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ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1886.

\$2.50 PER YEAR

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-Figuring Tabs at this office.

B., W. & Co., Flour and Feed.

-"Domestic" and "White." Burns. -All winter Goods at cost to close them out, at Burns'.

-All Tinware, Copper and Hardware in

stock at Dixon & Cook's. -"Domestic" and "White" the two best

Sewing Machines on earth for sale by Burns -Instead of sending outside for your Job Printing give the IRON PORT office a trial

-New railroads and Bittner, Wickert &Co's Flours are the all absorbing topics of conver-

-Have you called and paid your respects to Dixon & Cook since they moved into their new store?

-Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements and Envelopes printed at this office, on short notice.

-And the ladies, bless 'em, when they want painting materials and such goods always go to Mead's first.

-Accommodation, Promptness and Artistic work combined in the Job Printing turned out of the IRON PORT office.

-You remember, we suppose, that Bittner, Wickert & Co. have the Flour and feed trade down fine now. Buy of them.

-What, don't know where Mead's is? That's the place where the school-children go when they want books or tablets.

Yes, and Mead's is the place people go to when they have aches and pains. His patent medicines wrike terror to disease, every

-But, after all, Mead's best hold is putting and customers get short answers if they talk to him while at work.

-Our new store and increased room allows us to show off our fine line of Cooking and heating Stoves to better advantage than any other hardware house in the city.

Dixon & Cook.

—And when your watch begins to balk don't take a monkey wrench and attempt to overhaul it yourself. Take it to Mead's and let Kolle fix it up for you. Or if it is worn out he will sell you a new one-one of those new Elgin movements.

A DESIGN IN HAND.

Three Amusing Anecdotes of Prominen

Beston Architects.

From time to time one hears a good many droll stories anent the Boston architects, who are for the most part men of rather marked individuality, and couple of these stories will bear repeating. The first relates that a Boston architect furnished designs for a building of which the importance may be estimated by the fact that it cost something like \$1,000,000. He did not draw his commission until the work was finished. when the amount of his bill frightened the committee having the matter in charge. One of them, a millionaire thrice over, said emphatically at the committee meeting where the bills came up: "The bill is simply absurd; \$1,500 is fully all that the architect's services are worth. Why, it is mere brain labor-'no capital required whatever; \$1,500 is ample; it is generous!" In the end, however, the "mere brain labor" managed to get something like thirty times

so generously ample.

The second tale is to the effect that when Mr. Richardson, who built the capitol at Albany, presented his designs for that edifice, the committee asked that he make certain modifications of his plans. But he answered: "No, gentlemen; I will make you a new design, but I can not alter that. That is a cen-

ception."

An architect who has the most distractingly ugly hands imaginable, all knotted and gnarled, has recently built a block of houses at the South end all over excrescences and points. He was dining at a French restaurant the other evening, when a friend asked: "Where in the world did you pick up the idea of the world did you pick up the idea of those crazy houses you are building on Blank street?" "Oh, I don't know." was the answer. "It's a design I've had in hand for some time." "Ah" the questioner responded, glancing pointedly at the grotesque hand of the architect, which rested idly upon the table; "yes, I see; the idea is all there."—Cor. Previdence Journal.

The day is not far distant when w will have to depend on the Galloway cattle for buffalo robes. Their robes are equal to the buffalo, but a first-class robe

From far away, in the countries old,
A legend of love for Christ is told;
And it lends our thoughts to the home above
As we think of Pierre and his boyish love. The winds of winter were blowing cold As young Pierre waited, in raiments old, At the door of the cot where his mother stood Ere he started away, through the lonely wood

"The day is so cold," the mother sighed; "But the way is short," young Pierre replied He grasped his books in a close embrace, His dinner-pail too, and smiled in her face Her kind voice said, "it will do no harm, Wear your new jacket, 'twill keep you warm With a boyish pride he bowed his head

And viewed, with a smile, his jacket red, Then hastened away to the Sisters' school, Where love and sweet piety always rule. As he hurried away the snow birds flew Across his path, while the cold winds blew. And he tarried a moment, to give a crumb From his scanty dinner to pleaders dumb. Then hastened on, 'till by chapel door

He saw the image of Him who bore The cross for the world; as a child he lay In his mother's arms on that winter day, With never a robe; and young Pierre wept As, taking his jacket red, he crept Up through branches of a tree, 'twas near, And wrapped it close, while a falling tear Dropped on the upturned Christ-child's face

As he turned his footsteps to retrace, Oh happy Pierre; how his heart that day, Beat with joy, as he turned away, Thinking of Jesus clothed and warm Safely kept from the winter's storm. Thrice happy Pierre; how the angels sang And joy bells triumphant sweetly rang, As the peasant boy, with tear-wet eyes, Gave to the Savior his greatest prize.

Then down through the aisles of coming year Forget not Pierre and the frozen tears, Or how, as the years went on space, Young Pierre grew rich in heavenly grace; How hope, and joy, and sweet content Followed wherever that true heart went, And how, as a shepherd, a blessing came, Whenever he asked in the Savior's name, MRS. F. J. STAFFORD.

Sand.

PPHELIX."

THE engineer party started for its camp and work on Saunders' Point Thursday morning.

RUMOR had Judge Glaser married last week out the judge pleads not guilty and defends by

DIED, at Chicago, on Thursday, January 7, Alfred Peacock, son of Joseph and Margaret Peacock, aged 36 years. A.C. DARLING was burned out on Wednes-

day and they worked so long to save the house that nearly everything in it was burned. CAPT. JOHN COLWELL runs an independent

assenger line between here and Manistique. paying particular attention to commercial men.

JUDGE GRANT hit Wadsworth light-mak ing the sentence \$500 fine or one year in the penitentiary in default of the payment of the

"THE old desease" that afflicts the p-p, con cern is not incurable-Webster, in copious doses, and attention to business would relieve it. The difficulty is to get the patient to take

COMRADES of C. F. Smith post, G. A. R., will take notice that the officers elect for 1886 will be installed on Wednesday evening next. A full attendance is desired.

THE Chippewa County News sends us copy of a very neat "New Year's Address" published and sold by its carriers. Hope they made a good stake out of it.

CEDAR railway ties are going to be good property when navigation opens and those who make them have "caught on" to that idea and are piling them up as fast as they can.

THE COLORS stood at half-mast on the engine house on Wednesday (and since) in token of sorrow for the death, near Madison, Wis., on Tuesday, of Chris. Homans, a member the engine company.

MR. LINSLEY has been compelled by ill health consequent on the malarial atm phere of the Missouri valley, to resign the management of the Elkhorn Valley and other roads to which he went a year or so ago.

SANDY had to humor Mrs. Beauchamp to get along at all. She objected to his society, guidance or control, and he left her entirely to his assistant and to the idea that she was en route to a revival meeting somewhere beyond the straits.

A MASQUERADE, for the benefit of the Fayette Silver Cornet Band, will come off on the evening of Friday, February 5, at Music hall, Fayette. Prof. Lueneburg's orchestra will supply the necessary music and there will be no end of fun.

THE IRON PORT does not believe the qualified voters of the city will accept the proposa of the gentlemen now asking for a contract to supply the city with water. It has reason for its incredulity in the fact that they once, not long since, rejected a similar proposal—a bet-ter one, in fact—and it has heard of no conons. Still, as the question can be settled tried. But let the offer be made not to any particular man or number of men but to whom-seever will give us the service on the most fa-

THE evidence upon the trial goes to show that he has collected some \$180,000 from those who were indebted to him and paid the same out to the poorest, or laboring class, of his de-

So says the Mining Reporter, commenting on the conviction of Wadsworth. For information as to what the evidence did really show, the reader is referred to the communication of "Juravi," in another column; what we want to know is, if the Reporter thinks "the laboring class" of the upper peninsula wants a man to rob other classes for its benefit? If it expects to manufacture sympathy for the culprit or make itself "solid" with "the laboring class" by such a suggestion? The IRON PORT holds the men who dig the ore and wrestle with the pine, who till the soil or sail the waters, traverse the forests or work on the railways, at a higher estimate-so much higher that the Reporter's clumsy demagoguery seems to it an insult to every laborer.

THE Mining Reporter, commenting on the outcome of the trial of Wadsworth, says: "the evidence clearly showed that Mr. Wadsworth did not appropriate any of the money to his personal use." The jury did not see the evidence in that light. Two of them have said to us since the trial that the evidence showed that he not only had appropriated the money of the bank, to the extent of \$36,000 "to his personal use," substituting therefor worthless mining stocks which he carried on his books as "cash items," but that a portion of the \$11,000 was also converted to "his personal use" and the "blotter" falsified to cover the deal. We did not hear the evidence and have therefore no opinion, but tell the tale as the jurymen told it to us.

FELIX LORRAINE, one of three brothers who were engaged in cutting cedar on the peninsula, near Indiantown, was drowned in the bay on Thursday night of last week. With his brothers he had been in town during the day, but when they were ready to leave for home he was not ready to accompany them and remained behind. After nightfall he attempted to cross the bay alone, since which he has not been seen and his fate is indicated by the finding of his cap on the ice and his trail leading into the open water. His death was the sesult of drink. Had he been duly sober would not have attempted to cross after night -would not have blundered into the water and drowned. On Wednesday last, since the foregoing was in type, his body was found. It floated against the under side of transparent ice and was seen and recovered.

THE STAGE being late on Monday last, three gentlemen who were awaiting it at Rob. Mc-Donald's, at Garden, began to be apprehensive about connecting with the train at Brampton and to cast about for ways and means to "git thar." These were not far to seek : Rob harnessed his "critters," the gentlemen loaded themselves into the sleigh, and Rob. gathered the ribbons and whip. In an hour and a half they were warming their fingers at Mallman's, before another hour had passed they were at Gammon's, and in four hours and twenty-two minutes from the start were at Brampton-forty long miles in the time, with twenty minutes to deduct for the two stops. O. G. Webster, one of the three gentlemen, gives us the item.

MR. FITCH departed on Sunday last to take charge of the roads lately under the management of W. B. Linsley, whose failing health compels his present retirement. To say that his departure is sincerely regretted by the public which he has served while in charge of the Peninsula division is to put it very mildly. That public has ever found him on the alert to make the division as useful to it as profitable to to the company. As we write, on Monday, we are not informed as to his successor, but we congratulate that gentleman, in advance; it is easier to follow a good man than to mark out a path anew or correct the errorr of a feeble or faulty predecessor.

On Thursday of last week the 3d and 4th class postmasters of the u. p. (or a portion of them) met at Ishpeming and and organized by the election of T. Killian, of this city, president. A. G. Johnson, of Michigamme, secretary and Julius Ropes, of Ishpeming, treasurer. The organization is intended to assist in influencing the powers that be at Washington to concede the demand of the postmasters for allowances for office-rent, fuel, lights, etc., and as an auxiliary to the greater organization to be entered into at Chicago on the 7th prox. To that congress T. Killian was chosen dele-

HON, I. STEPHENSON ought to send a brief utobiography to the State Journal at Madison. That paper accuses him of having been born in New York, the fact being that he is a "blue-nose"-of having lived in Milwaukee, and of having been "a dyed-in-the-wool bach elor" until his marriage a year or so ago, The Journal got together about as much misnformation as could be condensed into one

Louis Lippold, for the killing of Gustafson was found guilty of involentary manelaught and fined \$200. We are sorry for Louis-he intended no harm to Gustafson, or to any one, and was more grieved than he could tell at the mischief he had done, but we can not but rejoice in the verdict. Men who shoot must know what they are shooting at and be responsible for mistakes if they take any chances.

ROADMASTER SUTHERLAND, fighting the blizzard on Thursday of last week, came too near a railroad man's end to make the incident a pleasant one to remember. He had a train of flats with which to clear the cuts of snow, and when attempting to step from one to another of them, missed his foothold and went down between them. He grasped as he fell, caught and held on, and was dragged with instead of going under the train until it stopped. He did not escape injury entirely, wheel having passed over one foot, but the foot was so heavily clad (and the snow helped) that no bones were broken. It is a sore foot but he has it and it will be as good as ever in a few days.

OUR BROTHER KINNEY rises to remark that the member of the prison commission from this city had been as shrewd as the Marquette man, Marquette "might have whistled for the prison." So: If the members from Menominee and Delta had been minded merely to beat Marquette they could certainly have combined with the gentlemen from Baraga and Keweenaw and located the prison at L'Anse. But it happens that they were minded to locate the prison at the best place-that's why they voted for a location here, and why, when they could not carry their point, they voted for the next best place, just as the western gentlemen did. They were not placed upon the commission, merely to beat Marquette.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Maple Ridge calls attention to the fact that Mr. John Kleiber, whose name appeared on the list of jurors for the January term of court, was not a competent juror, not being a resident of the county. We return thanks for the letter, but do not use it for the reason that it is not news. Mr. Kleiber made his incompetence known at once on his arrival and did not serve. Being a property-holder in Maple Ridge the commissioners supposed him a resident of that township. The mistake will not occur again.

THE catalogue of Amherst College for the ear 1885-6 is received. This is the college wherein the experiment of self-government is on trial, questions of college order and decorum being settled by a body called the "College Senate," consisting of ten students, chosen by the classes, and the president; who is the presiding officer. It has an excellent reputation and is worthy the attention of those who have boys to educate. Address Edward B. Marsh, register, or call on us and look over the catalogue.

Two HARBORS folk are too busy to frolic much in the summer, but make it up in the winter. Mr. White sends us a poster advertising an excursion on the lake on New Year's day, and says "the day was perfect, and warm enough for us to remain on deck the entire distance." They do get some cold weather up there, though, or their climate is slandered by the thermometers, and now and then a zephyr which makes the lake too rough for pleasure trips.

THE LADIES of St. Stephen's, Episcopal. church will give a sleighride on Tuesday evening next to which all their friends are invited. Sleighs will leave the church at 7:30, sharp. and go to Ford River, where music and a supper will be found. So far we are authorized, and we add that unless some measure of repression is applied to Mr. Warner there will be dancing. In any event there will be enough ity in support of his original charge-never

to make an enjoyable evening. A LETTER from John Owens says that Tower folks begin to think themselves "of some importance in the mineral world," as well they may, turning out the amount of ore they do. John's letter head says "Manufauturer of lumber," an occupation his Oshkosh training fits him for, while his sojourn here made him competent as to the handling of iron ore, "More power to him," says the IRON PORT.

MARRIED at the house of the officiating clergyman, on Monday, Jan. 4, by the Rev. H. W. Thompson, John Nystrom and Amanda Jakobson, both of Stonington. Also, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by the same

clergyman, James E. Duff and Fenella Morton, both of Escanaba. O. W. JOHNSON, one of the owners of the Orphan Boy, has visited and inspected the wreck and gives it as his opinion that she went ashore with her canvas set, the fact that her

masts were broken off at the deck inclining

him to that belief. No bodies have been

found, though, which fact hardly "fadges"

with his theory. GEORGE HARRIS came across the bays on Monday, inaugurating winter travel by that route. He found open water, in places, on both bays and was compelled to take quite a roundabout course to avoid it, but will make regular trips hereafter, between this city and

Fayette, Garden, Thompson and Manistique. RUMORS to the effect that Mr. W. B. Linsley would return to this division have been current since Mr. Fitch's departure, but inquiry at head quarters develops no foundation for them. They are probably born of the wishes of those who circulated them. At present G. M. West, ass't sup't, is in charge.

A STORY is current here that Jo. Rayson formerly a vesident of this city, whence he removed to St. Paul, Minn., has been found guilty of a homicide there, having killed a man whom he found in his house under circumstances which aroused his lealousy

Correspondence.

ESCANABA, Jan. 11, 1886. EDITOR IRON PORT :- The verdict and senence in the Wadsworth case has caused so much comment among those who did not listen to either that a stranger would, according to the circle in which he moved, either believe that the ex-banker is a persecuted philanthropist or a consummate villain. Even the press has made hap-hazard remarks in a way to show that neither the verdict nor the sentence has changed any preconceived ideas as to his guilt or innocence.

But when a paper reputed reputable makes

assertions so villainously false as the following it is the part of justice to show their falsity, in behalf of those who rendered their decision on sworn facts. "The evidence goes to show that he has collected \$180,000 from those who were indebted to him and paid the same out to the poorest or laboring class of his depositors." No such evidence was elicited. All that the defence could show was that, of all the enormous sums which came into his hands, he could account for none but two sums, of \$80 and \$30, which he paid, respectively, to "a blind Swede" and a widow. Such utter forgetfulness on the part of a "financier" argues something rotten in his method of banking. It is a lawyer who comments, and this statement he must know to be false. "The prosecution claim that he received this sum Tthe \$11,000 which he was convicted of stealing] as agent of the city of Ishpeming." The count on which he was convicted of larceny charged that "he, as agent of John Dillon, took and converted to his own use," etc. This able attorney might say here that the evidence clearly showed that Mr. Wadsworth did not appropriate any of the money to his personal use. Twelve men, at least as honest and conscientious as the lawyer-editor, and equally anxious to protect unfortunate innocence, on their oaths determined that Daniel F. Wadsworth did, wrongfully and feloniously, appropriate to his own use at least a portion of the eleven thousand dollars which the state charged him with stealing. It was proved, beyond a reasonable doubt, that \$6,400 of that money if no more, was never accounted for to those who had the legal right to demand such an accounting. But, whatever the legal aspect of his guilt, a man who uses the public and his business associate as this convict testified he had done, is wholly undeserving of public sympathy. A man may succumb, in a moment of terrible temptation, to the desire for wealth that is present in every human breast and take his neighbor's goods without entirely forfeiring that claim; but when a man, deliberately, throughout many months, pursues a course that fills his pockets with money that belongs to others, and is so lost to every principle of honor or common honesty that he will willingly testify to his own turpitude, such a man is a neartless villain-a cold-blooded scoundrel. Business men everywhere should aid every effort to purge "business" of the pirates who are rapidly making it and "banking" synonymous with rascality. The banker who raises money from his bank by the hypothecation of worthless stocks at their face value, and sinks the proceeds in gambling mining schemes, is not a whit better than a common pickpocket, even if he have "many friends."

