the more so as I was the cause of the trouble. No sooner had I grabbed the old woman to pull her off, than that girl—Mary—now don't you laugh, was onto me with the fire shovel and fetched me one on

the head, and if you don't believe it just feel this lump. Both mother and daughter now flew at me like two furies, and I made a hasty retreat followed by a volley of epithets that you don't often hear from women. I concluded that I didn't want any such high-toned business in mine, and so I've let up on the girl, who was every whit as tough as the old hen. Just think of passing through life with such a tigriss!"

—We are in receipt of the following, which we give space in our columns, but would advise the composer to be more brief in his future efforts, "for life is sweet, me boy."

"The Following Verses are composed By Geo. W. D., in memory of a young friend By the name of Johnny Doyle, Who got Kilt on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw railroad, Saturday Aug 7 1874, Between White Feather and Kaw-kaw-lina. Johnny was a young man about 20 years of age and one Who was well respected By all Who Knewed him.

FOR EPIGRAM.
August the Seventh eighteen hundred and seventy-Four
By a Fatal train, Neere Kaw-kaw-lina I was left in my
But now I am gone where all must go In time
And follow in the Foot steps of young Johnny Doyle
You feeling hearted young men and maides of high and
low degree,
like wise you tender Parents com sympise with me,
of a few lines I am going to Pen concerning a young
Gentile
I will avail to you his name they call him Johnny Doyle.
I now will go to the British Lands of upper Canada
In the county of Linex & Adington in a place call Chryp-
paway
He was reared of honest Parents on him they did cheere
and smile
When in Infancy they call him there charment Johnny
Doyle.

When in his blooming boyhood oft times with him I went
All for to vne the Purling Streams Where the Drooping
Willows bent
Where the Flowers they were in full bloom and the grass
growing fertile,
Many a Day I past away with charment Johnny Doyle.
All in that verdant pineary in the town of Hinnetbrook
Over the Hills and lofty mountains many a trip we took
All for to chop or rowl the logs along the rowlway pile
For to mentans his Parents charment young Johnny
Doyle

When the ice would brake in the third lake and every
swamp would fill
All on the Drive Johnny would go all for to try his skill,
He feared not the surges rore where the dreadful waters
bile,
Bat a log he'd ride over Dam or Slide charment Johnny
Doyle

All in the Spring in Aperil eighteen hundred and Sixty
Eight
to Owosso city in michigan his Parents did emigreat
on the Wood transe his work proclaim a youth of honest
toil

With a Brookin heart from us did Part charment young
Johnny Doyle
When I relate poor Johnny's fate it will make you shed
a tear,
to the lumber woods in seventy four he went with his
Brother Dear,
With a parting word and tutch of hand his Parents did
reconcile.

But now the're Sunk in Sorrow for the Loss of you
Johnny Doyle.

As they had reached the lumber wood and remembering
home a gain,
in hope to reach his parents Dear he stepped on board
the train,
But little he knew he did pursue Death on his life's
Profile,
for to convey him far a way from the Parents of Johnny
Doyle.

As they had Past White feather neering to Kaw-kaw-lina,
Betwene to cars Johnny fell through and instantly was
kild
Betwene the cars he hung in vain his life for to enjoyne,
But that faithl frigt the life did take of charment
young Johnny Doyle.

It was young Sweeney mist him first on to his Brother
Sed,
Where is young john he is not on I feere that he is dead
the train was stoped likewise was searched and the went
back four mile
pall and cold they did behold charment young Johnny
Doyle.

As Jamees gased on his mangled Corps his heart sunk
Deep in woe
The tears of meloniously down on his cheeks did flow
then to his breast the corps he preet on him he gased
a while

My Brother is ded was all he sed charment young Johnny
Doyle
The Preparing of a rough coffin Which greved his
heart the worst
to think that for his brother that he should make the
first
for the Evring train he did prepair for Owosso With
much toyle

for to relate his brothers fate to the parents of Johnny
Doyle
When his poor Mother heard the news it all most broke
her heart
O Johnny Dear she then did say why from me did you
part
Its Jamees-y-O she then did say I am Sunk with greefe
and toil

Since your brother dyed far from my side my Darling
Johnny Doyle
When his mangled corps arived before his parents Dear
it caused many a youth to heere a sigh Parent to shed
a tear

to See his tender Father the tears his cheek did soil
his Mother cried in anguist sighed I have lost my Johnny
Doyle

The morning of his Funeral His Frinds assembled there,
The Hearse and twenty corraiges for the churchyard did
Prepare
His grave we made and him we laid there in Shiawase
soil
In heaven bright may the Soul find light of charment
young Johnny Doyle

—He was a young man of flashy appearance; in
build, he wasn't what you could call a "put up job." He was awfully and terribly bow-legged for one so young, and it would be impossible for a young lady to sit on his lap unless he had a board laid across his knees and his toes placed close together. He thought he was a wit, but there were others who put a different construction on the word. He was in the bar-room one evening getting off "puns" on every one that gave him an opportunity, when old man Milwaukee dropped in. Milwaukee, in ap-

pearance, comes as near to a comic valentine—or Plunkett—as you can imagine. The young man with the bow legs thought this was a good chance to have some fun at Milwaukee's expense, and accordingly "went" for the old man, and got off some pretty hot ones. Milwaukee turned around, took a good look at his tormentor, and said, "See here, young fellow, I am no joker; but I will bet you the drinks for the house that you can't draw your knees together and keep them there a minute!" He wouldn't bet.

His name is Kaufman—Sam for short, and he induced us the other day to take a survey of the store of which he is the presiding genius. To say that he has everything neat, new, rich and nobby in the way of gentlemen's wear is but to tell the plain truth, and he sells the goods at bottom figures too. Give Sam a call.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. M. R. Manhard and George W. Benedict, under the firm name of M. R. Manhard & Co., have opened a new hardware store and tin shop in Masonic building, adjoining the postoffice. The stock consists of a full line of stoves, shelf hardware, tinware, cutlery etc., all new and bought at lowest cash prices in Detroit, New York and Chicago markets. They have their tin-shop fully equipped and are prepared to do all kinds of tin work, Mr. Manhard, late of the firm of B. Neldhart & Co., being himself a practical workman. They propose doing a plumbing and gas-fitting business just as soon as the signs of the times will justify the outlay. Messrs. Manhard and Benedict being both gentlemen of good standing and apt business qualifications we bespeak for them a liberal patronage and ultimate success in their enterprise.

The annual school meeting of fractional school district No. 1, of the city and county of Marquette, was held last Monday evening, Sept. 4, at the council chamber. Messrs. H. H. Stafford and Jay C. Morse were elected trustees for the ensuing three years, and thirteen thousand dollars was voted to be raised for the expenses of the current school year as follows:

For contingent fund.....	\$7,000
For teachers' wages fund.....	6,000

It was also voted to negotiate a new loan of \$8,500, the bonds to run five years, with interest payable semi-annually, and the same not to exceed a rate of ten per cent. per annum. The object of the new loan is to pay the old bonds which mature during this school year. The salary of the director was fixed at \$100, and the board was authorized to pay the same. The meeting was well attended, and much interest was manifested throughout.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At an adjourned meeting of the common council of the city of Marquette, held at the council chamber on Saturday evening, Sept. 24, A. D. 1876, the council was called to order by Joseph H. Primeau, acting mayor; thereupon, on motion of alderman Cook, alderman Fraser was duly elected and appointed clerk-pro tem, and the roll being called there were present aldermen Ralph, Cook, Mullaly, Lyons, Eddy and Adams.

The minutes of the adjourned meeting of August 9th, and of the regular meeting of August 21st were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
The bond of Peter Werner as retailer of spirituous liquors, with sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, was presented and approved.

The following petition of A. R. Harlow was presented, read and referred to the street committee:
In the honorable the Mayor, and Common Council of the city of Marquette—GENTLEMEN: I wish to call your attention to the sale of a portion of property sold by order of the common council by the city recorder in the season of 1874 (or thereabouts). The facts as I understand them are these: In the summer of 1873 Superior street was ordered graded from a point on same, which embraced one hundred feet of the street, and which had already been graded and macadamized at the expense of the abutter. The abutters then remonstrated and petitioned to have the tax abated for the improvement of said superior street in 1874. The petition was referred to the street committee. Street committee made written report that they found such to be the case, and recommended the abatement of the tax, which was voted by the council. I therefore ask you honorable body to relieve this tract of this cloud upon its title.

Respectfully yours,
A. R. HARLOW,
Marquette, Aug. 8, 1876.

The resignation of alderman Fraser as chairman of the purchasing committee, and that of alderman Cook as a member of the same, were presented, read and, on motion, laid on the table.
The petition of John Donor, James Maloney and Jesse Haggood, representing among other facts that on the 16th day of April, 1875, lots numbered 5 and 6 of H. A. Burt's addition, were sold to Mathews & Longyear for unpaid taxes levied by special assessment for grading Seventh street on east end of said lots, and that afterwards, to wit: on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1876, a deed was executed by the city conveying said lots to said purchasers in consideration of the tax aforesaid, &c., and asking that the purchase money be refunded and the aforesaid deed cancelled, on the ground that those properties have been damaged to the extent of several times the amount of the taxes, was presented, read and referred to the street committee.

The communication of Mathews & Longyear, stating that in view of the circumstances, and in consideration of the receipt of the purchase money from the city, together with interest on the same from the owners, they will surrender their claims to lots numbered 5 and 6 of H. A. Burt's addition to Marquette, was presented, read and laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
The street committee, to whom was referred the petition of John Donich and eleven others, asking to have Third street re-macadamized from Washington street to Buuff street, made written report recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted, which report was accepted, adopted and ordered placed on file.

The committee on police, claims and grievances made written report recommending that the following claims be allowed and ordered paid, and the recorder authorized to draw orders for the same, by the vote of the council taken by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas, Aldermen Adams, Eddy, Fraser, Lyons, Ralph and recorder; nays, Aldermen Cook and Mullaly:
Bill of Charles Spewak, coal of prisoners..... \$65.81
Bill of F. B. Crew & Co., coal for council chambers..... 10.00
Bill of John O'Leary, services as juror in the case of City vs. Smith Moore..... 1.00
Bill of Jacob Dulf, arresting city prisoners, etc..... 6.00

The committee on police, claims and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Watson & Palmer, asking the permission of the council to erect a hay shed in rear of their block, made written report recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted, for the reason that property in that vicinity would be endangered, which report was accepted, adopted and ordered placed on file.

The same committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Alderman Swineford regarding the impurity of water, made written report stating that they had called on the chairman of the water board immediately, and were informed by him that they were doing all they could and would continue so to do, to get a supply of pure water to the city, and that the cause of the impurity was the rise of water in the lake overflowing the wall, etc., which report was accepted, adopted and ordered placed on file.

The committee on parks, cemeteries and public grounds presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

To the Common Council of the City of Marquette.—GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom was referred the petition of Mirza H. Manhard and others, of date July 24, 1876, praying that a piece of land in cemetery belonging to this city may be set apart for the use of the Masonic society, beg leave to report that they have considered the same and would respectfully recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, except as to location, and that for the purpose of fixing the locality of said piece of ground, this petition, together with that of the I. O. O. F. society, presented August 23d, 1876, be referred to the park and cemetery commissioner, and that he be authorized to set apart and define the boundaries of a piece of land in the Potter's field of the city cemetery, not to exceed a quarter of an acre each, for the use of each of the above named societies, and report his action in the matter to the common council at his earliest convenience for adoption or rejection.
MICHAEL KALIN,
S. ADAMS,
Committee.

Thereupon Alderman Adams asked and, on motion, was granted leave of absence.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.
The committee on accounts of city officers, to whom were referred the reports of the city recorder and marshal for the month of July, made written report stating that they had found those reports correct and recommended that the same be accepted, adopted and ordered placed on file, which report was adopted.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
The special committee consisting of Aldermen Fraser, Cook and Eddy presented the following report which was not adopted by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Aldermen Eddy, Fraser and Lyons; nays, Aldermen Cook Mullaly and Ralph, recorder not voting:

Your committee to whom was referred the petition of the Burt Freestone company, asking a rebate of \$184.30 taxes, and the Marquette Brownstone company, asking a rebate of \$150.00 taxes, beg leave to report that after due investigation they would not recommend any rebate to be made to the Burt Freestone company, but would recommend the following resolution:
Resolved: That the recorder be and he is hereby authorized to draw a city order in favor of the Marquette Brownstone Co., as a rebate of taxes, for three hundred and thirty dollars (\$330), when they present their tax receipt for 1875 paid in full, and this only on condition that the secretary of the board of water and fire commissioners gives the city treasurer a receipt for \$160 as their proportion of taxes so rebated.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
EDWARD FRASER, } Committee,
S. F. EDDY, }

The city attorney made the following verbal report which was accepted:

Your city attorney recommends that the resolution fixing the amount on Champton street special assessment: roll be reconsidered, and that the amount to be raised be fixed at the cost and expense of grading said street to save all technical questions of law arising by reason of the construction of the bridge across Whelan's creek.

Jno. G. O'Keefe, justice of the peace, presented written report showing the collection of \$37 by him for breach of city ordinances in the month of August which report was accepted, adopted and ordered placed on file.

The city recorder made written report stating that he had collected no money from any source in the month of August, which report was accepted, adopted and ordered placed on file.

The city marshal made also written report showing that he had collected and given receipts for \$108 on account of poll-tax, for which he holds receipts from the city treasurer.

He further reported that John W. Spear, E. M. Spalding and Richard G. Blake had positively refused to pay said poll-tax, and recommended that immediate steps be taken to force collection, &c., which report was accepted, adopted and ordered placed on file.

