

IRON PORT.

A WEEKLY REPUBLICAN PAPER.—J. C. VAN DUZER, Publisher.

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ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1886.

\$2.50 PER YEAR

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Ludington St., West of Welcott, Escanaba, Mich. This house has been repaired and newly furnished throughout, and will be found convenient and comfortable.

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Pine, Mineral, Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar land for sale. All kinds of Engineering and Surveying in Michigan and Wisconsin promptly executed. All kinds of Map Work on short notice. ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

JOSEPH HESS,
BUILDER.

Will contract for the erection of buildings of any description—frames, brick or wood work. Or will move buildings. Terms easy and work performed on time and according to agreement. Residence and shop on May St.

FRED. E. HARRIS,
Contractor and Builder.

Will prepare plans and estimates and contract to erect buildings of every description. Resawing, Planing and Matching at the mill at the foot of Ludington St. Store, front counters and inside work, brackets, &c., a specialty.

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Issues Policies in old, well known and reliable companies, at rates as low as are consistent with safety.

E. T. WYANT,
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Painting,
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Designs and estimates furnished on short notice. 10

J. B. SWEATT, CONTRACTOR,
Late of Chicago, now located at Marquette, will build
New Buildings

On short notice. Large or Public Buildings a specialty. MARQUETTE, MICH.

J. BUCHHOLTZ,
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IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Tobacco of every kind and Smoking Articles. The Miller Milwaukee Beer in wood and glass a specialty.

COLUMBUS J. PROVO,
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Shop on corner of Hale and Georgia streets. Plans prepared and contracts for all kinds of work undertaken in city or county, also, raise and underpin buildings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. Address box 348, Escanaba, Mich.

Items of Interest.

—Books at Mead's.

—Cattin, Decorator.

—Cattin, Sign Writer.

—Everything at O. Erickson's.

—It pays to trade with Burns.

—Fresh dairy butter at Purdy's.

—D., W. & Co., flour for families.

—Cigars, choice ones, at Godley's.

—Do not miss Ed. Erickson's big ad.

—For really choice Groceries; Atkins.

—Devotional and other books at Godley's.

—Burns carries the finest goods in the city.

—Waist of time—the middle of the hour-glass.

—Stationery of every kind and description at Mead's.

—Fruits, every sort, in cans dried or fresh, at Purdy's.

—All kinds of Furniture at P. M. Peterson's on the hill.

—Choice Creamery and dairy Butter at O. Erickson's.

—Florida Oranges free from frost at O. Erickson's.

—Walters, whom everybody knows, is now "the east-end grocer."

—Of course; buy your Flour and Feed of Bittner, Wickert & Co.

—Horses, Sleighs, Wagons for sale cheap by C. C. Royce, assignee.

—Bees near a distillery make no honey, in which they are like men.

—Excellence is Atkins' aim, in every department of his business.

—Church advertisement: "Singers wanted! In choir of the organist."

—Full assortment of choice family groceries of every kind at Purdy's.

—The horse takes his meals at the table d'out, but earns them a la cart.

—For all the ills that flesh is heir to Mead has remedies; that's his business.

—Crockery and Glassware as always, desirable and cheap at O. Erickson's.

—If it's Dress Goods you wish, turn to Ed. Erickson's space, on our 8th page, and see the list.

—The best Ham or Breakfast Bacon in this, or any other market can be found at Atkins.

—A writer says "Anything can be sharpened." Did he ever see a woman try a lead pencil?

—Godley takes special pains, both in choice of drugs and in compounding them, in prescriptions.

—For Beautiful Crystal Ware—Dainty Porcelain, or servicable Wedgwood Ware there is only Atkins.

—"The oldest and largest tree in the world is a chestnut near the foot of Mt. Athos." Of course it is a chestnut.

—Bittner, Wickert & Co., are the men who sell flour and feed. Don't fail to order of them and get honest goods.

—Coraline Corsets at Ed. Erickson's—easy, lasting and cheap. There's something about the article in another column.

—Among the shareholders of the Panama Canal company are 16,000 women. No wonder De Lesseps pushes it hard.

—Drop in at Peterson's, on the hill, and let him sell you an organ or a sewing machine on time or for cash, very cheap.

—At Pennsylvania church societies kisses, live ones, are a drug at five cents each; there is no demand for the five-cent kind.

—"I'll be back in a few days with a big stock of the best Dry Goods to be had in Chicago," said Derouin to us the other day.

—"I suppose your life in the navy involves some hardships, Mr. Sincere?" "Yaas, indeed; the cost of gold lace is really fearful."

—Games, from Marbles to Chess, Fancy Goods in great variety, Toilet Articles of all kinds, Perfumes and Cosmetics, at Godley's.

—Five Hundred Yards of Remnants which formerly sold at 30, 30 and 40 cents a yard, now offering for only 10 cents a yard, by Burns.

—Walters will give you as good goods at as reasonable prices as though he had been in the business a century. Try it and be convinced.

—Do not fail to price the Silverware at Mead's before you buy. He can and will give you a better bargain than any other house in town.

—The largest line of white Goods and Embroideries ever opened in Escanaba is now offered by Ed. Erickson and at prices lower than ever before, too.

MATRIMONIAL SOLILOQUIES.

THE BACHELOR.

She's pretty and fair, has beautiful hair,
Her charms would an ogre impress,
Her fairy-like grace, her charming, sweet face,
Have captured my heart, I confess.

And if I should woo, as many would do,
I think she would list to my plea;
But then, with a wife, I can't lead the life
That long has been pleasant to me.

To wed would imply that I should decay
All suppers, stag parties, and wine;
The club, I well know, I ought to forego,
And most invitations to dine.

My time has been free, and how would it be
To leave this Bohemian life?
The question to-day is "Now would it pay?"
Well—yes, with so charming a wife.

THE MAIDEN.

He loves me I know, his eyes tell me so;
He'll ask for my hand and my heart;
Then shall I say "nay" or, shall I say "yea?"
What answer ought I to impart?

When he doth implore, then shall I ignore
His passionate words, or say "yes?"
Ah greatly I fear his thousand year
Would hardly suffice me for dress.

I'd hate to reject, yet he can't expect
I'd leave the society which;
I can't, and that's flat, relinquish all that,
It's too much to ask of a girl.

Then what shall I do when he comes to woo,
Should he in his suit persevere?
In courtship adept—well, I will accept,
And live on his thousand year.

Sand.

FROZEN up again.

THE ICE has taken another lift at Cap. Stephenson's gravel dock.

AN OUTBREAK of meningitis carried off a number of dogs one night this week.

THE POLO to night, remember, Eagles (our own birds) against Adelphi, of Negaunee.

KREITER announces a "dress carnival" on Monday, March 1, at the rink. Costumes can be procured at Godley's.

THE Harman Lumber company is adding a refuse burner of the latest style and best materials to its plant at Foster City.

GREAT evenings for sleigh rides this week, and the lively horses and the "golden youth" have been aware of it, perfectly.

ST. VALENTINE'S day falling on Sunday detracted from its observance, but the lower's (and critics') saint had votaries enough.

MARRIED on Sunday, Feb. 14, by the Rev. E. Buttermann, pastor of St. Joseph's, Ernest Wickert, of this city, and Bertha Schultz, of Whitefish.

FLORIDA draws quite a number of u. p. people every winter, more this winter than usual. Geo. Barclay and John Saxton propose to go next week.

MARRIED, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Crystal Falls, by the Rev. H. W. Thompson of this city, Robert McCourt and Fannie Carr, both of Crystal Falls.

MR. MOFFATT has introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000 for a lighthouse on Seal Choix point. He should provide also for one on Squaw Island.

WALLACE asks the carpenters to work in his store again. He will never be content until he has a three-story brick on that corner—at any rate, we hope he won't.

SEE the announcement, in our advertising columns, of state mineral lands to be sold on April 8; and don't let Lansing speculators take them at upset prices.

BORN in this city, on Sunday, February, 14, to Capt. B. D. Winnegar and wife, a daughter. Also, on Monday, Feb. 15, to O. D. Hughtitt and wife, a daughter.

J. N. MEAD must get up earlier, work harder and lie down later now. He has another mouth to fill—another frame to clothe—that of his son, born on Wednesday last.

JOHN ATKINSON and Bob Frazer came to high words and would have come to blows but for the interference of some friends. Bad, boys; let the democrats do that if they will; it is out of character for republicans.

THE O. K. barber shop was never so neat and handsome as now. Timm has had Callin at it and the former dingy little room now shines like a fairy palace. Little oil, sir?