"SAP. SAT," (always sappy) seems to crave more notice than we gave him last week, as he comes back with half a column of turgiddenied-that the editor of the IRON PORT "is far from being a theologian." We can see no reason for this second cutgiving unless it is a desire for a little cheap notoriety. We can afford to gratify his desire. He is an ass or he would not desire it, but that's not our concern. He is that ass of asses, a volunteer ass-poking his mealy nose into and flapping his enormous ears over a matter which does not in the least concern him. He is a conceited assparading his school-boy latin and his knockkneed logic. He is a stupid ass, and he wearies us-we don't mind a rap on the knuckles or a broken head, but we always did hate to be braved at by a burro.

CANDLE RACE at the rink this, Saturday, evening. As this form of amusement is new here a word of explanation may not be out of. place. Lighted candles are placed at one end of the room which skaters take, one at a time, and carry to the other end, the skater who succeeds in transferring the most candles, unextinguished, winning the prize. If a candle is extinguished the one carrying it must relight it at the place whence it was taken before taking another. It will be seen that ladies can compete on even terms in such a strife. The prize this evening is a fine pair of skates.

EUGENE GELZER (not "Gelger") is correct as to the imperative need of the southern and southwestern portions of the city for water. but he does not tell the whole story. Every portion of the city needs it and one portion as much as another. The first ward has fair protection against fire, now, but its drinking water is the worst in the city. There is no exception to the need-the question is how to

MESSES. HOFFMAN and Brady, engineers in the employ of the Washburn company, arrived here on Tuesday and have gone into camp on Saunders' Point to commence the work of laying out the terminus of that line and running lines westward from there.

PAY your personal taxes at once. It is

News of the Week.

A bill has been introduced appropriating \$1,000,000, to be spent at the rate of \$100,-000 a year, for each of two monuments like the Washington shaft. One of the new ones is in memory of Lincoln and the other of Grant. Won't win. Ought not.

Bill introduced on Jan. 6, by Senator Hoar, changing the date of the meeting of congress from December to the first Monday in October in even numbered years and the second Mon-day in November in odd numbered years.

A coal mine at Mahanoy City, Pa., caved in on the 7th, carrying down several dwelling houses which stood on the surface over it. No lives lost, fortunately.

The steamer City of Nassau, Philadelphia to Iacksonville, Fla., is twelve days overdue and not heard from. Has probably foundered

A wagon bridge across the Mississippi is what Dubuque wants.

A St. Louis saloon-keeper who refused the use of his hall to the fellows who dynamited the street cars, has been boycotted by the Knights of Labor and his business broken up. John G. Stevens, of New Jersey, a nephew

of Edwin L. Stevens and a wealthy man, shot himself on the 6th. Insane. The New York board of underwriters will

advance the rates of insurance all 'round. The strikers who left Maxwell's box factory, Chicago, because he introduced machinery, beat those who took their places wherever

Fires occured last Sunday at Philadelphia, loss a million; at Mobile, one life lost and several injured by falling walls; at Newark, O., loss.\$125,000; at Louisville, two lives lost; at Oberlin, destroying the ladies' boarding hall; at Cleveland, loss \$12,000; at Cincinnati, loss \$50,000; at Wallula Junction, Oregon, loss \$50,000 and at Augusta, Georgia, loss \$20,000 and three persons injured by the explosion of a keg of powder.

Paddy Ryan's mother is dead and the Sullivan-Ryan fight is postponed in consequence. Frost cut the orange crop in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday.

The Irish nationalists are to hold the proposed meeting at Chicago on Wednesday next. Father Reilly will be principal speaker, but many others will be heard from.

Jardine, the Episcopal clergyman whose im moral practices were exposed at Kansas City, where he was the rector of St. Mary's church, and resulted in his deposition from the ministry, committed suicide by chloroform in the study of Trinity church, at St. Louis, on Sunday last. He was pennyless and without hope of restoration to the ministry.

Governor Curtin and his Pennsylvanian friends regard the action of Mr. Carlisle in dropping him from the head of the committee on foreign relations and substituting Perry Belmont, as an insult, and they propose to resent it. Carlisle has no friends in Pennsylva-

Purcell and Bailey, rival democratic editors at Vincennes, Ind., having exhausted vituperation, propose to fight with pistols. Good

Tom. Keene, the actor, is down with paralysis and not likely to get up again.

Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the Irish leader, is seriously ill at her residence in New York.

The entire population of the Island of Achill, on the Irish coast, is in a condition of

Stevens was found guilty of the murder of Bertha Duckwitz, his sweetheart, and sentenced to the penitentary for life. The "suicide" defence was too gauzy.

The steamer Hylton Castle went down in the storm on Sunday 15 miles from the Long Island coast.

The steamer A. A. Washburn, with cotton from Mobile to New York, was burned at sea on the 9th. Crew all saved.

The light-ship on Frying Pan shoals, off the North Carolina coast, either foundered at her anchors or went adrift on Sunday. She is gone, anyway.

The continental warehouse, Chicago, burned on Tuesday morning. Loss about \$200,-000. Greer & Co's cotton factory at Summerdale burned on the same day. Loss not mentioned, but heavy.

The railroads east of Chicago are again cutting rates. The B. & O. inaugurated the war by a cut to \$15.

The exposition rink at Milwaukee has gone out of business.

Samuel Troupe starved to death at Lima, Ohio. He was too old to work and too proud

Burdette's Fatherly Advice.

Yes, my son, the lamb gambols on the green, I know, and so you weakly justify yourself when you gamble on the red. But observe, my son, the lamb gambols only when it is very young; when it is an awkward, longlegged, idiotic-looking eternally bla-a-ting lamb. When it has more sense it ceases to gambol. And take its whole life, if it is not butchered to make it boarder's holiday in the midst of its gambols it is shorn about as often as a gambols it is shorn about as often as a gambols. That's you, my boy. Get through with it before it gets through with you. Ah me, every time I look at the lamb I am maddened by the thought that he will never be safe until he is too tough for chops, and wears his horns in a spiral bang that makes him too callous to be a fit playmate for the children and too unsympathetic to be enjoyed of the dogs. Oh, that's why you're living so fast, ch? Because you want to be old? Well. yes; only you don't want to do all your living with your mouth and stomach. Give your brains a little chance.—Brooklyn Eagle.

OVER-SENSITIVENESS.

One of the most disagreeable charac-teristics in a workman is over-sensitiveness. Some men require to be feet on praise to keep them in good spirits. They can not brook restraint nor bear opposition. A simple suggestion in the way of change in their method of work is often taken to heart as reflecting upon their character or ability, and is the means of keeping them in the dumps for a long time after the transaction has escaped the offending party's mind. It is exceedingly annoying to be obliged to do business with this class of men. Either one has to ride over their feelings rough-shod or they have to be treated as tenderly as one would handle a china vase. Obviously, the latter course can not well be purthe latter course can not well be pur-sued in a busy shop where time is money, and the object is to do the most work at the least outlay. Over-sensitive men, if they stand in the way of progress of business, will have little heed paid to their failing, and this is as it should be. Men should school themselves to give and take in this world. If they have views that are wrong, or if their actions are not in accordance with the opinions of those who have the right to sit in judgment upon them, they should be willing—nay, glad—to be criticised, especially if such criticism is given with a view to future improve-ment. He is a very narrow-minded, con-ceited person who thinks that all that he does is right and proper. The pleasant fiction that "the King can do no wrong" does not extend to common mortals.

How to deal with the over-sensitive is a matter requiring much thought and discretion. This fault-for such it isis one hard to remedy, and yet many possess it who are otherwise very estimable persons. Some have discernment to see the folly of their course, and after a time grow out of this childish weakness. But when the victim is really ignorant, and mixes low-bred jealousy with his over-wrought sensitiveness, there is little hope for his reformation. The quicker one gets through doing business with men of the latter class the better it is. Ordinarily, when trouble arises from this weakness on the part of a workman, the plan is to have a frank talk with him, explaining the situation of affairs and showing him in as pleasant a manner as possible his error. But this course sometimes has its drawbacks, because it frequently happens that the attempt to make such a friendly explanation gives the person an undue idea of his importance, and leads him to become more and more exacting and whimsi-

A man who stands ready to take offense at anything or everything, upon whose shoulder there is constantly a chip waiting to be knocked off, is a nuisance-to be tolerated only because he has other traits which on the whole overbalance the most disagreeable one. The workman who feels that he is singled out as an object of dislike should stop to consider what reasons the foreman or the employer has for oursuing such an apparently unreasonable course. This of itself should lead to self-inquiry, to ascertain if the fault does not lie in the realms of imagination rather than in the domain of fact. If it is discovered that such is the case, a strong effort should be made to eradicate such feeling from the mind. It is healthful to look the facts squarely in the face, and when one finds himself in the wrong to institute a radical change in both thought and action .- Toledo

Merchant Navies of the World.

A comparative table of the strength of the merchant navies of the world which has been published in France shows that Great Britain possesses 22,-500 trading vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,200,000 tons. Of these vessels 4,649 are steamers with a tonnage of 5,919,000 tons, or rather more than one-half the grand total of burden. The United States makes a very bad second, with 6,600 sail and 2,700,000 tons. Norway has 4,200 vessels, with 1,500,000 tons, and Germany, which comes immediately after her, has 3,000 sail, with a total of 1,400,000 tons; France, Italy and Russia bring up in the rear, each with less than 3,000 vessels. The proportion of steamers is, however, of greater importance than the total number of ships engaged in trade, and in this regard France stands second, although she has but 458 steamers, of 667,000 tons in all, to England's 4,649. Germany presses her closely with 420 steamers and 476,000 tons.—N. Y. Sun.

Mexican Telephone Etiquette. The Mexicans manage the telephone quite differently from what we do. Our short, sharp and incisive style of questions and answers would not be tolerated in the land of the Montezumas. There courtesy, and not business, dictates the manner of communication. The regular response from the central office to a telephone call is "Mande usted," which is equivalent to "At your command." Then preliminaries are gone through something as follows:
"Good morning, senorita; how do you
do?" "Very well, I thank you; what
service may I render you?" "Will
you kindly do me the favor of enabling me to speak with Don So-and-so, No. 777?" "With much pleasure," etc., etc., and when the connection is made the usual polite introductories are gone through before proceeding to the business in and.—Chicago Tribune.

A Conscientious Witness.

Counsel (to witness)-The previous witness swore that when found he was

breathing like a porpoise.

Witness—I dunno 'bout dat, sah.

Counsel—You were present?

Witness—Yes, sah.
Counsel—Examined him carefully?
Witness—Yes, sah. I zamined him

keerfully.

Counsel—And yet you will not swear
that he was breathing like a porpoise?

Witness—No, sah.

Counsel—You will state to the Court

Witness-Cos I nebber heard

PROFITS OF SCIENCE.

American Industrial Schools No American Progress.

If the world's products in art and inventions could be gathered under a Crystal Palace like the one erected by Prince Albert in London, we should find, with all the natural wonders of America, that we are lacking in schools of science.

Gradually we are approaching perfec-tion in spinning and weaving cotton and woolen, in steel and metal works, and yet we remain backward in the finer arts of coloring cloths and finish of car-pets and laces, that afford millions of revenue to their makers in England, France and Brussels. In this country of brilliant genius, of endless water power and countless resources, we seem rather to linger on little problems, than to solve the great problem of National

prosperity.
England, on the other hand, has seen the development of science as applied to silks and broadcloths, calf-skins and fancy goods of Paris, and, seeing the former superior make, has entered in earnest competition and set up large Government night-schools at Sheffield Kensington, London and Birmingham. where young men and women are trained in the arts of chemistry, mechanism, coloring and finishing fabrics for wholesale merchants, and where arts of rare workmanship are in process of perfection, and where, in the short space of a dozen years, west of England broadcloths have been outreaching the French rivals and outselling them in the world's

American silks have been creeping up nearer and nearer to the French patterns, and with the same care that we lavish on fast yachts and fine horses, we might ere long attain to our share of perfection in this race of choice fabrics. But we will never do it on any other

than a liberal policy. If our country expects to keep step to the music of England in cloths, or with Brussels in carpets, or Germany in laces, or France in silk or velvets, she will need to be lineral in her school system and encourage a technical and mechanical education by the support of indus-

In the markets of sheep, horses and cattle, the quality of breeding is an ele-ment of value. In poultry and grain trade something is always counted on the kind of product. In butter and beef, cutlery and watches, the highest perfection is in the distant future, when schools and instructors could be furnished at such convenient cost that they would soon be a splendid investment, furnishing a means of circulating silver, employing labor and elevating the masses by a safe and economical method. The outlay of a few millions yearly for the encouragement of such enterprises in our cities and villages would call back our outflow of money into Eastern mar-kets, for the Yankee is proud enough to buy of his own country what can be had as cheaply, provided its quality is equal to the foreign standard, and only too glad to welcome an era when the high-est perfection in everything is found in

his nearest markets. The time must come when American watches and silks, carpets and broadcloths, leather and laces, will be found equal in every sense with the rival European products; when American firearms and ocean steamers shall be crowding their present competitors in the markets as do our rifle teams and race horses in the contests of amusements.-J. W. Denovan in Chicago Current,

BASQUES.

Details for Ladies Anxious to Save Labor and Money.

A simple and new way of finishing the back forms of basques is to shape them in four scallops, one in each form, and line them with satin. Below these are two larger scallops gathered at the top and sewed under-neath the two middle scallops of the four forms. In other basques, especially those of velvets, only two scallops are seen, one in each of the middle forms of the back. The short aide forms are then separated about two inches from these and pointed below. An easy and stylish way of trimming sleeves is to use inch-wide galloon or else velvet ribbon instead of cuffs. Begin by sewing it at the end of the sleeve at its outside seam, crossing to the inside seam, then taking it gradually upward far enough to come back on the front just above the row that is already there, storping there when half-way across, finishing by turning in the ends in a point. The economist is advised to use watered silks in remodeling last season's dresses of cloth or of velvet, and in combining with cashmere for house dresses. Black cashmere draped over black watered silk remains a favorite for house dresses. The helio-trope colors are also especially liked in these two fabrics. A smooth cloth basque of dark brown, red, gray or blue is in great favor for wearing with skirts left over from last winter, and is in keeping with skirts of striped woolens, striped silks, dark plaid woolens, and also with plain wools of a lighter shade. These basques are of the plainest shape, without trimming, unless drooping cords be used on the chest, or else passing under the arms from an epaulette.— Harper's Bazar.

-Mr. Thomas Fowler, of this county, has recently returned from the mountains. In hunting for some specimens tains. In hunting for some specimens while there, he happened to break open a large rock, disclosing the following legend on the inside: "H. Rees, 1862." How the inscription came to be on the inside of the stone is a mystery we are unable to solve. Mr. Fowler brought the half of the stone containing the inscription home, and it was on exhibition scription home, and it was on exhibition at the court-house for several days.— Woodford (Ky.) Nun.

-At Mount Joy, Pa., the other day there was an unusual scarcity of pennies. An organ-grinder passed through the town, and, believing he might have a stock of pennies, he was called into the principal store, and surprised those gathered around. He exchanged 1,300 pennies for bank notes. He had over a thousand more that he was willing to exchange for lighter money.—Pätsburgh

—The interest in forestry is increas-ing and will have a good result.—De-troit Tribuna.

A GERMAN ELECTION.

You have been having such exciting times in the election of Governors, that it may interest you to hear how they elect Governors in Germany. True, they call the Governor of Brunswick the Regent, but his powers are similar. I am, however, almost afraid to describe the election here, for it will so commend itself to the party in power at home that they may be inclined to try it, to the very serious disadvantage of the party that is out. Still, you have as yet no Bismarck, and for the success of this mode of voting he is a requisite, or one like him. or one like him.

To see the need of this election, I must premise that a year ago the Duke died, and his heir, not being to Bismarck's taste, was not allowed to succeed, but a Regent was appointed, and the law requires that after the lapse of a year the representatives of Brunswick should elect a Governor. They met in their national chamber, the representative of Bismarck presiding, and the proceedings for neatness and dispatch, were worthy of Mr. Tweed's palmiest days of capacity manipulation. The days of caucus manipulation. The presiding officer read two papers which stated the facts that rendered the rightful heir ineligible. Then the representative of Bismarck arose and moved that the chamber now proceed to—bal-lot for a candidate? By no manner of means, but to elect unanimously his serene most Royal Highness, Prince Allrecht of Prussia, to be their Regent, and a tremendous salvo of lebe hoch! followed from these forty or more representatives. Could anything be neat-er or more expeditious? What an amount of bad blood and of printers' ink would be saved if every convention could not only have all the delegates vote unanimously for the candidate proposed by the chair, but if these delegates carried, in addition, the votes of the State in their pocket!

The unanimity is particularly re-freshing; it reminds me of the unanimous election of the hickory nuts to be squeezed as they are put between the jaws of the nut-cracker.

But the succeeding steps in the comedy were taken with a seriousness that greatly added to the effect. The cham-ber immediately appointed a commit-tee to wait on his Royal Highness—to inform him that he was elected, you think? Oh, no! You do not come to Royal Highnesses in that manner. They were to wait on him to be seech him, in the tenderness of his regard for these waifs, graciously to conde-scend to become their Regent—(the salary, I may mention, in parenthesis, is \$350,000 per year, and the schloss thrown in)—humbly stating, though with emphasis, that he was the unani-

mous choice of the people.

In a few days the spirited and independent press of the country informed their readers that the committee were graciously received by his Royal Highness, described the carriage they were driven in around the royal grounds, and added that his Royal Highness himself pointed out the best views. They were also granted the privilege of making the acquaintance of his three children, the eldest eleven years

But the acceptance was as original as the election. The Prince announced that he had received their communication and had laid it before the Kaiser, who told him to accept, and "as his word to him was law" he hereby conveyed to the good people of Brunswick the information that he would accept and try to "worry along" (with \$350,-000 a year and pickings); but he could not help referring, with real pleasure, to the unanimous vote of the

The pleasure-loving people turned out in crowds; all the streets the new Regent traversed on his entry were profusely and tastefully decorated; a triumphal arch was erected; the school children had lined his path; flags streamed from every available point; not a sign of adverse sentiment; serenades from the various singing societies followed, torchlight processions and a gala celebration at the theater. - Brunswick (Germany) Cor. Country Gentle

MAKING GLOBES.