PRESENTATION OF ACCOUNTS.
The following accounts were presented, allowed and ordered paid by the vote of the council taken by yeas and nays, recorder not voting and the balance of council voting yeas:
Bill of Sidney Adams, one dozen chairs for city morgue..... \$5.00
Bill of George W. Fisher, salary as recorder and librarian for August..... 10.00
Bill of Joseph H. Primeau, salary as recorder and librarian for August..... 66.60
Bill of Alex. Ferguson, salary as marshal and chief of police, August..... 38.33
Bill of John G. O'Keefe, giving testimony in sewer litigation for one hour breach of city ordinance..... 7.12
Bill of James Fagan, work on streets..... 17.60
Bill of John L. Cochran, salary as city attorney from August 26th to Sept. lat..... 173.17
Bill of W. H. Beardsley, taking testimony in the Sewer case..... 10.00
Bill of S. Anderson, work on streets..... 10.30
Bill of Doyle brothers, for team work on streets..... 57.00
Bill of Patrick Doyle, salary as street commissioner from Aug. 7th to the 28th, 14 days..... 42.75
Bill of James Kelly, work on streets..... 22.82

The following accounts were also presented and on motion, referred to the committee on police, claims and grievances:
Bill of Joseph Torbe, services as juror in the case of city vs. Smith Moore..... 1.00
Bill of Herman Hoy, same..... 1.00
Bill of Thomas McLaughlin, arresting city prisoners..... 2.00
Bill of S. Anderson, work on streets..... 30.37
Bill of Cleveland Iron Mining company, 70 loads rock at 50c..... 35.00
On motion, the council then adjourned.
JOSEPH H. PRIMEAU, Acting Mayor,
EDWARD FRASER, Clerk pro tem.

The French Superior Council of Commerce and Agriculture, in drawing up a new general tariff, raised the duties on cotton manufacturers 10 per cent. A Paris correspondent of the London Economist observes: "That decision was more to be regretted as exhibiting a tendency to cling to protected native manufacturers than from the positive effects it may produce, as the new tariff is only a maximum, and may be reduced indefinitely in the treaties of commerce."—Bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARKS.—Much has been done of late, particularly by the passage of the Conkling bill, to which we have previously referred, and by the promulgation of various comprehensive legal decisions, to protect owners of trademarks in this country. A further reform in the same direction is now proposed in the adoption of an international system of trademark protection. It is a well-known fact that the loss of the export trade in American cottons to the east was in great measure due to the counterfeiting of the brands of our makers by disreputable Manchester manufacturers. In like manner there is now much complaint from French exporters of champagne wine to this country that their trademarks are widely counterfeited. The proposition to incorporate in all new commercial treaties a clause internationally protecting owners of trademarks should receive the support of all reputable manufacturers in every country.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"GIVE US A SONG."

"Give us a song!" the soldier cried, The outer trenches guarding, When the heated guns of the camp allied Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan of silent scoff Lay grim and threatening under, And the lumpy mound of the Malakoff No longer belched its thunder.

There was no pause. The guardsman said, "We storm the fort to-morrow; Sing while we may, another day Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side Below the smoking cannon— Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde, And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame, Forgot was Britain's glory; Each heart recalled a different name, But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song, Until the tender passion Rose like an anthem, rich and strong, Their battle-oven confession.

Dear girl! Her name she dare not speak, Yet as the song grew bolder, Something upon the soldier's cheek Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned The bloody sunset embers; While soon the crimson valley learned How English blood remembers.

And once again a fire of hell Rained on the Russian quarters, With screams of shot and bursts of shell, And howling of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim For a singer dumb and gory; And English Mary mourned for him Who sung of "Annie Laurie."

Oh, soldiers! to your honored rest, Your truth and valor bearing, The bravest are the tenderest, The loving are the daring.

THE VAMPIRE.

[In Servia, as in most Slavon countries, exists a popular belief in vampires, dead folk who quit their graves at night to torment the living. The signs by which the vampire is known are the preservation of the body for a long time after it should have decayed, the fluidity of the blood and the suppleness of the limbs. Prosper Merimee, in the course of his travels, was the witness of a case of alleged vampirism, which he describes as follows:]

In 1816 I was traveling on foot in Vargaraz and chanced to stop at the little village of Varboska. My host was one Vuck Fogonovich, well-to-do for the region, a good fellow and sufficiently drunk. His wife was yet young and fair, and his daughter a girl of sixteen, charming. I would fain have remained with him several days, in order to study the ruins in the neighborhood, but he would not rent me a room, insisting that I should be his guest, and as this involved holding my own with him at the wine after dinner, the relation was not particularly pleasant.

One evening the women had left us about an hour, and, to avoid being compelled to drink, I was singing to my host, when we were startled by the most fearful cries from the sleeping apartment, which, as is the custom of the country, was occupied by the whole household in common. Arming ourselves we hurried thither, and beheld a frightful sight. The mother, pale and haggard, holding her still more pallid daughter, who was stretched on her straw bed as if dead. The woman was shrieking without pause: "A vampire! a vampire! My poor child is dead!"

With great difficulty we restored Khava to consciousness; she had, she said, seen the window opened and a man, pale as ashes and wrapped in a winding sheet, had flung himself upon her, bitten her and striven to strangle her. She was only able to shriek aloud when the spectre fled, and she swooned away, but she fancied that she had recognized in its features those of a villager named Wiczeany, dead about a fortnight. There was a small red spot on her throat, but I did not know whether it might not be a natural mark or the result of the bite of an insect during the girl's nightmare. When, however, I hazarded this conjecture the father rejected it sullenly; the girl wept piteously, and, wringing her hands and rocking to and fro, kept repeating: "Alas! to die so young and before one's wedding day!" while the mother loaded me with reproaches, declaring that she had herself seen the vampire and known it to be Wiczeany. I considered it, therefore, the part of prudence to be silent. All the amulets in the village were soon hung round the sufferer's neck, and her father took an oath that the next day he would disinter the corpse of Wiczeany and burn it. Thus the night passed in an excitement that nothing could allay.

At daybreak the next morning the whole village was out, the men armed with muskets or hangers, the women bearing heated irons, and the children sticks and stones. With cries of rage against the dead man, they all thronged to the graveyard; it was with difficulty that I could obtain and retain a position whence I could witness the ceremony of exhumation. It was slow, for as all strove to take part in it each interfered with the other, and not a few serious wounds would have been inflicted by pick or shovel had not the Elders ordered two men only to complete the work. At the moment that the shroud was unrolled a horrible cry fairly raised my hair on end. It proceeded from a woman by my side. "It is a vampire!" she shrieked; "the worms have not eaten it!" and her words were taken up by a hundred mouths. Twenty musket-shots shattered the head of the corpse to fragments, while the father and relatives of Khava hacked the body savagely with their long knives, and the women dipped linen cloths in the red liquid that oozed from the wounds to apply to the sufferer's throat. The body was dragged from the grave and firmly tied to the trunk of a small tree that had been cut down and prepared, then drawn to the house of Fogonovich, where a pile of fagots and straw had been erected. Fire was set to it, and the body tossed into the flames, while the people, yelling madly, danced round the pyre. The abominable stench from the burning flesh soon compelled me to take refuge in the house.

The house was crowded with visitors, the men all puffing at their pipes, the women all speaking at once, and overwhelming with questions the sick girl, who sat pale and stupefied, the blood soaked bandages round her neck forming a ghastly contrast with her white half-naked shoulders. Little by little the crowd diminished till we were left alone. Khava grew more and more uneasy as night came on, and insisted that some one should watch by her bedside constantly. As her parents were worn out with fatigue and excitement, I offered my services as nurse, and they were accepted gratefully. I shall never forget the nights I spent by the bedside of this unfortunate girl. The creaking

of a board, the very murmur of the wind, made her start and shudder. She could not find a doze without seeing visions of horror, and from time to time would waken with a fearful start and a cry of anguish. She had had one horrible dream, and the village gossips had succeeded in completing the ruin of her mind by narrating to her all the frightful stories about vampires that they could remember or invent. Often as she felt her eyes closing she would say to me, "For God's sake do not sleep! Take my rosary in one hand and your sabre in the other and watch over me!" Nor would she sleep save with her two hands locked about my arm, locked so tightly that the convulsive grip of her fingers would leave livid marks on my flesh. Nothing could distract her mind; she was abjectly afraid of death, and believed that she must certainly perish. In a few days she became shockingly thin; her lips were colorless and livid; her great black eyes seemed ever larger and more brilliant; she was a pitiable sight to see.

I tried to suppress her imagination by feigning to believe as she did, but, unhappily, as I had at first derided her credulity, I could not gain her confidence. I told her, however, that I was possessed of a potent charm against evil spirits, and that, if she desired it, I would pronounce it. At first her natural selfishness and gentleness would not permit her to allow me to draw the wrath of heaven on myself, but finally, the fear of death overcame her scruples and she implored me to try the spell. I pronounced loudly and solemnly some lines of Racine as an invocation; then after rubbing her neck, pretended to draw therefrom a small red agate I had concealed between my fingers, and had assured her gravely that it had removed the source of her illness and that she was saved. But, with a sad smile, she said: "You have deceived me; you had that stone in a little casket; I have seen it before. You are not a magician." Thus my ruse did her more harm than good. From that moment she grew worse rapidly.

On the night before her death she said to me, "If I die it is my own fault. My lover (and she named one of the young men of the village) wished me to clope with him, but I would not, and asked him to bring me a silver chain. He went to Marcaska to buy me one, and it was then that the vampire came. After all, if I had not been at the house, it might have killed my mother, so perhaps it is all for the best." Next day she made her father promise himself to cut her throat and open her veins after her death that she might not also become a vampire; she would have no other hand out to his to commit upon her corpse those needless atrocities. Then embracing her mother she desired her to take a rosary to the tomb of a local hermit or saint, there to sanctify it, then to bring it back to her. I could not fail to admire this peasant's thoughtfulness in finding such a pretext to keep her mother from witnessing her dying agonies.

She took an amulet from her neck and gave it to me. "Keep it," she said, "and may it do you more good than it has done to me. She then received the sacrament devoutly. Shortly thereafter her breathing became more difficult and her eyes glazed. Suddenly she seized her father's arm and made an effort as if to cast herself upon his breast; then ceased to live. Her sickness had lasted eleven days. A few hours later I had left the village behind me, consigning heartily to the devil vampires and all who believe in them.

A WESTERN TRAGEDY.

Henry Thurber, in 1857, was the possessor of a very handsome rancho among the foothills of Placer county, California, which is one of the choicest portions of that State. He was an old bachelor, whose household, except on special occasions, consisted only of Dick Tremaine—a hired man who assisted in taking care of his several thousand sheep—and Sing Loy, his Chinese cook. One morning in February, in the year mentioned, two neighboring ranchers, desirous of purchasing some blooded merino sheep from Thurber, called at his place, and to their horror were confronted with the evidences of an appalling crime. Thurber had been killed in his sleep. The assassin had evidently stunned him by a terrible blow on the head, and then to make the deadly work doubly sure, had cut his throat from ear to ear. Dick Tremaine's skull had also been battered in, and his throat had been fearfully gashed, but the assassin's knife had missed his jugular vein, and Dick, although there was scarce any hopes of his recovery, was still alive. Sing Loy could not be found, and his absence, together with the fact that the deadly assault had been made at night, when it was to be supposed that strangers could not have entered without alarming the occupants of the house, cast upon him suspicion of having been the assassin.

Swift riders carried the horrifying intelligence abroad to every ranch within a radius of several miles, and before noon a score of hardy, determined men were gathered at the scene of the murder, to investigate and avenge its perpetration. A doctor, hastily summoned, closed the ghastly wound in Dick's throat from which his life-blood was slowly but surely ebbing away, and by a skillful operation raised the battered pieces of skull from the brain. While this work was being done Dick seemed entirely unconscious of everything, even of the intense pain it must have given him, but continued to whisper constantly, "Sing Loy! Sing Loy!"

"He's got sense enough left to tell who did it, anyway," was the unanimous consent of eager listeners. "Yes, it is probable that the Chinaman was recognized by him the instant of his being struck down, and that mental impression is the only one he has retained," was the doctor's judgment. Parties were promptly formed to scour the country in all directions for Sing Loy.

Six of his pursuers took the right direction. They went to a little Chinese mining camp on Little Laurel creek, about thirty miles from Thurber's rancho. Here they judged Sing Loy would be apt to seek shelter with his countrymen, and in his possession they did not doubt that they would find the money which they supposed had tempted him to the commission of the crime. Night had fallen when they reached the camp where a dozen of the patient almond-eyed Mongolians had found enough profit in the infinitesimal gleanings of golden particles, after which miners had already once washed the earth, to repay their arduous toil. Even had not the gold was going on now. Even had not the winter violence of the little stream put a temporary stop to their operations, this would have been a season of rest for them, for it was the Chinese new year. At that time, for a week or more, if his means will permit, no Chinaman will work who possibly can escape doing so. He devotes himself to firing off crackers and bombs, burning red paper and joss sticks before his idols, drinking great numbers of very minute cups of tea, and occasionally very small portions of "Meltan whiskey," eating sweet-

Marquette Business Directory.

JOHN L. COCHRAN, Attorney at Law AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. OFFICE—In Watson's Block, - MARQUETTE, MICH. P. O. BOX 106. 338-71

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IMPORTANT NOTICE. JOHN HALLAM, Carpenter, Joiner AND UNDERTAKER. Contracts taken in any part of the county. Also, plans and specifications on application. Office and Shop Opposite Summit House, FRONT STREET, MARQUETTE, MICH. 336-338

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CONCORDIA BREWERY. GEORGE RUBLEIN, Proprietor. THE BEST OF LAGER BEER AND Present Use Ale. Always on hand, and delivered to any of the stations on the line of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. 355y1

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COZZENS HOTEL, MARQUETTE, L. S., MICH., John F. W. Thomas, Prop'r. This hotel has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished, making it desirable for both business and pleasure travelers, being located pleasantly and commanding a full view of the bay and lake. 339.

