

IRON PORT.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising...

Winfield Scott Hancock,

Senior Major General U. S. A., died in his quarters on Governor's Island, New York harbor, at 2:35 p. m. on Tuesday last at the age of 62 years.

SIR CHARLES DILKE is left out altogether in the new deal in English politics. Mrs. Crawford has extinguished him.

THERE is a growing feeling that the best use to which the U. S. can put Alaska is to make a penal colony of it, but it won't be done.

THE Senate passed the bill for the admission of Dakota last week and the cold-wave withdrew. There may be no natural connection between the two events, only a fortuitous sequence, but the facts are as stated.

THEY do not do things by halves in Boston. Not content with making all stimulating potables taboo, a late Boston authority says "Do not drink much water; it is the cause of many troubles," and recommends a dry cracker or a prune-stone as a thirst alleviator.

WAIT; let them smash Bell first; then go for the gentlemen who hold Pan-electric stock as hard as you please. But we want the Bell monopoly smashed, first. These attacks on Lamar, Garland and others, all emanate from the Bell office and are part of its defence.

THE "boss" thief of the time is one Edward Crowl, of Cleveland, who squandering his own money in grain and oil gambling, robbed his old mother leaving her penniless, beat the banks out of large sums on forged paper and has, so far, kept outside the state prisons.

Ross and Plaisted, two well-known oarsmen, talk of running the rapids of the Niagara, below the falls, in a boat which they are building for the purpose. Ross tells the tale and says the boat "will have no bottom." It might as well have none, nor sides. The attempt is deliberate suicide.

IF WHITNEY and Endicot can not run the navy and war departments without an assistant each they had better get right out and Grover will find men that can. The non-soldier who is at the head of the army and the land-lubber who controls the navy are anomalies not creditable to American gumption, anyway.

GOVERNOR FORAKER is making a good record. The police commissioners of Cincinnati, two democrats and one republican, were rotten thieves and he boosted them all and turned the command of the force over to the mayor. The chief of police (off the same piece as the commissioners) kicked, but it was no use.

THE "two soul-saving Sams"—Jones and Small—are going to tackle Chicago, really. Jones says he thinks something can be done with Chicago, because it is not dead, like St. Louis, and t'other Sam says "Chicago needs more able-bodied, christian scolding than any city in the north" and he is going to do some of that work.

GRAND TRAVERSE bay froze over Feb. 1. Such fool accidents as the killing of Nickerson by Ingersoll will continue to occur until a few examples are made of the careless criminals [Delta county made one such example at the last circuit]. Not a single piece of property has ever been advertised for sale for delinquent taxes in the village of Traverse City.—Grand Traverse Herald.

THIS is the way the chap who does the state news column of the Detroit News gets in his work: "The January iron ore output at Calumet was 2,564 tons; Franklin 204; Atlantic 200; Quincy 175; Huron; 127; Copper Falls 75." Now, if he will only look up the copper production of the Republic, Lake Superior, Jackson, Norway and Chapin mines and the amount of salt manufactured at Manistique and Menominee he'll have the u. p. industries down fine.

IT WILL be remembered that the trustees of the fund of \$250,000 raised in New York for Gen. Grant were weak enough to invest the greater portion of the money in Gould debentures—Wabash railroad bonds—and that the estate of the late Edwin D. Morgan "guaranteed" the safety of the investment. Now it appears that the "guarantee" is worthless. The executors of the estate repudiate it and challenge the trustees of the fund to a suit to test its validity.

A CIRCULAR from the Home fire insurance company to its agents, a copy of which is sent us, deserves general circulation. It treats of preventable fires and methods of prevention and is accompanied by a diagram which shows at a glance the proportion of preventable fires and the causes thereof. The greatest of these causes is incendiary origin—and following comes defective flues and the rest of the causes which may be lumped under the one head of carelessness. Honesty and painstaking would save 90 per cent of the property annually destroyed by fire.