Where and How the Miniature Earths Are

It is a fact not known, perhaps, by

many readers, that Troy is one of the

largest and best producers of school and library globes in the country. The manufacture was begun in this city in 1852. At first only a ball five inches in diameter was made, but ten-inch terrestrial globe was soon added. The list of sizes was rapidly increased. The balls are made in Boston, but the appendages are supplied, and the globes are mounted and shipped in this city, where are owned the plates from which the maps are printed. Globe-making is a skillful and delicate process. The maps are printed in small sections on English drawing paper, and these segments. drawing-paper, and these segments must be so nicely put upon the hollow ball of papier mache that there shall not be the slightest break in the alignment of letters or the continuity of lines when the smooth and painted surface is complete. Three months are required to construct one of these worlds in m'niature, from the time that the ball is begun until it rests in its frame or sits aloft upon a brass, bronze or nickel standard. It must be so rimmed and mounted that it will have no disinclination to change its inclination in the frame, and will hang so truly in space that it will halt in its revolutions at any time when so com-manded, and remain motionless, as if its center of gravity were in truth equal-ly distant from all points upon its cir-cumference. If the globe refuse to cumference. If the globe refuse to rest with any other country than America on top, the maker will be deemed more patriotic than skillful. The sizes manufactured range from three to thirty inshes in diameter, and from two to two hundred and twenty-three dollars in price, and are mounted in forty different styles. The constantly increasing demand for these portable orbs is very forcibly shown by the fact that the shipments from this city last year were fifty per cent. larger than during the preceeding year.—Troy (N. T.) GREENHOOT

They Must Go!

And to make them go Greenhoot is aware that prices must be reduced

Or be Knocked Down

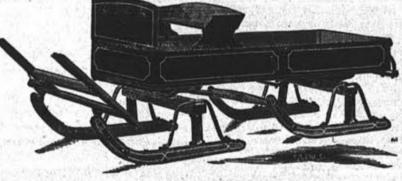
Therefore he makes this announcement. His entire stock of Cloaks, Sacques, etc., from and after this date and until the last one is sold, are at the mercy of the public as to prices. He does not intend the business shall be delayed

And Dragged Out

beyond the holidays. Come, then and take Cloaks at your own prices.

HARDWARE.

YOU WANT SLEIGHS NOW!



W. J. WALLACE HAS THEM

All Sizes and All Kinds!

SEE THE ASSORTMENT Select one and you'll get low prices. COAL, OF COURSE!

But its going fast and you had better order what you need at once.

MEAT MARKET.

HESSEL & HENTSCHEL.

-DEALERS IN-

Fresh, : Salted : and : Smoked : Meats

BUTTER, EGGS AND PRODUCE.

45 LUDINGTON ST., & MARY ST., BETWEEN LUDINGTON ST. & WELLS AVE

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST. -

LIVERY.

EAGLE" LIVERY STABLES.

---- Under Music Hall.

Single or Double Rigs at all Hours.

Orders for 'Bus Service or Baggage Transportation may be left at the Ludington street stable. Horses boarded on favorable ferms.

the largest and best appointed assembly room in the city is part of the property. Apply at office for dates.

TAILORING.

EPHRAIM & MORRELL,

-ARTISTIC-

MERCHANT TAILORS

CORNER TILDEN AVE. AND LUDINGTON ST.

ALSO GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

You can save dollars by visiting our store.

-It is stated that not over fifty per cent of the children in New York att

—California has two separate Presby-terian churches of Chinese and one of

-The New York Baptist City Mission Society raised and expended in mission work \$40,000 during the year just passed.—N. Y. Tribune.

—When completed the spire of the Roman Catholic cathedral in New York will be 180 feet in height, and will cost

It is said that Brooklyn, so long known as the "City of Churches," now stands only fifth in the number of churches relative to population.

One thing is certain, the church and the Sunday-school, all the country over, were never before so closely indentified as at present.—Sunday School Times. -The Baltimore Methodist Protestant

says: "We were not aware until re-

cently that we have in Philadelphia, at a guess, say 10,000 Methodist Protest-ants in the M. E. Church." -Proportionally, the Lutheran Church has increased more rapidly of late than any other denomination in this country.

One statistician puts the growth at 62,-000 members and 320 congregations each year .- N. Y. Times. —Of seven young men who graduated from an Eastern college a few years ago, four are teaching school, one is ed-iting a newspaper, one has been elected to Congress, and one is a curve pitcher

for a professional base-ball club.-Chicago Times. -Nearly eleven years ago St. Patrick's Church, the largest Catholic Church in Connecticut, was destroyed by fire. A new edifice has been com-pleted on the same spot, costing \$200,-000. The report of the consecration services states that the altar encloses a bone of St. Timothy.

-The Minister of Public Instructions has issued certificates concerning the public libraries in France, from which it appears that the Departmental Libraries contain four and a half million volumes, and those of Paris 1,600,000, not including 6,000 in the hospitals and 100,250 in the 25 municipal libraries.

-In the public school at Lansdale, Pa., a lad having refused to join the other pupils in a concerted recitation of the Lord's prayer, the school board decided that, while they would not attempt to control the conscience of the pupil, or make him repeat the prayer, he must at least rise and assume a respectful at-titude while it was in progress.—Phila-

-The art school established in Columbus, Ohio, six years ago, has so far been attended by nearly 1,400 students. Mechanics and others, who find it necessary to have some knowledge of the principles of art in their daily work, have diligently attended the evening classes in drawing, including freehand, architectural and machine drawing.—

WIT AND WISDOM.

-When a man is too busy to laugh he needs a vacation .- Waterloo Observer. -In diving to the bottom of pleasure,

we bring up more gravel than pearls. -Bees can predict the weather. Combine a bee and a small boy and they can produce a squall.—Boston Post.

-"What's in a name?" a recent traveler was heard to exclaim. "Why. about the hottest country on the globe

—He who is able and willing to say "No" firmly whenever the cause of right requires it, will say "Yes" with a fuller and richer meaning at all other times.-Albany Journal. -Sincerity is like traveling in a plain,

beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than byways, in which men often lose themselves .- Boston Bulletin.

—The principal reason, my son, why those thin wafers you get at a church supper are called oyster fritters is because you fritter away so much time looking for the oyster.—Hartford Sun-

-It doesn't follow that you must do a mean thing to a man who has done a mean thing to you. The old proverb runs: "Because the cur has bitten me shall I bite the cur?"—N. Y. Independ-

—Robinson (after a long whist bout at the club): "It's awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?" Brown (in a whisper): "Oh, I shan't say much, you know; Good morning, dear! or something o' that sort. She'll say the rest!"—N. Y. Ledger.

—In Cincinnati the restaurant-keepers have a powder that they sprinkle over small oysters, causing them to swell; and you will often meet young men in Boston who seem to have been sprinkled with the same powder.—Bos-ton Commercial Bulletin.

-"Why!" asked the school-master in astonishment, "can't you read?" "No," replied the farmer landlord, throwing a ammer at the hens to remind them that they must get out of the corn, read once, but when I thought that I should never be able to read a tenthousandth part of the stuff that's written I gave it up in despair."-N. Y.

-He Spoiled the Surprise, -"What's got inter dis blame foot dis mernin'? Hurts like all git out!" "Wa'al, if yo' Hurts like all git out!" "Wa'al, if yo' wan's ter know, it's a pipe in yo' boot —yaas, a pipe. I put it in las' night ter s'prise yo' d's mornin', an' you've gone and blundered all ober yo'se'f, an' pft it on, an' I hez ter relate de full pa'ticklars an' suckumstances. Pooty a'prise, hain't it?"—Harper's Bazar.

-"Who is that old duffer?" asked a

Upper Peninsula.

-Postmaster Ellis' successor not yet designated and certain of the faithful on the anxious seat. Mrs. C. R. Johnson died on Tuesday. The boys' camp was not so bad after all-there were no whisky bottles or beer kegs, no cards, no trashy reading matter. Pulcifer has not only been retained in the postal service, but promoted to a \$5,000 place, Marinette democrats wail. The keeper of the Green Island light and other summer residents of the Island moved into Menekaune on Thursday. Ladies have to stand outside of the Peshtigo railway station to wait for trains and the management ought to correct the fault. The small-pox cases at Colman are thoroughly isolated and there is no danger (or very little) of the pest spreading. Antoine Nerschback broke through the ice on Monday, and narrowly escaped drowning.—Eagle,

-Jay A. Hubbell has not bought the Caledonia mine, he has only talked of buying into it. There are 1,000 more loggers at work on the Menominee and its tributaries than at the same date last year. The Nearings, who were so heavily fined for killing deer out of season, are inclined to kick .- Florence Mining News.

-The bill for the sale of the Fort Brady reservation is again before congress and will probably pass. It provides for the extension of the streets of the Sault through the reservation, the survey and platting thereof, and its sale by lots, and the purchase of another site for a four-company post. Two young girls were drunk and disorderly on the streets. A. B. Roach, for twelve years inspector of customs. has been "fired." Ferry still running. Drunken hoodlums tried to clean out a saloon and one goes to Ionia for a year. - Chippewa Coun-

-The verdict and the sentence in the Wardsworth case are both approved by Ishpeming folk, though the conviction was not expected. Much copper is going forward by rail. A. Mathews complains of the "cussedness" of some Marquette boys .- M. J., 9th.

-Snow-shoe club organized at Marquette. Got a snow-plow and going to have another. A man in jail charged with shooting a horse belonging to Freeman Brothers'. Drift ice chokes the inlet pipe and water is scarce. Gov. Swineford has written to "the boys" of the "Boy's Mission band." Peter Frei wants to be railway mail clerk. Ed. Fortune, who had his skull broken in the Michigamme mine is recovering. Wadsworth will appeal [But he had better not]. The Catholic clergyman at Negaunee, Father Eis, requests the schoolboard to discontinue the use of "Dicken's Child's History of England" as a text-book in the schools. "More men" are now employed at the Barnum and Humboldt mines. H. O. Young, assignee of Wadsworth & Co., has got some \$4,000 together and is thinking about another divy .- M. J., 11th.

-The stockholders of the Belt Copper Mining company contemplate the abandonment of the property to the mortgagees. They are tired of paying assessments. The Mineral Range railroad is to be extended to Lake Linden. Robert Dollar, of Dollarville and F. W. Reed, of Eagle Mills, have gone across the briny to visit at their homes in Scotland and England. Five feet of snow in the woods and in town, where it is drifted, some streets are closed. Got to have the houses numbered .- M. J., 12th.

-Somebody put up a job on the editor-a loaded cigar. Perry, Hall & Buell have bought out the North Shore Lumber company and will improve and enlarge the plant at South Manistique and add to the working force. Charlie Parker and Charlie McCanna undertook to eat each other but were prevented. Leonard Tennis, a Green Bay huckster, was fined \$10 for evading the license, and 'Squire Thompson and Officer Drake "whacked up." Weather too cold for outdoor work about the village and many men idle. A fire steamer is to be put upon the tramways for the protection of the company property. Chas. Houghtaling defends against a complaint for selling liquor before filing his bond. Ice 15 inches thick and folks begin to harvest it .- Sunday Sun, Manistique.

-Justice Nason says he has worked for the city, giving it all his time, for the year past, for \$422,45, and asks the city council to pay him a decent salary because he "can not live on the wind made by lawyers" [Unless they make a more nutritious article than do ours, we believe him]. Insurance, taking the 15 years last past, has been a losing business in Marinette. Little driblets of advertising are of no effect; like little summer showers they have no effect on the streams of trade. Takes a steady down-pour of rain or printers' ink to make things buzz [Sound doctrine, and well put] .- Menominee Democrat.

-East Vulcan force will be increased to 150 men, the water pumped out of No. 2 shaft and vigorous work undertaken as soon as can be done. The Norway tunnel is fast nearing completion. The members of the Lake Autoine company want capital to develop the property.-Norway Current.

-Never in the history of Iron Mountain, the metropolis of the range, was there so much exploring going on as now. Everywhere about us exploratory work is being prosecuted vigorously. If this work keeps on until spring there will be about a dozen different companles on every acre of land between Lake Antoine and Menominee River.-Industrial

—"Who is that old duffer?" asked a new groceryman of the milkman, as a well-dressed man went by. "Why, he's one of our most trusted citizens," was the eloquent reply. "How do make that out? He has been owing me a bill ever since I came here." "That's just how we make it out," laughed the milkman gracefully, and the groceryman scratched his head till he caught on.—

Monthly Traveler

—The M. & N. mandad and bridge will be torn down this week and the new one put up rapidly as possible. One Bowerman has found out perpetual motion [So have we—it's an 8-year-old boy]. Dr. Sherman has done all he could to confine the small-pox at Colman to the house in which it broke out, but the people do not second his efforts as they ought. If -The M. & N. railroad will be extended

the pest spreads it is not the doctor's fault,-

-Five loaded rock-cars ran away down the incline at Lake Linden, on the 7th, and Geo. Rader was killed. A company has been organized (by common report) to start Grace furnace. Horses are scarce-not enough for the work there is to do. Smelting works for the C. & H. company will be erected next summer at Lake Linden. The copper country mails are practically a day behind those of the iron region and the copper folks growl. Negaunee gives \$256 50 [Ed. Breitung \$100 of it] to the Parnell fund, Good show for a soapboller at Marquette. Ladies of St. Paul's church cleared some \$200 by a supper .- M.J.,

-Ishpeming and Negaunce dealers have been notified of a boycott of Dueber watchcases, and those cases go out of market consequently. The sherift has closed Ed. Cronin's store. The Negaunee gas was good enough for summer use but does not answer for cold weather, and the company is going to put in an addition to its plant and make gas of petroleum. The owners of the "Gordon" gold mine have decided to work the mine vigorously. They have a 7-foot vein of quartz carrying both silver and gold. The C, & H. railroad company is making preparations to bridge Portage Lake .- M. J., 13th.

-The latest development made by Buell in the exploration of the Cuff property consists of four pits sunk to the solid ledge, commencing at the "blow out" of lean ore on the north and running south for a distance of 200 feet. The last pit to the south, 7 by 14 feet, shows red slates over two-thirds of the bottom and a blue ore deposit to the north covering perhaps one third of the pit. The dip is heavy to the south and the strike nearly northwest. Only the surface of the ore is struck at the time of writing. Everything points to a large deposit of bessemer ore.-Range.

-The Traders' Mining company is the name of a new organization with Capt. T. B. Rundle as president, and H. McLaughlin secretary and treasurer. The property is located on the s1/2 sw1/4 17-34-what is known as the old Wheat location. A shaft is sunk which is seven or eight feet in ore of good quality but at present somewhat mixed with sand over cap, and as a greater depth is attained with improve. We were shown a specimen of the ore, which looked fairly well. The property attracted considerable attention in 1880 and 1881, when the Wheat company was exploring there, and one from this same shaft assayed 58 metallic iron with no phosphorus. A small force of men is at work and developements will be made as rapidly as possible.-Range.

-River bridged by ice on the 7th. Martin Lynch appointed ass't sup't of the canal vice Spaulding .- Chippewa County News,

-T. H. McGraw & Co., of New York, have purchased of H. C. Thurber 36,000 acres of land on Dead River, on which there is 200,000,000 of pine, and will go largely into lumbering. The consideration paid was \$360,000, and \$200,000 more must be invested in railway and other plant to make the pine available.-M. J., 14th.

HOW TO QUELL MOBS.

Stern Resolution at the Very Beginning the Best Way to Control Excited

Mobs are cowards at first. Crime

always enervates. They only gain courage as they find that those whose duty it is to suppress them are themselves cowards. A mob is not to be feared when it is first aroused. It is only as its passion for carnage is whetted by the taste of blood or its greed for pillage is gratified that it becomes dangerous. Upon whomsoever devolves the duty of suppression, let this be his first effort: Check at the very beginning; allow no tumultuous gatherings; permit no delay; a few stern, resolute words; if these be not heeded, then strike resolutely, boldly; let there be no hesitation; if necessary, take life at the outset. lt will be more merciful to take one life then than to suffer the mob to take the lives of many or to be compelled to sacrifice the innocent with the guilty at the point of the bayonet or in the discharge of musketry or cannon. But the necessity to take life will not arise unless there be inactivity and indecision at the outset on the part of the authori-ties. Before the time shall come when it will be necessary to use musket ball or bayonet the opportunity will be afforded to suppress the riot; perhaps at the sacrifice of a few broken heads or by the imprisonment of some of the leaders. In every large city, in fact in every city where a police force is employed, a perfect drill should prepare policemen to meet the exigencies arising from any tumultuous assemblage of the people; so that, at a moment's warning, these conserwators of the peace will be ready to act and to act understandingly and promptly. It of the peace will be ready to act and to act understandingly and promptly. It will be found that a few determined policemen, placed in the field at a moment's notice, will prove one of the best and most direct methods of quelling a mob. These, by flank, or in rear, or in front, if necessary, and so employ themselves and their clubs that almost before the mob would know what was impelling them they would be driven from the field of action. This drilling, advised to be used with policemen, can also be used to excellent advantage with the militia of every State, so that in case of emergency they can be used with as good effect as policemen. It has often been found, in the history of riots in this country, that when the soldiery have been brought in the face of a mob even the officers were so unsquainted with their duties as to evince the most ridiculous ignorance of what was required of their duties as to evince the most ridicu-lous ignorance of what was required of them and of their men in the exigency; and they and their troops have been driven ignomialously from the field. They would have known what to do, without hesitation, had they been in the face of an enemy; but, surrounded as they were by a frantic mob, they failed— and for lack of the necessary drilling.— Gen. Fitz John Porter, in North Ameri-can Review.

A HALF DID IT.