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BOOTS AND SHOES. I have just received the first installment for the Spring trade, and I shall constantly be in receipt of all the staple and Fancy Goods in my line. CHEAP--FOR CASH. The best stock and lowest prices in the city. Call and see. City Shoe Store, corner Front and Washington Streets. JACOB FREL. 353y1

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THE TREMONT HOUSE, Which has been closed for some weeks, was re-opened on Thursday last by MRS. ARMSTRONG, the owner. The arrangements for the convenience and comfort of guests are in every respect first-class, and her well known qualities as a landlady assure to the TRAVELER a large share of the public patronage. March 17th, 1876. 400m3

JOHN VAN ARMAN, Chicago, Counselor. FRED O. CLARK, Late of Escanaba. VAN ARMAN & CLARK, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS 119y1 Office in Opera Building, Marquette, Mich.

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IRON MONEY, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, GREENBACKS, RECEIVED For the first payment on lots purchased of nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. HIRAM A. BURT 317363

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ISHPEMING.

ASK Tom. Ford about the woman and the basket of goods.

ANTHONY BROAD, of Humboldt, visited our city on Monday.

CARL WEINBERG, of Iron City, preambulated our streets on Monday.

MESSESS. McGee and Schaller visited our city on Sunday. Come again, gentlemen.

THAT fossilized specimen of humanity, Hank Shouldice, was in town on Monday.

R. T. MCKAY, of Champion, exhibited his smiling countenance on our streets on Monday.

MR. HUNDT, of the firm of Hundt & Haberkorn, Fond du Lac, left for home on Tuesday.

THE sale of the bankrupt stock of J. F. Allen has been postponed until the 12th inst.

OUTHWAITE has hoisted a very handsome Hayes and Wheeler flag in front of his livery stable.

THE Deer Lake Lumber company is busily engaged in shipping a large consignment of Lumber to Chicago.

THE Tilden and Hendricks club have ordered 250 torches, preparatory to a grand blow-out which is soon to take place.

THE leader of the Ishpeming band has just received two new pieces of music named respectively the Tilden and Hayes marches.

H. S. HEINEMAN and family took their departure from this place on Monday for the occasion. San Francisco, we understand, is the objective point.

MESSESS. Myers & Bigelow are filling up the street in front of their warehouse on Canada street to the prescribed grade.

JOS. DOTLE arrived home from Milwaukee on Monday after an absence of a week, looking as though his visit had improved him considerably.

JAMES C. WARD and wife start to-day for Boulder, Col., where they for the future intend to reside. We wish them unbounded success in their chosen field.

THE teachers institute, of which we have made mention heretofore, will be held in the school house in this place, beginning on the 21 of October, and lasting five days.

A YOUNG woman whose favorite hero was Marius, left rather precipitately for California on Monday. For the particulars inquire of Billy Calhoun. He always knows.

OUR genial townsman, Chas. L. Anderson, Jr., is to leave here on Monday for a short visit to some friends in Chicago. We wish him a pleasant journey.

How the great have fallen. He that once was great is now engaged in a plebeian occupation, that of selling sewing machines, school books, cheap chromos, etc.

THE infant son of Wm. Wasley, of the New York mine died on Sunday and was buried on Monday. The parents have our sympathy in this, their hour of affliction.

C. H. WINGATE and wife left here for the centennial on Monday. They expect to be gone about four weeks, and will probably visit New York and Boston before they return.

ANTOINE BOURRET, who for a long time has been an employe of the firm of Curtis, Mansfield & Prime, is soon to leave this city with his family for Montreal, Canada, where he expects to permanently locate.

WM. MCKLER will not, we think, jump on a train of cars and then oil when they are going at the rate of forty miles per hour just for the fun of the thing, as he did on Saturday last, after the rough experience he had.

PROF. BERNARD BIGSBY and party arrived here on Tuesday, having been unavoidably delayed on their voyage two days longer than they anticipated, which was occasioned by the breaking of some portion of the machinery on the steamer on board which they had taken passage for Marquette.

A CERTAIN physician in this city tells the following story about a good little boy who was very anxious to have some one to play with, and his mother suggested that if he would pray for a little brother or sister perhaps he might receive one. So that night this mere urchin knelt down and prayed for fifty brothers and one hundred sisters, but before his devotions were concluded his mother lifted him suddenly off the floor, spanked him generously and put him to bed.

BATH houses and bath rooms in dwelling houses are a thing of recent growth. Our grandfathers seldom or never bathed; and it is conceded by our great men, such as Outhwaite, Wadsworth, Curtis, Curry, Myers, and a hundred others, that they lived to be several hundred years old. They were very dirty, but one of them could stand more hard, square drinking than a dozen of our great men. Potatoes should always be eaten with the skins on. The skins contain the bicarbonate of mullage which is just what the hair requires. When the custom of giving the skins to the poor originated science was almost unknown.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Two ardent democrats were wrestling with a Hayes man on Main street the other day, but their arguments were all as unavailing as arguments generally are; that is, they did not convince the Hayes man one cent's worth. Turning his back on them he started up street, leaving them in the midst of a discussion about know-nothingism. "That man," said democrat No. 1, who is one of the old bourbons, "That man is a know-nothing, I'll bet." "He certainly don't know very much," replied democrat No. 2, "but that he knows nothing at all is something I would not say of him, for he seems to have some knowledge." There was a visible grin on the face of democrat No. 1 as he led his friend to a secluded spot, there to explain the political meaning of know-nothingism.

A CERTAIN druggist in this city has handed us the following observations concerning diet, habit, etc., which will be found to be quite as valuable as any: Quinine should not be eaten after a hearty meal of india-rubber, as the catæcum contained in the former will unite with the oxalic acid in the latter, and

THE OLD ROCK STORE, ISHPEMING.

MYERS & BIGELOW,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

For the next Thirty Days, to close out preparatory to receiving our Fall Stock, we offer

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS.

IN CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc.

Our Stocks are constantly refreshed, and customers can rely upon getting the latest and best styles at bottom prices.

We guarantee our prices in every department as low as the same quality of goods can be bought in this market, and customers CAN DEPEND upon getting as good value for their money at the "OLD ROCK STORE" as at any place on the Upper Peninsula.

Our Dressmaking Department

Is now fully equipped, under MISS C. C. JACOBS, an accomplished dressmaker, and we are prepared to meet any calls upon it. In fact, in every department of our business we are fully prepared for trade and TO MEET ANY COMPETITION. GOOD, PROMPT PAYING ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

384y1 MYERS & BIGELOW.

wagon grease will be evolved with disastrous result. Before taking a bath the entire body should be carefully washed. Then lay on a coating of tar ointment and get into the water; it can't touch you anywhere. A splendid antidote for pork sausage is made by taking rattlesnake and nux vomica, each equal parts. Being subjected to a heat of 230 degrees, they will blend so as to be indistinguishable. Stir before taking—if you would stir at all. Nothing is more injurious than the ordinary method of going up stairs; it causes the alkali in the blood to settle in the corns, thereby producing arsanism, strangulation, etc. The proper way is to lay down on your stomach and go up feet first. Never sleep with your eyes open; it is a degenerate habit. Bathing as intimated above is conducted on the wrong principle. It is probable that the custom might be advantageously abolished altogether. Lyons, at the Lake Angeline, thinks so, at least.

PURSUANT to a call of the board of directors, a school meeting was held at the school house on the evening of Sept. 4th to consider the report of the school trustees and elect trustees for the next three years. After the meeting was called to order the annual report was submitted, which is as follows:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, and ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE COMING YEAR. Includes items like Number of children in district, Teachers' wages, and Fuel.

The result of the election gives general satisfaction.

ISHPEMING BUSINESS NOTICES. PETER DEVINE, at Outhwaite's old coal yard, keeps on hand a full stock of Doors, Windows, Sash, Blinds, etc., which he is prepared to deliver on short notice and at reasonable prices. 414ff

Ishpeming Advertisements.

W. O. SUTHERLAND. W. F. SWIFT. SUTHERLAND & SWIFT, Real Estate, Loan, Stock and Insurance Brokers.

INSURANCE. Having the agency of some of the oldest and strongest companies doing business in the country. Ishpeming, Sept. 25th, 1876. 376m3

GEO. W. HAYDEN, LAWYER, Ishpeming, Mich.

WOOD'S DRUG STORE. McKAY'S BLOCK, ISHPEMING, MICH.

Ishpeming Advertisements

CURTISS, MANSFIELD & PRIME, Commission Merchants and Wholesale dealers in

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Hay, Grain, Flour, Feed. Waterrooms and Elevator on C. & N. W. R'y, foot PINE STREET. Mining contractors and agents supplied. Grain, Hay and Feed by car load. Goods delivered in city and at depots free. 375m3

LUMBER

Before you buy get prices from DEER LAKE

Iron & Lumber Co., ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN. 405ff

THE CORNER DRUG STORE!

The attention of the People of Ishpeming and vicinity is called to

WOOD'S CORNER DRUG STORE

Which is the CHEAPEST Place to Buy your

Drugs, Medicines, FANCY GOODS,

Toilet Articles, Wall Paper, Confectionery, Stationery, Perfumery, School Books, Novels, Office Sundries, Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Smokers' Articles,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

REMEMBER THE PLACE: WOOD'S DRUG STORE

McKAY'S BLOCK, ISHPEMING, MICH. 410

April 28th, 1876,

CURTIS, MANSFIELD & PRIME

Millinery and Dressmaking Department, WILL OPEN A

Our Merchant Tailoring Department, Upon which interesting occasion the ladies of Ishpeming and vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

In charge of Mr. Voight, who has been in the business for over 30 years, is already a success, and we ask our friends to stand by us in our efforts to build up this branch of our business, so that they may be able to do as well, at least, at home as through non-resident and non-taxpaying traveling tailors. Support home institutions if you can do as well. PRICE, QUALITY AND WORK GUARANTEED.

In Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hats, AND CAPS, &c., our stock is full and very attractive, and all will be sold at popular prices. We take pride in showing our Stock of Boots and Shoes.

It is unusually attractive and choice. We call special attention to our custom made goods, both for ladies and gentlemen. In ladies' wear you will find everything from the cheapest GRAIN to the best GOAT and finest French kid boot. No one will be allowed to undersell us. Our motto is--THE MOST OF THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY. The new firm of CURTIS, MANSFIELD & PRIME cordially invite the citizens of Ishpeming and Marquette county to give them a call, assuring them that they shall be well treated and furnished with everything in their line at the lowest prices. To our prompt paying customers a reasonable credit will be granted when desired. We shall be glad to see our old friends and hope to make many new ones. CURTIS, MANSFIELD & PRIME. Corner Cleveland Avenue and Main Street, Ishpeming.

BARNUM HOUSE, ISHPEMING, MICH.

Containing 50 rooms elegantly furnished, heated with steam and lighted with gas. Baths on each floor, both public and private. Hot and cold water on each floor. Good Resort for Invalids. Who are unable to stand the strong lake breeze. The centre of the Iron Region. Easy distance from the C. & N. W. R'y and postoffice. On the direct route to the Silver Region. Billiard room and barber shop connected. 367m3. B. NELSON.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS,

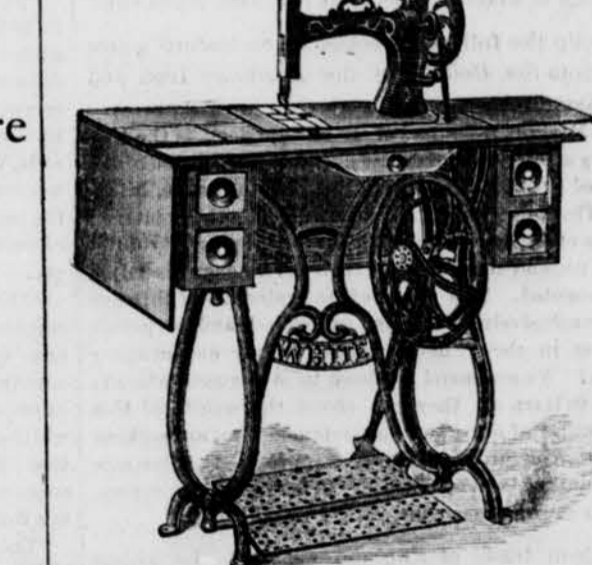
Books and Stationery, TOYS, NOTIONS AND CUTLERY; PAPER HANGINGS AND CENTER PIECES; CIGARS AND TOBACCOS; BABY CARRIAGES. CONFECTIONERY, FISHING TACKLE Fire Assays Gold, Silver and Lead Made. 367-419 J. ROPES & CO., Ishpeming, Mich.

For Blast Furnaces,

Rolling Mills, Forges, Cupolas, Lime Kilns, Tanners' Ovens, Bakers' Ovens, Parlor Grates (Common & Strong's patent), Stoves, Ranges, &c. Special Shapes for any purpose, made to order from patterns or drawings. Manufactured exclusively of the BEST NEW JERSEY CLAYS. Fire Clay, Fire Mortar, Ground Fire Brick, Kaolin, &c. by the ton or barrel. Address, HALL & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y., or A. HALL & SONS, Forth Amboy, N. J. 373y1

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST.

A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

When once used will retain its place forever. WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you \$25 for it as part payment for one of ours. It is celebrated for its advantages, in that it is one of the largest sewing machines manufactured—adapted alike to the use of the family or the workshop. It has the largest shuttle, with a bobbin that holds almost a spool of thread. The shuttle tension is adjustable without removing the shuttle from the machine. This machine is so constructed that the power is applied directly over the needle, thus enabling it to sew the heaviest material with unequalled ease. It is very simple in its construction, durable as iron and steel can make it, all its wearing parts case-hardened or steel, and ingeniously provided with means for taking up lost motion; so we are justified in

Warranting Every Machine for Three Years. It is the lightest and easiest running machine in the market. It is also the most elaborately ornamented and prettiest machine ever produced. With all these advantages, it is sold from \$15 to \$25 less than any other first-class machines. Exclusive control of territory given to agents. Extraordinary inducements offered for cash or on credit. Send for circulars and terms to

White Sewing Machine Co., 358 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, O. Agents Wanted. 420w20

REDUCTION!