MRS. GRANT has received from the publishers of her husband's memoirs \$250,000 and there is more to be paid her. All the graphite pressers in the country make note of this. The publishers of the memoirs are not content with ever paid for "literary labor." The sum was not so paid. The payers of the sum—the purchasers of the book—pay for almost everything else besides "literary labor" in paying for the book. They pay for gratifying their own curiosity for one thing; they, many of them, pay tribute to Gen. Grant's fame as a leader of the forces of the Union; they (more of them, perhaps) express by their payments sympathy with the general in the misfortunes which overwhelmed him just at the close of his career, and with his widow in her bereavement. The payment by Webster & Co., may be called payment for literary labor, perhaps, but not so as to the payment of individuals for the book. Those individuals cared little or nothing for the literary labor.

THE CENTER the prohibition organ will not suffer from excessive modesty. It counts every copy circulated as a vote gained and in the last number proposes a plan for carrying the state which is unique. It is this: Those who voted its ticket last year are asked to put up \$2.60 each, the sum so formed to be given as premiums for subscribers to the Center—not to the subscribers, mind, but to canvassers, subscribers are to pay for the paper—and so raise the prohibition vote to 100,000 and give that party control of the state. One thing is certain, viz. that whether the plan "saved the state" or not, it would, if carried out, save the Center. It calls the fund the "state battle fund." We should incline to another name, say "the Center sinking fund," or perhaps "sunken fund" would more accurately define it.

THE new government of England, as officially announced, is constituted as follows:

Mr. Gladstone, prime minister and first lord of the treasury; Sir Farrar Herschell, lord high chancellor. Earl Spencer, lord president of the council; Mr. H. C. H. Childers, home secretary; Earl Roseberry, secretary for foreign affairs; Earl Granville, secretary for the colonies; Earl Kimberly, secretary for India; Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary for war; Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer; the Marquis of Ripon, first lord of the admiralty; Mr. J. Chamberlain, president of the local government board; Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland; Mr. A. J. Mundell, president of the board of trade; Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland.

IT is called by its friends a strong one—by its enemies a weak one, and by observers without bias a compromise, the strength or weakness of which time only can determine.

DON DICKINSON thinks his friends ought to know better than to talk of him for governor. He "could not accept the candidacy." Of course he could not. He might be beaten, and a boss who had been whipped would be boss no longer—only ex-boss. No, Mr. Dickinson tells the truth; he "could not [afford] to accept the candidacy" for governor at the hands of the Michigan conglomerate, and he is much too shrewd to make the blunder. A senatorial candidacy, though, is different. He need not announce that at all; need not admit it until he has the body which elects fixed. "I wish to remain in the ranks," says Boss D., the listener being supposed to have sense sufficient to supply the unspoken "until I can see a clear path to a seat in the U. S. senate. A good deal like Joey Bagstock is D. M. D.

VENNOR is dead, and Tice is dead, and Wiggins—no, come to think again, Wiggins still lives but has subsided—but the race of weather prophets is in no danger of extinction, the succession is perpetual. We have this week received a copy (No. 6 vol. 1) of a 7 x 9 paper, published at a Kansas road devoted to the weather predictions of one C. C. Blake who, it appears, claims precedence over all other weather-prophets on the strength of a lucky guess as to the weather of the winter of '77-8. He has a new theory of gravitation (all the philosophers from Newton down, until Blake is reached, were fools) and what he does not know is not worth knowing. "Astronomical mathematics" is his particular "lay."

THERE is no doubt that the purchasers of the bonds of the U. S. expected to be paid, principal and interest, in gold. It was not "so nominated in the bond," but the stipulation that they should be paid in coin, supplemented by the dropping of the silver dollar from the list of coins was equivalent to payment in gold. The hitch in the plan was the restoration of the dollar. That they had not expected. But it was restored, a large number of them have been coined and the holders of claims against the government, of whatever sort, may properly be paid with those coins. It is nothing to the debtor what the creditor expected except as stipulated in the bond.

THE "Catholic Home Almanac," for a copy of which we are indebted to the publishers, is a fine work. It contains all the information found in any almanac as to days, phases of the moon, place of the sun, etc., and in addition a mass of information concerning fasts, feasts and saints' days, religious festivals as held and practiced by members of the mother church and a quantity of literary matter quite unusual both in amount and quality, and fine colored illustrations. Benziger Brothers, lock-box 435, Cincinnati, are the publishers and the price is 25 cents.