An Episode Proving that Love of Money They stood talking in front of the

Soldiers' Monument yesterday. They had been warm friends for years. If one wanted to borrow the other was glad to lend, and they voted the same ticket and attended the same church. As they stood talking one of them sud-denly stooped down and picked up a half-dollar from the flagstone.
"Look here!" he chuckled as he held

up. "What! You found it!"

"Well, by George! We are in luck!"

"Of course. We'll take it in cigars."
"Not much we won't!" "Then give me half."
"Oh! no! What I find belongs to me."

"Do you mean that you won't divy?"
"Of course I won't!" "Then, sir, you are no friend of mine,

and you can go to Halifax! I'll never

speak to you again!" The better for me! I always knew you were a hog!" And the two separated never to speak again until they wear the wings of angels.—Detroit Free Press.

Funny Incident in Court.

When Judge G. B. Strong, of Georgia, was a young man, he was in the habit of using very strong language while addressing the jury. His friend, Judge Early, an elderly man, with a kind heart, saw Judge Strong's weakness, and advised him to restrain himself.

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in the U. P.,

Silks

Prices.

"Now," said the good judge, "when you see me lift my finger, you may know that you are going too far." The young pleader thanked his friend, and said that he would bear in mind the

signal of warning. So in court the next day he watched the judge. In the very midst of an eloquent appeal he saw the judge's finger lifted, and the act of rebuke so bewildered him

that he paused, stammered, and finally took his seat much chagrined. As soon as the court had adjourned, the orator went to Judge Ear y, and said:
"Why did you lift your linger at me?"

"Lift my finger at you!" exclaimed the white-haired old gentleman, in astonishment. "Why, I didn't think of such a thing. I was brushing off a fly that had lit on my nose!"-Golden Days.

-A pompous fellow was dining with a country family, when the lady of the house desired the servant to take away the dish containing the fowl, which word she pronounced fool, as is not uncommon to Scotland. "I presume, madam, you mean the fowl," said the prig, in a reproving tone. "Very well," said the lady, a little nettled, "be it so. Take sway the fowt, and let the fool remain." -Public Opinion.

LITERARY.

The best representative of American periodical literature, which appeals to readers by its own charms,—New York Evening Post.

The Atlantic Monthly FOR 1886, Will contain Serial Stories by

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK. Author of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the Tennessee Mountains," etc.

HENRY JAMES

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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL Will write for the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1886.

JOHN FISKE Will contribute papers on United States History. PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON furnish a series of articles comparing French and English people, character, opinions, customs, etc.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH Will contribute some short stories.

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Beaver and

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WOOD! WOOD!A. BOOTH & SONS

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Light and Heavy Harness and Saddles

ALL REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY AND NEATLY

OLD STAND.

TILDEN AVE.

TOHN SHERMAN was re-elected senator from Ohio on Wednesday, receiving 84 votes, to 62 for Allen G. Thurman.

MR. ARTHUR managed to get nearly all that the "L" raiload boys demanded without re-

SLUGGER SULLIVAN is "rarin mad." Less than a week of fighting would do him no good. the conceit out of the brute?

THE holiday number of Vick's Floral Guide is a beauty. It has everything, from pansies to potatoes, and lots of information. Address Henry Vick, seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

KIRWIN, who violated Dolly Lagrange and

caused her to commit suicide, gets off with the punishment of an assault only-a short term in county jail-unless her brother kills HON. PERRY HANNAH reached Liverpool

on Sunday, Dec. 6, after a favorable voyage in the Aurania. Lake Michigan is rising or the land around it sinking.-Grand Traverse DAVID S. TERRY, who has managed the

married his client. He is 62 and she 32. It is the foolishest thing he has done since he shot Dave Broderick. WM. T. PRICE, of the 8th district of Wisconsin, defends his vote on the pension to

case of Sarah Althea Hill-Sharon, has just

Mrs. Grant and boasts that he also voted against increasing that of the widow of Gen. Thomas-the pinch-penny. THE Edgar Thompson steel works closed down on Saturday last. The wages of the men were raised on the first, but a demand

in a lock-out. WE HAVE received from the publisher, I. Fischer, of Toledo, O., a copy of the "G. A. R. Grand March," adapted for piano or organ. It is a spirited piece of music and is embellished with a portrait of Gen. . Kountz, "the drummer boy of Mission Ridge," now commander-in chief of the G. A. R. Order of the

publisher. Price 50 cents. It is also arranged

for brass bands for the same price.

WHEN an armed and organized force from another state enters upon, occupies and controls a portion of the soil of the state of Michigan, it would seem, to an ordinary citizen of the state, that it was time for the commander in chief of the state militia to call it into u Gov. Alger did not, however, take that view of the case the other day, when the "Ashley Guards," of Toledo, were encamped and entrenched at Howell. He waited for the sheriff of Livingston county to order him into the

THEY did vote on the railroad question in Door county, Wis., and defeated the proposition to bond the county by a majority of 649 in a total vote of 2,027. The Sturgeon Bay Advocate says, however, that the people would be willing to assist a company in which they had confidence, if such a company would make a fair proposition, to secure railroad connection with Green Bay, and suggests that the Mil. & Northern company be communicated with. It protests against any more monkeying with railroad companies which exist only on paper, such as that they have been fooling with lately, the "Wisconsin Railway and Navigation" company.

PERHAPS we ought not to mention it, but a Pittsburg dispatch to the Plain Dealer has given it to the public already, and we will venture: Father Dignam, pastor of the Catholic congregation at Uniontown, Pa., went on a big spree at Christmastide and made a holy-show of himself, going about the hotel in which he stopped roaring drunk, entering a woman's room in his night-clothes only, and otherwise disporting himself even as an heretic or one of the ungodly. He ought to be (and his superior will no doubt try to make him) ashamed of himself, as every good Catholic will be ashamed of him. Priests are but men, but when they take holy orders they promise good behavior and ought to keep the promise.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 8, the family of Martin White, a doctor residing at Battle Creek, was discovered to have been murdered. The family consisted of the doctor, his wife and two daughters of the ages of twelve and four, and every one had been killed by having his or her throat cut. The theory is that the doctor cut the throats of his children on the Sunday evening previous, Jan. 3, while the mother was at church, lay in wait for and killed her as she entered the house on her return and then committed suicide, and the state of affairs seems to support the theory. There would be no other but for the fact that the doctor was a cousin of that White who was married to Eunice Crouch and was killed by her side in that unexplained butchery known as "the Crouch murders." Even so distant a connection with that affair suggests a doubt whether the family did not know too much. In all probability, however, the husband and father was the murderer and was insane, and the only connection between his and the Crouch crimes the possible influence the latter may have had on his mind. Later developments confirm the theory and lead to the belief that while the murders were committed on Sanday, the suicide took place on the Wednesday following, the murderer spending the intervening time in the house with the bodies of his victims. THE LABOR QUESTION.

(1.) Are strikes and look-outs a necessar feature of the wage system? (2.) Is arbitration the missing coupling be tween labor and capital?

(3.) May we not hope to discover some more satisfactory and equitable basis for the division of the profits arising from industrial

(4.)Does the remedy lie in the direction of industrial partnerships—a mutual participa-tion of all concerned in the profits arising from

(5.) Is productive co-operation practicable in the United States?

Prof. E. R. A. Silverman, of Columbia colege, N. Y. says that strikes and lock-outs are not necessary features of the wage system and are, as a rule, utterly unavailing; arbitration may do much good, but is not the "missing coupling;" industrial partnerships are the stepping stone to a full co-operation, which is the thing to be ho, ed for and aimed at. .

Pillsbury & Co., Minneapolis, make no answer to 1, 2 and 3, but say:

We have instituted an arrangement among ur employes for the distribution of surplus profits among them. We set aside every year a certain percentage of our profits for this purpose. The percentages are distributed among all our foremen and heads of departments and to all men who occupy an especially important and trustworthy position and to every man who has been in our service for tive years no matter what his position may be. The amount of this percentage is, of course, regulated by the character of the position occupied and the salary paid to individual men. We have no reason to regret the amount of money which we have thus distributed among our workmen, as it has given us a very loyal and conscientious class of men and we certainly do not think we are any poorer by the outlay. We never have the least trouble with our employes or disaffection among them. We regret that we have not time to go into details and give you our opinion of the effect industrial partnerships of this character would have on the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, but as far as we are concerned the system we have adopted has worked adfor a day of eight hours was refused and the consequence was a strike which has resulted mirably.

Robert Bennett, master workman of the K of L. of Illinois, holds that "the present wage system produces strikes just as naturally as whisky produces drunkenness;" that arbitranight do much where there is a power to enforce the decisions of the arbitrators, but that co-operation, a fair sharing of the profits of pro-

"Herein lies the remedy. When a mar knows he will share in the profits of his labor he goes cheerfully to work and watches carefully the interest of the firm. The result of which will be the moral and financial improvenent of all concerned."

Prof S. Waterhouse, of Washington university regards co-operation as the final solution laborer as a pre-requisite. He says:

"A comprehension of the simplest truths of

political economy would dispel the senseless hostility which now exists between capital and labor, and teach manufacturer and artisan the important precept that the highest interests of of each. When both parties distinctly perceive that neither can permanently flourish upon the ruin of the other, and that acts of njustice are sure ultimately to injure the transressor, then proprietors would be willing to divide their profits with the hands which helped earn them, the workmen would consent to adjust differences with their employers by the cheap and peaceful agency of arbitration. The memorable example of Leclaire teaches a useful lesson. After paying his workmen fair daily wages, he divided among them at the end of the year a certain percentage of the profits proportioned to their technical skill and length of service. Not a single day's work in the course of year was forgotten in the final reward of labor. The effect upon his workmen was immediate and striking. Implicit trust at once supplanted unfriendly discontent. When the men found that they were to participate in their master's prosperity, they became nore faithful in their work, more attentive to every duty, and more careful of the interests of their employer. The same persons who formerly, hopeless of bettering their condition, ived reckless and improvident lives, now seeng a chance of social improvement, became self-respectful and frugal of their earnings. Co-operative partnerships-which would allow the workman, in addition to their ordinary wages, a definite percentage of the profits in proportion to their dexterity and number of day's work, and which, by this just and humane recognition of their individual merits, would inspire a greater fidelity to their duties, a livelier interest in the success of the firm, and higher hopes of pecuniary competence and social elevation. The combined action of these factors is the best remedy which the business experience of mankind has yet suggested for the relief of industrial disorders.

Edward Trow, one of the secretaries of the poard of conciliation and arbitration for the nanufactured-iron trade of the North of England, dwells at some length upon what has been accomplished by that organization and opes much from arbitration, but says:

"I feel convinced we have not yet reached the millenium of trade, and that we shall continue to progress, and ultimate results of trades nions and arbitration teachings, aided by the superior education now given to working class children will be productive co-operation and industrial partnership, when every man employed will have a direct interest in the labor he performs, when the profits will be more evenly and justly distributed between capital and labor; caste in a great measure destroyed, the gulf between capital and labor bridged over, and we shall have fewer Rothschilds

president Miners' State Protective Organiza

"With pleasure will give you my answers to laborer in the coal and Iron mines of Great Britain and America. 1. Yes, they are the with the employment of labor can set any rule fruits of that system surely, and I am afraid by which to be governed in settling rates of fruits of that system surely, and I am afraid they will continue to be so long as a man is considered a commodity to be bought and sold like other merchandise that is governed by the law of supply and demand, 2, No. not necessarily so. But a board of arbitration properly constituted of honest, intelligent men, with power to examine the books of any establishment where a dispute exists, to ascertain the legal amount of money invested (no watered stock to be taken into consideration) and the net earnings of the establishment, with the power to enforce its decision, would in my judgment prevent many strikes and lock-outs and bring more security to capital and a better remuneration to the laborer. 3. Certainly, that is the great hope entertained by every thoughtful and intelligent workingman and is the aim and object of many of our trades organizations. 4, Yes, that is one of the remedies if honestly applied would bring forth good results, create better feeling between employer and employed, more harmony, less wrangling, and secure for the laborer more of the fruits of his own toil. 5 Yes, and is carried on successfully in many branches of industry in our country at the

C. H. Spaulding, vice-president and secetary of the Spaulding Iron company, Brilliant, O:

"1. No, They grow out of a grasping spirit, which is not confined to the employer; and incorrect estimates, made by or for organized labor, of the profits accruing to the employer on account of skillfulness or fidelity, or both, of workmen. 2. Intelligent, disinterested arbitration could do much to settle disputes. But where is that to be found? In the nailers' strike, now about seven month old, where could disinterested persons be found who would take a broad view, embracing every point involved, and render a just decison? 3. The basis of a division of the profits necessarily involves a division of the losses, which are often considerable, and are never considered by the workman, unless he is also interested as a stockholder. When he sustains the dual relation of employer and employe, it is often easy, especially in times of great depression, for him to see that the latter is the surer, safer, and more agreeable, as well as more profitable situation. 4. Business enductive industry, is the thing to work for. He terprises demand for success both capital and commercial standing. No concern can hope for success without a fair basis of cash and character. If workmen, or workmen and capitalists combined, having a sufficient amount of the requisites named, choose to establish a business upon the "mutual participation" plan, their success or failure may depend upon a number of things not contemplated by your questions. 5. "Productive co-operation" is not impracticable in the United States, but its success is becoming more and more problematical by reason of the unfairness of men who through their short sightedness seem ever ready to grasp at every seeming advantage in favor of capital on the one hand or labor on the other, and for the sake of a mere temboth depend upon a just regard for the rights porary advantage, are ever willing to destroy every reciprocally useful business tie. Prescription: comon honor, careful inquiry, horse sense, equal parts, large doses."

John Ehmann, secretary Ohio Valley Trade

Assembly, Wheeling, West Va.: "I They are undoubtedly the results of i in its present form. So long as labor is looked upon as a mere commodity which is fully paid with the scanty wages doled out to it under supply and demand, strikes and lockouts can not be avoided. 2. Not in its present narrow sense. Power will never arbitrate. It locks upon the attempt of an outsider to decide questions of business for them very much as it does upon the existence and demands of unions. Arbitration may be resorted to by weak unions or individual capitalists fearful of an expensive strike, but otherwise neither side favors it. 3. Yes, because the present system is a disgrace to common sense. The first steps toward the realization of a better basis is the organization of trades unions. Wherever they exist they uhpold and increase a better standard of wages and living. They are becoming the vehicles of practical self-government of the working classes. Through better wages comes a more intelligent and broader minded class, which, through the drill and discipline of unionism. will enable the gradual realization of industrial self-government. 4. That would be a desiraable intermediate step. It would, however, still be a limited industrial monarchy. Capital would still have a quasi veto, that would, however, not stand in the face of earnest and determined demand by the organized working class. It would be the shell of the old system with the soul of the new struggling within it. It would, however, do much to regulate production and distribution, and either mitigate or do away entirely with the blundering crisis of to-day. 5. Not as it is at present attempted, by little knots and groups of men. They are at the mercy of the market fluctuations, which only syndicates of capitalists can withstand. They could not compete with men who already have every avenue guarded and manned."

Charles Ridgeley, Springfield, Ills., Springfield Iron Co., and Ellsworth Cord Co., an-

1. "Theoretically, I should say no. But it will be almost impossible to prevent them so long as the markets fluctuate and thereby increase and diminish the demand for labor.

2 I do not believe that arbitration can be a complete remedy for the differences between capital and labor. The price of labor must be governed by the demand and supply, and this principle will assert itself in spite of every effort, either of employers, employes, or arbitrators. Arbitration if sensible, will recogand fewer pappers."

Dantel McLaughlin, Esq., Braidwood, Ill., nize the fact, and in so far as it decides in ac-

rdance with it, it will better matters. But

hat is the farthest extent to which it can go. 3. I do not see how the relation between is, not as a theorist but as one capital and labor can in any general way be Nor do I see how any man who is charged wages except the market price. 4. I think not, in any large sense. I have seen co-oper-ative establishments flourish in a small way and for a limited time. But my observation has been to the effect that, aside from the difficulty which the lack of capital implies, the men lack the most important element of proper business training, and are so jealous and suspicious of each other that they make too many changes of policy and of management to succeed. I see no hope of any immediate improvement in that respect. The best of the men are constantly deserting from their ranks to take their places in the ranks of the capitalists. This will always be so, and the progress of co-operation will be retarded accordingly. 5. If I have not sufficiently answered already, I should say that it was not at the present time, except in a small way and under special circumstances."

Warren T. Kellogg, manager Empire Port able Forge Co., Cohoes, N. Y.:

"It is not an easy matter to explain one's position on the great question of labor and capital in a few words, and in many cases one is liable to be misunderstood. In answering your questions I feel compelled to admit that as at present organized strikes and lockouts are the necessary and unavoidable fruits of the wage system, and will continue to be in all large establishments, where the employer can not be personally acquainted with his employes. And these things must continue until the wage is determined by the profits of the business. 2. I have no expectation that arbitration can solve the difficulty. 3. The true basis, as hinted above, is co-operation, or at least to that extent that the sober and industrious employe can advance his interests by advancing those of his employer, which state of things I believe to be practical and will result in lifting up the laborer and developing a class now almost unknown in the United States, viz, a servant seeking the best interests of his employer."