Fine Berlin Finished Card PHOTOGRAPHS THREE DOLLARS, -AT-

Childs' Art Gallery.

CHAS. A. EGGERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER And General

BOOK BINDER.

Orders from abroad solicited, and will receive prompt attention. Magazines, Music Books, Law Books &c., bound in all styles at Chicago prices. Old books rebound and made as good as new. 406ff

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

At Philadelphia: You will find at the TICKET OFFICES of the M., H. & O. R. R.

From MAY 1st to OCTOBER 1st, A Full Line of Round-Trip Excursion Tickets by all the Different Routes to and from New York and Philadelphia. Enabling you to visit Chicago, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, and all the principal points of interest on the line of the C. & N. W. Michigan Central, L. S. & M. S., N. Y. Central & H. R. E., Erie, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pennsylvania Central Railroads. These tickets will be good for 60 days from date of sale, and will be sold at ONE AND ONE-HALF THE REGULAR FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Passengers may select route to go and a different route to return, or may go & return by the same route. Those who may desire to take the LAKE ROUTE FROM MARQUETTE or to return via either Buffalo, Cleveland or Detroit to Marquette, or who may wish to visit Niagara Falls either going or returning, will find tickets enabling them to make the Excursion in that way. ANNOYANCE, TIME AND EXPENSE will be saved by purchasing the ROUND TRIP TICKET BEFORE LEAVING HOME. Ticket Agents at Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming, Humboldt, Michigan, L'Anse, Houghton, Hancock and Calumet will furnish tickets and information as to Routes, Rates, &c., to passengers from any of the above points. To those living off the line of the road, full information can be obtained by addressing the General Ticket Agent at Marquette. SAMUEL SCROCH, General Manager and Sup't. W. C. BROWNE, General Ticket Agent. 404

SMITH & PRESTON'S CENTENNIAL WHISKEY

1776 1876 Manufactured at the Celebrated SMITH & WOOLLEY DISTILLERY DETROIT. FOR SAKE BY

H. BLOMGREN, Dealer in Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, And proprietor of the EUREKA BILLIARD HALL, Michigan and Iron City, Marquette Co., Mich. 377m

MINING JOURNAL.

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

All letters of a business character, as well as advertisements and communications intended for the columns of this paper, should be addressed to "THE MINING JOURNAL," and not to the editor personally, as is often the case. Only letters of a personal or confidential nature should be addressed to—A. F. SWINERD.

ABOUT one hundred men are employed at present on the siding from the Chicago & North-western railway at Negaunee to the Cambria and Bessemer mines.

THE employes of the Rolling Mill mine indulged in a strike last Monday, but the matter—back pay—was amicably arranged next day and work resumed.

PATTERSON & SCHATZ have, we are informed, struck a rich vein of pure hematite on their lease hold near the Cambria mine. These gentlemen have displayed great pertinacity in exploring for ore, and we sincerely trust their efforts have been crowned with such success.

Messrs. Ed. C. Anthony and Jas. F. Foley have been exploring some land adjacent to the Bessemer mine, and of which they hold a lease, and it is announced they have struck the ore—whether in place or not our informant did not know—and are now engaged in sinking a couple of shafts to ascertain exactly the condition of things. We should not be surprised if they have struck the right spot.

Messrs. Maas, Lonstorf & Mitchell have leased the Washington mine, and commenced operations there last Tuesday. The mine has been lying idle for some time, and some little time will be required to get things in shape, but with such energetic go-ahead men at the helm we look for a fair record for the Washington in the way of shipments this season. The mine is supplied with ample machinery. We did not learn the length or terms of the lease.

BIG THING IN COPPER.—A well authenticated report reaches us that ten feet of "rich ground" on the hanging wall has been struck at the Seneca mine, about one thousand eight hundred feet east of the Calumet & Hecla lode. The indications are that it will prove a second Calumet, and those interested are elated with the prospects. Among the owners of this property are R. H. Rickard, of New York, one of the old pioneers of copperdom, and Jimmy Crawford, a gentleman well and favorably known on Lake Superior. We earnestly hope that their high-est anticipations may be fully realized.

THE two stacks of the Pioneer furnace, located at Negaunee in this county, were blown out last Wednesday, and it is not certain when they will resume. This furnace is the property of the Iron Cliffs company, and, as its name indicates, is the oldest in the district. The first stack commenced making iron in February, 1858, two stacks having made considerably over 100,000 tons of pig iron since she commenced operations. About 12,000 tons are now on hand. The reason of her being blown out now we are unable to state, but presume it is on account of the large stock on hand and the low price of iron. This action will necessitate the stoppage of work at the various charcoal kilns owned by the company, and will throw a great many men out of employment; but we are glad to say that there is a good labor demand in the district now, so that none need remain idle. The Barnum, Salisbury, and, probably, the Pioneer mines, will be kept in operation.

SHIPMENTS.

MARQUETTE.—The following table exhibits the shipments from the port of Marquette for the season, up to and including Wednesday, Sept. 6th:

Table with columns: Name of Mine, Iron Ore, Gross Tons. Lists various mines like Republic, Cleveland, Lake Superior, etc.

LANSE.—Shipments up to Wednesday, the 6th inst., have been as follows:

Table with columns: Mine, Tons. Lists mines like Spurr Mountain, Michigan, Keystone, etc.

GRAND ISLAND.—Shipments of pig iron from the Grand Island furnaces up to and including the 6th inst., have been as follows:

Table with columns: Mine, Tons. Lists mines like Bay furnace, Munising furnace, etc.

ESCANABA.—The following table shows the ore shipments from Escanaba up to and including Wednesday, Sept. 6:

Table with columns: Mine, Tons. Lists mines like South Side Jackson, Jackson, New York, etc.

Sept. 6, together with the shipments for a corresponding period last year:

Table with columns: FROM WHERE, 1875, 1876. Shows totals for Marquette, Escanaba, and L'Anse.

Showing an increase of 68,280 gross tons. It is proper to say that the report of shipments of pig iron from Marquette is not complete by reason of our inability to obtain the figures from the Rolling mill furnace.

PARAGRAPHIC EDITORIAL.

THE well known George Wostenholm, the great cutter of Sheffield, England, died at that place on the 15th ult. He left a large fortune.

THE works of the Workington Hematite Iron company, England, consisting of six large smelting furnaces, have been closed, owing to the scarcity of orders. One of the celebrated Mossby furnaces has also blown out for similar reasons.

TURKEY has another new sultan; this time in the person of Abdul Hamid, who has been elevated to the throne in place of Murad Effendi, deposed. The latter has reigned but a few months, but was found to be totally unfit for the position.

THE Michigan State Medical society held its 10th annual meeting in the city of Ann Arbor on the tenth day of May last, and the address of the president—Dr. Wm. Brodie, of Detroit—has just been published, and appears to be an able paper. He strenuously advocates progress and reform in the practice of medicine, and deprecates empiricism.

RELATIVE to the prices of pig iron, the Iron Age says: The sudden decline in the price of coal has its natural effect on the iron market, and buyers are more doubtful than ever regarding the future. No decline has taken place, and, as far as we can learn, makers are just as firm in their views as they were prior to the break in the coal combination. With few exceptions, the transactions during the week have been of a purely retail character.

We have received from the publisher, James Everdell, engraver, printer and publisher, No. 302 Broadway, New York, a handsome steel engraving of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, the democratic candidate for president of the United States. Mr. Everdell also publishes an engraving of Gen. R. B. Hayes, the republican candidate. These engravings are each 12x15 inches, and are suitable for framing. Price, one dollar each.

WE are in receipt of a handsome volume of nearly 200 pages, entitled "A New Treatise on Steam Engineering, Physical Properties of Permanent Gases and Different Kinds of Vapor," by John W. Nyström, C. E., Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers. The book treats of the various subjects indicated in its title, and is very ably written and embellished with elaborate scientific and statistical tables.

As an item which cannot fail to interest hundreds in this county, we reproduce the following clipped from the columns of the London Times, of July 17: "The effect of the great depression in the mines of Cornwall has been to reduce not only the working miners but the small shop-keepers in the mining districts to the borders of starvation, and all who can raise money by any means are emigrating. The breadwinners are leaving the women and children, old and infirm, to be supported by the parishes."

PIG IRON.—Messrs. C. E. Bingham quote pig iron as follows:

Table with columns: No., Type of Pig Iron, Price. Lists various grades like No. 1 Lake Superior charcoal, etc.

The above prices for four months time, subject to change in market. Discount for cash, 4 per cent.

We clip the following notice of Swinford's new book from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association:

"The Mineral Resources of Lake Superior" is the title of a very attractive book of 298 pages recently written and published by A. F. Swinford, Esq., of Marquette, Michigan. The copper, iron, silver, slate, and other mineral interests of the south shore of Lake Superior are carefully written up, and the history of their development is faithfully presented. The value of the minerals of this section is conclusively shown, and individual and corporate enterprise in their development receive encouraging mention. We commend the book to Americans who are anxious to learn all they can about the wealth of this great country of ours, and to foreigners who are seeking information about our natural resources. It is for sale by the author and publisher. Price in paper covers, \$1.50; in cloth, \$2 per copy.

THE iron trade of England seems to be going from bad to worse. Unlike that industry in this country, which now seems to be improving, the condition of things seem to be decidedly worse in the mother country. The following dispatches are fraught with interest on this subject:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—The Journal of Commerce says: The crisis in the Cleveland iron trade has assumed a serious aspect. It is stated that Swan, Coates & Co., iron masters, have filed a petition in liquidation, and that the Lockenby Iron Works company, Thomas Vaughan & Co., Thomas Carlton & Co., and R. M. Charlton have decided on a similar step.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The application of Thomas Vaughan & Co. for liquidation in bankruptcy was presented before the registrar here to-day. The liabilities of the firm are £1,000,000.

The Cleveland, (England) district, it will be remembered, is the great center of iron manufacture in the kingdom. NEWSPAPERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The special correspondent of the London Times says it would be difficult to find an apter illustration of the big way in which the Americans do things than that furnished by the "Centennial Newspaper Building," in the exhibition grounds. Here you may see any one, or, if you like, all of the 8,129 newspapers published in the United States, and see them, one and all for nothing! You are not only permitted as a favor to see them, but invited, nay, pressed, to confer the favor of entering the building and calling for what paper you like. It is about as cool and agreeable a place—quite apart from its literary attractions—as a visitor to the exhibition could wish to be offered a chair in. He may at first wonder how, among 8,000 papers, among them such mighty sheets as the New York Herald, he is to get at the

small, loved print of his home, thousands of miles away, it may be, over the Rocky Mountains. But the management is so simple that, by consulting the catalogue, any one can at once find whatever paper he wants. They are pigeon-holed on shelves in the alphabetical order of their states or territories and their towns, the names of which are clearly labeled on the shelves. The proprietors of the Centennial Newspaper building are advertising agents, the largest in all America—Messrs. G. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. Their enterprise will cost altogether about \$20,000, or \$4,000, including the building and the expenses of "running" it for six months. The 8,000 and odd American newspapers are declared, by the same authority, to exceed "the combined issues of all the other nations of the earth."

THE Black Hills excitement has not yet died out in this county, and we hear considerable talk of parties intending going there. That there is gold there, there is no longer any doubt, and that there are bloodthirsty savages in the vicinity only too anxious to destroy every white man that comes within range of their rifles kindly given them by the government, there is also no doubt. From the following extract from the Kansas City Times of the 30th ult., it will be seen that things are not altogether lovely in that delectable region:

"The latest arrivals from the Black Hills are Messrs. H. Glass and S. Ringolsky, two of the principal merchants of Custer. Mr. Glass was the first clothing merchant to take a stock of ready made clothing into the Hills, and according to his own statement his speculation proved to be anything but remunerative. He opened out in a little windowless log cabin, and hung out a pair of miners' overalls as a sign. But many days passed away between sales. These enterprising clothiers have abandoned the Hills for a while, having stored their goods until next spring, when they expect to return. They do not give a very bright-colored report of matters and things in the mines. Salt Mr. Glass: Times are anything but good just now in the Hills. The Indian troubles have stagnated business everywhere, and stopped the tide of emigration. There are more coming out of the Hills than going in. We came from Custer to Cheyenne in nine days on what is called the "Blue Line Fast Freight." There were 75 of us in our party, under the command of a Capt. Z. B. Skinner. It is unsafe to travel with a less number. We passed the remains and wreck of a massacred party on Indian creek, and another near the Rawhide Buttes, about 30 miles from Red Cloud agency. At the latter place there were five dead horses and the smoldering embers of three wagons. We could not learn what had become of the women or the balance of the horses belonging to the trains. Stages are running to and from Custer three times a week. Soldiers escort them all the way. There is a soldiers' camp in Red Canon, at the Cheyenne river, and on Hat creek. Custer and Deadwood are in a constant state of alarm, occasioned by Indian raids. Not one out of ten of the Indian outrages are reported in the papers. They are suppressed at Cheyenne for fear it will deter and prevent emigration. As for gold, there is lots of it for those who have been lucky enough to strike a good claim. There have been immense quantities of gold taken out this season, but not as much as there will be when the Indians will allow the Hills to be thoroughly prospected. A man without a claim is in a bad box. Business is poor and is limited to a few. The demand for goods is limited, as most every one takes what he wants with him. Custer City is the only town in the Black Hills. It has a good city government, and from its favorable location will be selected as the wintering place for the miners this winter, and their base of supply in the spring. As for Deadwood City, it will soon have to close up for the winter and give up to Jack Frost. There will be three or four feet of snow there before November. Deadwood still refuses to adopt civil rule. The Montana men rejected and voted down a proposition to organize a city government, and passed resolutions declaring hanging the penalty for wrong doing, and Judge Lynch the chief before whom all bad characters would be brought. Messrs. Glass and Ringolsky go from here to St. Louis, where they will spend the winter. They expect to return to Custer and resume business next spring, or as soon as the Indian war is over."