IT WILL cost "grown-up folks" a quarter to see the polo game to night, but it will be worth the money. Folks not grown up to get the odd figure, 15 cents, and dead-heads are barred.

THE WELL on L. J. Perry's place, on Michigan avenue, is 32 feet deep, and the surface of the water in it is 25 feet below the surface of the ground, but it freezes, every winter.

"THICKER 'N' PUDDIN'" was the weather on Thursday. Wind southeast and a soft, fine snow falling and drifting. Then at night it rained, and before morning frit again. Ugh.

ED. WILLIAMS hoists his colors in the IRON PORT to day. He is chock-full of days' work but needs ballast—big dollars—to make him "on an even keel." Swap with him, somebody.

OUR FRIEND of the Ontonagon Miner would very much like to have the C. & N. W. company extend its line to that place. He says if it will do so "the people of Ontonagon would agree to wipe the name of Ontonagon & Brule from the map," and well they might—the C. & N. W. company can build, if it chooses, at any time; it does not have to shin for cash to buy a thousand ties or a hundred tons of rails; it is organized for business, and not for a "job" in construction only.

SNEERS are sometimes very effective things, but the effect can not be calculated on. A nasty little one has been brought to our notice which apparently emanated from an Ishpeming roller-skater and was aimed at Jimmy Hill. If that ambitious person would like to put up a hundred and skate for the purse at the Casino rink, Marquette, Jimmy will find the money to match him and trust Marquette experts to decide between himself and the Ishpeming gentleman.

AN ATTEMPT was made to ditch a train on the C. & N. W. at a point a short distance north of Stephenson on Friday of last week by placing a rail across the track. It failed to do mischief, the work train which encountered it pushing it off instead of being thrown off. A man (probably the man) was arrested charged with the act, but sufficient evidence to hold him for trial was not developed on examination and the man was discharged.

CERTAIN idle men—or men who would otherwise have been idle—at Marinette clubbed their resources and have put up ice for the market. That's the ticket; co-operation. The striking nailers at Milwaukee propose a co-operative nail-mill there and we wish we could do something to forward their enterprise. In co-operative enterprises by laborers, in our opinion, rests the hope of labor.

THE Washington correspondent of the Free Press says that Mr. Power is in the capital "merely for his health and for a rest." He will, however, attend to some matters not personal, such as the appointment of democratic postmasters at Calumet, Hancock and Houghton, and may, possibly, call on the president and attorney general before his departure.

THE Mining Journal of the 12th quotes from the Menominee Range a statement that the freight on ore was "advanced from 75 to 80 cents" and comments on it as though 75 or 80 cents per ton had been added to the rate previously exacted. Read again, Russell—"from 75 (the old rate) to 80 cents (the new), and take back that deadly sarcasm.

"THE MILLS of the (democratic) gods grind slowly," but they do turn out the grist, finally. Capt. Spaulding and George Reynolds out of position as superintendent and first assistant of the canal at the Sault, and Martin Lynch and Charles McCarty take their places. The News says, naively but truthfully, that "the Irish are on top."

ANY MAN who wants to go into the hardware trade, or one now in it who wants a bargain, should call on Cowell C. Royce, assignee of Dixon & Cook, and get figures on the stock in his hands. It can be had at a bargain and, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere in this paper, will be sold at auction on Tuesday next.

THERE is not a voter in the city but recognizes the necessity of procuring an abundant supply of pure water, but there is difference of opinion as to ways and means and the time is short—only ten days including to-day—in which to reconcile these differences. Let each friend of the project put in the time.

IRON ORE freights are now quoted by Cleveland authority at \$1 from this port, \$1.20 from Marquette and \$1.35 from Ashland and Two Harbors to Lake Erie ports, at the opening of navigation, and some season contracts have been made at those rates.

THE Jackson Patriot, like most of the papers of the lower peninsula, is "all at sea" when it touches matters pertaining to this. It speaks of Mr. Hubbell "and other prominent men of the Sault." Mr. H. is "of Houghton," a town 200 miles from the Sault, Mr. Patriot.

THE copper country papers with one accord insist that, as a matter of pride in their great industry no less than as one of economy, the new Houghton county courthouse shall be roofed with copper. 'Twould look so.

THE parties who write us from Maple Ridge accuse two men of an offence which is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, but they do not sign any name to their communication, so it can not be used.

THE Houghton Gazette has to a great extent abandoned Devereux's style enigmatical, but it still prefers to call a spade "an implement for the upreaking and commination of the soil." It's more elegant.

MR. HUBBELL thinks the committee can get through its work in a week. Congress appears to feel kindly towards the lake Superior folks and to recognize the justice of the demands they present.

MAKE UP your mind how to vote on the water question, and then help your undecided neighbor to make up his. You know we need the water; the question is can we hope to get it in any other way?

FIBS FROM FAYETTE.

—Capt. Merry, who has been spending a few days here, returned on the 12th to his home in Negaunee.

—A spelling match will occur next Friday evening in Music hall. Pupils of Fayette school vs. pupils of Garden school.

—The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin departed this life last night after a short illness. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

—Napoleon Neveaux returned a short time ago after an extended trip over Canada, having been in Manitoba and the northwest territories and as far east as Montreal.

—The Cornet Band here continues to increase, the latest arrival being a Mr. Edwards, from Crystal Falls, a piccolo player, which increases the membership to seventeen.

—The family of Mr. J. C. Van Dyke, formerly of Nalma, arrived here this week. Mr. Van Dyke has been here for some time engaged as veterinary surgeon and "barn boss" for the Jackson Iron Co.

—The masquerade last Friday evening week was a decided success in every respect. There were many fine costumes, especially those worn by the fairer sex. Among the notables from abroad were H. Jager and Sam. Ennis, of Chicago, Mr. E. A. Gifford and wife, Messrs. Jeffrey, McRae and "Bruin" Clapp, of Escanaba. "Oh! man, Oh! man." Fayette, Mich., Feb. 12, 1886.

GENIUS LOCI.

THE "honest farmers" of the lower peninsula besieged the legislature until they got a law prohibiting the manufacture of "butterine," "saine," "oleomargarine," etc., and will be after it again at the next session, no doubt, as that act would not stand in the supreme court. The following, from the Ionia Standard, ought to be put in as evidence of the impeccability of the grangers when next they swarm in the lobbies and committee rooms of the state capitol, making a poor mouth, and praying for relief:

Butterine factories have to take a back seat if they try to compete with Ionia county butter packers. W. E. & F. Kelsey bought a particularly nice lot, about 30 pounds, of a woman on Monday. It was apparently such a choice article that they distributed it among the customers who are particularly fond of the gilt-edged stuff. The returns began to come in in the afternoon when one irate customer after another brought back his rolls and wanted to know what Kelsey was giving them. It was then discovered that the rolls of butter were very nearly doctored: The center of every roll was composed entirely of lard and salt. This was covered with a very thin veneer of excellent butter. The job was beautifully done, the veneering was put on as neatly, and the roll stamped as elegantly as the choicest product of a Chicago butterine factory. This is the third job of the kind that has been put up on Ionia merchants and they are beginning to examine fresh country butter, even when brought in by good-looking country lasses, more closely.

THE railway is doing quite a business in logs just now, having hauled a million and a quarter feet from Lathrop hither for Eastman (which will be towed to the mill of Bridges, Snell & Co., to be sawed when the ice goes out) and having now in hand a big job of the same sort for Jesse Spalding whose logs are hauled from section 20, on the Felch Mountain branch to Spalding and thence run down Cedar river, and another for C. J. L. Meyer, hardwood logs, to be hauled from Wilson to Hermansville, there to be worked up. Anything to keep the boys busy.

It is probable that a brewery will be built and put in operation here during the coming summer. The capital (about \$30,000) is ready, half of it coming from abroad and half furnished by residents of this city, and with the foreign capital comes the skill and experience necessary to make the business profitable. We are not at liberty, at present, to give particulars, but can say that we have no doubt the brewery will be built, nor any fear that it will fail to capture the home market. Freights from Milwaukee give it a margin sufficient.

AN IRON MOUNTAIN correspondent of the Menominee Laborer takes for the text of a sermon on monopoly the often-repeated line that "The C. & N. W. has raised the freight on iron ore from 65 cents to \$1.15." To begin with it did not haul ore from Iron Mountain last year for the first figure, and in the second place it proposes an advance of only 10 cents a ton not 50 cents; so the sermon has no foundation to stand on. The writer should take to heart Davy Crockett's rule—"Be sure you're right."

