

IRON PORT.

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ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

\$2.50 PER YEAR

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

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IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Tobacco of every kind and Smoking Articles. The P. Miller Milwaukee Beer, in wood and glass a beverage price.

Items of Interest.

—Greenhoot!!!

—Catlin, Decorator.

—Catlin, Sign Writer.

—A. H. Rolph Grocer.

—Read Goodell's new adv't.

—Spring Remedies at Godley's.

—Miss Fannie A. Foote is at Burns'.

—Dropped Again—Greenhoot's Prices.

—Buy the Baby a carriage, from Oliver.

—Wall Papers enough to bewilder you at Mead's.

—The leader in prices, stock and fine goods, is Burns.

—Strictly pure and fresh Maple Sugar at Atkins'.

—New Carpets—Mrs. Oliver's selections—at Oliver's.

—Fruits and Vegetables, every day, at F. H. Atkins'.

—Goodell says something worth hearing on the 8th page.

—Burns has returned and goods are coming in by the raft.

—A large assortment of Garden Seeds, in bulk, at Atkins'.

—Onions, Lettuce, Radishes and Spinach at A. H. Rolph's.

—Drop in at Sandy Oliver's and see a parlor suit that is unique.

—Gibbs' Restaurant is the place. Just opposite English's stable.

—Spring at last, and the Sherwin & Williams paints, at Mead's.

—"That Bird want a nests." Get it a breeding cage, at Mead's.

—Is your liver a little torpid? Go to Godley's and get a starter for it.

—Wicket will sell flour lower than ever now. It's the best flour, too.

—Girl Wanted for general housework. Apply at residence of J. N. Mead.

—Roofing and Gutting by Geo. H. Cook. Shop just back of the postoffice.

—A fine line of Bottled goods, Pickles, Sauces, etc., at A. H. Rolph's.

—Try Durkee's Farina and Tapioca, finest thing out, for sale by A. H. Rolph.

—Calico 3c and up. Gingham 5c and up. Wool Plaids 10c and up, at Burns'.

—The nicest goods and the newest styles are offered by Mrs. Yockey, milliner.

—Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates and Bananas, all of the finest, at A. H. Rolph's.

—Down go the Prices of Carpets, of which Greenhoot has the best line in America.

—New line of Short Wraps and Jackets in Red, Havana, Brown, Navy and Bage, at Burns'.

—Greenhoot offers Turkey Red Fable Cloths worth 50 cents a yard at 30 cents. Down go the prices!

—The neatest and coziest little millinery store in the city is Mrs. Yockey's, opposite Carroll block.

—Bittner, Wicket & Co. offer the best flour made just as cheap as other dealers sell second-class stuff.

—Drop in at Gibbs' Restaurant, boys. Get a hot meal there any time o' day. Next door to Embs' grocery.

—New spring and summer Hats for the ladies, at Mrs. Yockey's. A nice little stock admirably selected.

—Clothing for Nothing, or so near it the difference will not be noticed, at Greenhoot's Emporium of Dry Goods.

—Most "catching" time of all the year, just now, but Godley has remedies to knock any cold conceivably in one round.

—Wanted—a Pea-hen. Any person having one for sale will please address L. O. Kirstine, Escanaba, Mich.

—Down go the Prices! Greenhoot will sell Men's Shoes for which other dealers want \$8 and \$9, at half those figures.

—George H. Cook, shop at the rear of the postoffice building, will make or mend any article of Tin, Sheet-iron, or Copper.

—The Western King is a clear, Havana filled, half dime cigar, better than the average dime cigars. Go to Preston's and be convinced.

—Miss F. A. Foote the best and most artistic hat and bonnet designer in the city of Chicago, is engaged to take charge of Burns' Millinery department this season.

—Down go the Prices of Clothing—Men's, Boys' or Children's—at Greenhoot's, and he has more of it and better qualities than can be found elsewhere in a hundred miles.

—Just received from New York a fine line of French kid and Curacao kid Shoes, from \$4 to \$5. Guarantee every pair to give good satisfaction.

—Kelle—you remember him—sold you a watch, mended it after you dropped it—same man—is at Mead's to sell Watches and Jewelry. Bound to do it, too, whether Mead makes a nickel or not.

Sand.

NO MONEY for a new jail this year.

CHARLIE GAGNON has left the O. K. shop and is now at Du Fresnois'.

GOV. SWINFORD did not come home, as he had intended to do, by the March steamer.