DULUTH folks are talking of a dry dock at that place if they can interest Cleveland people in the enterprise and get them to put up the necessary funds. There should be a dry dock on Lake Superior; so much is beyond dispute, but lower lake vessel owners' interests would be better served by locating it at or near the Sault. At that point all the lake Superior carrying trade converges—Canadian as well as American—lumber, and iron, and copper, as well as grain and flour, and there the dock should be placed instead of at Duluth.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Following is a statement of iron ore, pig iron and quartz shipments from the ports of Duluth, Minnesota, Lake Superior, Ashland, Wisconsin, and St. Ignace for the season of 1885:

Table with columns for location, quantity, and value. Includes sections for Marquette Mines, Menominee Mines, Gogebic Mines, and Vermillion Mines.

THE IRON TRADE.

The iron trade is in a somewhat disquieted state, an effect of the non-arrival of the expected boom at some time during January. At the same time its non-arrival as yet is strong promise that it will not come at all, and it may fairly be considered that there will be no boom this year unless it be in steel rails, and even this is problematical. It is hard to determine just what advantage dealers hope to derive from the presence of a boom. We refer to the matter of permanent advantage. Of course there would be transient and local advantages but, in the case of a genuine boom, so-called, the latter state of the trade would be worse than the earlier. There would necessarily be inflation and over-production inside a twelve-month, and we all know what these factors are. We have had enough of booms. What is wanted is more of the old-fashioned steadiness in trade. This may be termed old-fogyism, but it is the surest plan by which to roll up the dollars, and that, after all, is the sum total of our aims and ambitions. It is safer by far to have the trade go on as it is going, steadily though slowly, in the right direction. It is true that production is slightly increasing, and if no increase in demand took place it would prove bad for the trade, and would lead to a slow depression, the worst of all because there is no hope in it; but the chances are that consumption will soon reach the point where it will nearly if not quite overlap production and then the healthy state becomes instantly visible. If it does not reach this point fully, it will so approximate it as to quell apprehension as to a heavy and unmanageable surplus, and while under such circumstances prices would not advance, they would not recede.—Iron.

THE governor of the great state of Michigan gets but a paltry \$1,000 a year as his salary. Hence no Allegan county farmer, however competent, and we have several such, could afford to accept the honor. * * Let this wrong be righted by the liberal-minded portion of Michigan's inhabitants and thus throw open the state's chief-magistracy to the aspirations of men of small means. * * Let Michigan abandon its niggardly policy toward public officials and then the very best business talent will come to the front.—Allegan Journal and Tribune.

The liberal portion of Michigan's inhabitants have tried to do so aforetime, but the pinch-pennies in the "four lower tiers of counties," the farmers in whose interest you plead, out-voted us. Tell your people, Brother Henderson, the plain, distasteful truth, just once; viz: that it is themselves that are to blame in the matter, that they are too stingy to be smart—too mean, in such matters, to be quite honest. Perhaps they will believe you and mend their ways. Until they do there's no hope.

THERE is trouble brewing in Marinette, unless the Eagle has been imposed upon. It tells a tale of a female in male habiliments (and with male accomplishments, too) employed by the Marinette wives to go the rounds of the drinking-places, poker-rooms, dives and bagnios to report concerning their husbands. The tale seems to us a little steep, but may be true. If it is, as we said in the outset, there's trouble brewing.

REPRESENTATIVE BARRY, of Saginaw county, who rendered himself so prominent during the strike in that region last summer, has been acquitted on the charge of conspiracy and is now posing as a fusion candidate for lieutenant governor along with the mugwump, ex-Mayor Thompson. That would be a regular kangaroo ticket, stronger in the posterior than anywhere else.—Allegan Journal and Tribune.

But Thompson would never allow it to be fought "stern on" so its strength would be wasted.

F. H. SMITH, of Smith & Grube, market men, has levanted taking with him \$2,400 belonging to that firm, \$1,300 entrusted to him to carry to Duluth by McNamara & McNellis, and smaller sums entrusted to him by other parties, in all \$3,733. Parties are talking of building a summer hotel on Vermilion lake. A stock company proposes to put a steamer on Vermilion lake at a cost of \$6,000.—Tower Press.