GEN. B. M. PRENTISS, who did (with his division) much of the hard fighting at Shiloh, will tell his story thereof at Opera hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 10. Every body will go to hear him of course. C. F. Smith post, G. A. R. takes a benefit.

GEN. WASHBURN tells the people at the Sault that his road will be completed to that place "in just two years," and that the Canadian road will reach there at the same time. All which is too "good news" for the Sooiters to doubt.

BE ON HAND this Saturday, evening to rejoice with our boys after they have beaten the Negaunee clubs, but take your sympathy along too, in case the boot should be found on the other leg.

IRON PORT.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE
Bureau (to Spruce St.) where advertising contracts
may be made for it in New York.

The Free Press map of London, published
on Thursday of last week, was a horrible botch.

A GERMAN has just been sentenced to 12
years penal servitude for giving the French
government information about German fortifications.
No fooling in Von Moltke's army.

SOME VERY spicy papers can be found by
those who are patient enough to dig in the
war records office for them. The lately published
letters from Pope to Halleck are examples.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, democratic "boss" in
Ohio at one time and for three terms sergeant-at-arms
of the national house of representatives, died at
Seattle, last week. He had been failing for
some time.

SIR CHARLES DILKE got clear on a technicality,
but Mrs. Crawford's confession (too nasty for
publication) brands him as deeply as a conviction.
He has no weight in parliament nor any standing
in decent society, now.

EVERY citizen of Michigan, whether agreeing
with or dissenting from the opinion expressed
therein, must be proud of the speech of Gen. B. M.
Cutcheon on the Fitz-John Porter bill. It rings
out like the bugles sounding charge.

MR. COLLECTOR WATSON'S action in closing
the ports of Manistee and Ludington is overruled
by the secretary of the treasury and the customs
offices at those places are to be reopened. The
collector ran before he was sent, and must swallow
his humble pie with what grace he may.

ONCE more Paddy Ryan has agreed to fight
Sullivan, to a finish, in private (not more than
ten persons present), for \$5,000 a side, within
four weeks. Unless some of Paddy's female
relatives fall suddenly ill he may come to the
scratch, but it's an even bet he won't fight and
five to one he gets licked if he does.

MR. HUDD is not to have a walk over for
Jo Rankin's empty chair. There will be no
republican nomination, but Fred Horn, of Cedarburg,
will run as an independent candidate and will get
the republican vote and that of the dissatisfied
German democrats. It is said that he has a
"fighting chance."

HORATIO SEYMOUR, ex-governor of New York,
democratic candidate for the presidency in 1868
and all his life a prominent member of the
democratic party, died on the evening of February
12, at the residence of Roscoe Conkling (whose
wife was Mr. Seymour's sister) in the city of
Utica. He was 76 years old at the date of his
death.

ONE AMERICAN girl "caught on" in time.
Her name was Bergin and she was about to marry,
as she supposed, a French nobleman named
Beauvais, enormously rich, and desperately in
love; but before she did so she made inquiry
and found out that Beauvais was not noble, was
not rich, and was insane. The match is off and
she will bergin again.

OF ALL the crazy schemes of so-called
internal improvement that for a ship canal across
the lower peninsula, from St. Jo or Grand Haven
to the waters of lake Erie, is the wildest and
we rejoice that Gen. Poe has put the seal of his
condemnation upon it, saying that "the project
is not at all feasible." Urging such schemes
injuries those that are feasible.

GEN. HANCOCK died poor, but his widow
and grandchildren will not be uncared for. A
bill was introduced on the 11th to pension
Mrs. Hancock at the rate of \$2,000 a year,
which will no doubt pass, and subscriptions
were started both in New York and Philadelphia
for her benefit. In New York Mr. Tilden
headed the list with \$1,000 and the banker,
Drexel, started the Philadelphia paper with
the same figure.

MICHAEL J. CAHILL, editor and publisher
of the Pilot, a Catholic paper published at
Chicago, very indiscreetly "pitched into" the
Rev. P. J. Conway, vicar-general of the archdiocese
of Chicago in his paper. It was indiscreet,
even if he were right in his strictures, for the
vicar-general held the whip-hand, and has
compelled him to eat humble pie—very humble
and a big piece—and his latter state is worse
than the first.

THE American Sentinel is a paper published
at Oakland, California, the purpose of which
is to combat the idea of an amendment to the
constitution of the United States declaring this
"a Christian Nation" and so opening the door
to an alliance (to say no more) between church
and state. The purpose is a good one, but we
imagine the labor unnecessary. The day never
was, is not, nor ever will be so long as we
retain our present form of government, when
that thing can be done. The United States
regards no man's religious belief—Pagan,
Mohammedan or Christian.

THE democratic congressmen of Michigan
are in high glee; they have succeeded in getting
a man, J. G. Fennell, appointed marshal of
the eastern district. To be sure, the dispatch
announcing the victory says "it is not known
who Mr. Dickinson endorsed, if anybody,"
so the "victory" does not count for much
after all. They only beat "the soldiers of the
state, marshalled by Col. Hill of Kalamazoo,"
who presented a soldier, L. H. Ripley, for
the place, and everybody knew, beforehand,
that the administration had no love for
soldiers who wore the blue. But Eldredge
and Maybury and Tarnsey are glad to find
out that they can best anybody.

THE BILL restoring Fitz-John Porter to the
rank and honorable position he forfeited
twenty four years ago will no doubt pass;
may have become law before these words are
printed. The number of members of congress
who will vote for it because Porter's treachery
in act was only the putting into action a treachery
in feeling common to them and him, has been
reinforced by weak-kneed loyal men who want
to efface the scars of the war, and their
combined forces are enough for the purpose.
It will not be done without protest, though.
We cut the following summary of the report of
the minority of the house military committee,
drawn up by Gen. Cutcheon member from the
9th district of Michigan, from the Tribune.
How any republican—how any loyal democrat—
how any man who is to day loyal to the United
States, can vote for the bill, we can not understand.

The minority report is brief, as a whole, but
the point it makes seems very strong and
conclusive. It calls attention (1) to the fact
that if the bill shall become a law it will place
Porter back upon the honorable roll of the
nation's defenders as "a colonel in the army of
the United States, of the same grade and rank
held by him at his dismissal," as the absolute
peer in honor and fidelity of those whose
conduct has never been challenged or called
in question. "Not only does it wipe out the
penalty of dismissal," says the report, "but it
rewards Porter with what, at his time of life,
is equivalent to a pension of about \$4,500 per
year during the period of his natural life. Nor
is that all. By giving him the same rank and
grade held by him at the time of his dismissal,
we place him at the head of all loyal, faithful,
and gray-haired colonels who have been in
service continuously since the war, after
winning distinction and suffering hardships
and wounds of active service during the
momentous conflict. It does more than that.
To thus restore him, thus reward him and
thus decorate him with a badge of our approval
and honor, is to declare that he is absolutely
blameless and without fault in the transactions
upon which he was convicted and cashiered. It
is to say that he was convicted and degraded
without shadow of a cause, without the show
of justice. His justification, vindication, and
reward will be the conviction and condemnation
of the court that tried and sentenced him. There
is no middle ground."

(2) That the defense of Porter made before
the court-martial was made precisely as it is
made now. Nothing essentially new has been
produced since then in regard to the disobedience
of the order of the evening of Aug. 27. No
aspect or phase of the defense now urged was
then omitted. The court had every defense
and every excuse then made, presented and
urged before it. That court was composed of
the ablest generals and some of the ablest
military minds of our day. Among them were
Hunter, Hitchcock, King, Prentiss, Rickets,
Casey, and Garfield. (3) That with Porter's
full defense before them they convicted him
upon every charge. They did not regard his
defense as sufficient. That was the finding
of a competent court of highest jurisdiction,
having the power of life and death, having
jurisdiction of the person and of the subject
matter, solemnly sworn to render a true
verdict "without fear, favor, affection, or hope
of reward." (4) That it is beyond the province
of congress to review or reverse the decisions
of the courts-martial. If they are not a part
of the judicial system they certainly belong
to the executive department as appurtenant
to the government of the army, and in either
case, it would be an act of usurpation for
congress to set itself up as appellate court-martial.