OUR FRIENDS in the townships will accept thanks for favors conferred—election news.

THE band boys serenaded successful candidates for city offices on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

BORN in this city on Sunday, April 4, to C. J. Provo and wife, a daughter. Congratulations are in order.

THE Green Bay polo team is to play at the rink one evening next week, the 14th, Wednesday, probably.

HAVE you noticed how Robert has fixed up the windows at the old "One Price" corner? Take a look as you pass.

THE Marinette Eagle is authority for the statement that the Washburn railroad company will build a branch to Marinette.

PURSUANT to adjournment, the board of Supervisors will assemble on Monday next, April 12, for a meeting for general business.

THE ice took another lift at Cap. Stephenson's gravel dock and now it looks as though it was going to jump on or over the fish dock.

FORD RIVER township officers elect are L. W. Warner supervisor, H. C. Ellis clerk, Ole E. Nelson treasurer, N. Olson highway commissioner.

MAPLE RIDGE township officers elect are Aelz Lathrop supervisor, John McHale clerk, Herman Johnson treasurer, and Thomas Kirby highway commissioner.

THE ice in the bay is cracked, say the fishermen, in every direction, needing only a south wind to so break it up that the next north or northwest wind would carry it out.

LENNON and La Fontaine will go three miles, on rollers, at the rink, this (Saturday) evening, for a purse of \$25. It will be a close race, as the men are well matched, and therefore exciting.

ESCANABA township officers elected on Monday are: Supervisor Noel Bissonette, clerk Peter Groos, treasurer George T. Burns, highway commissioner John M. Wright. No money for jail-building.

FOGARTY "got there." A transparency exhibited on the streets Monday evening said "The IRON PORT Did It!" He need not, however, be at any pains to express the gratitude he no doubt feels. It was unintentional, entirely.

MANAGER KREITTER will probably secure Miss Fitz for another exhibition before the season closes, which will occur about the time navigation opens. He will if he can, certainly, as she drew the best house of the season on Monday evening last.

THE BAND did not go into the 3d ward on Tuesday evening (when it was serenading) on account of the death of Willie Shields, but the officers of that ward will receive the same attention as their colleagues of the other three wards in good time.

SO: GRIFFEY going to start a bank. How we could start—le a bank which undertook to honor our checks for a month. Glad to know that Bro. Griffey is so fixed that he can consider such a proposition—not to honor our checks, but to go into banking.

WALLACE's store is as neat as a parlor now. Carpenters and painters have done it. The stock of arms has been removed from the office to the center of the west side where a case has been put in to show them off, and various other changes made.

THE lighthouse tower was little injured by the fire which destroyed the residence and is now undergoing necessary repairs, under the direction of Mr. L. Lederle, so that the light can be shown as soon as navigation opens. Repairs to the main structure or its entire renewal will come later.

OUR THANKS are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. S. C. Moffatt, representative of this district in congress, for two vols. (text and plates) of "The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the U. S.," compiled by the U. S. fish commission and printed at the government printing house.

THE republican city committee takes this method of acknowledging the courtesy of L. D. McKenna, Esq., in declining to accept any remuneration for the use of his hall by the republican city convention held April 2, last, and of thanking him therefor. By order of the committee. JOHN F. OLIVER, Chairman.

MR. FORRESTER, who will on Monday take the position in the office of the IRON PORT, so long and so well filled by H. L. Bushnell, is from the printing house of Clark & Longley, one of the best and most extensive job printing concerns in Chicago, and we have no fear that the work turned out by him will fill to please our patrons.

CEASAR's curt dispatch would hardly answer the purpose of the commander (had there been a commander) of the republican forces last Monday—the third word, "vici," would not apply. On the contrary, we were walloped (the phrase is not elegant, but it expresses the fact) out of our boots. The IRON PORT has no fault to find; it only asks republicans to learn from defeat the absolute necessity of organization and work; to put the lesson into practice, and be ready for the next struggle with the best workers in the working places, and a determination to avoid previous errors and win. "Never say die," is the word.

THE IRON PORT was unrepresented at the rink on Monday evening, but a lady on whose taste and judgment in such matters it relies implicitly says of Miss Fitz: "She gave the best entertainment I ever saw on that floor. She performed all the feats of fancy skating attempted by others (except, of course, leaping over chairs) and added some peculiarly her own, and all was done with a grace and ease I have never seen equaled." A large attendance rewarded Manager Kreitter's exertions in spite of the fun and rejoicing that was going on outside.