The Iron Trade Review is a little apprehensive that too much ore will be raised and sent forward this year, a course that it strongly deprecates. Large amounts have been consigned for shipment, but the market has been last year but still too low, it seems to us, to tempt to an excessive output. Miners and mining companies are not desirous, any more than the Review, that there should be ore left over.

SENATOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, will introduce a bill forbidding the manufacture of intoxicants in the District of Columbia or the importation thereof, and forbidding, also, the use of wine or liquors at the president's table on occasions of ceremony. The old boy, having reformed himself, is determined to reform the rest of mankind, whether or no. Of course his bill can not pass—can not even get out of committee.

BY THE explosion of a boiler in Follett & Stanley's feed mill, at Oaksho, on Wednesday, last, Walter Follett (one of the proprietors) and two employes, named Steinke and Corcoran, were killed and the mill was badly wrecked.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, ex-governor of New York, candidate of the democratic party for the presidency in 1868, and a man with few peers in his party, is dying at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Conkling, at Utica.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS, of Baltimore, has been officially notified that at the next consistory he will be made cardinal.

CAROLINA CLAY-EATERS.

A Physician's Analysis Shows that the Clay Contains Arsenic. It has been a matter of speculation for years as to why the "poor white trash" of Central North Carolina ate the clay that is found in that part of the country. It remained for a Philadelphia physician to solve the mystery. A short time ago Dr. Frank H. Getchell, of 1432 Spruce street, went on a gunning expedition to North Carolina. His quest for game led him into the wild country back of Salisbury, which is inhabited, for the most part, by a miserable race of beings with only just enough energy to eke out a wretched existence. These creatures are nearly all veritable living skeletons, and, with few exceptions, are addicted to the habit of clay-eating.

While shooting wild turkey and other game in this wild region, Dr. Getchell made an incidental study of this peculiar habit of vice among the inhabitants. It is a mountainous country, and in the spring little rivulets start out from the caps of snow on the mountain, and, as the days grow warmer, the little rivulets become torrents, and great wash-outs are made along the mountain side.

The soil is of a heavy, clayey nature, but there are strata of clay that is heavier than the rest, and when the water rushes down this clay is formed into little pellets, and rolls and accumulates in heaps in the valley. These little pellets and rolls are what the clay-eaters devour with as much avidity as a toper swallows a glass of whisky.

"Among the poor people of this section," said Dr. Getchell, "the habit of eating clay is almost universal. Even little toddlers are confirmed in the habit, and the appetite seems to increase with time. While investigating the matter, I entered a cabin occupied by one of these poor families, and saw a little chap tied by the ankle to the leg of a table, on which was placed a big dish of bread and meat and potatoes within easy reach. The child was kicking and crying, and I asked his mother why she had tied him up. She replied that she wanted him to eat some food before he went out to the clay and he refused to do so. The woman confessed that she ate the clay herself, but explained that the child's health demanded that it eat some substantial food before eating any earth. Almost every one I met in this section was addicted to this habit. They were all very thin, but their flesh seemed to be puffed out. This was particularly noticeable about the eyes, which had a sort of reddish hue.

"All of the clay-eaters were excessively lazy and indolent, and all of these conditions combined led me to the conclusion that there must be some sedative or stimulating qualities, or both, in the clay, and I determined to find out whether there was or not. I consequently brought a lot of the clay home with me, and Professor Tiernan and myself made an analysis of the stuff, and discovered that, instead of clay-eaters, the inhabitants of central North Carolina should more properly be called arsenic-eaters. All of this clay contains arsenic, but exactly in what proportion we have not yet discovered. Arsenic-eating is common in many parts of the world, and is practiced to a greater or less extent throughout the world. It acts as a sedative and also as a stimulant. The mountaineers of Styria, Austria, are habitual arsenic-eaters. They give as their reason for eating it that they are better able to climb the mountains after eating the poison, and their explanation is a perfectly reasonable one, as arsenic acts as a sedative to the heart's action. The habit is also prevalent in the Tyrol and in the Alps.