IRON ORE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

(From the New York Iron Age.) (Continued.) THE IRON ORES OF NEW JERSEY. For the most admirable display of the iron ores of this state credit is due to Prof. Geo. H. Cook, state geologist. The number of specimens catalogued exceed 300, mostly magnetic, but the number on exhibition, for want of room, is somewhat less. Prof. Cook, in speaking of the magnetic ores, says: "These ores are all in the Azic formations, and occur in beds interposed conformably between the layers of the gneiss rocks. They sometimes extend for a considerable distance, but they are not continuous like the rocks themselves, thinning out to nothing at their edges, and in many cases descending beneath the surface in long folds, or rolls, to an unknown depth. The mines have long been worked, and most of the ore is carried to furnaces near the coal mines of Pennsylvania. There are 16 blast furnaces in the state, all of which are largely run upon this ore."

"The mines now opened number nearly 200, and are capable of supplying 1,000,000 tons of ore annually. The ores are rich, and being near the great markets of the country, they find a ready sale. They vary in purity, some containing a little phosphorus, others sulphur, while others are almost entirely free from these impurities. Many of the ores in the northwest, or Pequest belt, contain oxide of manganese, and are in demand for making Bessemer pig."

"The manufacture of iron was begun by Lewis Morris, in Monmouth county, as early as 1682. Forges for working the magnetic ore of Morris county into bar iron were built at Whippany about 1716. The blast furnace at Oxford was built in 1742; and iron has been a staple product of New Jersey from those early days. The annual production, however, has been subject to great variations, with the business of the country, the improvement in methods of manufacture, and the convenience of locations for cheap transportation, abundant supplies and ready markets."

"The yield of the iron mines has had a steady increase for many years past, and in 1875 no less than 665,632 tons of iron ore were mined. The depression in the business of the country has lessened the demand for ore, but about 400,000 tons have been mined the past year."

The magnetic ores of this state are found in the northern part, in the Highland Mountain range. The mines are in lines nearly parallel with each other, and have the same direction as that of the whole range or belt. This occurrence in lines has led to a popular supposition that the veins continue for miles unbroken, a theory which facts disprove. The mines also appear in groups, the best known and largest of which is near Dover, Morris county. Most of the ores of New Jersey are magnetic oxides, with some specular peroxides and limonites, and are the chief dependence of the blast furnaces of the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania for admixture with the hematites of that region. Some of the mines have been worked for a century and a half, and are still worked in the same localities with no signs of exhaustion. We cannot, of course, enter into a detailed account of all the mines opened or worked even. There are some, however, of so much interest from their history, character of ore or use, or that may be taken as types of certain sections, that we propose

to describe them more in detail. In speaking of the ores of New Jersey, probably the first ore that would commend itself is the Franklinite ore found at Franklin furnace. This is, doubtless, one of the most remarkable ores in the country. It is a magnetic, containing a large amount of zinc and manganese, the analysis being as follows:

Table with columns: Oxide of iron, Oxide of manganese, Oxide of zinc, Silica. Lists percentages for Franklinite ore.

This ore is first worked for zinc, and the residuum is used in the manufacture of spiegel-iron, making an article equal to the imported. The bed is a black mountain mass 30 to 40 feet wide, and, in a report made upon it in 1822, it was stated that it was used with other ores in a proportion exceeding one-tenth. It was found to produce a salamander of iron and manganese, crystallizing under the blast into a solid mass. It some of this mass were still in existence it would be interesting to compare it with the present spiegel.

The Hill vein of the Franklin ore mines is used at the Scranton furnaces in Pennsylvania, and samples are shown in the exhibit of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company. The accompanying analysis is as follows: Silica, 20.45; oxide of iron, 77.70; alumina, 1.16; lime, 0.25; magnesia, —; phosphoric acid, 0.055; metallic iron, 56.64. The furnace vein, shown by the same company, analyzes: Silica, 1.76; oxide of iron, 81.70; alumina, 0.45; lime, 13.25; magnesia, 0.32; oxide manganese, 2.08; metallic iron, 59.16.

The Ringwood mines are the property of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., and comprise about 20,000 acres of forest and farming land, on which are erected two blast furnace stacks, one 48x13 feet, and the other 65x16 feet. The mines and furnaces of this estate were worked before the revolution. The mines are very numerous and large. The estate lies across all the great ranges of magnetic bearing rocks which traverse the state of New Jersey, and the different mines therefore display a variety of characters. Extended descriptions of the property and mines are given in the New Jersey state geological reports of 1868 and 1873. Among the mines are the Blue, Hard, Mule, Little Blue, Bush, Cannon, St. George, Miller, Keeler, Cook, Cooper, Peters, Hope, Snyder, Milligan and Hewitt. The Cannon vein is 100 feet wide; the Peters, 50; the St. George, 30; the Keeler, 20; and many of the others range in width from 10 to 20 feet. These mines have furnished, down to the present time, upward of 600,000 tons of ore.

The following analyses are given by Prof. George H. Cook, in the New Jersey Geological Report of 1873:

ANALYSES OF RINGWOOD ORES.

I, II, III and IV, Cannon; V, St. George; VI, Miller; VII, Old Blue; VIII, Hard; IX, Keeler; X, Cooper; XI, Peters; XII, New Hope; XIII, Hewitt; XIV, Snyder.

Large table with columns: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV. Lists various chemical analyses for different Ringwood ores.

The excess of one hundred in the totals is due to the weighing of the iron as sesquioxide, whereas in the ore it is partly protoxide. The phosphoric acid is combined with lime.

In the neighborhood of Dover, Morris county, a number of mines have been opened and worked. Among these are the Dickerson, Baker, Carbon, Canfield, Byram, Mine Hill, Randolph Hill, Orchard, Mount Pleasant, Hacklebarney, Allen, Teabo, Mount Hope, Hibernia and others.

Of these the Dickerson is one of the oldest and most noted of the magnetic iron ore mines of New Jersey, and it has steadily furnished a large amount of very rich ore. It is the deepest in the state. At present it is owned by the Dickerson Suckasunny Mining company, and is worked by the Allentown Iron company. Most of the ore is smelted at their furnaces, Allentown, Pa. The large block shown in the aisle, between the cases, is from this mine—the gift of the owners and lessees. It weighs about 1500 lbs. In the case of minerals there is a large and remarkable strong natural magnet (lodestone) from this mine. It is loaned to the collection by Fred. A. Canfield, M. E., of Dover. The specimens shown are coarse granular or shot ore, and are from the hanging wall side of vein, Big Mine.

On the Dickerson estate is the Canfield mine, owned by the same company as the above, and worked for use in the Port Oram furnace. The ore from the shafts in the meadows contains a little feldspar and quartz, but no mica or pyrites. Analysis reports only traces of phosphorus. Specimens are also shown by the same company of the Canfield Phosphatic Iron mine on the same property as the last, which is remarkable for its large percentage of granular apatite. The ore occurs in a vein eight feet wide.

The Hacklebarney mine, one of the oldest in the region, is owned and worked by the Chester Iron company. In the earlier work at this mine for supplying forces only the red weathered ore within a few feet of the surface was used, the blue ore be-

ing considered undesirable. Analyses from two openings on this property shows:

Table with columns: Insoluble matter, Metallic iron, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Titanium. Lists percentages for two openings.

The Hedges mine, near Chester, is a large vein opened a few years ago, and now worked by the North Jersey Iron company. This ore, like most of the ore found about Chester, contains some sulphur in the form of iron pyrite. Roasting in the Taylor calcining kiln removes nearly all this element, leaving a rich ore which is sufficiently free from phosphorus to be used for Bessemer pig, it having been used at Harrisburg for this purpose.

The Carbon ore from a point four miles south of Dover is worked by the Carbon Iron company, and is a good example of the lenticular or bean-shaped vein so characteristic of the New Jersey ore beds.

The Byram mine is one of the deepest in the iron district, the slope being over 700 feet in length. The Andover Iron company work it in their furnaces at Phillipsburg, Warren county.

The Mount Pleasant mine is worked by the Boonton Iron company. This mine is of interest to the geologist, because of its numerous short faults or "offsets," which displace the vein, or ore bed.

The Baker mine is worked by the Allentown Iron company, and in the size of its vein, free of rock, the regular dip of the foot wall, and the great thickness of the earth and rotten rock covering the strata on a part of this property, is very remarkable.

The Teabo vein of the Mount Hope mines is owned and worked by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company; samples with analyses being shown in their display also. The workings are very extensive, and the product of the several veins as here opened has amounted to nearly 100,000 tons of ore in one year. The ore goes to Scranton, Pa. Shafts on the Teabo vein are also worked by the Glendon Iron company.

The Hibernia mines consist of shafts and workings, all on one long and remarkably constant vein of ore. The Andover Iron company work the southwest end of this line, the Glendon Iron company the northeast end of the range. The annual product of the three companies has reached, in the aggregate, 80,000 tons of ore.

The Green Pond mines have yielded a large amount of ore during the past year, and most of it has been used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel at the Pennsylvania Steel works, near Harrisburg, Pa. Though these ores contain some sulphur in the form of pyrites running sometimes from 1 to 3 per cent., yet the great richness of the ore and the very low percentage of phosphorus have caused its use as above noted.

The ores we have thus far noted are mainly from what is known as the Passaic belt, and by no means exhaust the list, as scores of other specimens from as many openings might be described, but they comprise the principal ores from this belt on exhibition, which are worked for furnace use. In addition to those named we have ore from the Swedes and Beach Glen mines used by the Boonton furnace; the Randolph Hill, by Crane Iron company; Allen, by the Andover Iron company; Teabo shaft No. 2, by the Glendon Iron company, and Huff, by the Port Oram furnace. These deposits, however, are so similar to some we have described that we only give this mention of them.

Coming to the ores shown from the Musconetcong belt we first meet the Church mine, in Hunterdon county. This mine is owned and worked by Cooper, Hewitt & Co. The ore goes to the Durham furnace, and is worked with silicious ores. It contains a large percentage of titanite acid, and is reported to contain about 0.3 per cent. of vanadic acid. The analysis is as below:

Table with columns: Magnetic iron ore, Phosphoric acid, Sulphur, Titanic acid, Silicic acid, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina. Lists percentages for Church mine.

The Oxford Furnace mines are very large veins, and furnish an ore of a very superior quality, being very rich and very pure. The furnace at this place was blown in in March, 1743, and in the exhibit of the Oxford Iron company a piece of pig iron, bearing the date 1745, is in the upper part of the case. This is, probably, one of the oldest pieces of iron of American manufacture in the country, whose age is known. As a sample of the richness of these ores we give the following:

Table with columns: Sesquioxide of iron, Oxide of manganese, Phosphoric acid, Sulphur, Silicic acid, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina, Insoluble matter. Lists percentages for Oxford Furnace.

A comparison of the above with Dannemora ore would not discredit the American. Three of the veins on the property are now worked—the New, Car Wheel and Staley.

The Hurd mine is noted for its great length of slope, about 1000 feet, descending on the bottom rock of the shoot of ore toward the northeast, at an angle of 23°. It yields a large amount of very rich ore, which is used in the furnaces of the lessees, the Glendon Iron company, at Glendon, Pa. Over the case of minerals a map of the surface, with longitudinal and horizontal sections, may be seen. These show the occurrence of ore as opened in this mine.

The Ogden mines form one of the most productive groups of mines in the state. Since the building of the Ogden Mine railroad a large amount of ore has been sent away annually to Stanhope, Allentown, Pa., and other places. One of the specimens, 830 E, exhibited, is quite lean. It is shown as typical of the occurrence of magnetite, and not as an ore.

From the Pequest belt ores are shown from a number of localities, among others the Barton mine worked for the Durham furnaces; the Pequest mine, which is an open quarry, and containing as much as 17.58 per cent. of lime; the new Kishpaugh mine, owned and worked by the Crane Iron company, of Catsaquia, Pa., from which a large amount of ore has been taken and made into Bessemer pig, and from the old Andover mine, from which an enormous quantity of superior ore, containing some manganese, has been taken.

The location of the several magnetic iron ore mines and the openings made for iron ore, and the boundaries of the four belts of Azic rocks, according to which subdivision the mines are grouped, are shown on the geological map of northern New Jersey, 1874. The mines about Dover, Morris county, are more plainly marked on the "Topo-

graphical map ver." The hematite, some fine examples of the hematite rock, and is a belongs to the and it is capa of rich ores.

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graphical map of a group of iron mines near Dover."

The hematite ores of New Jersey are not very extensive, nor are many specimens shown. There are some fine exhibits of the old Poehuck mine, where the hematite occurs in a large bed in the gneissic rock, and is opened by subterranean workings, similar to the magnetic iron ore mines of the state. It belongs to the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company, and it is capable of yielding annually a large amount of rich ores.

Some sand from a hematite tomb from the Thatcher mine is shown. This is comparatively a new mine, but very productive of ore of a superior quality. A large amount has been shipped to the Bethlehem Iron company's works, Bethlehem, Pa.

Some quite fine Sphalerite is shown from the Thomas Iron company's pits on the Shield's farm, at Beatystown. On this Shield's farm there are three companies raising ore, viz.: the Thomas Iron company, the Musconetcong Iron works, and the Bontion Iron company. The Musconetcong Iron works, at Stanhope, get the most of the aggregate amount raised on this property.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The reduction of the English observations of the transit of Venus is proceeding vigorously. The amount of work involved has been marvelous. About five thousand transits of stars were taken for the correction of clock and instrumental errors.