THE person who stole a skate bag by taking it through a broken window at the rink last Monday evening, and attempted to steal an overcoat in the same way at the same time, is warned that he is known and is given this chance to escape punishment: If the bag be promptly returned to the rink or to the owner at the photograph gallery, no trouble will be made; if not the thief will be prosecuted not only for the theft of the bag but for the attempt to steal the coat.

EMIL M. SHAPE of Milwaukee, contributes to the Volks-Magazin (the Sunday Herald) of that city an explanation, with diagrams of the method of telegraphing to and from trains in motion, and sends us copies for which he will accept our thanks. Our knowledge of the German is not sufficient to grapple with scientific subjects in that language, but between our smattering of Deutsche and what we have not forgotten of telegraphy we can make him out tolerably well.

THE E. F. C. Band takes this method of acknowledging, with thanks, the donations to the band treasury by the officers elect of the city. It desires, also, especially to mention the refection to which the members were invited by the alderman elect from the fourth ward, a courtesy as highly appreciated by them as any other favor bestowed.

J. J. SOURWINE, Leader.
Escanaba, April 8, 1886.

HARRY L. BUSHNELL, who has had charge of the IRON PORT printing office since the death of Mr. Longley, in the fall of 1880, resigns his position to day, to go into business for himself, associated with Charles E. Mason. Harry has ever been an able and zealous assistant to us and, while we can but regret his action, we wish him success in his venture.

THERE'S money up, and La Fontaine and Lennon will strive for it to night, at the rink. Each man is confident and the guessing—bar accident—will be lively to the end. Three miles for twenty-five dollars is the match and it only costs the price of a good cigar to see it, from start to finish. A real good cigar costs fifteen cents.

THE Young People's Association of the Presbyterian church will give an "Agdon and Neskie Social" at Royce's hall on Thursday evening next, April 15. Gentlemen are requested to bring needle and thread. Ice cream, cake, etc., will be served in the latest style. A Gypsy tent will be one of the attractions of the evening.

MASONVILLE township will be represented in the board of supervisors by Scipio S. Snell, of the firm of Bridges, Snell & Co. Our informant did not give us the other names but it is probable that the whole ticket headed by Mr. Snell was elected. Advances since received give the clerkship to Eli Grandchamp.

WM. HART went out on the bay, fishing, on Thursday morning and not having returned on Wednesday morning, fears were entertained that he had come to grief somehow. He had not. He had only gone ashore at Wellman's place to stay over night, instead of coming home.

THE I. O. T. fleet will be increased this spring by the addition of a new ship, the Manhattan, better than anything now in the fleet, (and we all know that it embraces some good ones) because of modern devices, steam steering gear, etc.

AS WILL be seen by his announcements in our columns, Mr. Rolph has opened his new grocery store in the Lewis house block and is ready for any amount of business. Pleasant store, new goods, and a pleasant gentleman to sell them.

THE Copper Herald will begin a daily issue, a six-column folio with associated press news and full specials from all upper peninsula points, on Friday of next week. Risky, we think, but we wish it all success.

SWINFORD has advertised Alaska, and the effect of his work is shown in the action of the steamship company which will double its service next month—two ships a month instead of one, as heretofore.

Geo. H. WHITE, many years in charge of the railway shops etc. at this place and now in charge of the business of the Minnesota Iron company's location at Two Harbors and the railroad thence to the mines at Tower, paid us a visit on Saturday. From him we learned that the railroad will be extended from Two Harbors to Duluth during the coming summer, the work being already in hand, and that five miles will be added to its western end. During the winter past a second ore-dock, 580 feet long, has been built at Two Harbors and the mines at Tower put in such shape that an output of 300,000 tons is anticipated and may be exceeded. Mr. White's visit here, besides his social, had a business purpose. The company proposes to light two of its mines and its docks by electricity, involving the use of three independent plants, and Mr. White visited the mines on the Menominee iron range to observe the working of the plants in use for lighting mines (he did need any information about the docks, having put in the plant which lights the docks here) to enable him to select the best plants and follow the most successful methods for lighting the mines at Tower. It need not be said that many friends here rejoiced in the opportunity his visit afforded to renew the olden friendship. He left, for home, on Sunday.

DIED, at Escanaba, Mich., April 6, 1886, William Shields, aged 21 years.