"It is also said that the peasant girls of Switzerland and parts of Germany and in Scandinavia eat arsenic to give luster to their eyes and color to their cheeks, but this is a matter I have not investigated. It has been shown that arsenic or arsenical fumes are a sure cure for intermittent fever. The inhabitants of a section of Cornwall, England, at one time all suffered with this type of fever, but when the copper works were established there the fever disappeared. This was accounted for by the arsenical fumes created in the treatment of copper. As to whether arsenic-eating shortens life I am not yet prepared to say, but I intend investigating the matter thoroughly."—Philadelphia Times.

—A member of a gang of thieves testified in court that he belonged to a rifle association. —"Try not the pass," the old man said; but the old man wasn't a legislator.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Dry Goods!

RELIEF AT LAST! An Entirely New Stock!

At Entirely New Prices, at Kratze's Double Stores! Watch This Space for Trade News! I. KRATZE.

COAL!

ORDER IT NOW! D. M. PHILBIN

—OFFERS THE BEST— BRIGHT ANTHRACITE, Known here as "Erie hard coal," in three sizes, Egg, Stove and Chestnut, At \$6.75 per ton, delivered. All coal weighed by the city weigher and guaranteed 2,000 pounds to the ton.

STEAM AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. COAL BLOSSBURG COAL, for Blacksmith's use, to order. Escanaba, Sept. 3, 1885.

BITTNER, WICKERT & CO.

DEALERS IN Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain and Seeds Southeast Corner of Ludington and Wolcott Streets.

CHICAGO PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF FURS.

JEWELRY.

New Jewelry and Elegant Styles in Silverware for the Public, at Stegmiller's Jewelry House.

LIVERY. M.E. MAIN'S LIVERY STABLE.

Tilden Avenue. RIGS At all hours, day or night and at Low Prices Give me a call. I have just purchased the finest Hearse ever brought to this peninsula and will promptly respond to all orders for its use. Terms as low as anybody's. Remember the place, one door south of the Oliver House.



IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICH., FEB. 13, 1886.

MOTHER'S PRAYERS.

A woman sits at the bedside And rocks a babe on her breast, Will the little one sleep, then lay him, In his downy cradle neat.

BY THE GATE OF THE SEA

By David Christie Murray.

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

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

"Arthur," said Phil, "I have a strange news for you." Tregarthen glanced up, with a singular smile, and then looked back at his bit of crystal.

look at you again. You are honest—you are not changed? The little bit of heaven has not leavened the whole lump yet.

know—that she is innocent of any greater fault than that which I know I give you pain, Arthur, but I know I desire nothing you have done for me if I didn't speak.

"No luncheon, sir, and now no dinner, and Mr. Arthur going about like a ghost, eating nothing for days together, and wearing himself into his grave!

FURNITURE. P. M. PETERSON, DEALER IN Fine Household and Office Furniture.

MEAT MARKET. HESSEL & HENTSCHEL, DEALERS IN—

Butter, Eggs and Produce. 45 LUDINGTON ST., & MARY ST., BETWEEN LUDINGTON ST. & WELLS AVE.

LUMBER. N. LUDINGTON CO., ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

LAND. CHEAP HOMES! F. W. LINDQUIST HAS FOR SALE Railroad, State and School LANDS IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA. BUY A HOME Small Cash Payment and 30 Years Credit.

MISCELLANEOUS. Farms For Sale. PUMPS, ETC. THERE ARE LOTS OF GOOD Practical Plumbers AND Steam and Gas Fitters In Delta county, but Sam. Stonhouse IS THE Only One Doing business in Escanaba, LAND. CASH PAID

ESCANABA, FEB. 11, 1885. BUSINESS MEN SHOULD ALWAYS USE PRINTED STATIONERY. WE FURNISH SUCH. IRON PORT.

IRON PORT.

ESCANABA MICHIGAN FEB 23 1886

FAIRY BELLS.

I sing the bonnie fairy bells,
The flowering maple dear,
Fit for the halls where beauty dwells,

Escaaba Mich. Feb. 3, 1886. ISAAC A. POOL.

Personals.

—Ed. Ellsworth was in Menominee last week.
—Miss Della Palmer visited in Menominee last week.
—Robt. Peacock was in town, on business, on Tuesday.