(5) That the power of nominating officers of
the army and navy belongs, under the constitution
exclusively to the president, and that "if
this bill does not nominate F. J. Porter to the
office of 'colonel in the army,' then it is an
absolute nullity, and of no force whatever. If
it does nominate him to that office, then it is
an invasion of the executive prerogative, and
is a usurpation. If there be such a vacancy
as that of 'colonel of the army,' and the
president is left perfectly free to fill it or not
as he may see fit, then the bill would have
absolutely no force as law. If, on the other
hand, the bill creates an office now unknown
—for all existing colonels are colonels of
infantry, artillery, cavalry, or engineers—and
leaves the president no discretion but to fill it
with one man—F. J. Porter, then it is clearly
a legislative appointment, in derogation of
the constitutional powers of the president, and
potentially the assumption of all appointing
power by the legislative department. If this
can be done in one instance, it can be done
in all, and all the legislature has to do by
act of congress to abolish all offices, and then
by another act create them, directing how they
shall be filled, leaving to the executive only
the choice whether they shall remain vacant
or be filled as dictated. We are therefore
reduced to this dilemma: The bill in question
is either advice or law. If it is advice, it is
useless and without force; if it is law, it is
usurpation of the executive prerogative. In
either case it is inadvisable."

IT WILL no longer do to say that the
democratic party is not the party of free-trade.
The tariff measure presented by Morrison,
after consultation and agreement with the
Pennsylvanian protectionist democrats, so-called,
puts the party on record as a free-trade
organization. It hits us hard. Copper, iron,
ore and lumber—the three productions of this
peninsula—are placed upon the free-list. Yet
the democratic orators and editors will swear,
next fall, that theirs is not a free-trade party
and ask citizens of the peninsula to support it.
If they do; if they are any longer deceived
by such statements and are persuaded to cast
their ballots for the party that is now endeavoring
to impoverish them, they will deserve only
idleness or penury.

THE New York Herald never had an
opinion of its own—that was not Bennett's
idea of a newspaper. He held that a paper
should reflect, not guide public opinion, and
from his day until now the Herald has done
just that. Heretofore, since the election of
'84 it has supported Mr. Cleveland—now it
drops him, saying:

We are sorry for Mr. Cleveland. He had
a great opportunity by the coat tails, but his
hold has slipped. He had the chance to take
the people into his confidence and he turns his
back on them and goes on with the political
class. Poor Cleveland!

DEMOCRATS must get out and vote next
Tuesday, every man of them, or Hudd may
get left. The contract for the extension of
the Wis. & Mich. railroad from the Pike river
to Iron Mountain has been awarded to
Dawson & Symes. Charles Luling, of Manitowoc,
is the republican candidate for congressman,
vice Rankin, deceased.—G. B. Advocate

THE LABOR QUESTION.

IN ANSWER to the five questions propounded
by the Age of Steel:

- (1) Are strikes and lock-outs a necessary
feature of the wage system?
- (2) Is arbitration the missing coupling
between 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
enterprises?
- (4) Does the remedy lie in the direction
of industrial partnerships—a mutual participation
of all concerned in the profits arising from
production?
- (5) Is productive co-operation practicable
in the United States?

Mr. J. G. Batterson, president of the New
England Granite Works, Westley, R. I., answers
questions 1 and 2 in the negative and
gives a qualified affirmative to those relating
to co-operation. He communicates to the Age
of Steel a proposition made by him to his
company and its employees looking to the application
of the principle in the conduct of the
business of the company, his object being to
bring about a community of interest which
shall relieve the company from the fear of
strikes; a fear which has hitherto operated to
limit its business and curtail its profits.

His proposition is, in brief, that both capital
and labor shall share in the net profit made
on all the orders executed during 1866 by the
company, in proportion to the amounts or values
contributed by each. This net profit is to be
determined by deducting from the gross receipts
first, the wages of the men employed as
journeymen, which shall be paid monthly; and,
secondly, the other expenses of conducting
the business, superintendence, traveling
expenses, clerk-hire, taxes, insurance, and legal
interest on capital employed. The amount
left shall then be divided into three parts, one
as a dividend to labor, one as a dividend to
capital, and one to be reserved as a guarantee
fund, to which shall be charged all losses by
bad debts or credits given for materials or labor
during the year.

The labor dividend shall be paid before any
dividend is paid to capital, and the time of
payment shall be at the end of the fiscal year.
The statement of the net profits shall be verified
by a competent accountant selected and
agreed upon by the parties in interest. As
the labor dividend is for labor only, no officer,
superintendent, overseer, clerk, or agent will
participate in it; and no workman who is
discharged during the year for good and sufficient
cause, such as drunkenness or bad workman-
ship, or who leaves the employment of the
company without consent of the superintendent
in writing, shall be entitled to any share.
Discharge because of mere lack of work for
him shall not, however, deprive a hand of his
dividend.

But the value of labor contributed to the
business for the year shall, for the purposes of
a dividend, be treated as so much capital,
"which capital, having been returned to the
laborer in the form of wages, is still entitled
to a share of the profits in just proportion to
the amount contributed during the year in
which such profits are made."

Mr. Batterson then describes his plan for
the division of the dividend to labor:

"The true value of all labor contributed as
aforesaid shall be determined by the amount
earned, and credited to each workman as
labor performed during the year; and the
dividend to each will be declared upon the
exact amount thus earned and credited to his
individual account. For example: Suppose
the entire amount of capital employed to be
\$100,000 and the entire amount paid for labor
during the year to be \$150,000. Such an
amount of capital employed and wages paid
ought to insure an output of \$400,000, and a
net profit of \$25,000. Of this amount one-
third, or \$8,333.33, would be credited to guarantee
account to provide for an assumed loss
of about 2 per cent. on the entire output; the
balance would remain for a dividend to capital
and labor in proportion to their respective
contributions, in this example two-fifths to
capital, \$6,666.67, and three-fifths to labor,
\$10,000.00 or 6.66 per cent. on each; thus
the workman whose wages for the year
amounts to \$1,000 would have a dividend of
\$66.66, and he whose wages amounts to \$600
would have \$39.96. This dividend to labor
would also be materially increased, owing to
the fact that all those who take work by contract,
superintendents, clerks, apprentices, etc.,
do not participate; so that if each man's
labor be treated as so much capital contributed
to the business, that capital is not only returned
to its owner as wages at the end of each
month, but at the end of the year it is again
reckoned and rewarded with a high rate
of interest."

All outstanding accounts and bills receivable
at the end of the year shall be treated as
good under the guarantee account, and included
in the net profits; and if this guarantee
fund is not enough to cover the losses, the
amount must be made up by the stockholders,
who will necessarily have control of the business,
for "men employed every day in mechanical
labor can not watch the markets, or possess
the aptitude for business management on a
large scale which is requisite to success." Finally,
work done or money earned by the aid of
machinery will be counted to the credit of
labor, and will share in the distribution of
profits the same as day's work or piece work.

Commenting on this plan Mr. Batterson
says: "With the results of a long experience
before me, I am convinced that the payment
of fixed wages to a large number of men carries
with it no inspiring motive to the attainment
of a high standard of excellence, either as to
the quantity or quality of their productions;
but on the contrary, it tends to indifference
and laziness to such an extent that the measure
of a day's work is not that quantity which can
easily be done and well done by a good man,
but that quantity which an indifferent man is
willing to do and can do without much effort.
The consequence is that the best men who are
endowed with both energy and skill, soon
break away from the idleness and by the 'bill

of prices fixed for piece work' obtain a
larger freedom, and a larger reward for their
labor; and the fact appears also, that this
system of compensating labor is most remunerative
to the employer; which brings us to the
point, that the average and indifferent workman
does not earn his wages when tested by the
standard of his own 'bill of prices.'

"I believe, then, most thoroughly in the
efficacy of individual interest as the only available
stimulant to natural ambition, and the best
results both to capital and labor. When the
interests of both capital and labor are made
identical and well balanced, I believe the
conflict between them will cease, and both
will be gainers thereby.

"I sympathize with the laudable ambition of
the skilled workman to emancipate himself
from the thralldom of a service in which he
has no other interest than daily wages, and
who aspires to that identity of interest in results
which begets self respect, and a worthy
pride in the success of his own company or
corporation.

"When the workmen are all interested in
the result of their combined labor, there will
be no room for those who are unwilling to
earn the wages which they demand. When
the industrious and skillful workman sees that
his own earnings are being diminished by the
slothful and unskillful workman at his side,
he will rebel, and demand, as he will have
the right to do, that a better man shall be put
in the place of the laggard.