At a meeting of the workmen in the shops of the C. & N. W. R'y., a committee was appointed to draft the following preamble and resolutions on the death of their fellow-workman:

WHEREAS, God in his infinite mercy has seen fit to call forever from the workshop of earthly labor Mr. William Shields, whose noble and exemplary companionship we shall greatly miss:

Resolved, That we desire hereby to put on record our hearty appreciation of the noble qualities of heart and mind by which his life was adorned:

Resolved, That our tenderest sympathies be extended to the grief-stricken family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and that the same be printed in the papers of the city.

HARRY MORRIS,
THOMAS ABBOTT,
PETER ROBINSON,
HENRY NOBLE,
Committee.

MACKENZIE, of the Calumet News, has quit the service of the C. & H. company, in which he has been engaged since 1869, and will hereafter give his time and work entirely and exclusively to his paper and printing business. The IRON PORT hopes the people of the place will give him the support he deserves, in which case he will not have cause to regret the step he has taken, for he makes a good paper. Thousands of advance subscribers and pages of paying ads is the treatment he is entitled to.

MARRIED in this city, on Saturday, March 20, by Rev. H. W. Thompson, Eric Anderson and Anna Carlson, both of Escanaba.

Also, at the Oliver house, by the same clergyman, on Saturday, April 3, James H. Davidson and Amelia Reese, both of Escanaba.

Also, in this city, on Monday, April 5, by the same clergyman, Andrew Reinholdson and Clara Nelson, both of Bay de Noquet township.

ALF. MOORE, engineer of the Fawn, while engaged in transporting the boat's engine from Brampton to Whitefish on a sleigh, on Tuesday last, was hurt by the overturning of the sleigh and brought here on Wednesday for treatment. The injury received was to the hip and its result paralysis (temporary, probably) of the right leg. He was taken home again on Thursday.

THE IRON PORT publishes a piece of poetry entitled "Smile whenever you can." Is that good advice, Colonel?—Chippewa County Democrat.

Depends, Bro. Stuart; depends largely on the environment. Must admit that in your town and ours "as often as you can" might be too frequently to consist with sobriety.

A COUNTERFEIT five-dollar gold piece, date 1881, the real value of which is \$4.67 1/2, is said to be in circulation. Doubtful, very. A profit of 3 1/2 cents would not pay the men who made and circulated it for the risk they took, to say nothing of their labor.

LOTT's pole was not quite long enough, it seems, to reach the persimmon. A friend at Iron River sends us the following list of officers elect: Otto Reibel supervisor, Thomas H. Flanagan clerk, Patrick R. Vail highway commissioner. Total vote 365.

CAPT. DE WOLF, late of the steambarge W. L. Wetmore, has been appointed inspector of hulls at Cleveland. He is the kind of a "partisan" the IRON PORT likes to see recognized by his party; an out-and-out democrat, no mugwump.

CAPT. JUDSON, the oldest of the captains of the Bradley fleet, is laid by with paralysis at Cleveland. He was last in the Henry Chisholm.

THE CITY election passed off quietly and resulted as follows: The total of votes cast for mayor was 785, of which John K. Stack received 510 and John A. McNaughtan 275; Stack's majority 235. For clerk Robert E. Morrell had no opposition and received 778 votes. For treasurer there were 776 votes cast of which 564 were for Emil C. Wicket and 212 for James H. Macdonald; Wicket's majority 352. For marshal George McCarthy received 604 votes and Charles A. Morrison 5. For street commissioner Stephen Valentine received 403 votes and Joseph Hess 373; Valentine's majority 31. For justices John Moe was elected for the full term and Nick Walch for the vacancy. In the first ward Gustave E. Baehrich was chosen supervisor by a majority of 18 votes over George English, Casper C. Stephenson alderman by a majority of 7 over Joseph Embs, W. J. Wallace school inspector by three votes over Charles H. Scott and Maguire Sherbinow constable by 16 votes over Henry McFall. In the second ward Charles E. Brotherton had 73 votes more than James S. Rogers for supervisor, Patrick Fogarty 88 votes more than James Robertson for alderman, John E. Smith was unopposed for school inspector and Adam Henry was chosen constable by a majority of 47 over Joseph Du Pont. In the third ward Daniel Tyrrell received 74 votes more than his opponent, William Duncan, for supervisor, John Dinneen for alderman 98 more than Peter M. Petersen, John Murray for school inspector 101 more than John Staiger and John Jepson for constable had votes enough. In the fourth ward Samuel Stonhouse for supervisor had 7 majority over Louis Grenier, Allen Tyrrell for alderman 4 majority over Olof A. Norman, J. N. Mead was unopposed for school inspector and Chas. A. Morrison was elected constable by 31 majority.