John C. Sarsfield, Esq., associate editor Our Country," New York city:

"Regarding the subject matter of your letter

as one of great importance at this time and which in the near future must command the serious attention of the student, philosopher, statesman and patriot, must compliment you for your efforts "to spread the light." I. Strikes are never defensible except as a last resort against the exactions and dictum of capital. In that sense only are they a necessary feature of the wage system. A strike is the most wasteful form of protest. Its settlement, pro or con, establishes no principle useful in the guidance of future contests. Lockouts are entirely without defense if the question of morals is permitted to enter into the determination of the labor question. The industrial from that standpoint does not admit of fixed settlement, hence lockouts should not be regarded as a necessary feature of the wage system. 2. Arbitration is a missing link. The chain is broken in so many places that it can not repair all the fractures. It is an advance from the crudeness of the strike with its privation and waste up to a rational means of settlement of disputes between employer and employe. It is the primary step in the evolution of the labor question. 3. This opens up a wide field. Its fullest affirmative demonstration would require more space and time than either of us could offord to give to it at this moment. Suffice it to say that in the discovery and application of the system implied in the question we shall have made a decided advance in the evolution of the industrial problem. It seems to me to be the posture which the question before us must necessarily reach in the next decade. It has been successfully demonstrated in various localities in France; especially so in the Social Palace at Guise, in that country, where 1,700 toilers are sharers in the profits of that immense establishment. Its value must be admitted when the volume of products is constantly augmenting and their quality correspondingly improved. In our country the principle has been sparingly applied at some few flouring mills in Minnesota, and its bene fits to the employers conceded, as evidenced by the increased price received for their products, which is primarily due to the greater care and skill exhibited by the wage earners in their capacity as profit-sharers. Your fourth query is involved in your third, and the response to that covers in a large measure its answer. 5. To answer that in Yankee fashion, I would repeat your query, and ask, has it ever been so anywhere else? If yes, why not here? The industrial successes that have accompanied all community enterprises, like the Shaker, Perfectionists at Oneida, N. Y., Dunkers, etc., etc., have been due to the presence of co-operative principles. The mental ability the mechanical skill of these parties, as whole, is not superior to the "world's people." What has been accomplished by them under the eyes of the world's people, should have weight in according an affirmative response to your fifth query. A potent factor in the success which the community enterprises of this country have achieved, has been the recognition which they have accorded to the moral question as the fundamental basis of their industrial undertakings. It is assumed to be unnecessary to refer to the success that co-operative societies have reached England, because they are as familiar as household words to people who have given these matters any attention. Industrial co-operation is the

highest phrase of evolution in the "labor prob-

lem." When it is established the day of de

liverance is at hand for the man, woman and

child whose heritage is poverty and toil. If

"productive co-operation is not-practical in

the United States," then all hope of industrial [Continued on 5th page].

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Fred Woodrow, Esq., "The Samaritan of

able, they are the initial steps to concilitation, or conflict. They indicate a suspension of business relationships, on the ground of a grievance, and are mostly temporarysometimes necessary, and generally hurtful. If there is value in time and no cessation in loss of either or of both, is at its best but a parenthesis of calamity. The wage system is not of necessity the root of the matter, though a misconception of its conditions and a forgetfulness of its necessary fluctuations, and the blind lack of conciliatory methods in its adjustments are the virus of the poison-and until these causes are removed and the statesmanship of industry equal to its duties-the strike and lockout are inevitable. The system of wages is as just and necessary as the cash payment of a grocer's or butcher's bill-the dollars that represent the market value of food, or of a week's work, each subject to increase or decrease, as the mercury in a barometer will rise and fall with a scorch from the south or a blizzard from the north. So in all financial agreements, the circle of values may vary from the girth of a wagon wheel to the rim of a dime, and in the abuse of this fact-ignorance on the one side and selfishness on the othergerminates injustice, ill feeling, and industrial anarchy. The combinations and contracts that figure for one side and sacrifice the other -the bricks made without straw for monopoly Pharoahs-the grinding of the wheel that hums with grain one way and with chaff the other-these things are among the criminal causes of strikes and lockouts.

Again, on the reverse side-the professional agitator-the slick demagogue-the two-legged dogs that bark over bones when the meat of the same is inside their own ribs-these are not without guilt in the manufacture of discontent and antagonism. I speak only of the insincere and selfish, for the pure minded and enlightened agitator is as noble a figure in industrial life as was Luther in the reformation, and Gladstone in political enfranchisement-to despise or ostracise such men is to butt one's brain against Divine granite. The wrongs of labor, God knows, have been many, and its blind methods of protest not always wisebut think of it, O man, and see it in its tragedy of want and rags, with bare ribs and broken spirit, and wonder, if you can, at its retaliation and sullen conspiracies. Accepting things as they are and taking into account class distrust-business greed and general ignorance-the strikes and the lockouts are in keeping with the condition. 2. It is. In this principle is unified the interests of both parties, and to my mind is a doctrine in the gospel of industry worthy of being the eleventh commandment. It recognizes no class, hate or ostracism. It assumes and acts on the idea that on the floor of justice the hob nail boot and is a phase of evolution that by education liberty, and the higher ambitions produces scholars and thinkers, at the forge and the workbench-a new strata in civilization, under which the slave and his master will yet be but a bone and fossil. It brings reason to the adjustment of difficulties where our grandfather brought a firebrand and a brickbat, and to-day there is no question even in national politics so vital in its import, or so grand in its issue, as this self-same idea of arbitration. It is at the causes of strikes and lockouts as an axe at the root of a tree, and a knife at a cancer. Of its adoption there is no doubt, though its details and methods may be matters of experience and time. It has its enemies, as had the act of emancipation. It hurts the business prospects of the demagogue and takes away the tin horn with which he called his hounds and hunted the game-and it removes the last rivet in the armor of feudalism, by which the pride of a Plantaganet keeps the "common herd" of mankind in distance and

disdain. The plaster covers the sore. 3. and 4. The answer to these questions must be largely predictive, the accomplishment of what is implied belonging to an evolution of industrial conditions not yet matured. That they suggest what is not only possiblebut as events are tending-very probable, is apparent to the student of economics and the thinker who reads the "writing on the wall." I confess to an established conviction of its outcome. During the time in which I was in daily contact with all degrees and kinds of poverty and misfortune, and was a representative of one who largely and wisely endeavored to allay it, I could but see that what was in truth the fruition of benevolence-beautifulgood and rare-it was nevertheless but the predicate of some system in which the need of uch charities would be obviated.

Philanthropy with all its goodness and selfdenial was but putting new shingles on an old house. The want that came of misfortunethe wolf at the door of him whose fingers were crooked and back bent with years of unremitting toil, were facts not to be explained with a homily on charity-nor satisfactorily accounted for by the gift of a ticket for soup, or an order for coal. There must be something wrong with the bucket that is ever at the pump but holds no water. It seems to me that the one germ of vitality in what is called "socialism" is its recognition of the claims of labor to such copartnership or compensation by which the need of a poor house in old age and a Samaritan's shilling in misfortune is unknown. The extremes and extravagancies of socialism have vetoed the grain of justice that lies in the peck of chaff-nevertheless the forefoot of progress is on the line of a radical change in many of our traditional customs-reverent with age and environed with history, but as the greatest discoveries are made in detail, inch by inch, and ounce by ounce, so industrial progress into copartnership will be as natural as the growth of an

The arts that made a palace exclusive are on silk hat-is cheaper than coal. Macaulay graces a dinner can-Huxley a tool chest, and the harmonies of Mozart and Handel are heard where pork and beans are the daily fare -tastes are formed and ideas evoked that make the peasant of to-day richer by far than the Tudors of the past, and as a part of this levelling programme-the division of profits

in the industrial enterprise, the pendulum is swinging to the hour. 5. The principle of co-operation, so far as applied and honestly carried out is sound and wholesome. Mutual interests and mutual trusts are its basis. It can not exclude all the evils of trade now existing, but it can save the poultry, if it fails to kill the fox. I have seen failures in its enterprises, owing to dishonest officers-want of business tact-and the same class of vices that make fat rogues and lean victims. The right and justice of any enterprise can not insure the prudence and care necessary to market the eggs without breaking them. Co-operation, as advocated by Holyoak, and carried on in England, is a success. Here the spirit of bossism and the haste to be rich are antagonistic to its development. The The capital I in American life would probably whittle down to normal proportions when it cut itself up into WE. Anyhow, co-operation reduces discontent-enhances prosperitydignifies labor-swells its pocketbook, and is a partial solution of the problem of civiliza-

Ethelbert Stewart, Esq., workman and one of the Commissioners of Labor for the state of

"I can not say that my views are repre sentative of the workingmen, as a class, yet so commendable is your purpose of giving your readers a symposium upon the industrial question, in which shall be represented the latest phases of thought from all points of view, that I willingly contribute my mite toward the questions you propound.

1. Under a competitive wage system the iron law of wages is that they tend toward and eventually reached the lowest point of possible subsistence. The operation of this law will be fought at every inch. While it is true labor gains nothing by strikes; while it is true men need not strike-perhaps ought not to strike-is is just as true that they will strike. It is an inherent feature of the competive wage system that in times of depression men with small families will work for less than men with large families, thereby displacing them Single men displace married men, children displace men and women, Italians, Huns, Poles and Chinese, who, through long centuries of oppression, have learned to live on almost nothing, at last displace even the children. Under the wage system, employers will hire their labor where they can get it the cheapest. Reductions in wages will result in strikes Demands for increase in wages will result in lockouts. Imported laborers and militia to guard them follow. There is no use to say and the golden slipper are on a common level, these things are immoral and wrong. When mind you can depend upon cents as the victor. We have to deal with human nature as it is, not as it ought to be. While self preservation continues to be the first la w of nature, strikes and lockouts will be necessary features of the

> killer. It offers relief from the agonies of strikes and lockouts for a time. I am strongly in favor of a compulsory arbitration law that shall render strikes impossible; but I am not willing to concede that arbitration is so much as to deserve the name of the "missing coupling between capital and labor." It is an excellent poultice for a boil, but has no properties about it to purify the blood. While there is anything to arbitrate the question is not settled. It will merely shift the battle ground from strikes to an endless war of words, arguments and quarrels. To be efficient there must be courts of arbitration established with power to enforce their verdicts. In time these courts will be bribed and bought up, like our more pretentious ones. Laborers will accuse their own representatives of "selling out;" and as force is the court of final appeal in all cases, the ultimate result would be strikes against the terms of the arbitration. I am strongly in favor of arbitration as a bridge over the red sea of labor troubles, and think that by bringing employer and employe together on an equal footing, it will hasten us to the promised land. As a finality, as a solution of the problem, is is deceptive. Peace has nothing to arbitrate. What we want is not arbitration, but unison of purpose and perfect peace between the two factors of production-capital and labor. Peace, but not the peace of slavery.

2. No. Arbitration will do as a pain-

3. To say no would be to insult the human intellect that has accomplished so much. We have annihilated time and space by means of mechanisms propelled by steam and lightning; we have invented machinery producing so much that the markets of the world are glutted with its "over production"-and shall we sit down in despair, with three-fifths of the race in hunger and rags, because we have so much food, so many products of labor, that we know not how to distribute them so that we may eat and wear? If half the intellect that has been employed to concentrate of per cent. of the wealth of our cities into the hands of per cent. of their population, and to reduce wages to the European basis, had been exercised in discovering an equitable basis for the distribution of profits of industrial enterprises. it would long ago have been discovered. If the cute, deep, scheming brains that have enacted laws that so successfully operate to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, had been used to pass laws providing for the just distribution of the products of labor, they would have been fully as successful. Common sense suggests a just and equitable basis for the division of profits. The difficulty lies in discovering men who will divide upon any basis.

4. Industrial partnership is a hybrid form Fred E. Harris. apple, or the hatching of an egg. In other of co-operation, and is certainly a move in divisions of life fusion is a formative fact. the right direction. Last year, Lorillard &

Co., of New York, distributed \$16,500 am their employes as the surplus profits above what they felt disposed to reserve for them-selves. The distribution was made in proselves. The distribution was made in pro-portion to the average earnings of each employe for the year. Doubtless this sum repated but a small per cent, of the real profits \$100 per employe, I think it would be a difficult matter to work up a strike among them. Industrial partnership gives labor a pecuniary interest in the profits of industry, pro rata with its own wages. Wherever tried it has proven successful. Cases are reported where two men moved their benches near together, so that both could work by one light, to save the expense of one gas jet. It induces men to economize material; stops the outrageous waste so painfully apparent in all our factories; "killing time," "dodging the boss," ceases to be the aim of life, and the employe becomes as nervous over wasted time as does the "boss." A few months ago the I. D. & S. railroad managers began paying premiums to section foremen who kept their sections of the track in the best condition. The road bed suddenly became one of the best. Last month the Wabash began offering premiums for the best sections of track. Several years ago Messrs. Hazard & Hazard, of Peacedale, R. I., issued a circular to their employes stating that the next year all profits accruing above the average profits of the five preceding years would be divided among them pro rata to the wages paid. The first year the profits of the firm did not exceed the average profits of the preceding five years, and no division was made The next year \$5,824.40 was divided among the employes, amounting to 5 per cent. of the gross wages paid. The next year a similar per cent. was paid. Last year only 3 per cent. of the gross earnings was paid, but this mounted to \$3,716.14. This profit sharing has been practiced successfully in England, and especially in France, where, established at Guise with M. Godin, an early disciple of Fourier, at its head, is an illustration of what men can do if they will. But some definite basis must be had for profit-sharing. So far as tried heretofore, in this country, individual employers have divided so much as they pleased of the profits of their business among their workmen. The basis must not be left to the whim of the capitalist. Capitalists, when left to keep or give what they please, keep all; that, at least, will be the result in America, where the greed of gain has grown so great that even American religion has turned

tion. The Ohio bureau of labor statistics shows that in the flouring industry the net profits accruing to capital exceed by four times the amount of wages paid. By the Illinois report of the bureau of labor statistics for 1884. the profits in this industry are a trifle less than the wages paid. The truth probably lies somewhere between the showings of Illinois and Ohio bureaus. By the Massachusetts report the average product per employe is \$1,792, in Illinois \$3.168, yet in Massachusetts the average net profit to the employer upon each employe is \$98 per year, while in Illinois it is but \$76. This results from the fact that raw material is 72.24 per cent. of the product in Illinois, while in Massachusetts it is 61,32 per cent. Wages are also higher in Illinois, the average being \$430 for Illinois and \$364 for Massachusetts. I am speaking only of manufacturing industries. This net profit per employe represents the sum left after deducting interest on capital invested and 10 per cent. of product for running expenses, which estimate is, in my opinion, entirely too high. A mutual participation in these profits by all concerned would, when established upon a definite and thoroughly understood basis, forever settle the labor question. It would also settle the "over-production" quesion, as the millions thus added to the purchasing power of the masses would be used to increase their comforts, and the increased market facilities would make the change to a profit-sharing industry a profitable one for

from the worship of the 'God of our fathers'

to that of the 'dollar of our dads.' A scientific basis for profit-sharing may be obtained by an

accurate analysis of the elements of produc-

capital as well as labor. 5. Yes. The same degree of intelligence applied to co-operation that has been applied to the individual system, would make it a uni versal success. Heretofore it has been attempted by black-listed strikers who had been trained under a wage system to look upon all men as rascals, and to believe no honest man can make a living. The attempts that have failed have been made by associations of workingmen, without business training, and suspicious of each other from the start. Cooperation has built some of the most extensive industries of England. Rochdale, Manchester, and many other establishments, not only own their own works, but their own transportation ships, and have established a trade with nearly all parts of the earth. The Familisterre, at Guise, in France, is co-operative, pure and simple. It would be an insult to American intelligence to say it cannot make co-operation

THE NINE members of the lower house of the Ohio legislature elected by Tim Dalton were given the grand bounce on Tuesday last and the nine gentlemen chosen by the people of Cincinnatti were sworn in. The four Senators chosen by Dalton and Judge Atherton yet occupy their seats but only until the senate gets ready to fire them. They "must go."

IN THE Senate of the United States, January 5, 1886, Mr. Logan introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill conferring military rank on telegraph operators in the military service.

WHEREAS, excepting commissioned officers, those engaged in the military service of the United States during the war of the rebellion have received no recognition of their lovel. lion have received no recognition of their loyal and devoted service, but were regarded as civil-ians, though perfoming strictly military duties, whereby some lost their lives and others were wounded or otherwise injured, or imprisoned.

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Round-trip tickets to see the lands for \$10 only, which will be refunded to all who purchase lands. Address.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Trusses Torment, Never Cure but subject the wearer to Strangulated

Rupture

corps for the fidelity, intelligence, bravery and efficiency manifested by them in said war;

WHEREAS, the members of said corps ought to have been accorded a military status commensurate with with their respective serv-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-

ica in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to prepare commissions and muster-rolls as of the dates of entering service, as follows: Commissions to the rank of major of volunteers for all chief operators and managers of telegraph offices of military division headquarters; commissions to rank of captain of volunteers for all telegraph operators and foremen of builders who served a period of at least two years as such; commissions to the rank of first lieutenant of volunteers for all other telegraph operators and foremen of builders so serving less than two years and more than one year: commissions to the rank of second lieutenant of volunteers for all other telegraph operators and foreman of builders of said service; all other members of said corps to be placed on equal footing with the private soldiers of said

war. The muster-roll shall contain the names of all officers engaged in that service, all entitled to commissions by virtue hereof, and all others included above, and, so far as practical ble, shall conform to the usual muster-roll, and shall be kept in the archives of the War SEC. 2. That the members of said corps

shall be entitled to rights of pension and homestead entry, and to an honorable discharge, upon the same terms and conditious as other officers and soldiers of the Union Army of the said war, but to no other rights hereunder.

'Rah for "the Black Eagle of Illinois.' The old boys will remember him, whether the bill passes or not.

IT IS reported that Taleen, Jochim & Co. hardware dealers, of Ishpeming, closed their doors on Thursday. Liabilities \$40,000, Assets not stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Giff Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once, STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. The Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens aluggish circulation. Neutra-

ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Elin

Bolls, Carbuncles and Scalds. 12 Per promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad broath to good, remov-



of fever. A charming resolvent and a matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. EF Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Relieves

the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rheu

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Every issue filled with the choicest selections from the best humorous writers of the day. Thirty to forty illustrations in each number. In order to intro-duce it, we will send it three months on trial for ro-cents in silver. Address HAWKEYE SIFTINGS, 527 Locust Street, Des Moides, Iowa.



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The Best Cough Cure you can use.

Recommended by eminent physicians. Popular for its well known properties of purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. It has made wonderful cures of Scrofula, Rheumatism Throat, Lung, Liver, Kidney, and Nervous diseases, and has brought bealth and comfort to thousands of suffering women. Its property of increasing the nourishing quality of the blood, renders it so effective in reviving the vital energies that it often saves life. If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, saves inc. If you saiter from Debility, Skin Erup-tions, Cough, Consumption, Ashma, Dyspesia, Bowel, Liver, Kidney, or other disease, your blood is defective and is losing its power to mourish and sustain the system. Don't walt till you are sick in bod, but use Panaxan's Toxic to-day. It will give you see life and sign.