"Capital to have any permanent value, must
be active. Labor, to have permanent value, must
be employed. Harmonize these elements so
that they will work in unison and no enterprise
is too great for accomplishment. Separate
them, and the wheels of industry and progress
will turn backwards and grind the highest
civilization into the dust of barbarism.

"Capital is proverbially timid, and it seeks
a hiding place on the first appearance of danger.
When labor puts herself in hostile
array against capital, then capital will take
the alarm and fly from society of labor, returning
only when confidence is restored.

"In times of a financial panic we see the
pallid face of frightened capital. On 'black
Friday' it was a ghastly and sickening picture
which no one wishes to see a second time.

"One day there is plenty of money, and the
next day the banks have all suspended, and
ruin stares every body in the face. There is
no more nor less money on one day than the
other, but capital has taken fright and gone
into its hiding places; business is everywhere
paralyzed, and unfed labor goes about the
streets.

"It is certainly a mistake for labor to suppose
that it can by any sort of combination or
by any other process than the payment of interest,
force capital permanently into its service.

"It is a mistake for capital to assume that
it can permanently force labor into its service,
and appropriate all of the profits to itself; but
both ought to be and I think will be satisfied
and content when there is a just recognition
of the value contributed by each, and an equitable
division of the same.

"The fundamental principles that control
manufactures and commerce are simple enough
when well understood, and they can be comprehended
as well by the mechanic as by the merchant
if he will only do his own thinking.

"The same force which lifts up labor to the
level of capital, will stay the hand of labor in
pulling down capital to a lower level.

"When those who make our social laws,
recognize quality of character, and honest
merit rather than money, as the true standard
by which society should be measured, then
humanity will rest on a broader and safer
foundation, and capital will find in labor the
means of progress.

"The motive of self interest is made available
as the ever ready means to an end; but it
is not enough; for when left to itself, it ends
in injustice or spoliation. Capital for example
seeks its interest in lower wages, while labor
seeks its interest in higher wages; these interests
are therefore in conflict, and unless they
can harmonize and be brought into subjection
by the higher principles of morality and justice,
they will destroy each other. Self interest
then must be so expanded and tempered,
that it will embrace the ethics of mankind
as well as the necessities, or else, having but
one leg to stand upon, it will soon topple over
for want of proper support."

The Denudation of America.

In an address before the Liverpool
Geological Society, by Prof. Reade, on
"The Denudation of the Two Americas," he
shows that 180,000,000 tons of matter, are
annually poured into the Gulf of Mexico by
the Mississippi River, and this, it is estimated,
would reduce the time for the denudation of
one foot of land over the whole basis—which
time has hitherto been calculated solely from
the matter in suspension—from one foot in
6,000 years to one foot in 4,500 years. Similar
calculations applied to the La Plata, the
Amazon, and St. Lawrence show that an
average of one hundred tons to the square
mile, per annum, are removed from the
whole American continent. This, it is stated,
agrees with results previously arrived at by
Prof. Reade in respect to Europe, from which
it is inferred that the whole of the land
draining into the Atlantic from America,
Europe and Asia, contributes matter in
solution which, if reduced to rock at two
tons to the cubic yard, would equal one
cubic mile every six years.—N. Y. Sun.

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Skin Eruptions, and positively cures
Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed
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refunded. Price 50c per box, at Geo. Prentiss's.

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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.
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Pastor Presbyterian Church, Reading, Mich.
Rev. J. T. Ingers, Albion, Mich.
Rev. V. L. Lockwood, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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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. BLOSSBURG COAL, for Blacksmith's use, to order. Escanaba, Sept. 3, 1885.

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Tilden Avenue. RIGS At all hours, day or night and at Low Prices Give me a call.

I have just purchased the finest Harse ever brought to this peninsula
and will promptly respond to all orders for its use. Terms as low as any-
body's. Remember the place, one door south of the Oliver House. 31



IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICH., FEB. 20, 1885.

MY CHILDREN.

I sit at my work in the afternoon. When the day is drowsy with dust and heat...

BOUND TO "CATCH ON". Fast we eat, fast we sleep, fast we live and die...

BY THE GATE OF THE SEA.

By David Christie Murray.

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

CHAPTER XIII.—CONCLUDED.

"You are going to call upon Mrs. Tregarthen?" "Yes," said Phil.

time learned of the existence of a daughter of Mrs. Tregarthen's, how the surprising likeness of the child to Tregarthen had appealed to him...

"My dear Phil," Tregarthen's brief letter ran, "God's hand has so molded my child's face that I should be a fool as well as a villain to deny her."

Whether this news were true or fanciful he could not tell, and he could not set his mind at rest except by an immediate return to Tregarthen...

Phil left her, with her child and her maid, at one of the hotels at Gorbay, and crossed to the island alone to spy out the land before her.

"I have brought your little daughter with me," said Phil, tremulously. "Would you like to see her?"

"Tell her," said Tregarthen, huskily—"tell her this before she comes. I have only a day or two to live."

"The doctor comes here," returned Tregarthen, with a ghastly smile, "and prescribes food I can't eat, medicine I can't drink and occupations which are impossible."

"Tell me," she commanded, "what he said. You told him I was here?" "Hard as it was to do it, he told her all. She took the wondering child by the hand and arose."

actress and her child entered, and he, having closed the door, went away. Tregarthen, with his hollow eyes and gaunt face, his jetting board and neglected hair, ran so unlike himself that for a moment his wife scarcely knew him...

"Arthur!" she said. "Arthur!" She was on her knees at his side. He looked at her with intent inquiry, and at the same time reached out a hand for the child and drew her toward him.

"I had deceived you," she answered, still entangled by his glance. "I knew that you could never love nor respect me any more. I could not bear to think of it and I ran away."

"Shipwrecked," he murmured, "by collision with a bubble! That sounds strange, Clara. And the ship went down as though it had struck upon a solid rock."

"Phil," he said, softly, without raising his head—"where is Phil?" "Shall I send for him?" asked Mrs. Tregarthen.

"There is a little box in the safe," said Tregarthen, when Phil entered the room and bent above him. "Give it to me."

The key was in the lock, and the safe opened easily. Phil found the box, and placed it on Arthur's knee. "There's something in the box, Phil. Take it out. What is it?"

"The bird of freedom." Franklin's Preference for the Turkey as an American Representative. Franklin, in one of his letters from France, ridiculing the great gold badge they were getting up for the Society of the Cincinnati, said about the eagle:

"Have you read the 'Descent of Man'?" asked Clara, looking over the book-shelves. "No," said George, a little timidly. "Don't care for it; but I do like to get the ascent of woman."

BABY'S DRESS.

Why It Should in No Way Interfere with the Laws of Health. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are inalienable rights of the infant, as well as of the adult.

"A very practical wardrobe for an infant, that answered all the demands of health and comfort, was made by a young mother for her first-born. It consisted of long-sleeved, high-necked shirts of woolen, with cotton, similarly made, to be worn over them."

For children of all ages the fundamental rules for dress are warmth of the whole body, perfect freedom of limbs and internal organs, and softness of material with simplicity of style.

GERMAN SOCIALISM. An Official Admission That Anarchy is Spreading in the Empire. The Imperial Government has presented to the Reichstag its statutory annual report on the application and effects of the Socialistic law, with more especial reference to those cities and districts which again had to be placed under the minor state of siege.

Again, the organ of the party, the Social Democrat, still retains its influence, and is smuggled into Germany as extensively as ever, in spite of all the means employed to keep it out.

In Berlin itself there is no sensible decline from the "extraordinary height" reached by the Social-Democratic movement at the time of the general elections, and the seeds then sown continue to grow with luxuriant strength.

"—Mrs. Mulligan—And so you have no mother now? Motherless Boy—No, mum. Mrs. Mulligan—Well, me boy, whenever you feel the want of a good licking, come to me and I'll be a mother to you.—The Judge.

—A reef known as the Culabara, sixty miles from Tonga Island, in the South Pacific, has become an active volcano three hundred feet high.

—An American scientist is trying to discover some means of making the shells of eggs transparent without injury to their membranous lining. He is engaged in a very laudable undertaking, and it is hoped he will succeed.

—Six-year-old Mary M. informed the family, a few days ago, that she wished to go to church Sunday, as she was interested in what would be said. After much persuasion she was induced to say that she "expected" after the men and women had sung, the minister would get up and say: "The Progressive Whist club will meet with Mrs. M. next Wednesday evening."—Lewiston Journal.