THE LATEST news by the mails: A passenger train on the Fichburg (Mass.) road went off the track, which had been undermined by water, and rolled down a rocky bluff two hundred feet high into the Deerfield river. Thirteen persons were killed and many injured, some fatally. The condition of affairs at East St. Louis is worse than ever, and Gov. Oglesby will send troops there. Mr. Powderly and the executive board of the K. of L. decide that the strike on the Gould roads must be won to save the order, and have taken charge of it, superseding the local authorities. Mr. Powderly says it will be the last railroad strike by the knights. Gen. Sparks' order suspending action on land cases was revoked by Secretary Lamar on the 7th. Sparks is expected to resign and Forney of Alabama, and Stevens of New York are named for the place. The president has given Gen. John A. McClelland a place on the Utah commission. Senator Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was talked to death and lost by a vote of 19 to 31.

THE order of the speakers to return to work issued by Mr. Powderly and his associates of the general executive committee of the K. of L., and addressed to Irons and the other district master workmen whose districts are involved, was withdrawn on Sunday, and the whole business of ending or continuing the struggle is now in the hands of the district authorities. Secretary Turner, in withdrawing the order, pledges the assistance of the general board, "to carry out the demand of the men for justice." The roads are all moving trains under the protection of police and militia, but that is a condition of things that cannot long continue.

BLIEDLUNG's drug store and Brandenstein's tailoring establishment were burned early on Monday morning. The building was owned by Mrs. Flatley. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin but the incendiary is not known. Loss covered by insurance. The receiver of Strong's bank will pay a dividend (the last) of 7 1/2 per cent. on Wednesday. The tug W. C. Tillson sunk, at Harburt's dock, on Monday. "Dutch Heinrich" got into three feet of water and narrowly escaped drowning, on Sunday.—Green Bay Advocate.

JERRY CONGDON has a very curious little animal that a Cornishman brought in from out in the woods. It was a jack-rabbit, but strangely enough it has only one ear. This monstrosity has been caged up, and can be seen at Billy Andrews' place, where J. C. manipulates.—Tower Press.

FLORENCE suffered a great loss on Tuesday night last by the burning of the Florence Iron Works. Fifty men are thrown out of employment and, as we hear it, there is much doubt whether the works will be rebuilt at that place. Florence is in hard luck—her big mine and her furnace idle and now the shops gone.

AN ELECTION being near, Mayor Harrison last week gave the gambling houses of Chicago notice to shut up. He does it, regularly, just before each election, but the gamblers understand his little game and know just how much attention to pay to the notice.

BALDWIN chose Seth D. Perry, supervisor, Herman Winde clerk, Sven Hall treasurer, Edmund Lancoeur highway commissioner, Joseph Dugas school inspector and Sven Hall justice of the peace.

FRIDAY made the ice in the bay begin to "look black in the face." A few days only of soft weather is needed to clear it out.

IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICH., APRIL, 10, 1886.

News of the Week.

The propeller M. Sicken and schooners Zach Chandler and St. Joseph, caught at Marine City, bound down, last fall, reached Cleveland on April 1.

Contracts have been taken for the transportation of 2,000,000 tons of ore from the upper peninsula iron ranges to market, by lake.

Two more New York aldermen, Kirk and Waite, were arrested last week.

C. S. Seyton, an American who was exhibiting an electric gun in England, fired it accidentally and killed himself, on April 1.

Martin Irons, master workman of the Missouri K. of L. is a Scotchman and 52 years of age.

George Neall, keeper of the dog-pound at Newark, N. J., died of hydrophobia on the last day of March. It was the fourth case in that city in two years.

Governor Stoneman of California has appointed George Hearst to fill the vacancy in the senate of the U. S. caused by the death of Gen. John F. Miller. The term expires March 4, 1887.

Butler Mahone, who shot at a waiter in a Washington hotel, got off with a fine of \$100 and a lecture on temperance by Judge McArthur.

The decision of the U. S. supreme court in the Mackin-Gallagher case lets out of prison H. T. Wright of Racine, who was serving a sentence of five years for robbing the mails.

At Teroma, Nevada, one Worthington, a cattle man, and one Compton, a sheep rancher, shot each other to death. They were both sober.