Sold by all Bruggiets. Larp metag bying \$1 size.



No more for me you lake rejoices. Though moved by loving airs of June; Ah, birds! your sweet and piping voices Are out of tune!

In vain for me the clus free arches
Its plumes in many a feathery spray;
In vain the evening a starry marches
And sunlit day.

Yet well I know the voice of duty, And therefore life and health must crave, Though she who gave the world its beauty Is in her grave.

I live, O lost one, for the living,
Who drew their earliest life from thee,
And walt until with glad thanksgiving,
I shall be free.

For life to me is as a station Wherein apart a traveler stands— One absent long from bom—and nation In other lands; And I as he who stands and listens,
Amid the twilight's chill and gloom,
To hear approaching in the distance
The train for home.

For death shall bring another meeting Beyond the shadows of the tomb; On yonder shore a bride is waiting Until I come.

In yonder field are children playing, And there, O vision of delight! I see the child and mother straying In robes of white.

Thou, then, the longing heart that breakest, Stealing its treasures one by one.
I'll call thee blessed, thou that makest
The parted—one.
—Dr. O. M. Conover, in Boston Transcript.

BY THE GATE OF THE SEA

By David Christie Murray,

AUTHOR OF "A MODEL FATHER, "A LIFE'S ATONEMENT," ETC.

CHAPTER VIII.-CONTINUED. "She is like Arthur," said the child, examining the baby with the look of a connoisseur. "Her eyes are like Arthur's. Clara, what makes children like their fathers and mothers? Am I

like papa?" "Yes, dear," said the mother, bending over the child and feigning to arrange some trifle of its dress to hide

her eyes, "you are very like him."
"Clara," the child asked, suddenly, "didn't you like Gorbay better than London?

"Yes, dear; much better."
"I didn't like the last place," said the child. "It was very nasty, and the old woman was nasty. This is better; but I like Gorbay better, and Tregarthen is lovely. Shall we go back to Tregarthen? Why do the people all call Arthur the same name as the Isl-

Her sister had not the heart to forbade her these themes, but allowed her to ramble on, and answered her when she could. In the midst of the child's clatter Lorrimer was announced.

"I have brought an agreement, madam," he said, after a fatherly salu-tation. "I have had it drawn up by a lawyer, and before you sign it, I should advise you to consult a legal adviser on your own side. There's nothing like having this sort of matter fairly understood at the beginning, and this little document binds us both for three years. So you see, it's a question of some im-portance, and you'd better be sure that your interests are properly looked after. It's in duplicate, you observe; and all that is to be done is for me to sign your copy and you to sign mine. Now, when can you see your lawyer?"

"Let me see the document, Mr. Lorrimer," she answered; and he handing it to her, she read it through. "I think I understand it well enough," she said then; "and I am sure I can trust you,

"Madam," said Lorrimer, with the confidential family adviser manner strongly marked, "trust nobody. No-body. I know no more fatal habit than that of confidence." Mrs. Tregarthen smiled quite cheer-

fully—the first time for many a day. "I quite understand the agreement," she said; "and I am willing to bind myself by it. I think the terms you offer very favorable, sir, and I hope you

will not have cause to repent them. "I have but seen you in three characters, madam," returned the manager, approaching her, pen in hand, "but there are not many men in the world who know their business better than George Augustus Lorrimer; and I am pretty sure of my ground, madam— matter sure of my ground."

pretty sure of my ground."

At the close of this speech he handed her the pen, with a bow, and she signed her name at the foot of the document which lay before her. Lorrimer drew up a chair to the table, seated himself, and assuming a pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses, which were of no service to him, signed the duplicate, like a stage emperor signing away a

"There, madam!" he said, as he arose, "we are now bound for a term of three years, and nothing but death or mutual consent can separate us for that space of time."

Miss Lina, the sensible child had ob-served all this with open eyes.

"Clara," she said in a whisper, at her sister's ear, "you haven't married this gentleman, have you?"

"No," answered Mrs. Tregarthen, aloud; "this is a matter of business which you can not understand." which you can not understand."

which you can not understand."

The child caught her sister's tone, and spoke aloud also:

"But you're not going to marry him, are you, Clara?"

In spite of herself Mrs. Tregarthen blushed scarlet; but Lorrimer, with an unctuous, stagey chuckle, stooped and patted the child's head.

"No, my dear," he said, with a grandfatherly intonation. "There is no intention of that sort in your sister's mind, I am sure. And for my own part," continued Lorrimer, suddenly

the grandfatherly attitude and and bowing jauntily at Mrs. hen, "I am quite a resolved old r, and not even Miss Churchill's

bachelor, and not even Miss Churchill's inestimable charms could persuade me to the sacrifice of liberty." He saw vaguely that this style of waggery was scarcely suited to the lady's taste and became disconcerted. "Though I am sure," he added, by way of atonement for a possible blunder, "that if any charms could pierce a thrice-armed heart Miss Churchill owns them."

This being no better received than the former compliment, Lorrimer became almost sheepish for a moment, but speedily recovering himself departed with the stately grace and cordiality of a beau of the old school, returning immediately with a legal air, to secure the document signed by Mrs. Tregarthen, the which he folded and pocketed, with a business-like frown, and then relapsing into smiles again and then relapsing into smiles again bowed himself away finally.

"That is a very funny gentleman," said Miss Lina, gravely.

"He is a very good man, my darling," returned her sister, "and has been very kind to both of us."

She was so unworldly that no touch of suspicion was in her mind when she thought of Lorrimer and the baby's coral. It is probable that she would have conceived that device to be no less

than diabolical if she had pierced its meaning, but the manager was blown out with pride at its own knowledge of human nature whenever he remembered the expedient.

"Lorrimer," he would say, wagging his jovial head, "you know your way about, dear boy. It was the coral that did the trick. You are a bachelor, Lorrimer, but you are not unacquainted with feminine human nature.'

But, after all, there had been much genuine kindness mixed up with his business motives, and a woman might be trusted to find out as much and be grateful for it.
When he had Miss Churchill's signa-

ture at the foot of his agreement, and the document was once in his pocket, Lorrimer exulted and beamed. He went about all day to places where he was likely to meet the men he wanted -shady old public houses which have outlived their reputation now, and no longer give shelter to dramatic criticsand, drawing one of them aside when found, would hum a secret in his ear, a secret confided as a particular favor to him alone, and would then hie away to another, with unfailing industrious mendacity, liming his twigs for the British public. Next morning, by the separate influences of the gentlemen whom Mr. Lorrimer had primed, the whole world was made aware of the facts that an engagement had been en-ered into by the Miss Churchill, who had once disappointed London playgoers, to appear at the Mirror Theater, and that she had entered into a three years' contract with the manager of that favorite house.

But Lorrimer did more than this, for he was a master in his way, and could puff as well as any man alive. Artful paragraphs went down to the provincial papers (which were not so well off for London news as they are now, when every one of them is level with these paragraphs were artfully transplanted to the columns of the metropolitan organs, until the bruit of Miss Churchill's coming was in all men's ears. Lorrimer kept her constantly supplied with the news of his achievements in this way, and frightened her more than he guessed. Every one of the manager's preliminary bangs at the drum sent a nervous fear through her heart, and she had a premonition of failure and disaster. She had no stagepassion to buoy up her sinking spirits, and the memory of her husband's scorn for the business upon which she had a second time embarked would have made her run away from the enterprise altogether but for her own native loyalty and the thought of her child and sister. It was to be all so different, too, from her actual experiences of the stage. She would no longer contrast with the failures of the provincial theaters, but would have to move side by side with the best actors of London and one of its best actresses. For Lorrimer, in his own phrase, was "going for the gloves," and was getting to-gether a picked company. He meant to have such a glare and blare of triumph in London that when the time came for the provinces, playgoers should be on the tiptoe of expectation there; and then, with his one star and a cheap scratch company, he would gather in money by the handful.

The company being once got together were rehearsed severely. The pale gentlewoman, young and sad, did not promise well for the ideal Rosalind or any one of them when she first appeared among them. But the spirit of the scene began to lift her, and when Orlando, even in his frock coat and tall hat-most un-Orlando-like-was supposed to have overthrown the boastful wrestler, and she dropped the meaning words: "'You have wrestled well, and overthrown more than your enemies,' " the sweet voice and perfect intonation lingered on the players' ears like music, her figure grew all grace and her face all sympathy. Rosalind trod the stage in Victorian attire, and the brightest and tenderest of Shakespeare's concep-tions took concrete form for all who heard and saw. This triumph was schieved at the first rehearsal, and the report of it raised expectation high among those who interested themselves in the matter. Actors are a jealous race, and as a consequence there is no class of people who praise each other so unreservedly; for jealousy is not a pretty passion, and its owner will generally go out of his way to hide it. So when Mrs. Tregarthen's compeers had once made up their minds that she would inevitably outshine them all they gave her the most unstinted laudation everywhere, and the whole theatrical world got into a ferment about her. in the matter. Actors are a jealous

In the earlier rehearsals the old In the earlier rehearsals the old stagers went through their work anyhow, mumbling inarticulately and cutting down the immortal sentences without remorse in their hurry for the cue, but Rosalind would not mutilate her lines, and could not for her life speak them at all without speaking them as they ought to be spoken. It came about, therefore, that from the central figure of the piece a gentle inspiration shone out to all the rest, until they began to reflect it; and the dullest

old stager began to work with some-thing of his youthful spirit. Lorrimer saw this and exulted. He worked as only a theatrical manager has to work, entreating, arguing, persuading, com-manding—employing sweetest suasive art on Celia; with more than Chester-field politeness begging leave to differ with old Adam or Touchstone on some point of detail; or pouring forth wild streams of passionate objurgation upon the carpenters. He was ubiquitous and seemed like Ariel in the storm, to divide and burn in many places.

But all things have an end, and at length the final rehearsal was over, the length the final rehearsal was over, the last note of music arranged and practiced, the last costume perfected, the last stroke of the paint-brush dry, and even the clumsiest super had learned his final lesson. The great night was upon London, and only a million or two of its inhabitants were altogether unmoved and apathetic. The house was crowded. The destiny of the pit was not yet decreed, and the most sympathetic and most experienced of sympathetic and most experienced of playgoers and the truest of play-lovers were not scorned, the oldsters were there, grave almost severe, prepared to utter judgment. The professional critics were in the dress-circle where they could really see the piece, and were not half brained by the cymbals, and the cornet in the entr' acte, as they are in these advanced days. Beauty, wit, fashion and old experi-ence filled the house, and Miss Churchill who has long since been dressed, and eager in her nervous terror to face them all and get the ordeal over, was led by the triumphant yet anxious Lorrimer to take a peep at the crowded benches and the wide sweep of the glittering circles. She went back to her own room quaking, and when she tried to think of her part she discovered that she had forgotten her first words. She referred to them, and they looked at her unfamiliarly from the manuscript. "I show more mirth than I am mistress of." Great heavens! She had to be mirthful, and in the

presence of that terrible crowd. She had heard of this swift and sudden disease many a time and knew it by the name of stage fright; but she never guessed what it might mean until now. It numbed every faculty of the mind. She could think of nothing, and remember nothing. It left her physically helpless, too, and reduced her to a very statue of cowardice.

The orchestra was industriously scraping and blowing its way to the final musical spasm of the overture, and she felt that the time of disgrace and despair was near. The music ceased, the house applauded, a bell angethries the house applauded spay rang thrice, the house applauded anew, the time of disgrace and despair was nearer still. In a little time there came nearer still. In a little time there came a tap at the door, and the call-boy demanded Miss Churchill. She must needs go—there was no help for it. She took a hasty sip of water, and walked like an automaton to her place in the wings. Celia was there already, and slipped an unsympathetic arm about her waist, in readiness for the business of the stage, for they went on twined together like two of the three Graces. The band finished its little intermediate flourish, and somehow Rosalind was on the stage, with a sound like the noise of the sea in her ears, and she was ready to sink and die. Celia

" 'I pray thee, Rosalind, sweet my coz, be merry!"

The two women melted apart from their embrace at this point, and Rosalind stood alone. There was a pause. It came out afterward that it was no longer than it well might have been, but to Miss Churchill's heart it was quite a gulf of time. Then-but how it came about she never knew-she found courage and memory to speak, and before the first little speech was over her stage fright had flown at the reassuring sound of her own voice, and she knew by an instinct which is common to actors of both sexes that the house had settled down with that new resolve to listen which is the result of a first favorable impression. Before she had taken the chain from her own neck to give it to Orlando she had won every heart in the house. Lorri-mer stood at the wing to wecome her with rubicund smile and outstretched hands, and the house thundered behind her. It was a night of triumph, and the triumph mounted in a steady crescendo. The actress curtesied her acknowledgments again and again be-fore the curtain, and then went home and cried bitterly, with fame and fort-une at her feet. While she cried half a score of practiced pens were running nimbly in her praise, and half a score of critical intelligences were doing their best not to be run away with, and some of them were not succeeding, as the result of the next day declared. Miss Churchill's name was newly blown abroad—Miss Churchill's fame.

was established and her fortune made But Mrs. Tregarthen had defied her husband, and now began to see all manner of possibilities which might have come about to reconcile him, if she had not made this fatal step. A day before all these possibilities had been impossible, but now she believed in them. She was unstrung by the night's excitement, and had real cause for sorrow and self-blame enough. To shine in the eyes of the world, to charm, to dazzle, to be applauded by listening crowds, to have her comings and goings chronicled in the public prints, as if she were a Queen—what was this to her when she had lost Arthur?

Curious that any one human being should mean so much to any other, and yet be no wiser, no handsomer, no more loyal, valiant, tender, than a round million of his fellow-men!

CHAPTER IX.

It became known that there was some sort of secret understanding afoot between the poet and the man of the corner. They were found together in a small chamber in the Strand holding earnest converse, which was suspended on the arrival of any chance newcomer. Callers upon the man of the corner found the poet in his chambers, and callers upon the poet, in his more artistically furnished apartments in the West, met there the man of the corner. They sat together on a summer's day, with the mellow sunshine struggling through cobwebbed windows, and showing the dust upon the thread-bare carpet and the battered furniture. It became known that there was

ing gloves upon the walls, and a gun and a fishing rod or two in the corners of the room. The man of the corner lounged collarless in slippers and dressing gown, and the poet sat at the table, pen in hand, with a pile of man-uscript before him.

"I think it will do, Smith," said the

poet, doubtfully.

"My bard," said the slippered lounger, "it will do. It is not Shakespearian, but it will do. We are humbler than we were a year ago,
Marsh, and the reviewers did us good.
They humbled us, and chastened our
style a bit, and we know now how many poetic beans make five. We used to think it took fifty, didn't we?"
"I fear I did," said the poet, with a blush. "You've been very kind to me, Smith, and I'm immensely obliged

te you."

'The wounded is the feeling heart," returned the other. "I will tell you a secret. I, William John Smith, writer of melodrams and wholesale merchant in murder, was Horace Montmorenci."

"You?" cried the poet. "I. None other. It was this hand that wrote 'The Demogorgon.' It was upon this head the scalping-knife of the reviewer fell. I suffered before you. I roasted at the fire of public scorn and laughter for a year. When I saw you scalped and bleeding at the stake I felt for you, and as each red reviewer hurled his tomahawk one heart was moved to pity. It was mine."

The poet arose and shook hands. We are brethren in misfortune," he

said, with a somewhat ghastly smile.

"Respect my awful secret," said his companion. "Let us change the theme. Can we brighten the last act with a murder? I have never made so long a literary journey without blood. Let us sacrifice a victim to propitiate the

"Well," said the poet, "I'm afraid we must leave the gods unpropitiated. A murder would be a little out of place in a poetical comedy - wouldn't it?

"A suicide? a divorce? a bigamy? a forgery? I pine for my accustomed diet. I have a fuller-flavored villain than common, in my next."

"Upon my word, Smith," cried the poet, earnestly, "I wouldn't do that sort of work if I were you. There is not a lovely fancy or a graceful line here," laying his hand upon the manu-script, "that isn't yours. There is not a subtle touch of observation or of human nature that isn't yours. I brought you a feeble, rickety child, and you have tended it and nurtured it, and you give me back a beautiful woman. Why should a man like you waste himself on melodrama?"

"I get an honest living," said the lounger. "I reward virtue and I lash vice. I never leave an unrepentant villain happy or agood man in adversity. And I am at home in my work, and I can do it. As for what you are pleased to say about my share in this work, let me tell you the truth. I am an old literary craftsman, and a pretty good one. You are a young literary craftsman, and your hand is not yet firm. But if you will be humble about it, and will not take pride to yourself, and will not think that genius is everything and patient labor nothing, you will do work I can not do and never could have done, and you will give harmless delight to many people, and be remembered for a generation or two. Only labor, patience, humilityhumility, patience, labor. These, my poet, make talent pass for genius very often, but they make genius resplend-

The poet sat silent for awhile. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

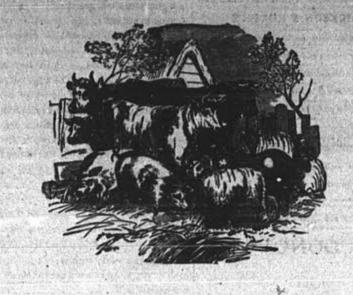
LEARNING HOUSEKEEPING.

The Domestic Training of German Girls of the Better Classes.