CITY COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the committee of the city council appointed to arrange details for the special election heretofore ordered by the city council to determine the will of the people of the city on the subject of water-works the following action was taken.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

FOR MONTH ENDING JAN. 29, 1886.

Table with columns for Name, Age, Sex, and Attendance. Lists students in C Class and D Class.

CRUEL GASTRONOMY.

The Guests at a Japanese Feast Devouring Living Fish.

The maiko advanced in a broad line with the two radiant beauties in the center bearing a large tray on which lay a magnificent carp breathing, and with his scale shining as if just drawn from the water.

THE COLORED SEXTON.

His Pertinent Reply to the Wealthy Brother Bascom.

The sexton of a Baptist Church in a large Western city was a good colored brother, who rarely took part in the social religious meetings of the society; but when he did, all present held their breath, for it was well known that some one was to be "hit on the head," and great amusement was in store for the others.

When he was seated, the colored brother rose in the rear of the room, and slowly advancing, faced the audience, and thus addressed them: "Bruders an' sisters, when I hears de angel Gabri'l blow de trumpet a-callin' me home, it 'pears to me I'll be so powerful glad I'll just call out: 'Hol' on dar, Gabri'l; I hears de trumpet, an' I's comin' mighty quick!' An' it 'pears to me I'll be so bustin' full ob joy I'll jest go shoutin', 'skippin', leavin' right up to de front ob de throne as fast as I kin get dar. An' dar I'll stan' wid de white robes on, a-wavin' de palm branches, an' a-shoutin' 'Glory! glory! glory! glory to de Lamb dat was slain!' For what do de Scriptures say? 'Who are dese in white robes?' Dey what came up through great tribulations. Down here de black skin an' de great tribulations; up dar de white robe an' de joy for evermore. Now, my bruders an' sisters, what do de Scriptures say agin? Dey say 'what though dey be black as ink' (or something to dat effect), 'dey shall be whiter dan snow.' An' it 'pears to me I'll be so powerful happy up dar dat I'd like to shake han' wid all my bruders an' sisters, without distinction ob age, color or previous condition of servitude—good many on 'em I hain't shook no han' wid here—but 'pears to me I'll be so oocuppied a-wavin', an' a-praisin' an' a-shoutin' hallelujah! hallelujah! hallelujah! close up on de right side ob de Lamb, dat I won't hab no time to go peekin' roun' de dark corners ob Heaven to find Bruders Bascom."

RATHFON BROS.

We Have Just Received

A very large and very fine line of

Imported Suitings New

Such as "London J. B. Worsteds," "Irish Boating Tweeds," "Broad Brook" "Surrey" and "Blarney," and

Meltons, for Spring Overcoats

These, with our splendid line of

STYLISH HATS

And our other specialties make our stock more desirable than ever.

RATHFON BROS.

SCHOOL PUNISHMENT.

A Denunciation of the Administration of Cayenne Pepper to Pupils.

Whatever form school punishments may take, it never should be the administration of Cayenne pepper to the soft, delicate and sensitive lining of the mouth and throat of a child. That is not punishment; it is torture. It may be attended with consequences which, if not fatal to the child, may seriously affect his health for years. Such an action degrades the teacher in the eyes of all right-thinking persons, or rather it demonstrates the teacher's unfitness to be placed in charge of children. Such a teacher should be removed. If it was thought infernal cruelty in some despots that they applied burning matches to the fingers of refractory criminals to compel confession, what is it to force Cayenne pepper into a child's mouth? Parents are sensitive as to the punishment of their children by school teachers. It is natural that they should be. That they are indignant when the punishment is cruel and unnatural is to their credit. In view of this, it is strange to find the following in a contemporary:

"We are altogether too sensitive in matters of this kind, and those who object to having their children punished at the public schools are frequently men who, in their own school days, used to endure severe floggings without thinking of making a murmur, much less of urging their parents to enter a protest against the teacher's actions. This exaggerated notion about the evils of punishment, when punishment is deserved, has only to be persisted in to produce a generation wholly wanting in the courage, strength and determination of preceding generations."