—Tom Anjerri, a student at the university of Texas, applied to Prof. Shore for permission to be absent. "I would like to be excused from my geography lesson this afternoon, as I want to take my sister out riding," said Tom.

—Speaking of wives' wages, it is mentioned that a happy couple agree to bear equally the expenses of the family. One of the children fell ill, and a difference arose, as to which should pay medicine for the little one.

—Young Monsieur X., (only a short time in America): "Moi! I have ze pleasure, Mees Clara, of ze invite to ze theatre wiz you tomorrow evening?" Miss Clara: "Oh, thanks, Monsieur X. And what is the play?" "Er, vat you call him, La Case l'Oncle Tom." "I shall be delighted, I am sure. Those plays adapted from the French are so entertaining!"—Barar.

—A young artist in a neighboring town writes: "I have taken a Sabbath school class of about twenty little youngsters, none of whom can read or spell. They learn verses at home and recite them, besides letting me into all kinds of secrets. Last Sunday a funny tot stood up with the most round-eyed assurance, having been taught the verse, 'Be not faithless but believing.' Without a moment's hesitation she cried out, 'Be not b'lieveless but faithless!'"—Boston Herald.

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BUY A HOME! Small Cash Payment and 30 Years Credit. On the balance, at low rate (5 or 6 per cent.) of interest.

MISCELLANEOUS. Farms For Sale. The following list of lands is now offered for sale to farmers very low for cash or on easy terms and long credit.

PUMPS, ETC. SAM. STONHOUSE, PLUMBER. Steam and Gas Fitter. Keeps in stock a full line of Pipes, Pumps & Fittings.

LAND. CASH PAID. JULIAN M. CASE, Marquette, Mich. BUSINESS MEN SHOULD ALWAYS USE PRINTED STATIONERY. WE FURNISH SUCH. IRON PORT.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Costly living is given as the cause of the loss of students at Yale College. The Indian boys in the Educational Home at Philadelphia are to be admitted to the public schools. The Bible Society of Great Britain has sold in nine months 950,000 copies of the penny New Testament. Jacob Haish, of Colorado, recently subscribed \$50,000 to the Methodist University of Denver. During forty years \$200,000,000 have been expended by members of the Church of England in building and restoring churches. The Presbyterians of Paris have bought for \$30,000 the church in which the American Episcopalians have hitherto worshipped. Their congregation is made up of English, Scotch, Irish and American Presbyterians. Philadelphia is justly entitled to the proud distinction of being the leading city in the United States for Sunday-school work. There are in that city 555 Sunday-schools, with 155,348 scholars and 15,863 teachers, constituting in all nearly one-fifth of the population.—Christian Union.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States Rev. Dr. James M. King was made Honorary Secretary, the office formerly held by the late Dr. Samuel Irenaeus Prime. Dr. King has been for some time a member of the Board of Managers.—N. Y. Tribune.

An illustration of the fact that school attendance during epidemics largely contributes to the spread of infectious diseases, it is stated that during the late serious outbreaks of diphtheria in the ironstone villages of England the closing of a school proved in every instance an effective means of bringing each local epidemic to an end.—Chicago Herald.

Professor Eaton, of Yale College, in a recent lecture to the students, told them that it was not certain Eve tempted Adam with an apple in the Garden of Eden. He thinks it probable it was a quince, "because the apple of the present day was propagated from the crab apple, and it is not as if likely Adam would have been taken in by such a pucky little bait."

The following from the early town records of York, Me., we give verbatim et literatim: "At a Legal Town meeting held in York Sept. the 25th, 1717, Voted that this Town will have a Gram School Master for one year to Teach our Children in the Larned Tungs and to Reade write Cypher: to keep said School in the Center of our said town of York: which said School Master is to be paid and subsisted by our said Town."

The Tuskegee Normal School, at Tuskegee, Ala., which was organized four years ago, has been from the first under the control of colored teachers. During these four years five hundred acres of land have been secured; two large buildings have been put up, besides half a dozen smaller buildings. The institution opened with one teacher and thirty students. There are at present 17 teachers and 225 students in the normal school and 136 in the training school. The school is largely dependent on charity, there being an annual expense of about \$15,000.—Chicago Times.

WIT AND WISDOM.

It doesn't require much to start a sensation—stopping it is the trouble.—Albany (Ga.) Medium.

Contentment is more to be desired than a horse that can "go it" in two minutes.—Chicago Ledger.

With what an air of calm superiority a hen will gobble a worm after the rooster has scratched it up! There are lots of hens in the world.—The Judge.

The cry that wives are in demand comes from the far West, and yet the Chicago pork packing houses turn out tons of spare ribs every day.—Philadelphia Herald.

He that putteth money in his purse is liable to be robbed, but he that enricheth his mind putteth wealth where the sand-bagger can not come at it.

Don't judge of moral character by the countenance. The frog is more innocent than many an animal that has a handsomer physiognomy.—Occident.

It's many years ago since the poet wrote that "beauty draws us with a single hair." It generally takes a fifteen dollar switch to do it now.—Chicago Tribune.

Mme. Greville, in a recent lecture, said: "Once there was a young man who fell in love with a young lady." This is true. We were intimately acquainted with the young man.—Norristown Herald.

Counsel (to witness): "Then you think he struck you with malice aforethought?" Witness (indignantly): "You can't mix me up like that. I've told you twice he hit me with a brick. There wasn't no mallets, nor nothin' of the kind about it."—N. Y. Ledger.

Sparin' the rod will spoil the child; yes, but so will sparin' the parent's love, and sparin' the school-house, and sparin' civilized home surroundin's. You can't raise children without sunshine any more than melons.—Chicago Journal.

"Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption," read a boy to his grandmother, who was interested in Canadian matters. "Well, I declare to goodness," she answered, "that's what comes of being so foolish and not getting vaccinated."—Oil City Derrick.

While a London chemist was testing a bottle of milk it exploded with a loud report, scattering fragments of glass all over the room. Professor Huxley's theory is that the cow had been eating dynamite, but we think his hypothesis is wrong. A more plausible explanation is that some fiend had thrown nitro-glycerine into the well.—Norristown Herald.

A little boy had gathered a flower in the London Botanical Gardens in defiance of the rules of the society. His mother, a stately and somewhat pompous dame, approached one of the keepers, leading the culprit with one hand, and holding forth the flower in the other, and, in solemn tones, said: "This is the delinquent." "No, beg your pardon, ma'am," replied the civil official, "that there's a polyanthus."

GLIMPSES OF COREA.

The Young King Who is a Great Admirer of the United States.

All of our mission went to see his Majesty, writes a missionary. The young men whom we are teaching English offered to get us a good place to "k' a kung"—see sights: We accepted their offer. We have been many times impressed with the kindness of the Koreans toward us, and this has added another to the list. They secured a small room, had it cleaned, put down nice, clean boards, took some of our chairs to sit on and hired three soldiers. When we reached the place and the people saw foreign ladies the crowd increased wonderfully fast and pressed into the house to see them. The soldiers were not regularly armed, and it soon became evident to them, as well as to us, that it took more than their uniform and "ka"—go—to make the people "stand back." They soon supplied themselves with good oak clubs, and, by swinging these faithfully and using their lungs frequently, they managed to keep a small place in front of the house clear. Without their services it would have been impossible for us to have remained there. Mrs. M. F. Scranton took with her the United States flag, which we put up. While waiting for the King one could not but be impressed that the "boy of the street" was present in full force, making the air melodious with what would be equivalent in America to "lemonade," and "peanuts," and seemingly doing a brisk business. Along the middle of the street new earth was strewn. Every few minutes some official with a few attendants passed, nearly always mounted on a donkey, which is the animal used by officers on such occasions. Some of these men had a very patriarchal appearance.

The procession proper was headed by eunuchs from the royal palace. These were followed by soldiers who marched along the sides and in the center of the street. A General of high rank stopped in front of us and I thought he did it in honor of our flag, but my interpreter told me he stopped for the King. The royal banner, a large empty sedan-chair and waiters passed, music followed next, the step became livelier, considerable rattling of what to me was old iron, but really the sign for silence, the King's umbrella, and the second sedan-chair was wide open on three sides and we had a good view of the King. He noticed our flag, looked steadfastly at it, and, in the judgment of some, bowed slightly. "How did he look?" is the most natural question. He is a young man of quiet, intelligent, dignified and manly appearance. Lieutenant Fonk, our representative here, once said to me: "The King's word is good." This remark came to me as I saw the King to-day, and I was impressed that he is a man to do, as far as possible, his own thinking, come to his own conclusion and abide by his word. He believed in opening his country to foreign nations, and has great confidence in the United States. He has ordered his palace to be lighted by the electric light. To the uninitiated this may seem extravagant, but two things made the King's course clear. He reasoned thus: Americans, after trying every thing, from tallow candles to electric light, find the last the best and cheapest. I will learn from their experience, and begin where they are now. The present cost of lighting the palace is simply enormous, caused by the officials appropriating large amounts for their own use. They could do the same with the petroleum, but not with the electric light. Another reason is: China's power is everything there that is to be had, and when any new invention is suggested the conservatives send to Peking and get it. But the electric light can not be gotten there, and the King hopes in this way to teach his Ministers that there are other countries in the world besides China.—Cor. N. Y. Christian Advocate.