An English lady who has resided for some time on the continent writes: The complaints I hear daily about servants and housekeeping induce me to make a proposal-namely, that of establishing the system which is practiced in Germany, of sending every young girl after she has finished her school education, and before she is "out," to learn housekeeping. This every girl in Germany does, be she the daughter of a nobleman, officer or small official. , She goes direct from school into a family corresponding to her station in life. Those who are rich go where they pay highly, and are in a "good family," so that they are enabled to live well, and have good cooking and great variety. No one is taken into one of these establishments for less than a year, so that with every month a new branch is learned-one month the preserving of fruit in season, the next laying-in of apples and vege-tables for winter use, preserving of eggs and butter, etc. These girls are taught everything, from washing up dishes, sweeping and polishing the floors, clear-starching and ironing, dusting and cleaning ornaments, cooking, laying the table, waiting, polishing the silver and glass, up to decorating the table with flowers and fruit. Great is the ambition of the pupil to hear that her taste and management are the best. Combined with these duties are those of keeping the house-hold linen in repair and learning plain sewing. Thus the yong girl gets ex-perience in household affairs. Though the pupils have to learn everything, servants are kept in these establishments, who in their turn are taught by the advanced pupils, who have learned from the mother of the family. This accounts for the excellent housekeeping in Germany, where comfort is combined with economy, and the pleasure of having everything precise and clean. The labors of the day are over by midday (dinner being at midday), when everybody is at liberty for study, needlework or amusement till time for preparing supper.-Albany Argue.

—People read so much in these days of multiplied presses that they are in great danger of losing the literary instinct entirely; the sense of style becomes dulled to a degree which makes it incapable of discerning what is literature and what is mere reading matter; good for the moment, perhaps, but good for the moment only.—Christian Union.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Escanaba, Feb. 11, 1885.

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DOBERT EMMET CLUB. Meets in Odd Fellows hall. Eugene Glavin, Pres-dent; P. J. McKenna, secretary,

O. H., DIV. NO. 1, OF ESCANABA. Meets on the second Sunday in each month in the hall over Burns' store. James Corcoran, president; P.J. McKenna, recording secretary; Michael Sheehan, treasurer; John Connaghan, county delegate.

F. SMITH POST, NO. 175, C. A. R. Department of Michigan. Meets on first and hird Wednesdays of each month at Royce's hall, at p. m. John Power, Commander; Emil Glaser, distant.

CHURCHES.

[Send notice of any changes to this office], TETHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Rev. H. W. Thompson, pastor. Services at 31:00 nd 7:30 o'clock; Sabbath school at 12 o'clock; pray-r meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

DRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. C. H. Tyndall, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00. Young ladies' prayer meeting at 4:15 pm, every Wednesday, Boys' prayer meeting at 3 pm, every Sunday. Young people's prayer meeting every Sunday afternoon at 5:30.

T. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. E. Butterman, pastor. Services in the morning at 5:30, 8:00 and 10:00 o'clock; catechism at 2:00. m. Evening services at 7:30 o'clock. T. STEPHEN'S PROT. EPISCOPAL.

Rev. J. H. Eichbaum, B. D. pastor. Services ery Sunday at 11:00 a, m. Sunday school at 12:30.

WEDISH METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. K. J. Bohlin, pastor. Morning service, 10:30 tvening service, 7:30; Sabbath school at 12, and weekly prayer meeting on Friday evenings.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—John K. Stack,
City Clerk—Robert E. Morrell,
City Treasurer—Emil C. Wickert,
City Attorney—John Power,
City Marshal—Grorge McCarthy,
City Surveyor—Fred J. Merriam,
Health Officer—Dr. T. L. Geller,
Street Commissioner—Joseph Huss.
Justices of the Peace—E. Glaser, W. R. Northur and S. F. Epwards.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Sheriff—David A. Oliver.
Clerk and Register of Deeds—Chas. H. Scott.
Treasurer—John A. McNaughtan.
Prosecuting Attorney and U. S. Commissioner—Frank D. Maad.
Circuit Court Commissioner—Eli P. Royce.
Judge of Probate—Emil Glaser.
Surveyor—John S. Craig.
Circuit Judge—Claddius B. Grant.
County Physicians—W. W. Mulliken, Escanaba;
E. L. Foote, Garden.
Superintendents of the Poor—W. R. Northur and John Semer, Escanaba.

TIME TABLES.

	CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. PASSENGER TRAINS
	Leave Escanaba for— The North at
ı	" South (for Milwaukee) at
	" (for Chicago) at 3:45 The West (for Crystal Falls) at 8:80
	" " (for Iron River) at 3:45

" (for Metropolitan) at 10:30 am Passengers for Iron River, Crystal Falls and ther points on the Menominee River branch change

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE. TAKING EFFECT BAST. SEPTEMBER 28, 1885. READ DOWN

	Except Sunday	M., H. & O. R. R.	Except Sunday	
	9,47	Ishpeming	AM 8.45 10.10 PM 18.40 12.55 1.30	
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the Detroit & Cleveland Great, and all lake steamers.

At Marquette with the Marquette, Hougheon & At Marquette with the Marquette, Hougheon & Marquette, Hougheon & E. W. Al.LEN.

Geo. Pass. and Ticket Ag't,

A. WATSON, Gen'l Buy't,

Marquette, Mich.

. . Quebec

ALASKAN OREMATION. An Interesting, Though Somewhat Start-We found the house of mourning a few doors further on; and heard the sound of the beating staff of the mourners as they kept time to their mournful singing. We opened the door and entered. The room had been put in order for the occasion and hung with draperies, the end opposite the door, where the dead man was set up, being hung with the American flag. About fifty Indians, men, women and children, were seated around in the space between the fire and the counter or platform that runs all around the room, clad in their best blankets and preserving a solemn decorum. The covers had been taken from the four gaily painted pillars or talem posts that stood at the corners of the central square in the room. The dead Indian, set up on the floor as if alive, was cov-ered with a blanket, except his head, which wore a crown, and near by stood his mask and some other fixtures. His face was painted with red, and there was nothing ghastly or deathlike in its look. We remained for some time, and were kindly treated. I was told that the singing, shaking of rattles and beating of long sticks on the floor con-tinues all night, and that when the time comes for cremating the body is asually taken out through the opening in the roof—never through the front door-and carried to the funeral pile. Although we were in attendance next morning at ten o'clock we were too late to see the initial proceedings, for we met the mourners with their long sticks returning from the fire, and when we reached it, beyond the ranche on the beach, the body was nearly consumed. A pile of wood, large sticks four or five feet long, had been laid up, corn-cob-house-wise, and a smaller pile put inside, on which the body, wrapped in its blanket, was laid. Logs were then added, above the body, crossing others at the corners and lighted. A very great heat was thus produced, and a few Indians in attendance used long poles to keep the burning sticks in place; some women were seated in the grass not far away. There was no odor, and complete decorum and decency so far as behavior was concerned. Still, I believe, some combat the cre-mating custom, which I think worthy of perpetuation. After the body is burnt, the ashes are gathered and put in a box or trunk, and deposited with the personal possessions in the tomb, which is erected over a spot in their cemetery, and consists of a small, square wooden house, the four sides

PATERNAL REPROOF.

tried one day to make my way through

an old part of the cemetery, but I

found myself in a regular jungle of

everything inside them had been stolen

or had perished, and grass and weeds

grew up inside almost to the house

roofs. The canoes of the dead, that

had been hauled up by the houses, had

also rotted; ravens croaked on all

sides—it was almost dismal and funereal.—Sitka (Alaska) Cor. Ameri-

can Register.

A Persecuted Little Girl Who Was, Nevertheless, Mistress of the Situation.

"Papa, what makes the rain come down?" said a very small girl to her parent as they stood, father, mother and child, waiting under the shelter of a grocery sign till the car should come along.

"Don't bother me," said the father. "Really, Maria, that child is getting to be a perfect nuisance. She is always

asking absurd questions." "I think she's real cunning," said

the mother. "That's the way you spoil her. You encourage her to be cunning and she makes the most ridiculous ass of herself

"Well, she's going to be very clever."
"I don't believe she'll know her way home when she grows up."
"It's time that car was coming

along," said the wife, quietly.
"I suppose there's some blamed jam
down the street. I don't see any in sight yet, and we've been here twenty

"Pa," said the small child, "I don't see any car track on this street." It was so. They were on Tyler street and they were waiting for the Turk street car. The mother hummed the "Nanon" waltz all the way home, but the old man was very mad and the child was quite unconsciously mistress of the situation. - San Francisco Chronicle.

A MODERN FABLE.

The Boy and the Bull-Dog, a Tale with

Once upon a time a certain little boy Observed his sister curling her hair around a hot poker, and When he saw her golden ringlets twist up like Georgia pine shavings, what he considered an over-bright Idea struck Him.

"The folks next door say their pug is Better than our bull-dog, because its tail curls over Its back so tight. I'll just curl the bull-dog's tail Now, and run him up and down in front of their

house, and make them feel Mean." So he called the Dog, and heated the poker until it was almost red, in order to get a Good curl. Grasping the dog's tail, he quickly Wound it around the Poker; but it was not wound Around the poker half as quickly as the dog was wound around the boy. He picked him up by the Small of his back, and shook him out of his Clothes, and left nothing on him But his freekles and a look of terror. The boy was Then obliged to lie in bed until his father obliged to lie in bed until his action could Afford to get him a new suit of clothes, which was a month Later.

us Two Things; first, that bright, original ideas are dangerous In the hands of people who don't know how to Use them, and, second, that when we experiment with a bull-dog, we should Mussle him before beginning.—Puck,

The State.

Theda Strumbli, of Rollin, Lenawee county, went to Canisteo, N. Y., to see one Benjamin, with whom she had corresponded and to whom she had engaged herself in marriage, and found she had been humbugged.

Barry, the Saginaw "labor-reform" member of the legislature, is now on trial for conspuracy, under the "Baker law." The defence fights the law.

Jackson water-works ran behind \$6,590 last rear. The city owns them.

The treasurer of Glade township, Kalkaska county, jumped the town with \$3,000 of its

money. Hanford J. Smith is his name. Whitcomb, one of the candidates for the Battle Creek postoffice, attacked the editor of the Moon but got the worst of the fight and

has an assault case on his hands, besides. A. L. Williams, one of the founders of Owosso, died lately at the age of 78. He had

lived at Owosso since 1822. Grand Rapids banks have organized a clearing house. A. B. Porter is manager and

treasurer. The railroad war in Livingston county has een transferred to the courts.

George McDonald, of Kalamazoo, has been appointed on the state board of pharmacy. The residence of Moreau S. Crosby, at Grand Rapids, was burned on the 7th. Fully

insured. Jackson folks want a way to get out of town without paying toll to Vanderbilt and offer a bonus to the C., V. W. & M. road to come to Jackson.

Grand River is gorged with ice from Grand Haven to Grand Rapids and the latter city is

A prohibition paper, the Post, has gone up -starved out. Clark's carriage factory, at Lansing, burned

on Sunday. Loss \$60,000-insurance \$20,-

The Ypsilanti opera house is not a paying nvestment and the owners are asking help from Ypsilantians.

W. J. Barnes, editor of the Coopersville Observer, sues J. E. Rice, merchant in the place, for \$10,000, damage incurred by the acts of Rice in "alienating the affections" of

Howell people side with the Toledo crowd, n the railroad fight

Ronald McKenzie, Cadillac, had "domestic trouble" and got rid of all by a pistol-shot. The widow-but it's too soon for that. Theodore York, of Cheboygan, pistol-shot

of the roof running up to a peak; hese toy houses, six to eight feet high, are gally painted and present a really picturesque appearance. I through the head-couldn't stand Cheboygan Elmer Wood, convicted of manslaughter at

Kalamazoo, will ask for a pardon probably. The principal witness against him is in arrest for perjury and one of the jurors for having bushes and undergrowth, and could make no headway. The old dead houses were falling into decay, and prejudged the case.

Ferry & Co., the burned-out seedsmen, are at work again, in temporary quarters, as hard as ever.

Mary Larned, who disappeared from Chi cago last summer with a married man named O'Rourke, was found at Detroit this week and

Andrew Schaffler was frozen to death, near Ironton, Charlevoix county, Sunday night. Drunk, of course.

Barry's case seems to be going against him. He wants the proceedings stopped while his lawyers go to the supreme court and try to tip over the "rogue of a law" that is pinching

Nellie Livingston, 19 years old, drunk on the streets of Detroit and run in by the police, took "rough on rats" in the calaboose. The doctors got the pump at work in time to save

The application of Barry for a writ of habeas corpus, to take him from the custody of the sheriff of Saginaw county and test the validity of the "Baker" law, was denied.

F. E. Stevens, cashier of the First National Bank, of Paw Paw, is short \$7,000 and has

been bounced. Holcomb was cleared of the charge of

Gov. Blair says Jud Crouch will be tried on charge of committing the murders of his

father and sister. It cost James L. Whitcomb, a candidate for the Battle Creek postmastership, \$15 and costs to lick Brown, the editor of the Moon.

The new board of aldermen at Detroit don't know whether its organization was legal.

Dissolution.

ESCANABA MICH. Jan. 15, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the firm of Peterson & Rydell, has this day dissolved. Peterson will carry on the business, resumes all liabilities and calleets all bills of said firm. GUST. L. PETERSON.

J. R. RYDELL.

-Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Delta at its next session, for the detaching from the township of Ford River of the following described territory, to wit: The east half of town 39 north of range 24 west, now embraced in the township aforesaid, and the addition of the same to the township of Bark River, Signed,

JOHN COUGHLAN and 34 others.

Foundation Stone.

John Horswood will deliver good stone for foundation walls and such work, on the dock, at \$5.50 per cord and will deliver at any point in the city at corresponding rates.

Three lots, well located, in Campbell's addition. Enquire at office of F. D. Mead in Semer Block.

Manilla Tabs

Grocers and Others, Chicago Prices

Call at this office for them when in need of a supply.

Small Talk.

few million copies can be sold on this side

-Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood pur-lifier, and a founcain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly remove ed by this unequalled alterative.

-Minnie Palmer, the famous actress, says that Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers prevented her dismussing her audience many times. 25c.

-The red-haired girl : We know that her nature is fiery, We know that her temper is quick, But when she's in love she's in earnest,

-When Baby was Sick we gave her CASTORIA When she was a child she cried for CASTORIA. When she became Miss she clung to CASTORIA. When she gad children she gave them CASTORIA.

And she loves "like a thousand of brick."

-Many suffering people drag themselves about with falling strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back

-Papa: "Glad to see you to-morrow evening. My daughter Alice will sing, and Beatrice will recite her new poem, Supperat 9." Young man: "Thanks. You are very kind. Most happy. I'll be with you

-The keel of the Trafalgar, which is to be the nost powerful ironclad in the world, was laid in Eng-

and on Christmas eve. -Every dog has his day, cats have the nights, and man has Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, the great broat and lung remedy. 250.

Thousands Bay So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I sever hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the parest and best medicine known and will positively core kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Geo.

-A floating paragraph says that Secretary Whitney is the president's authority on horse-flesh. This suggests a hope that the secretary may succeed better in managing the horse marines than he has in building

-From the mildest ailment of the stomach to the Deadliest Epidemic Fever, Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine is conquering maladies which have de-fied the faculty, while Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism Urinary Complaints, Rillousness, Nervous Disabilities and all disorders not organic, are obliterated by this matchless Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Who cares for the doctors' sneers when this infallible remedy is at hand? The afflicted will find it to be a constitutional specific and a fountain of vitality and vigor, as refreshing and exhilerating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert. \$1.50, at Druggists.

-The most thoughtful man on record is the one who stopped dying when reminded that his life-in-

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Sores, Bruises, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded, Price asc per box, at Geo. Preston's. 21

-The extreme cold weather has its redeeming feature in the exhilerating atmosphere. There is champagne in the air now, its only fault being that it has een on ice a triffe too long.

-Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the nair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. It timulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and proves tself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

-It is reported as having been a great disappointment to some of Frank Lawler's constituents that he did not bring "the speaker's eye" with him when he came home for the holidays.

My Wife and Children.

Rev L. A. Dunlap, of Mount Vernon, Mo., says : 'My children were afflicted with a cough resulting from measles, my wife with a cough that had prevented her from sleeping more or less for years, and your White Wine of Far Syrup has cured them all, 14

-A clerk in Chicago informed us that Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, the cough cure, had saved him big doctor bills. 25c.

A Pleasure to Recommend It. We take pleasure in recommending Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup to any public speaker that

may be troubled with any throat or lung disease. REV. M. L. BOOMER, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Reading, Mich. REV. J. T. IDDINGS, Albion, Mich.

REV. V. L. LOCKWOOD, Ann Arbor, Mich. -Ladies should not breathe in the cold air without having one of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers in the

-A sausage 64 feet long was made recently in a factory at Philadelphia. It might be called the St. Bernard of sausages.

A Walking Skeleton.

mouth for protection. 25c.

E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bettle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite and a gain in fiesh of 48 pounds, Call at Geo. Preston's drug store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles \$r.

-Miss Cleveland objects to whisky, but she has nothing to say against Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, the cough cure. agc.

Peter Semer

-Will Supply-

Henry Rahr's

BEER JOHN K. STACK.

In Kegs or Bottles,

AT At as favorable rates as any other dealer. The This beer is perfectly pure, sound and wholesome. Orders by mail given prompt attention. .

J. N. MEAD.

J. N. MEAD,

Druggist and Pharmacist,

Cor. Ludington St, and Harrison Ave., Escanaba,

DEALER, ALSO, IN-

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,

WALL-PAPER AND BORDERS!

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY,

BOOKS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



Elgin Watches!

Stylish Jewelry and

SILVERWARE.

Timepieces Repaired and Regulated by a competent workman and all work warranted,

J. C. AYER & CO.

CATHARTIC

Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, and Drowsi-

ness. They stimulate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, to healthy action, assist digestion, and increase the appetite. They combine cathartic, diuretic, and tonic properties of the greatest value, are a purely vegetable compound, and may be taken with perfect safety, either by children or adults. E. L. Thomas, Framingham, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was subject to violent Headaches, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. About a year ago I commenced the use of Ayer's Pills, and Hannah, Gormley P. O., York Co., Ont., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the last thirty years, and can safely say that I have never found their equal as a cathartic medicine. I am never without them in my house." C. D. Moore, Elgin, Ill., writes: "Indigestion, Headache, and Loss of Appetite, had so weakened and debilitated my system, that I was obliged to give up work. After being under the doctor's care for two weeks, without getting any relief, I began taking Ayer's Pills. My appetite and strength returned, and I was soon enabled to resume my work, in perfect health."

Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

MISC ELLANEOUS.

By all Means Purchase Nimrod

PLUG TOBACCO

Every box has a ticket in it entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of Fine Gold Watches and Chains, Quadruple Silver Plated Ware, Tea Pots, Ceffee Pots, Knives, Forks and Spoons. Nimred is the best cnew and the greatest seller; always in good order and gives good satisfaction. It is packed in styles which preserve the Plant, Ripe, Cheesey condition It is the choice of the chewer and never sticks on the dealer's hands. For sale by all Jobbers and Retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO. PETERSBURG, VA.

LIQUORS.



Wholesale Liquor Dealer.

Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Tobaccos of every variety and to suit all tastes.

The Ph. Best Brewing Co.'s Beer, in wood and

LEGAL.

Notice for Publication Dec. 26, 1885.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH, LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH,
December 22, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Delta county, at Escanaba, Mich, on February 1, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

Charles Seymour D. S. application No. 1018 for the w% of w% sec. 24, tp. 42 north, range 22 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

vis!

Wm. Kellogg and D. Tyrrell of Escanaba, Joseph.
Lacomb and Napoleon Recir of Perkins.

V. B. COCHRAN, Register. First publication Dec. 19, 1885. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Marquette, Mich,
Dec. 11, 1885,
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that sold proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Marquette, Mich., on January 20, 1880, at 11 o'clock a. m., visi

a. m., vir:

John L. Corcoran, pre-emption application No. 1,000 for the n¼ of sw¼ and s¼ of sw¼ section 24, township 43 north, range 23 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land vir.

ontinuous recordinate de la contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata del contrata del contrata del contrata del contrata de THE TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Terms of court for 1883 and 1884.

State of Michigan, ss.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed that times of holding the several terms for the years 1886 and 1887, of the Circuit Court in and for the counties constuting the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit of said State as follows, to-wit:

In the County of Marquette, on the first Wednesday in April, the fourth Tuesday in May, the third Wed-

nesday in September, the first Wednesday in December.

In the County of Delta, on the first Monday in January, the second Tussday in May, the first Monday in October.

In the County of Menominee, on the last Monday day in March, the third Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in September, the fourth Monday in Nevember.

ber
In the County of Iron on the second Tuesday in
January, the fourth Wednesday in Jued, and the
third Wednesday in November
Dated, November 1, 1885. C. B. GRANT,
Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

Pirst Publication Dec. 11, 1885.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF REAL-ESTATE State of Michigan, County of Delta, s.s. In the matter of the Estate of Minerva Shipman,

deceased:
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an or-Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an offder granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the
estate of said deceased, by the Honorable Judge of,
Probate for the county of Delta, on the 7th day of
December, A.D. 1885, there will be sold at public
vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the
courthouse in the city of Escanaba, in the codaty of
Delta, in said state, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of
January, A.D. 1886, at nine o'clock in the forenoon
of that day. (subject to all encumbrances, by mortgage or otherwise, existing at the time of the death
of said deceased) the following described real-estate,
to wit:

to wit:
Lot numbered three (3) of block numbered fifty
(50) of the city (formerly village) of Escanaba, Delta
county, Michigan, according to the recorded plat
thereof. GEORGE F. SHIPMAN.
Administrator of the Estate of Minerya Shipman,

First publication Dec. 12 1885.

ORDER OF HEARING.

County of Delta.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on the 7th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, judge of probate.
In the matter of the estate of Charity Thomas, de-

In the matter of the estate of Charity Thomas, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Gustav E. Baehrisch, the administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of said Charity Thomas, deceased, praying, for reasons therein set forth, that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate, in said petition described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 11th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees and heirs a tlaw of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Escansba, and show cause, if any there he, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the legatees and other persons interested

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the legatees and other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ison Pour, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy.]

[A true copy.]

[BMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.]

First Publication Jan. 9, 1886, ORDER OF HEARING.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Ss. Probate Court for said of County of Delta.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the 4th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, judge of probate.

In the matter of the estate of John McManiman deceased.

Ceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Herman Winde, the administrator of said estate, praying that he may be authorized and empowered and licensed to sell the n/s of the nw/s of section 18 township 41 north of range 22 west, Delta County, Michigan, belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts, expenses and charges of said

of paying the debts, expenses and charges of said estate

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 1st day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Inow Pour, a newspaper printed and circulating in said country of Delta for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[MII. GLASER,
[A true copy].

W. C. T. U.

BY THE LADIES OF THE W. C. T. U.

THE HEIPER AND THE BOTTLE.

A fine red beifer graced my stall, Ever obedient to my call; Frisky and gentle, kind and wild, As wayard as a petiod child. The neighbors said with cool surprise, "Just see the mischief in her eyes;" a 'round the bare-yard free she ran, She knows as much as any man." Daily I gave a warm bran mash : Net that deceitful, hurtful trash, That first is "soured" and then distilled, Whose course has its thousands killed; But clean and wholesome from the wheat, And fit for man or beast to eat. One day, when she had licked the pall, As though her rations seemed to fail, Then turned and licked it o'er and o'er, And looked to me to ask for more, By chance I saw my neighbor's man, A poor, old, tipsy toper, Dan; His rags would all the crows affright, His "blossom" nose a sorry sight: Though hungry he'd too much to eat, Whisky his bread and rum his meat. I knew his pockets would contain The filthy master of his brain, And called, "Come in and let me take Your bottle, Dan," "For mercy's sake, Don't ever think of such a thing !" Sald Dan, "Avoid the serpent's sting ; Its wound is wosre than death and hell!" "Ah yes," I cried, "I see it well; I want to give ved Bear's taste." Well, take the bottle, do not waste,-The very smell will drive her hence, To faste it she has too much sense," I poured about a tippler's dram, And rushing Bess, looked, "here I am," Thrusting her nose among the mess : Then madness seized the gentle Bess, Snorting, she turned and kicked the pail; With head erect and switching tail, Around the yard in rage she ran, And looked with strange disgust at man Old Dan exclaimed, "I told you so,-A man as much as beasts should know." I tried to soothe with soft caress, "Co bess, co boss, come bonny Bess." She shook her head and ran away. When with the mash I came next day,

She stood aloof and at me looked, And sniffed the mess so nicely cooked, Her doubt expressed, "I've had enough, I will not taste that horrid stuff." Nor would she touch it, 'till I took The pail and hand by handful shook Around her nose, that she might see; Then Bess again was friends with me. A week went by, when o'er the fence Old Dan exclaims, "How's common sense! e the horse in and ah Let's see if common sense will know." No sooner had it reached my hand, Than bonny Bessie took a stand, With head held down and horns turned out, Quite ready to defend her doubt. And when I shook it near her face, She charged on me to my disgrace, And drove me headlong from the ground. "Well," shouted Dan, "Now aist she sound? You can't fool her with 'tangle-foot,' And man is meaner than the brute I" I gave old Dan his bottle back, And rigzag ran his clumsy track, As down the road he passed from sight. But what think you be did that night? "No doubt he went and signed the pledge." Alas next day beneath the hedge, We found his body stark and stiff; While bonny Bess, with snort and sniff, And shaking head, stood near to say In language plain. "Behold the way That horrid stuff to me you gave, Prepares a subject for the grave : When deep philosophy can't teach You notier creatures born to speech, And graver morals will not suit,

Then take instruction from the brute." ISAAC A. POOL. Escanaba, Mich., Jan. 5, 1886,

-Do not forget nor neglect the Friday even-

-There will be a business meeting of the Union Saturday, January 23d.

Regular prayer meeting at the reading from Friday evenings at 7:30. All are cor-dially invited.

-The reports from Children's Day, and the attention directed towards the late hero of our country, General Grant, together remind me of an incident which I have not seen recently alluded to in print. When General Grant was President of the United States he addressed to a Philadelphia editor this letter, under date of June 6, 1876:

"Your favor of yesterday, asking a message from me to the children and youth of the United States, to accompany your centennial number, is this moment received. My advice to Sunday-Schools, no matter what denomi-nation, is: Hold fast to the Bible as the sheet anchor to your liberties; write its pre-cepts in your hearts, and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this Book are we indebted for all progress made in our true civ-ilization, and to this we must look as our guide in future. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reptoach to any people.'

U. S. GRANT."

Practical Archaelogy.

A rather curious fact may be men-oned in connection with the building of Archbishop Tait's cenotaph in Canterbury Cathedral. In the construction of the altar tomb a quantity of bricks of the sixteenth century were used, which were dug out of that portion of the crypt appropriated to the use of the French Protestants. It was suggested to the Dean by a local archaeologist that if ever, in after years, the tomb was to be opened, and sixteenth-century bricks were discovered in a nineteenth-century trank, automarks inject he recorded to discovered in a nineteenth-centure, antiquaries might be puzzled a retand this. Dean Payne Smith a recognized the force of the sugges and agreed to write a few word ining how the old bricks came and, and to see that the paper contag the explanation was placed with a tomb. Accordingly, before the was finally closed, a bottle was deduction.

Personals.

-Mrs. Belt went south on Monday last. -Elder Gaynor's family winters at St.

-F. H. VanCleve has been in Chicago for

-Myers Ephraim arrived from Manistique

-D. M. Philbin returned on Thursday from trip to St. Paul. -Mr. Hancock, Jr., and wife, spent last Sabbath in this city.

-Jim Christie, (Marquette "polo" lad) has

oined the Eagle club.

-"Copp" and Mrs. Bartley returned home from Milwaukee on Wednesday.

-Jo. Coria is station-agent at Valentine, Neb., on the Elkhorn Valley road.

-J. N. Hiller departed, to evade the arctic rigors, for the south on Saturday last. -Judge Grant went south upon the adournment of court, to take a vacation.

-R. E. Morrell is still detained at Manis tique, but is expected at home the first of the

-L. J. and Mrs. Perry are visiting in central New York. Will be gone for a month to -Burns, J. A., returned from Manistique

on Monday. Too much business to get away -Charles L. Mann, of Mann Bro's, Mil-

waukee and Two Rivers, was in town over -Bernie McFall, having had a good visit

at home, has returned to Chicago and is on the foot board by this time. -Pat Connell, of Iron Mountain, who man-

ufactures temperance drinks etc., gave us a hearty hand-shake on Monday. -Miss Mary McHugh, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Yockey, returned to her

home at Fond du Lac on Thursday. -John Curran was in town one day this week. He has lost neither flesh, color nor bonhomie, but is the same big-hearted Jack he always was.

ALASKA.

How the Territory Appeared to Senator Dolph, of Oregon.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, made a trip along the Alaska coast to and north of Sitka, and says: "I was more impressed with the village than with the country itself. The trip was a delightful one, indeed. Persons who have traveled extensively in Europe expressed the opinion that it was one of the most picturesque and enjoyable trips in the world. The journey is made by ocean steamships from Portland. The steamer makes one trip every month. By taking the Northern Pacific Railroad to Sound that is from Portland Port Townsend, one avoids an ocean voyage, as he can take the steamer there, and its route thereafter is entirely by inland channels, except crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, the passage of which is only about three hours long. It is only Southern Alaska that is visited by tourists. The scenery is grand throughout the entire voyage. Mountains frequently arise abruptly from the water's edge, covered with timber and verdure to their summits. Not the least interesting of sights are the glaciers. The steamer during the summer usually goes into Glacier Bay, at the head of which five large glaciers reach down to there, and its route thereafter is entirely which five large glaciers reach down to the water, continually throwing off ice-

My impressions of the value of Alaska were confirmed by what I saw and learned. I believe, owing to the numerous inland channels, islands and great rivers that the fishing interests of the Pacific Northwest will exceed in magnitude and value the fishing interests of the North Atlantic coast whenever there is a sufficient market for food fishes to cause their development. Codfish, salmon, herring and halibut are abundant. Codfish are being caught at a few places for market. At several points salmon are being pickled. Re-cently there has been established a number of salmon canneries. Owing to the low price of salmon and expense of transportation the canneries have not been in operation this season. I have no doubt but Alaska possesses great mineral resources. Mines of copper, iron and coal have been discovered, as well as ledges of gold and silver-bear-ing quartz. There is also placer mines

of both metals. "The value of the seal fisheries are generally known. The Government has leased to a California Company the small islands of St. Paul and St. George small islands of St. Paul and St. George for \$50,000 a year, and \$2.67\for each seal killed, the privilege of killing 100,000 seals annually, making \$317,500 per annum revenue from these islands alone. The value of the timber of Alaska, I believe, has been over-estimated. The Alaska cedar is a very valuable timber, and will be in great demand some day for furniture and finishing lumber, but I fear it will only be found in dimited quantities. The whole country, as I judge it from Southern Alaska, is covered with less valuable varieties of pine. I do not think Alaska will ever become an agricultural country, not so much on account of the coldness of the winters, for it is asserted that the weather at Sitka during winter ness of the winters, for it is asserted that the weather at Sitka during winter months is very little colder than Washington City, but on account of the cool wet summers and the shortness of the summer season. In fact, but a very small portion of the Territory has suitable soil for agriculture if the climate were suitable. However, vegetables, including cabbages, beets, turnips and potatoes, seem to thrive in Southern Alaska, and it is said some kinds of grain have been raised on Cook's Inlet, north of Sitku, and some parts of the main land. I saw strawberries at Sitks in July, but they were not numerous."—Chicago Sun.

-I had to comb back the hair from my forchead and emit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Half Baldam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Liftles whose hair is get-ting thin will find the Balsam jurt splendid. Mary Swanco, Chicago.

RATHFON BROS

1886

ATHFON RO'S

BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO HANDLE THEIR RAPIDLY IN-CREASING TRADE. THEIR LINE OF FINE CLOTHING ANG GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS IS ABSOLUTE. LY UNAPPROACHABLE BY ANY. HOUSE NORTH OF MILWAUKEE. THE STOCK IS NEW, NEAT AND IN STYLE AND IS SOLD FOR CASH AT LEGITIMATE PRICES. CALL ON

-RATHFON BRO'S AND GET THE-

Latest . Ideas . in . Merchant . Tailoring.

WANTS-FOR SALE-TO RENT

Inquire of the subscriber at his office in the Seme building. 35tf F. D. MEAD, Att'y.

MIDWIFE-MRS. EMILY STEINKE.

PRESPASSERS-ATTENTION.

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Livery Stable.

A mile and a quarter from the furnace at

BOARD.

DAY BOARD

In the Best Style.

Will furnish day board, the best that can be

had in town, at his

RESTAURANT

At \$5 per Week.

OYSTERS

At All Hours,

And in every style, at reasonable prices.

COFFEE.

Standard Java @ 35c or 3 lbs

\$1.00.

Atkins' Blend, or Plantation

Java @ 25c, are specialties.

Try Them!

Frank H. Atkins.

OHN J. BEBEAU.

HOUSES TO RENT.

SUPPLYING MOURNERS.

Distinguished Looking Gentlemen Who Are Hired Out for Funeral Purposes.

I stepped into an undertaker's office the other day and made bold to ask the young man in charge if there was anything new in the funeral business. Having satisfied him that my mission was not one of idle curiosity simply, he replied: "If you won't mention this firm's name I will tell you. The latest thing is to provide a certain class of people with mourners. You know—or if you don't I can tell you it is true-there are some people whose circle of acquaint-ances is limited and yet they make desperate efforts to keep up appearances in that particular. They are always tell-ing about Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So having called, or how they called on Judge So-and-So. They make the impression that they have a big acquaintance. Well, one of the family dies. It is necessary to have a big funeral. They know then that the sham is at an end unless they can do something. We have undertaken to supply this some-

"We have some of the mournfulest looking costumes here that you ever saw. We have arrangements made with a number of youn out of business by which they call here once a day for their orders. When an order comes in for a casket and car-riages, we ask: 'How many mourners shall we send?' If the person is of the class I tell you he generally orders according to his circumstances. Sometimes we send out as many as eight or ten. We pay them one dollar apiece to take a look at the departed, and where they take on to any great extent we pay them fifty cents extra. It has never failed to work. We've got one chap here who looks like Jadge Lyman Trumbull for the world. Reporters often mistake him for Trumbull at a funeral and print it so. The old scounfuneral and print it so. The old scoundrel has got on to the racket and won't budge for less than two dollars and a half. Every now and then he threatens to strike, but we keep him down by threatening to have him arrested for vagrancy. Come around some time and go to one of these funerals with me,"—Chicago Herald.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Ole Erickson and A. H. Rolph under the firm name of Erickson & Rolph has been dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of A. H. Rolph from the copartnership. All debts due said firm must be paid to, and all liabilities of said firm are assumed and will be paid by Ole OLE ERICKSON.

A. H. ROLPH. The undersigned will continue the business

his own name. OLE ERICKSON. ESCANABA, January 14, 1886

AMUSEMENT.

Candle Race

PRIZE, a pair of nickel-plated Vineyard Skates.

THE RINK

Saturday Even'g,

January 16.

Entries Open to All Skaters!

Everybody Invited

Usual Prices of Admission.

CLOAKS!

CLOAKS

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A GOOD CLOAK FOR A TITTLE MONEY IS NOW OFFERED TO THE CITIZENS OF ESCANABA. **ED. ERICKSON**

HAS A FEW THAT HE DOES NOT WANT TO CARRY OVER.



Erickson's, the Leading Dry-Goods House.

Preston's Drug Store!

Is the senior in years and stands at the head of the trade in Escanaba.

IT CONTAINS

Drugs, the best that skill can produce or money buy :

Proprietary Medicines, of every

Paints and Oils, in every state of preparation for use:

Choice Wines & Liquors (in spite of threats).

taste and fancy:

Tobacco & Cigars, to please every

Cutlery and Fancy Goods, a large

Books, Magazines and Papers:

Special Attention to the Jobbing Trade.

PRESCRIPTIONS PERFECTLY PREPARED!

Prices in all Lines 'Way Down.

Escanaba, Sept. 3, 1885.

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THEIR HARDWARE BUSINESS TO THEM FINE NEW STORE IN THE CONOLLY-CARROLL BLOCK.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO CALL ON THEM.

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ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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