The world is more humane than it once was. Men who remember with horror the punishments inflicted on them in their school days are anxious that the school system should not return to the methods in vogue when it was accepted as a maxim that boys must be flogged, and that as flogging was a good thing there could not be too much of it. The schoolmasters are more humane than our contemporaries. The modern schoolmaster uses the rod as little as possible. We are sorry to say that women in schools often resort to cruel and excessive punishments more readily than men. The teachers placed over our children frequently have occasion to be severe; but there is no reason why they should be cruel.—Boston Transcript.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal tells of a remarkable result of the use of steam as a disinfectant of ships. The vessel to be treated was made tight forward and aft, and the steam turned on for the requisite time. The hold was found to be in good condition after the cleansing, and the disinfectors entered the cabin. But here they discovered that the fine furniture and cabinet work had fallen apart and lay in an undistinguishable heap on the floor. The steam had melted the glue.

There are men so anxious to be miserable that they will go out and pledge their happiness as security on which to bestow trouble.

Fog speaks of the government warehouse as "purgatory," inasmuch as spirits are there held temporarily in bond.

A friend of ours, absent on a trip to Washington, writes that he has been all through the national capital and considerable of his own.

The world wide reputation enjoyed by the Great Map Publishers, Rand, McNally & Co. is really merited. By their kindness we are enjoying the beauty and reliability of their New Sectional Map of Michigan. Towns and their population from the new Census of 1885 are readily found by referring to the new index which accompanies each map. We would advise some enterprising salesman to give the people of this vicinity an opportunity to purchase a copy. He will not only find a demand for the map, but he will be so liberally treated by the firm that he cannot well avoid making a money success. For terms to agents address the firm, 148-154, Monroe St., Chicago.

When a miner has been eaten by a grizzly the western people speak of him as being admitted to the bar.

WANTS FOR SALE TO RENT.

HOUSES TO RENT. Inquire of the subscriber at his office in the Semer building, 35th F. D. MEAD, Att'y.

MIDWIFE—MRS. EMILY STEINKE. Geprüfte Deutsche Hebamme. Residence south side of Wells avenue, one block west of Presbyterian church, between Harrison and Wolcott street.

TRESPASSERS—ATTENTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against cutting wood or timber on N. Ludington Co.'s land, or they will be prosecuted according to law. G. T. BURNS, Agent.

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are now offering for sale their land in Michigan at greatly reduced rates. Their hard-wood and farming lands will be sold to settlers on long time, with a low rate of interest, or a discount of 12 1/2 per cent. from their regular price will be made for cash. For all information apply to or address F. H. VAN CLEVE, Land Agent, Escanaba, Mich.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN J. BEBEAU. Livery Stable. A mile and a quarter from the furnace at FAYETTE, DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN. Rigs for traveling men, sportsmen and pleasure parties. Orders by mail promptly attended to and customers met at the steamboat landing. Prices low.

COFFEE.

Standard Java @ 35c or 3 lbs

FOR \$1.00.



Atkins' Blend, or Plantation Java @ 25c, are specialties. Try Them! Frank H. Atkins, Sole Agent.

LITERARY.

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

The Atlantic Monthly

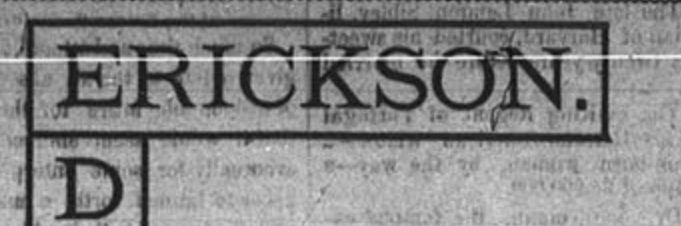
FOR 1886. Will contain Serial Stories by CHARLES EBERT CRADDOCK, Author of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the Tennessee Mountains," etc. HENRY JAMES ["The Princess Casanovissa" will continue until August, 1886]. WILLIAM H. BISHOP, Author of "The House of a Merchant Prince."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL Will write for the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1886. JOHN FISKE Will contribute papers on United States History. PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON Will 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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Send The November and December numbers of the Atlantic will be sent free of charge to new subscribers whose subscriptions are received before Dec. 31. Postal notes and money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money order, draft, or registered letter, to HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

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