M. Janssen writes that daily photographs of the sun are now made at the Montmartre observatory. The solar disk has been photographed 8.5 inches in diameter, with great clearness. The spots, faculae, and granulations are distinctly marked, and are of sufficient size not to be obscured by the grain of the paper. The solar surface at the present time is completely free from spots, this being the epoch at which the same are at their minimum.

Professor F. W. Clarke, of the University of Cincinnati, argues in the August Popular Science Monthly that the American college system is an impediment to American science, because of the over 500 institutions claiming the name of college or university the most are specially sectarian, with a steadfast eye to theological and ecclesiastical purposes, while there is also a foolish scattering subdivision and duplication of educational forces.

M. Bourbouze, preparateur of the Sorbonne, is continuing the experiments begun in Paris during the siege, for the establishment of the telegraph without the use of wire. It is stated that he has already succeeded in transmitting communications a short distance by the expenditure of a large amount of electricity—"not less than forty elements being required to work a magnetic needle at a distance of a quarter of a mile." It is also said that he collects spontaneous currents from the earth with large electrodes.

Mr. Piazz Smyth, the Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, has communicated to Nature an account of a rain-band which appeared in the spectrum as he was recently taking a "spectroscopic peep at the sky." Although there were at the time no especial indications of rain, it began to fall within an hour, and so continued for a considerable time. Mr. Smyth has detected the presence of a rainband in the spectrum on several occasions, but he does not yet feel able to explain the phenomenon, and asks other observers to assist in throwing light upon the subject through definite researches.

AMBER.—Reboux states that at the eocene epoch the bed of the Baltic sea was occupied by an immense forest which spread over nearly the whole northern continent. Dredging carried on at a depth of 64 feet below the sea bottom has brought to light thereby two species of conifers, a poplar, a chestnut, and various other trees. From the conifers, the author thinks, ran the resin which, through being buried in the earth, has become changed into amber. The largest quantity of the gum appears to have been derived from the Pinus succinifera. More than 200 specimens of objects have been found imbedded in the gum, including insects, reptiles, plants, leaves, grains, shells, fruit, etc. The density of natural amber varies from 1.09 to 1.11. Its analysis, according to Schroter, is: Carbon, 78.82; hydrogen 10.23; oxygen, 10.90.

About four or five years ago the platform at our station here (Mitcham Junction) were laid down with a thick coating of asphalt. Nevertheless, such is the force of growth and endurance existing in the roots of the coltsfoot (Tussilago farfara) that every year it forces its way through the asphalt, despite the hardness of that material. The asphalt is pushed up into little hillocks, which gradually crack; very soon the young leaves make their appearance, and afterward the whole plant. The common thistle I have also noticed doing the same. Let anyone take a cake of asphalt and try to push a stick through it; he will then be able to realize how great must be the vital force exerted by the plant roots in question, which, by adding particle after particle to their structure, are enabled to upheave and displace such a hard, compact material as asphalt.

At Rouen a knowledge of the art of dyeing is a matter of great importance to a large number of people. Not content with the rough and ready plan usually followed in England, of taking a lad from school and putting him into a dye house to learn "practically," as it is supposed, the mysteries of the trade, the Rouennais have a school of industry, to which is attached a chemical laboratory. In this are received pupils who for two years study not only elementary chemistry and ordinary reactions, but make a really practical and intelligent acquaintance with the dyeing and printing of textile fabrics. In a course of 250 lessons specially addressed to this end, supplemented by independent manipulation the pupil learns all the details of the business for which he is being trained; to colorists are explained all that is known concerning dye, drugs, grinding machinery and the apparatus needed for preparing colors or using them afterwards.

Orange eaters may be glad to know that the insect found beneath the small brown scales on the rind of the orange is a species of cocoon—a tribe of insects allied to the well-known cochineal, and the scale is the cast-skin of the larva. Underneath the shelter the insect may be found in various stages of growth, its different metamorphoses being gone through without any change of position. Sometimes the scale conceals a group of eggs in the process of hatching, sometimes larvae more or less developed; in other cases it covers the perfect insect, in which the sexes are widely different, the male being furnished with ample wings, while his less favored spouse is evidently destined for a sedentary life at home. The insect was noticed and described by the late Mr. Richard Beck, in 1861, in the "Transactions of the Royal Microscopical Society," and the description, with a plate of the metamorphoses, is given in the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science, vol.

1, new series. The insects are easily obtained, though not on every orange.

NEW YORK LETTER.

ABSURD FALACIES BELIEVED BY PAY OF JOURNALISTS DISPELLED—HINTS TO ASPIRING JOURNALISTS—THE DYING VANDERBILT—HIS DEFEAT OF ROBERT FULTON'S STEAM MONOPOLY—A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER STAKED ON ONE OF HIS POKER HANDS—THE "KING PINS" OF SWINDLERS—A DUTCHMAN'S BET ABOUT OLD DRINDITY CHURCH.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, September 4, 1876.

A vast amount of nonsense has been indulged in by writers as to the remuneration received by journalists and other literary men of well known reputation as well as the lower lights who hold subordinate positions in the sanctum of the city dailies. As one of the results of this ignorance, hundreds of young men on leaving college seek places on the press, and after a little amateur experience on their local papers, they drift here, believing that they can easily step into a soft position that will net them all the way from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per year. They are young men of great expectations who follow this vain delusion. The seeker after fame comes here, and the moment we veterans set eyes upon him as he climbs the editorial stairs, we know him. We have been through the mill ourselves. Timidly he enters the reception room, hands his card to the porter, asks for the chief editor, and tightly clasps a roll of manuscript that he has incubated as his master-piece. He is ushered into the presence of the chief editor; his heart comes up into his mouth; he stammers, hesitates, and when he does succeed in regaining his power of speech, it is to be assigned a desk as a writer on the Tribune, Herald, World, Times, or Sun. He assays to read his manuscript, but is cut short with the remark, "Excuse me, young man; I am sorry to say we have no vacancies." Disappointed, he retires, descends the stairs and seeks another office. That roll of manuscript is carefully hid away in his side pocket. He tries another line of approach. Bushing like a girl, he descends upon his collegiate life, his editorial aspirations, relates his experiences on the Blackville Bugle or the Squasstown Masher. Again those fatal words, "I am sorry to say we have no vacancies," greet him. Down another flight of stairs, or may be a series of flights, he takes his weary way, only to receive a like reception in every sanctum. Vain ambition! Genius is not appreciated in the great metropolis, he thinks. Wiping the dust of the great city from his feet, he slowly betakes himself to his native town, and becomes a farmer, a green grocer, a blacksmith, or a school teacher, if he be cured of his penchant for scribbling. Fortunate man, he, if he accepts one of these callings which usually points the way to independence and peace of mind. If he still insists upon a newspaper career he naturally drifts back to the office of the Bugle or the Masher. If he be really the possessor of latent genius as a writer there it will show itself, and he will not long remain in obscurity.

His writings will be certain to attract the attention of some metropolitan editor whose argus eyes are continually scanning the country exchanges for just such talent as he may possess. He is surprised to receive a polite note inviting him to accept a position on one of the great city dailies. He comes, but not to conquer a \$5,000 berth at a jump. He must work up through all the grades from the lowest rung of police-court reporter, at \$15 per week, to a general utility writer, who must be equally at home describing a dog-fight, a Methodist camp meeting, a great railroad disaster, a disgusting scandal trial, a great conflagration, a boat race, or a meteoric shower. Then he may command a salary of \$25 or \$30 per week; and if he be a good reporter there he will stick fast for his natural life. He may cast longing eyes towards the editorial chair, as the children of Israel looked for the promised land. He has no chance to obtain a place as editorial writer at an advance of salary, for those positions are usually monopolized by men who fail as reporters, yet are capable of redressing dry essays on finance, weather probabilities, political economy, the sciences of government and other kindred subjects. There is as much difference between the "heavy" writer and the reporter as there is between the man of original ideas and fertility of imagination who is continually improving upon everything he sees, and the plowman who is satisfied to guide his team in a particular direction and turn over the green sward as his grandfather did before him. The heavy writer need possess no original ideas. He can plagiarize enough from old cyclopedas or old volumes covered by dust and mildew. The reporter must be a man of quick perception, always on the qui vive, excellent judgment, ever ready to describe what is presented to him in concise and intelligible terms. While the peer of the editor in ability, and possibly in education, he is rarely able to command more than one-half or two-thirds of the sum the editor receives.

The pay of newspaper men is indeed most outrageously small. With the exception of three managing editors, not one chief editor of a New York daily receives over \$70 per week—the majority of them range from \$40 to \$75 per week. Editorial writers of well known repute and force, command from \$50 to \$75 per week; but there are few on the great dailies who secure more than the well established rate of \$40 per week. Routine workers—men who read, edit, and prepare for the printer foreign and domestic letters, telegraphic dispatches—are mere machines, who usually fall in all other positions, and are shelved away in the intellectual department, at from \$25 to \$30 per week. The regularly salaried reporter receives from \$18 to \$20 per week, and if he remains half a century in that position he has no hope of advancement. Of late years the English penny-a-line system has been brought into vogue by nearly all the morning papers. There is this difference, however, that instead of paying by the line they pay a stated sum per column. The result is, that while many of those "piece-writers" are gentlemen of education, ability, and clever resources, nearly all the offices are infested by a crowd of seely and needy would-be journalists, who bring the profession of journalism into disrepute and palm off upon the papers much bogus news. This has been a severe year for journalists of this class, few of whom make more than from \$10 to \$15 per week. If a young man aspiring to a journalistic career in the metropolis were to ask my advice about coming here, I would say "Halt! better stay where you are, even if you have to herd cattle or groom horses for a living! There is some honor in being a good herdman or an expert stableman—none in being a journalist under such chiefs as now control nearly all the leading dailies." In the days of Bennett, Raymond and Greeley the profession was an honorable one.

Their successors, or rather their imitators, have degraded the standard of journalism by replacing high-toned gentlemen and life-long journalists by "street bums" and "beats," who parade the fact of their connection with the paper in all public places, while the modest editor and reporter, when he shakes the dust of his office from his feet at night, becomes a gentleman, and carefully guards the secret that he is a journalist from all ears, until duty calls him to take up the pen next morning.

THE DYING COMMODORE.

The approaching dissolution of the great railroad king, Commodore Vanderbilt, recalls to mind some of the characteristics of this celebrated man. Beginning life as the captain of a little cut-boat, that plowed the waters of New York bay in the time of Robert Fulton, he distinguished himself as a daring and desperate fellow, who fought and cursed his way through the world. Cornelius Van Der Bilt, as the name was originally spelt, was early recognized as a plucky fellow, easy to get into a quarrel and always ready to fight his way out of a difficulty. When a party of Jersey capitalists resolved to contest Fulton's right to the exclusive steam navigation of these waters, and constructed an opposition boat, Vanderbilt was selected as her commander. She was engaged in the Hudson river trade, and started upon her raids to break up Fulton's monopoly. At nearly every landing the law officers railed upon her and her captain, who was often arrested three and four times a day only to get into a difficulty. When a party of Jersey capitalists resolved to contest Fulton's right to the exclusive steam navigation of these waters, and constructed an opposition boat, Vanderbilt was selected as her commander. She was engaged in the Hudson river trade, and started upon her raids to break up Fulton's monopoly. At nearly every landing the law officers railed upon her and her captain, who was often arrested three and four times a day only to get into a difficulty. When a party of Jersey capitalists resolved to contest Fulton's right to the exclusive steam navigation of these waters, and constructed an opposition boat, Vanderbilt was selected as her commander. She was engaged in the Hudson river trade, and started upon her raids to break up Fulton's monopoly. 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[Continued from Second Page.]

meets, playing outlandish gambling games, and above all, listening to the strangest, most dolorous, squeakiest and most monotonous sounds in the world, which he dignified by the name of music. In blissful abandonment to such supreme joys were Sing Loy and his friends when the six terrible Americans, with revolvers in their hands, dashed in upon them in their humble cabin. Their only mode of egress cut off, and paralyzed by fear, they sat silently waiting the dreadful pleasure of their terrifying visitors, who, as they well knew, could be expected to have but little toleration or mercy for them. But the Americans were in too solemn and deadly earnest for any such rough humor as the Chinaman anticipated. Their leader demanded the man of whom they were in pursuit, and Sing Loy, with a true fatalist's apathetic indifference, stood up before them without a word.

A brief discussion ensued upon whether it would be best to hang Sing Loy at once or carry him back to Thurber's ranche. He did not even inquire why they proposed to hang him. It was determined to take him back, and then the question arose how he was to be carried.

"Me got horse," volunteered Sing Loy, and when his "horse" was brought out it was at once recognized as Thurber's property. After that taking him back seemed superfluous formally. Still, it was decided that it would be in better form to do so. His hands were tied behind his back, his legs fastened together under the horse, and a mounted man on each side held the bridle. Two well mounted and armed men rode behind him—two others in front. Thus formed, the little cortege, in grim silence, dashed away in the darkness and the pelting rain.

Not until the echoes of the horse's hoofs had died away in the distance did one of Sing Loy's late companions venture to draw a full breath, murmur an audible prayer of thanksgiving to the joss for his marvelous escape, or feel his cherished pigtail to assure himself that the barbarians had left it intact. Then all at once a torrent of jabber broke forth over this new illustration of the inscrutable ways of the awesome 'Melican man. That Sing Loy had gone to be gathered to his fathers no one doubted for an instant, but no one was rash enough to propound any theory to account for his personal calamity. So they calmly burned some more red paper under joss's nostrils, thereby conveniently offering up their prayers for the benefit of the departed one, and their squeaky fiddles sounded again, perhaps a little more dismally than before.