ANIMAL COMMUNITIES.

The Communists of Nature, Their Habits and Property.

The social animals form true communities. They are banded together by certain common interests, and possess a principle of association beyond the ordinary. They present the germinal condition of a political society. These comprise most of the large herbivora, with aggregate purposes of common defense, in some cases stationing sentries for protection while feeding, and in others following certain acknowledged leaders. Instances of any such association are among carnivora, the wolves being the most marked example.

Yet in the social animals, as a rule, the common interests are few and the links of association weak. Individuality largely persists, there is no idea of common property, and nearly or quite the only interest in common is that of attack or defense. Separated from these by a broad interval are some three or four animal tribes whose socialism is of so advanced a type that it fairly deserves to be indicated by a special name. These tribes comprise the ants, bees and termites, among insects, and the beavers among mammals. Their conditions of association are so different from those prevailing in most other cases that it seems proper to consider them as a separate class. I propose for them the title of communal animals, as most distinctive of their life-habits.

Instead of possessing a few links of combination these animals have most or all of the relations of life in common. In ant and bee communities, for instance, individualism has vanished. All property is held in common, all labor is performed for the community, there are a common home, common stores, common duties, community alike in assault and defense, and it is difficult or impossible to detect any ant or bee doing anything for itself alone, or performing any act which is not intended for the good of the community as a whole. Selfishness, so far as the home community is concerned, seems to have vanished, and labor and life freely given for the good of this great whole, with no evident display of any thought of individual comfort or aggrandizement.—Popular Science Monthly.

FRANK H. ATKINS.

Frank H. Atkins

Would respectfully announce to the people of Escanaba and the adjoining towns that he

Has Removed!

His entire stock of merchandize

Into Carroll's New Block!

And is offering EXTRA BARGAINS in Staple and Fancy

Groceries AND Provisions

And to parties that buy goods in quantities he is prepared to fill orders as low as goods can be sold in Chicago, with freight added.

Before buying elsewhere call and see what you can do. His stock is complete, consisting of

Foreign & Domestic Fruits

- TEAS: Oolong Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Japans. MEAL: New Improved Yellow Corn Meal, White Corn Meal and Oat Meals. COFFEES: Java, Mocha, Rio, Mexican, Costa Rica. CEREALS: Akron Cracked Wheat, Prepared Rolled Oat Meal, Akron Pearl Wheat, Thurber's Shredded Oats. FARINACEOUS GOODS: Rice, Tapioca, Sago, Hominy, Farina, Manioc, Coconut, Imperial Granup, Beans, Split Peas, Pea Meal, etc. MACARONI, VERMICELLI, OLIVES, CAPERS.

Olive Oil, Gelatine, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Dried Fruits, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Apples, Alden's Evaporated Peaches, Pears, Plums, Blackberries, Cherries.

Canned Fruits! And Vegetables,

Selected from the Hudson River Packing Co., Batavia Packing Co., Gordon & Dillworth's, and others whose canned Fruits and Vegetables have no equal in the market, and can be packed in assorted cases at dozen rates.

Imported Vegetables

In Glass and Tin. Preserves, Jams and Jellies, Mince Meat, Canned Meats, Potted Meats, Canned Soups, Spices--whole and ground and absolutely pure, Crackers and Cheese, Chocolate, Cocoa, etc.

Call for Armour's Hams and Bacon Second to none.

Syrups, Molasses, Butter, Lard, Vinegar, Salt, Toilet and Laundry Soap, Starch, Sapollo, Blueing, Wooden and Willow Ware, and in fact everything can be found. Don't fail to see the

Crockery Display!

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.

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 Fer Syrup had cured them all. 14

J. C. AYER & CO.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the "little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 109 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the inconvenience is soon forgotten." PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

CORSETS.



ARE BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CORSETS EVER INTRODUCED. CORALINE is superior to whalebone. Cannot be broken. Is flexible and easy to the wearer. Is used in no goods except those made by Warner Bros. \$10.00 REWARD FOR ANY STRIP OF CORALINE THAT BREAKS WITH SIX MONTHS ORDINARY WEAR. AVOID CHEAP IMITATIONS BOWED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF OIL. ALL GENUINE CORALINE CORSETS HAVE CORALINE PRINTED ON INSIDE OF STEEL COVER. For Sale by all Leading Merchants. WARNER BROS., 141 & 143 Wash. Ave. CHICAGO.

LEGAL. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First publication Feb. 6, 1886. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., Jan. 27, 1886. 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 Circuit Court of Delta county, at Escanaba, Mich., on March 15, 1886, at 2 o'clock P. M., viz: Augustus C. Darling, homestead application No. 1,203 for the 1/2 of sec 14 section 6, township 33 north range 22 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alfred D. Morten, John Craig, Avery Bacon, and John Alger, all of Escanaba, Delta county, Mich. V. B. COCHRAN, Register.

LEGAL. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First publication Jan. 30, 1886. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., January 27, 1886. 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 Register and Receiver, at Marquette, Mich., on March 16, 1886, at 10:30 a.m., viz: Michael Kirby, D. S. application No. 1018, for the 1/2 of sec 14 and 1/4 of sec 14 section 24, township 43 north, range 21 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Owen Curran, John L. Corcoran, Bruce Irving and Frank Murray, all of Lathrop, Delta county, Mich. V. B. COCHRAN, Register.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF DELTA, IN CHANCERY.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Complainant, vs. Frederick O. Clark, James McKindley, James M. Gilchrist, Willett B. Jenks, Edwin R. Mead, Bradley Doty and David J. Pulling, Defendants. In pursuance of a decretal order of the court of chancery made in the above entitled cause, there will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the front door of the courthouse in the village [city] of Escanaba, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all those certain pieces or parcels of land described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered one, two and three in block seventeen, and lot numbered four in block twenty-two, in the village [city] of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of Michigan. E. P. ROYCE, Circuit Court Commissioner. Dated January 21, 1886.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF DELTA, IN CHANCERY.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Complainant, vs. Frederick O. Clark, James McKindley, James M. Gilchrist, Willett B. Jenks, Edwin R. Mead, Bradley Doty and David J. Pulling, Defendants. In pursuance of a decretal order of the court of chancery made in the above entitled cause, there will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the village [city] of Escanaba, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all those certain pieces or parcels of land described as follows, to-wit: The north half of lot numbered sixteen and lot numbered fifteen, in block four, in the village [city] of Escanaba, county of Delta and state of Michigan. E. P. ROYCE, Circuit Court Commissioner. Dated January 21, 1886.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Terms of court for 1885 and 1886. State of Michigan, ss. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed the times of holding the several terms for the years 1885 and 1886 of the Circuit Court in and for the counties constituting 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 Wednesday in September, the first Wednesday in December. In the County of Delta, on the first Monday in January, the second Tuesday 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 November. In the County of Iron on the second Tuesday in January, the fourth Wednesday in June, and the third Wednesday in November. Dated, November 1, 1885. C. B. GRANT, Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

ORDER OF HEARING.

First publication Feb. 6, 1886. STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. Probate court for said Co. 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 15th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Minerva Shipman, deceased. On reading and filing the final report and account of George F. Shipman, the administrator of said estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 15th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said report and account, 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, Michigan, and show cause, if any there be, why the said report and account should not be confirmed. And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said report and account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Escanaba Free Press, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Delta for three successive weeks, and also by causing the same to be personally served at least 10 days previous to the said day of hearing upon all the heirs of said deceased if they be found in said county. EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.)

IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, FEB. 20, 1886.

Personals.