The silver region near Sioux Falls, Dakota, is attracting much attention. Assays show the ore, which is a carbonate precisely like the Colorado carbonates, to be worth \$50 to \$60 per ton. Smelting works are to be built at Palisade.

A company has been organized to build a railroad from Billings, on the Yellowstone, up Clark's Fork and through the mountains to Cooke, to reach the coal of Rock Creek and the oil lands of the Big Horn basin.

Mrs. Wm. Thompson, whose letters from New York to western papers have made her nom de plume, Clara Belle, familiar, dropped dead, in New York, of some disease of the heart, on Thursday of last week.

A small tenement house at Shullsburg, Wis., was burned on the 3d and Mrs. Quilty, aged 80, who occupied it, was burned in it.

Joseph Habel's house, at Reno, Minn., was burned on the 1st and his daughter lost her life.

The Tennessee river flooded Chattanooga last week, put the gas works and water works idle and did much damage.

Col. Ruger and Potter got the brigadierships. Wilcox got left.

Schofield takes Hancock's command, the division of the Atlantic; Terry takes the division of the Missouri; Howard goes to San Francisco; Crook goes to St. Paul; and Miles to Arizona.

Hall, newly-appointed postmaster at Beloit, Wis., became convinced that he would not be confirmed and resigned.

Mr. Hoxie telegraphed Gould, on the 2d, that he had things in good train—plenty of men and more applying. The strike is a failure.

Mr. Powderly is too ill to transact any business and his doctor prescribes a long rest.

Prudence Crandall Phillet, who was mobbed at Canterbury, Conn. fifty-two years ago for teaching colored girls, has just been pensioned by that state at the rate of \$400 a year.

Jay Gould lost three pounds in weight because of the worry of the strike and cares more about that than the pecuniary loss. So, at least, says his son.

Cambridge beat Oxford, over the Putney course, last Saturday. Slow race—time of winners 22.29 1/2.

Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company is looking out a route for an extension from Kansas City to Chicago.

The labor arbitration bill passed the house of representatives on Saturday last by a vote of 195 to 26. Among those who voted against it was Foran, of Cleveland, a "labor" representative of democratic proclivities. Nearly all the noes were democrats.

The act of the legislature of Indiana limiting telephone charges to \$5 a month results in driving the Bell company out of business in that state.

Segnitz, of Milwaukee, cigar manufacturer employing 600 hands, will close out his business because of the trouble he experiences with his employees.

John Swinton says there is danger and calls for "real statesmanship." John has done as much as any other man to bring on the "dangerous symptoms" he points out—can he help to furnish the remedy he calls for?

Bismarck was 71 years old on the 1st. Prof. Foster, Iowa weather sharp, threatens us with terrible weather during the last ten days of this month.

Sinclair, treasurer of Barnum's big show got away to Canada with \$6,000. P. T. can stand it, but he don't like it.

A Negro who was hanged for murder in Texas last week took up a collection from the crowd that attended his execution to defray the expense of taking his body to another county to be buried. He got his money.

Jerome Stevens was killed by an unknown burglar at Fairfield, Ohio. Secretary Turner, of the executive com-

mittee of the K. of L. is engaged in an endeavor to settle the quarrel with the Champion works at Springfield, Ohio. He has a very difficult task.

The entire Ohio delegation in congress, democrats and republicans alike, waited on the ways and means committee to protest against placing wool on the free list or reducing the duty on wool.

The "two Sams" received \$3,000 each for their four weeks' work in Chicago.

The rivers of West Virginia, west of the mountains, are all in flood, and much loss has resulted.

Mr. Powderly is still quite ill at his home in Scranton, and his doctor says it will be several weeks before he can resume his duties.

George Cunningham was burned to death in the Simcoe House, Simcoe, Ont., on Sunday. The house was destroyed.

A trap was set to catch Martin Irons and other prominent Knights of Labor in such wise that they could be arrested and disgraced. The plot failed and the biters were bitten.

Those who set the trap are in arrest for conspiracy.

The Planters' house, St. Louis was on fire on Saturday morning last and four girls employed in the house were suffocated. The fire was put out before much damage resulted other than the loss of life. The old trap ought to have been torn down years ago. It is on fire every year.

In an affray between officers and strikers at Fort Worth, Texas, on Saturday last, three officers were mortally wounded and three strikers killed.

Seven indictments have been found against Clingen, clerk of the Chicago police court, two for forgery, two for falsifying the records and three for embezzlement.

A Kansas regiment was sent to Parsons on Friday of last week to prevent trouble when the railway company commenced to move freight.