Sing Loy's captors rode late and hard. They stopped for breakfast and to change horses at the house of one of their number, and at an early hour the next day drew rein before Thurber's house. In all their ride Sing Loy said never a word. They had given him some breakfast and he had eaten it in silence. They had trussed him up again on horseback and galloped on, without his ever inquiring why they treated him so.

Dick Tremaine was still alive. He had slept most of the intervening time, but in his waking intervals still whispered audibly, "Sing Loy! Sing Loy!" They placed the Chinaman before him in eyes. Sing Loy seemed horrified when he saw the corpse of Mr. Thurber and the mangled head of Dick. In his excitement he forgot what little English he knew, and began to jabber Chinese volubly.

"Shut up your d-d gibberish," ordered one of his captors, "you did it—you know you did." The poor Chinaman called upon his gods to witness that he did not. They searched him in an inside pocket of his blouse they found blood stains.

"That is where he carried his knife after he cut their throats," suggested some one. He declared that they came from a chicken which he confessed to have stolen and killed to add to the feast with his friends; but the knife theory was most sensational, and no one believed his story.

In another pocket was found some loose silver, among which was a Prussian thaler, marked with a triangular stamp, which was identified as belonging to Dick Tremaine, who had kept it for some time as a pocket piece, and had shown it to several friends. Finally, the having one of Mr. Thurber's horses in his possession was deemed conclusive evidence of robbery having supplemented his greater crime of murder, and by the crowd now gathered at the Thurber ranche it was unanimously resolved that Sing Loy should die. Sending him anywhere to undergo trial would be, they thought, a waste of time, so they simply ran out to a beam from a little loft window at one end of the house, and strung up to it, by a rope lariat about his neck, the luckless exile from far Cathay. While his execution was being accomplished some of the younger and more excitable men present seriously proposed going over to the Chinese camp and "cleaning it out," a programme which would very probably have found general favor had the sun continued to shine all day, but a rain storm dampened the ardor of the crowd so far that the sixty-mile ride to the Chinese camp and back seemed inadvisable.

A week elapsed before Dick Tremaine began to show signs of regaining consciousness and strength. Then his rugged constitution rapidly asserted itself, and in a few days more he was sufficiently recovered to sit up and converse. As soon as this time came, they told him what had been done, and learned, in return, to their great astonishment and regret, that he had hanged the wrong man. Sing Loy, he said, was a good, honest and faithful boy, who had gone off, by Mr. Thurber's permission, to spend his holidays with his friends at the Chinese camps. Mr. Thurber had willingly lent him the horse which was in his possession, and had paid him his wages in full up to date, that he might have a good time among his friends. He (Dick) had also made the poor fellow a present of the silver thaler found in his pocket. As for the chicken story, he was quite willing to believe it true, as he had very little confidence in a Chinaman having much respect for rights of property in fowls about that season of the year.

His story was that Sing Loy left the ranche after supper, riding Mr. Thurber's horse, the night of the tragic occurrence. That about two hours after his departure a half-breed Mexican named Antonio Garcillas, who had worked for Mr. Thurber, the summer before in the shearing season, applied for shelter for the night, and that his request was granted by Mr. Thurber. When bed time came, Antonio was given a cot in Dick's room. The next thing Dick knew he was awakened by a dull, stunning pain in his head, and looking up he saw Antonio standing over him with some weapon raised to strike him. He forgot that Sing Loy—whose little room was just adjoining his—had gone away, and tried to call him, but could not move or call loudly, and then all consciousness was blotted out by another savage blow on the head. Then, for eleven days he knew nothing. Thurber's death, his own almost miraculous recovery, and the sad fate of the unfortunate Sing Loy, were all news to him, and the stout, good-

hearted fellow actually wept when he heard of Judge Lynch's irreparable injustice.

Antonio Garcillas, it was remembered, had been present at the execution of the Chinaman; indeed, it was he who put the noose on the innocent man's neck. Since that event he had remained in the neighborhood, secure in having escaped all suspicion. He did not know that Dick had recognized him, or had recovered sufficiently to talk. In fact a rumor had got afloat that Dick was either dying or dead, and Antonio, without fear, spent in dissipation the money which his terrible crime had procured for him.

Dick Tremaine's revelations stirred up a deadly rage in the minds of those who heard them, and when made known, as they almost immediately were, to all the community, excited a savage determination to wreak a deadly vengeance upon the cold-blooded assassin. In a few hours a hunt was organized for Antonio Garcillas. He, in some way, learned that he was wanted, and stood not upon the order of his going but went at once. He had a swift mare, and struck out at full speed on the road down the valley, just as his pursuers caught sight of him from the rise of a little hill. Mile after mile, hour after hour, the furious chase was kept up. Gradually the pursuers gained upon their intended victim. A pistol shot broke his right arm; another killed his mare. By this time he was near the tule on the swampy edge of the Sacramento river, and when dismounted, made a break for shelter in this reedy labyrinth. The party pursuing him had to stop at the edge of the swamp. Their horses could not have found footing a yard in that treacherous mow on the Pacific coast, a sort of mossy snake, commonly called there "water adders." These snakes always go in pairs, and their bite is as deadly as that of the cobra de capello. At sight of these horrid enemies, Antonio uttered piercing shrieks of terror. His voice seemed to excite and enrage the venomous reptiles. They hissed and waved their heads to and fro, momentarily threatening to strike. Half crazed in his desperation, Antonio aimed a blow with his naked left hand at the one before him. The next instant his fangs sank into his wrist. At the same moment the other snake at his side struck its venomous bite into his right cheek. He could not raise his shattered right arm to ward off the blow. Again and again this second snake plunged its fangs into his flesh, while he howled and shrieked in the madness of his despair and physical agony. He seized the one which had first bitten him, as it twined and lashed around his arm, and literally tore it to pieces with his teeth.

Death's hand was already on his heart. The men upon the bank, witnesses of the horrible scene, remained silent, and awaited the inevitable end now drawing nigh. Antonio's features swelled frightfully. He raved in delirium, alternately blaspheming and praying for mercy. In his lucid moments he begged them to shoot him and put a stop to his inexpressible torment. His struggles but caused him to sink deeper in the mire. Finally, when only his head was above the murky surface, his voice ceased, and only then did his pursuers turn their horse's heads away, leaving him in the grave he had found in the tule swamp.

Among the tule—one directly in front of the doomed wretch, the other at his side—were appeared the frightful heads of two of the most deadly serpents known on the Pacific coast, a sort of mossy snake, commonly called there "water adders." These snakes always go in pairs, and their bite is as deadly as that of the cobra de capello. At sight of these horrid enemies, Antonio uttered piercing shrieks of terror. His voice seemed to excite and enrage the venomous reptiles. They hissed and waved their heads to and fro, momentarily threatening to strike. Half crazed in his desperation, Antonio aimed a blow with his naked left hand at the one before him. The next instant his fangs sank into his wrist. At the same moment the other snake at his side struck its venomous bite into his right cheek. He could not raise his shattered right arm to ward off the blow. Again and again this second snake plunged its fangs into his flesh, while he howled and shrieked in the madness of his despair and physical agony. He seized the one which had first bitten him, as it twined and lashed around his arm, and literally tore it to pieces with his teeth.

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Miscellaneous. 1876. CENTENNIAL YEAR. 1876. WARD'S Central and Pacific LAKE COMPANY.

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Connects at Buffalo with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad for all points east. This road a few hours a hunt was organized for Antonio Garcillas. He, in some way, learned that he was wanted, and stood not upon the order of his going but went at once. He had a swift mare, and struck out at full speed on the road down the valley, just as his pursuers caught sight of him from the rise of a little hill. Mile after mile, hour after hour, the furious chase was kept up. Gradually the pursuers gained upon their intended victim. A pistol shot broke his right arm; another killed his mare. By this time he was near the tule on the swampy edge of the Sacramento river, and when dismounted, made a break for shelter in this reedy labyrinth. The party pursuing him had to stop at the edge of the swamp. Their horses could not have found footing a yard in that treacherous mow on the Pacific coast, a sort of mossy snake, commonly called there "water adders." These snakes always go in pairs, and their bite is as deadly as that of the cobra de capello. At sight of these horrid enemies, Antonio uttered piercing shrieks of terror. His voice seemed to excite and enrage the venomous reptiles. They hissed and waved their heads to and fro, momentarily threatening to strike. Half crazed in his desperation, Antonio aimed a blow with his naked left hand at the one before him. The next instant his fangs sank into his wrist. At the same moment the other snake at his side struck its venomous bite into his right cheek. He could not raise his shattered right arm to ward off the blow. Again and again this second snake plunged its fangs into his flesh, while he howled and shrieked in the madness of his despair and physical agony. He seized the one which had first bitten him, as it twined and lashed around his arm, and literally tore it to pieces with his teeth.

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NEGAUNEE.

RARE bargains at Heyn & Co's. DAN. McKENNA went Centennializing this week. SERVICES at the Methodist church to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours.

BIRTH.—In this city, Sunday, September 3d, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Girzikowsky—a daughter.

PROF. J. N. FOHRMAN left for Philadelphia on Monday. He expects to be absent about four weeks.

THE Hayes and Wheeler club here received 100 torches for use in the campaign. When lighted they make a fine display.

THE Rev. J. M. Johnston will be the pastor of the Methodist church for this conference year. So says the Detroit conference.

GUS. MILLER, formerly yardmaster of the C. & N. W. railway at this point, is now on a visit to Hamburg, Germany. He is expected home soon.

FOLEY has opened his place on Iron street, and the lager flows free there. This is the wholesale depot for Best's Milwaukee beer.

CAPT. J. P. MITCHELL's store on Iron street, opposite the bank, has been rented by Louis Nathan, of Chicago, who proposes to open a stock of dry goods there on or about the 15th instant.

MRS. IRA A. CLARK would announce that she is prepared with the Lamb Knitter, to fill all orders for plain knitting. She will keep an assortment of yarn which she will furnish as cheap as any in the city.

H. E. MANN, of the firm of H. E. Mann & Co., left town on Monday for the east. He proposes to take in the Centennial, and from thence he will visit New York for the purpose of purchasing their fall stock.

MR. GERSHOM JONES leaves to-morrow for a short trip below. Rumor has it that—but why repeat what rumor says? She has altogether too much to say; still, what she says in Cash's case we sincerely hope is true.

MR. LOUIS HEYN, of Heyn & Co., is below on a trip which combines business with pleasure. He will visit the Centennial, and will also purchase a stock of fall goods in the eastern markets for Heyn & Co.'s celebrated cheap store.

The city schools opened on Monday last, with an attendance of nearly 600 pupils. The board has succeeded in securing an able efficient corps of teachers, which with Mr. Cochran as principal, is a sufficient guarantee that the coming year will be a successful one for these highly important institutions.

MISS M. J. DUNCAN will soon remove her stock of millinery and fancy goods to the store formerly occupied by Mr. F. Houle, on Iron street. We understand that a first-class dressmaking department will hereafter be run in connection with the establishment, and it is hoped that success will accompany her efforts in this direction.

MR. JAMES A. ROOT, who for the past two years has been connected with the Iron Cliffs company as founder, took his final departure for his old home in Connecticut on Thursday last. During his stay among us Mr. R. has made many friends, and it is sincerely hoped that he will return to his old post of duty at no distant day.

OUR annual school meeting, for the election of trustees, was held on Monday evening, at the town hall. The hall was crowded to its utmost. Two tickets were in the field, Mitchell and Blake on one side, and Donohue and J. McKenna on the other. The matter created considerable excitement, and a heavy vote was polled. Mitchell and Blake were the successful candidates.

THE Pioneer Iron furnace, owned and operated by the Iron Cliffs company, of Negaunee, was blown out on Wednesday. This was occasioned by a failure on the part of the company to dispose of the iron now on hand, amounting to some 12,000 tons. The institution afforded employment to some 400 men. These will find ready work, however, and the suspension is not likely to prove as disastrous as at first anticipated.

At a regular meeting of Negaunee lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., held on the fifth day of September, A. D. 1876, the following resolutions were passed upon the death of Bro. William Bradley, who died Aug. 27, 1876:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise and all-seeing Providence to remove from our midst our beloved brother Dr. William Bradley; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of this lodge will retain his memory in our hearts, and unite in commending his spirit to the Grand Lodge above and to mansions built without hands by the Great Architect of the Universe, and prepared by Him for all those who love and obey Him.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize and condole with the family of our deceased brother in this their sad bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our brother; also that copies be transmitted to his parents, residing in the Dominion of Canada, and that the same be published in the different papers of the country.

Dated Negaunee, Sept. 5th, 1876.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, GERSHOM JONES, E. C. ANTHONY, Committee.

[The following letter from Sidney, Nebraska is written by an old resident of this city. Sidney, it will be remembered, is a fitting out place for the Black Hills. Ed.]

[To the Editor.] Having a few moments to spare to-day, I thought I would give you a few items concerning the Black Hills that might be of interest to the readers of the MINING JOURNAL. Times are quite lively in Sidney just now; from six to ten teams load here daily for Deadwood and Custer City, and every week teams that come in bring gold dust, which they trade for provisions, grain and tools, and return immediately.

The bridge that crosses the North Platte river is doing a good business. They charge \$2.50 toll for a four-mule team, and the bridge is guarded by a company of infantry. This route is the shortest and best to the Hills. Tell the young men of L. S. that this is the place where soup clubs flourish, and that old Spotted Tail makes it exceedingly lively around here. More anon.

L. M.

NEGAUNEE BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANO AND ORGAN REPAIRING.—Girzikowsky is now prepared to repair Pianos, Organs and other musical instruments in an artistic manner. New strings and reeds furnished on application and properly tuned, and broken or worn out parts replaced by new ones or repaired as good as new. Call or send postal card.