Johnny Bebeau was over from Fayette on Thursday. Mr. Kleiber, of Turin, Mich., was in the city on Monday. Thomas Hodges, late of Manistique, has been in the city this week. Percy Bradbury, of Marinette, made the IRON PORT a call on Tuesday. Mr. Phil Crebo and niece, Louise, went to Iron Mountain on Tuesday last. Miss Mary Chastin will be in charge of the ladies' department in Derouin's. Eli Grimrod, formerly with Greenhoot, is now doing polyglot work at Derouin's. L. J. Perry, and wife arrived at home, from their visit in New York, on Tuesday. R. W. McClellan, Nahms, was in town, and called on the IRON PORT on Thursday. Postmaster Killian departed for Chicago on Saturday to attend the convention of post-masters. Dan, McGillis is again on deck at Wallace's, having completed the grand tour on Tuesday. T. C. Welch, of the hat house of Longley, Low & Alexander, Chicago, worked the town on Thursday. Mrs. Joseph Finch, of Brampton, visited her daughter, Mrs. Fred. Hess, during the first days of the week. H. G. Merry came over on Tuesday and returned on Wednesday morning, carrying the wherewithal to square accounts with the J. I. company's employes. Frank Winegar is at home again. New York, Philadelphia and Washington are nice places and each has points of its own, but there is no other Escanaba. Charlie Finnegan is now a full-fledged M. D., so certified by a broad parchment carrying the seal of Rush medical college. He arrived at home on Thursday.

Cullings.

C. C. Royce, assignee of Dixon & Cook, will sell, at low valuation if sold at once Two Horses, two Sleighs, an express Wagon, a Buggy and two sets of Harness, the property of the assignors. Henry Derouin leaves Sunday for Chicago where he goes to buy a full and complete assortment of Dry Goods, and also to fill up on his Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Furnishing Goods. Wait for his return. Much of the discomfort of marketing arises from the small, unsavory smelling places in which it is too often done. No such drawback exists at Atkins' new store. There is room enough so that codfish need not lie close beside confectionery. Dixon & Cook's stock of stoves, hardware, etc., a clean stock, will be sold, if any reasonable offer is received before February 22, at a very low valuation, the assignee, C. C. Royce, desiring to close the affairs of the firm as promptly as possible, and, if possible, by a single transaction.

For Sale.

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

Dissolution of Partnership.

Public notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Cook and J. Jackson, under the firm name of Cook & Jackson, of Garden Mich., was dissolved on the 25th day of May 1885, by the mutual consent of both parties. All liabilities of the firm assumed by James A. Cook and all debts due the firm will be collected by him. JAMES A. COOK, JOHN JACKSON.

Enterprise Amusement Association.

The annual meeting of the above named association for the election of seven directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the IRON PORT on Wednesday, February 24, at 7:30 p.m.

C. C. ROYCE, D. CLAVIN, P. M. PETERSON, Directors. D. MCGILLIS, L. J. PERRY, S. GREENHOOT, J. H. MACDONALD, Sec'y. Pres't. Escanaba Jan. 30, 1886.

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, legal voters and freeholders resident in the territory named below, being in the township of Garden, county of Delta and state of Michigan, that application will be made to the board of supervisors of the said county of Delta at the first meeting of said board held on or after the seventeenth day of February, A.D. 1886, for an order incorporating the territory known as section seventeen (17) in township thirty-nine (39) north of range eighteen (18) west as a village, to be known as the Village of Garden. Dated this twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1886. Signed: Fred. M. Olmsted, Oliver Farley, Robert Mulhaupt, Frank Sheedlo, Geo. J. Truckey, R. A. McDonald, Oliver Boardelais, P. Flint, C. Kendall, E. Boyer, Job Olmsted, Gust. Boardelais, M. J. Sullivan, A. Deloria.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not even get up in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved that she is able now to do her own work." Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at George Preston's drug store.

A BAD HUSBAND.

His Mamma-in-Law Tells All About His Desperate Appearance. I do not know where he had been "spending the evening" as he calls it, my dear, but I know that the evening had waned into three o'clock in the morning when I heard him fall over the rocking chair I left in the hall for him, and if it should please Heaven to send me grandchildren, I humbly trust they may all be born deaf—no, don't say "oh ma!"—rather than have them ever hear the language that man used, coupled with the name of your own mother. He left the hall door wide open, and in the white moonlight I watched him stand on his hat to reach the shadow of the figure 7 on the transom, blackly outlined on the white wall, upon which he vainly endeavored to hang his overcoat. After several failures he laid the coat carefully on the floor, and after fumbling in every pocket in his clothes he found some matches, and then held up his foot and scratched them against the wall, under the impression, I have no doubt, that he was rubbing them on the sole of his boot. He tried, with match after match, to light one of the brass pegs in the hat-rack, making the most shocking and absurd comments at every failure. I could bear it no longer. I called out: "Henry, if you will cease disgracing the wall and that hat-rack, and come here, I will find a light for you." That man— he turned in the most idiotic way to the hall door, and, after staring out at the moonlight in a dazed way, said: "Oh, yez! yez-zi-see; got parlor all lighted up, ain't you? Whaz goin non? S'prise party?" Then I went down stairs and led him up to bed. No, my dear, I am not going to scold him. No; when he comes down stairs I am not going to say a harsh word to him. I shall not say anything to him. I shall merely look at him. [P. S.—She looked at him.]—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

FAST COLORS.

A Pretty Story with an Exceedingly Patriotic Termination. Fast colors, or colors that will not fade, are always desired by the ladies when purchasing or making up fabrics of any kind. An exchange tells how a lady once had a silk dress dyed in very fast colors. Tim Lockwood was a joker, and a jolly fellow generally. In the years ago he had charge of an important department in a dye-house in Malden. On a certain occasion, Mrs. C— sent in a nice white silk dress to be dyed. The fabric was slightly soiled, and she thought this would be the readiest way of cleaning it. She was not particular about the color. With the dress she sent this note to Tim: "Exercise your own taste in regard to color; that is, if you have any taste. I would like the color or colors to be bright, and warranted not to turn pale or run." Mrs. C— and Tim were old schoolmates, and they joked each other on every possible occasion. It so happened that on the very day when Mrs. C—'s silk came to hand, Mr. Lockwood had received from Lowell a stamp, or set of stamps, for printing the United States flag; and perhaps the reader can fancy Mrs. C—'s emotions when her silk dress came home covered with beautiful Yankee flags, the veritable stars and stripes. With the dress came this note: "RESPECTED MADAM.—You had me select for your dress colors that would not turn pale or run. When these colors pale I should like to know it, and I will warrant them not to run. They have been tried by the English, on more than one occasion, and by the Piratical Tripolitans, and more recently by the Mexicans; and I think I am safe in warranting these colors to stand firm on every occasion." The colors are still fast and enduring, although this happened many years ago.—Youth's Companion.

A DISCARDED CHILD.

Judge Kelley and Stuart Robson's Services in the Thirty-ninth Congress. A good story is told of an encounter Judge Kelley recently had with Stuart Robson, the comedian. They met at a hotel in Philadelphia, and, being introduced, Mr. Robson says: "They tell me you are the father of the House." "That's my proudest title," responded the Judge. "Then I suppose I'm one of your discarded children—a waif—so to speak, and a prodigal, who is waiting for you to ring the dinner bell and carve the calf. I served in the Thirty-ninth Congress myself." "Is it possible?" responded the Judge. "My memory is ordinarily good, but I do not recall—" "Don't mention it," interrupted Robson, "don't mention it, I beg of you—I accept your apology—not another word, my dear fellow—not another word. I was not a fixed star, you know—only a passing meteor, brilliant but brief. My merits were not recognized. I was not appreciated. My career was nipped in the bud like wharves, call-him's rat. I was not re-elected, but I have no hard feelings toward you on that account, I assure you. We will not let it stand between us." "You were a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress," said the judge musingly. "No sir; you misunderstood me. I didn't say I was a member. I was a page. I cleaned spittoons and that sort of thing, and wasn't re-elected, don't you see. But we'll let bygones be bygones."—Chicago Tribune.

The heavy copper consumption of India is due largely to a religious rite of the natives. At certain seasons of the year small cups of sheet-copper about an inch in diameter and an inch and a half deep are filled with rice, and are thrown into the rivers as an offering, with religious ceremonies. The quantity of copper thus annually consumed is very heavy, India sheets being an important article of commerce.

A New York woman laid a diamond ring on the brackets shelf in a big transatlantic steamer. The steward afterward threw it overboard.—N. Y. Sun.

RATHFON BROS.

We Have Just Received

A very large and very fine line of

Imported Suitings

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

Meltons, for Spring Overcoats

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