There was an honest election in Cincinnati on Monday, and of course a clean sweep for the republicans.

Isadore Sonderbaum, twenty years of age, shot Annie Rosenstein, fifteen years old only, and then himself, at Milwaukee, on Monday. Both shots were instantly fatal.

One Coughman, of Newberry County, South Carolina, was plowing on Sunday, and turned up \$12,000 in gold coin. All his neighbors are plowing now.

Dr. Mary Walker was hit on the leg—on one of her pedal extremities by a brickbat, and the hoodlum who threw it—the brickbat—was arrested and fined \$5.

La Crosse, Wis., suffered heavily by fire on Tuesday. Colman's and Paul's lumber yards and mills, the La Crosse soap factory and eighty dwellings were burned. The loss will overgo a million.

Chicago Woman's Medical College turned out seventy-six young lady doctors on Tuesday.

The republicans carried Chicago on Tuesday. The new council stand 25 republicans to democrats and one independent. The new election law worked nicely.

A gale and a spring tide worked much damage along the Atlantic coast on Tuesday last.

Walber, republican, was re-elected mayor of Milwaukee.

A new Chinese minister reached San Francisco on Tuesday. His mellifluous appellation is Chang Yen Hoon.

Democratic administration of state affairs for only two years left the state of Ohio a million in debt and Gov. Foraker and the republican legislature are casting about for cash to pay it off.

La Crosse was captured, at the election on Tuesday, by the Knights of Labor.

The pork trade of San Francisco is monopolized by Chinese and the other butchers declare a boycott on pork.

The little steamer Mountain Boy was captured by the wind at Owensboro, Ky., on Tuesday and one passenger and two of the crew drowned.

Catarrh of the nose and head can be easily, quickly, pleasantly and lastingly cured. The Francis Catarrh cure will positively and effectually cure in a few days any case. A package, more than enough to surely and infallibly cure any case, sent post paid by mail for one dollar by M. Francis, Washington, D. C.

True Modesty. The Duke of Wellington was modest, though self-reliant. Being at a dinner party, just before his departure for Portugal, where he was to encounter the French, he was so silent that one of his friends said to him:

"Sir Arthur"—he was then Sir Arthur Welleley—"you don't talk; what is it you are thinking so seriously about?"

"Of the French," he answered. "I have never met them; they have beaten all Europe. I think I shall beat them, but I can't help thinking about them."

The situation could not have been more modestly stated.—Youth's Companion.

A child at Pueblo, Col., died of scarlet fever, and her clothes were thrown in a shed. Soon afterward a dog and a cat who had been playing with the clothes were taken with the same disease and died.

Minda Campbell, who died at Savannah, Ga., recently, aged ninety-five was the mother of Tom Simms, the fugitive slave, whose trial in Boston in 1850 created great excitement, and resulted in the decision sustaining the validity of the fugitive slave law. Boston men purchased Simms' freedom after he had been returned South.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The German Chancellor is suffering one of the penalties of greatness; a popular preparation for testing children is called "Bismarck's baby powder."

ABLE BEGGARS.

How Two Mendicants Took Advantage of Two Charitable Gentlemen.

In an address at the annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society in Association Hall the other night, Howard Crosby said that not long ago a genteel but sooty-looking man called on Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, saying that he had been sent there by Dr. Crosby. The man wanted a pair of spectacles, saying that if he had them he could go to work. Dr. Parkhurst wanted to know why he had not asked Dr. Crosby for them.

"Well the fact is," said the beggar. "I have dined with Dr. Crosby every day for two weeks, and I couldn't impose on him any longer."

Dr. Parkhurst wrote to Dr. Crosby about the man, and was told that the story was untrue. A day later Dr. Crosby was surprised by a visit from the beggar. The beggar said:

"I am told that you wrote to Dr. Parkhurst that I lied."

"Yes," said Dr. Crosby, "I did."

"Won't you send for your boy?" said the beggar. The boy came. He had given the beggar cold victuals every day for two weeks at the area door.

Chauncey M. Depew said that he had had some experience with beggars. A lawyer whom he had known as a reputable man, and of whose downfall he had not heard, came to him one day and with tears asked for money to bury his dead wife. The story affected Mr. Depew, and the man got a very liberal amount. Six months later he came back, took out the same handkerchief he had used before, wept the same sort of tears, and told the same story of a dead wife. Mr. Depew said, dryly:

"I helped to bury her six months ago."