ED. GIRZIKOWSKY.

An elegant assortment of fine groceries at the Red Front store.

GANNON & FITCH, of the Red Front grocery store, have made arrangements whereby they can supply their customers with an A1 extra choice quality of butter. It is received weekly, per express from the producer in Wisconsin, and its quality is unsurpassed. All in want of a first-class article should call at the old established Red Front. Eggs a specialty, warranted fresh and good.

TEAS a specialty at Gannon & Fitch's.

THE "American" is the sewing machine of the day and of the future, and unrivalled for both fine and heavy work. Ed. Girzikowsky agent for Negaunee and Ishpeming.

Go to Upton, corner Iron and Gold street, with Wettstein, for Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines. He repairs all kinds of sewing machines—makes old ones as good as new; takes old ones in part payment for new. Repairs organs. Sells all kinds sewing machine attachments, oil, needles, etc.

Negaunee Advertisements.

L. H. STANLEY, Agent for the celebrated

LITTLE LAKE LUMBER. All kinds of Lumber of all grades constantly on hand. Also, Doors, Sash and Blinds. Give me a call or send order.

L. H. STANLEY, Negaunee, Mich.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CARRIAGE WORKS, J. SHEPLEY & CO., Proprietors.

PHAETONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CUTTERS, and all goods in the line.

Call and see our fine Phaetons for Ladies Use, for the season of 1876.

We defy competition as to prices and quality, and invite comparison of our goods with those of southern and eastern manufacturers of the latest styles, at the MOST REASONABLE RATES. Don't send below for work of this kind when you can get it done at home at better rates and work warranted.

J. SHEPLEY & CO.

A. W. UPTON, Sole Agent in Marquette county for the celebrated

Hallett, Davis & Co. and W. W. Kimball

Pianos,

Smith's American and W. W. Kimball

Organs.

Instruments sold on the installment plan. Long time if desired.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED!

THE "GOTHIC" Ventilator and Chimney Top

Has proved a complete success in curing the most obstinate, sluggish and smoky chimneys. It stands on the top of the chimney and does not require a smoke stack to carry it above surrounding buildings.

For ventilating elevators, machine shops, railroad depots, car shops, etc., it is unrivaled.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

J. HOPKINS, Agt.

Dealer in Stoves; Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron ware; Gas Fitter and Plumber, Marquette.

Escanaba Furnace!

Trustees' Sale

Of a Very Valuable Charcoal Furnace, situated at Escanaba, Michigan, at Auction.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Chamber of Commerce, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., the very desirable property known as the ESCANABA FURNACE with all its appurtenances, together with about 20,000 acres of woodlands, very carefully selected by experts, on which have been erected 40 charcoal kilns. The furnace is 12 feet high, 31 feet long, with a large quantity of limestone, iron ore, charcoal, goods in store, wagons, etc., which will be sold in conjunction with the property.

This property MUST BE SOLD for account of creditors. It is probably one of the best Charcoal Furnace properties in the country, the woodlands affording an almost unlimited supply of hard wood, and, in the near future, become very valuable. It presents rare attractions for capitalists. For particulars apply to Trustees, at Pittsburgh, who will furnish schedule of personal property.

J. R. McCUNE, Trustee.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

1500 BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE on and north of Mount Vernon Street, City of Marquette. The parties building immediately long time will be given on payments. One year's interest in advance upon prices will be sufficient to secure the lots. The principal can be paid in monthly installments as desired by the purchaser.

Morgan, May 22, 1875.

C. DONKERLY, Morgan, Marquette Co., Mich.

WANTED!

A situation as Mine Agent or Manager by a practical and theoretical miner. Is qualified to assay all ores, trial survey, and to plot, etc. Certificate and testimonials may be had on application to

S. GORMAN BURY, 423w3 Champion P. O., Marquette Co., Mich.

SHAW & GREEN, ARE SELLING

GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

1876. GRAND 1876.

CENTENNIAL EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM

LAKE SUPERIOR, Being by far the cheapest and most comfortable route between the East, North and West, avoiding smoke, dust and dirt, as well as the extra-coarse railroads, meals, sleeping cars, etc., with their numerous attending discomforts.

The Union Steamboat Company, AND Atlantic, Duluth & Pacific Lake Co.

Semi-Weekly Line of Splendid Passenger Steamers PACIFIC, ARCTIC, WINSLOW, ST. LOUIS.

One of the above steamers will leave BUFFALO, at 2 P. M., every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

ERIE, at 10 P. M., SAME DAY. CLEVELAND, at 8 P. M., each TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

DETROIT, at 10 P. M., each TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

SARINA and PORT HURON, each WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY, A. M.

FOR SAULT STE MARIE, MARQUETTE, LANSE, HOUGHTON AND HANCOCK (PORTAGE LAKE), Connecting at Portage Lake with the Steamer MANISTEE for Eagle Harbor, Ontonagon, Ashland, Bayfield, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and

ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST, including the Red River country of the North. Returning, will leave HOUGHTON and HANCOCK each SUNDAY and THURSDAY, P. M., and MARQUETTE, each MONDAY and FRIDAY.

Further information and Passage Tickets can be obtained by applying to the Ticket Agents of the Erie or Pennsylvania Railways at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the Agents and Consignees:

SETH CALDWELL, foot Main street, Buffalo; J. C. & E. T. EVANS, Atlantic Dock, Buffalo; J. J. WARD, WORTH, Erie; HANNA & CO., 23 River street, Cleveland; A. CHEWBROUGH, BRADY & CO., Foot Second street, Detroit; BOTTSFORD & CO., Port Huron.

W. HULLARD, General Manager U. S. Co., No. 5 Ohio street, Buffalo. E. T. EVANS, Manager, A. D. & P. L. Co., Atlantic Dock, Buffalo.

J. P. WELSHING, General Agent, foot First St. Detroit. Cabin Passage includes Meals and State Room.

State Rooms can be secured by Mail or Telegraph.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Great International Exhibition, designed to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, will open on May 10th and close November 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union will participate, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed—five of these covering an area of 170 acres and costing \$3,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purpose of the Exhibition are over one hundred.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND FAST MAIL ROUTE OF THE UNITED STATES, will be the most direct convenient and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through a grand Centennial Depot, which the Company has erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the only line running direct to the Centennial buildings. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station, on this road.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Erie without change.

Its main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of iron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the trains of any line on the continent. The Company has largely increased its equipment for Central travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate any extra demand. The unequalled resources at the command of the company guarantee the most perfect accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition.

The magnificent scenery for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated, present to the traveler ever its perfect roadway an ever-changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape views unequalled in America.

The eating stations on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours, and ample time allowed for enjoying them.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, will be sold at all principal railroad ticket offices in the west, north-west, and southwest.

Be sure that your tickets read via the Great Pennsylvania Route to the Centennial.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, 402m7 General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

B. NEIDHART & Co

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIN WARE.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND BRUSHES. 411yr

GRAND PLEASURE RESORT.

RUBLEIN'S GARDENS OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1876.

These Gardens will be open daily after this date during the summer, and the following special attractions have been added: A shooting gallery for practice with air guns; gymnastic apparatus for tuning, etc.; ten pin alley, swings, etc., etc. Fresh, cool lager beer every day.

ADMISSION FREE Every week day. Ten cents charged on Sundays. Good music in attendance. Come one, come all and enjoy the fresh air and fine exercise to be had at the Gardens.

410 MURRAY & ROBBINS.

Steamboats.

1876. ATTRACTIVE 1876.

EXCURSION ROUTE!

LAKE SUPERIOR

PEOPLE'S LINE

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS

PEERLESS, CAPT. ALLEN MCINTYRE,

JOS. L. HURD, CAPT. THOS. LLOYD,

will constitute the regular weekly line between CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE,

and all Lake Superior points this season. The PEERLESS will leave CHICAGO at 8 P. M. July 24th, 19th, August 2nd, 16th, 30th, Sept. 13th; will leave DULUTH at 8 P. M. July 11th, 25th, August 8th, 22nd, Sept. 5th, 19th. The JOS. L. HURD will leave CHICAGO at 8 P. M. June 27th, July 11th, 25th, August 8th, 22nd, Sept. 5th, 19th; will leave PORTAGE LAKE at 8 P. M. July 3rd, 17th, 31st, Aug. 14th, 28th, Sept. 10th, 24th.

The Jos. L. Hurd will make close connections at Portage Lake with steamer Manistee for Duluth and all intermediate points. The favorite steamer MANISTEE Capt. John McLeod, which recently has been added to this line, will perform regular semi-weekly trips during this season between DULUTH and PORTAGE LAKE, connecting closely each trip at Portage Lake with one of the steamers Pacific, Arctic, Winslow and St. Louis, of the U. S. Co. & A., D. & P. L. Co., for Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Sarnia, Port Huron and all points east, and with steamer Jos. L. Hurd for Chicago, Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette.

THE MANISTEE

Will leave Duluth each Saturday and Tuesday, 8 A. M.; Portage Lake each Sunday, 5 P. M.; each Thursday, 12 M. Stopping regularly at Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, Ontonagon, Bayfield and Ashland.

For freight, passage and other information apply to JOHN TRELEAVE, JAMES ROSS, Gen. Agent, Hancock. Ticket Agent, Hancock. R. J. HUGHES, W. VAN BRUNT, Ticket Agt. Houghton. Ticket Agent Duluth. F. B. SPEAR & Co., Agents, Marquette.

Or to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, Managers, Chicago and Milwaukee.

COMM.SSION BUSINESS,

and solicit orders for all kinds of Merchandise and Supplies.

Having been ourselves engaged for many years in merchandise business on Lake Superior, we have a thorough knowledge of purchasing for the Lake Superior market, and many other facilities for buying and shipping.

Orders promptly filled at lowest market price.

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 413m3. Milwaukee and Chicago.

TEAS

LOWER PRICES than they have been sold for since the war.

MURRAY & ROBBINS

Have just received a large lot of CHOICE TEAS

bought in New York at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES,

By a buyer of long experience, which they can and will sell at

Figures far below any competition!

Good, strong and well flavored Teas, either Black or Green, at 30 cents per pound. Fine Young Hyson at 75 cents. Choice Young Hyson, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, Japan or Oolong Teas at One Dollar, and the very highest in market at \$1.25 per pound.

Call and be Convinced for Yourself.

We still continue to roast and grind, by steam power the very best

RIO AND JAVA Coffees,

And guarantee the quality to be exactly as represented.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

of all kinds, at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

410 MURRAY & ROBBINS.

Hardware.

JAS. PICKARDS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Heavy Hardware,

RAILWAY AND

MINING SUPPLIES.

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Sheet, Hammered and Swedes' Iron, Black Diamond Drill Steel, Sanderson Bros. & Co.'s Drill Steel, Naylor's Drill Steel, Bar, Plate Blister and Sleigh Shoe Steel.

Crow Bars,

Sledges, Striking Hammers, Railroad Picks, Mine Picks, Pull Picks; Pick, Sledge and Hammer Handles; Ames' Patent Welded and Strap-back Shovels, Nails and Spikes, Nuts, Washers, Boiler Rivets, Horse Shoes all Rod, Fig Lead, Tin and Copper.

Axes!

Babbitt Metal Solder, Antimony and Spelter; Sand Barrows, Biscuits and Cordage, Wire Rope, Rubber Hose and Packing, Leather Belting, Oils, Leads,

Varnish!

Chemical Paints—all colors—Dry and Oil Colors; Brushes, Gas Pipe and Fittings, Gas and Steam Fittings, Blacksmith's Tools, &c., &c.

Hard and Soft Coal.

AGENTS FOR HALL & CO'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FAIRBANK'S UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES, EARL'S STEAM PUMPS, MERRILL & MORGAN'S LUBRICATING OILS, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.

SCOVILLE & JOHNSON

Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Glass, Shovels, Wagon Stock, Black Galvanized and Lead Pipe and Fittings, Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work in all their branches.

We are manufacturer's agents for the following articles:

The Remington Arms Co's Goods!

The Backus Water Motor,

A very efficient machine for anything requiring light power, such as Sewing Machines, Coffee Mills, Lathes, Printing Presses, Church Organs, etc. Every tailor, seamstress and printing office should have one. Send for circular. The

'Barstow Wrought Iron Furnace.'

Perfectly gas and dust tight. The most economical and efficient furnace in use.

The "New England" and "Bussey"

Elevated and Hot Closet Ranges, with or without reservoir. These Ranges are entirely superseding stoves for cooking purposes and cost but little more. The

Coleman Pneumatic Gas Machine'

For manufacturing Gas from gasoline. Safe from explosion, durable and economical. Gas costs no more than kerosene for same amount of light.

The Jackson Vitrified Salt Glazed Stone Tile

Pipe for Drainage.

We are prepared to furnish estimates for putting in any of the above in any part of the Upper Peninsula, and also for Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, Heating buildings with Steam, Tin Roofs, Valleys and Conductors, Galvanized Cornices, etc. Send for estimates. It is no trouble for us to figure, even if you do not purchase.

We keep constantly on hand a full line of Gas Fittings, Bath Tubs, Marble Basins, Water Closets, Sinks, etc., and everything pertaining to this part of our business.

Our Line of Heating and Cooking Stoves is the most complete in this country, and comprises all the new leading makes. The

We are agents for these celebrated machines, the superiority of which is attested by their sales for the past year, exceeding those of all others combined. We sell them on time—ten dollars down, balance in five dollar monthly installments. A full line of Needles for all machines constantly on hand.

We are the exclusive manufacturers of LEENEN'S

"Patent Folding Camp Baffer."

The most compact, useful and desirable utensil for the Sportsman, Logger, Explorer and Miner ever invented for cooking in the open air. No woodman should be without it if he wishes to be comfortable.