The man dried his tears and said, reproachfully:

"After all the years that I have known you I wouldn't have expected this from you."

At an expense of \$20,285.24 the society has, during the past year, undertaken the care of 6,164 cases, has put 299 persons into institutions, has secured relief for 1,345, and has found employment for 1,740. It has suppressed 325 frauds, and exposed 498 imposters and 32 fraudulent charities. Street beggars numbering 999 have been warned or arrested, 44 per cent. of whom were able-bodied and 200 of whom were sent to prison. They have on file the history of 71,332 mendicant families, numbering 385,000 people, and the locations of the 23,785 houses they have lived in.—N. Y. Sun.

HUGGED BY A BEAR.

How a Lop-Sided Lumberman Lost His Symmetrical Shape.

A man who was around the ferry dock the other day looked so lop-sided, and walked with such an odd gait, that he was asked if he had been run over by a saw-log.

"It was wuss nor that," he replied; "I was hugged by a bear about a year ago, and I haven't got my shape back yet."

"How did it happen?"

"Well, I was in a lumber camp on Georgian Bay. I was a teamster, and I went out one morning about four o'clock to feed the oxen. It was pretty dark, but as I knew the way to the shed I didn't take a lantern. I was within twenty feet of the stable when somebody rises up before me. I took him for one of the men about the camp, and says I:

"Well, partner, what is it?"

"He stood there blocking the way and made no answer, and I calls out: 'Come, now, no fooling!'

"The fellow sort o' sniffed in reply, as if making fun of me, and I jumped for him, calculating to fling him into the drift. I wasn't two seconds discovering that I had tackled a bear. I wanted to forfeit the gate-money, but he wouldn't let me. He put his paws around me and settled back for a hug, never making an effort to use his teeth. It was like being squeezed in a carpenter's vise, only more so. I hadn't time to yell before my breath was gone, and I felt myself being flattened until, all of a sudden, my senses left me. When I came to, half an hour later, I was in the snow, and the bear had gone. He never bit me at all."

"And your present shape is the result of that squeeze?"

"It is, but you ought to have seen me right away after! Why, sir, I had no more shape to me than a whip lash, and my appetite was taken away for three months. Run over by a saw-log! I'd lay down and let three of 'em run over me sooner than take another hug."—Detroit Free Press.

"GINOINE."

An Opening Chapter for a Work on Human Meanness.

Some one has suggested writing "A History on Meanness." If such a book should ever appear, the "convert" who is the hero of the following anecdote deserves recognition in its pages. He was an uncommonly stingy man; but having expressed great anxiety regarding his soul, he joined the Methodist church "on probation." Shortly after, a good deacon called at the new member's house, to ascertain if he wished to subscribe any thing toward the preacher's salary.

"I'm a business man," replied the new convert, "an' I don't want ter pay fur no religion nor nawthin' else till I know if it's ginoine."

The good old deacon listened in pained surprise to this extraordinary view of the man's religious obligations, and then slowly replied:

"I hope you won't feel no further anxiety about that plenty of youn' boin' ginoine; fur I kja say onnistakably, 'gedgen' from the symptoms, that it's a mis'able counterfeited, lackin' both the form an' power of godliness. I don't want yer to give a cent towards the preacher's salary, but I beseech you to almostly wrestle with yore besettin' sin!"

Then the good old man buttoned up his snuff-colored overcoat and departed.—Youth's Companion.

KNIFE HANDLES.

A Central-American Wood Used Chiefly for Pocket Cutlery.

"Did you ever wonder what knife-handles are made of?" asked a dealer in fancy woods of a reporter, as he handed out a shapeless block from his store of spoils from many tropical forests. "Outside of bone and tortoise shell and pearl, so-called, which everyone recognizes, the majority of knife-handles are made out of a close, fine-grained wood, about the name and pedigree of which 9,999 out of every 10,000 persons are ignorant. It is known in the trade as cocobola wood, and it comes in large quantities, millions of pounds a year, from Panama.

"It is of special value for knife-handles, because of its close texture; freedom from knots and flaws, and consequent disinclination to split. Many well-known kinds of wood require varnishing and polishing and filling up of crevices before they attain the beauty for which they are famous. Of course that sort of thing can't be done in the case of knife-handles, and something must be used which doesn't require fixing up. Cocobola is rarely used for cabinet-making, because, being a gummy wood, it doesn't glue well. The same qualities that make it of use in the manufacture of knife-handles render it valuable for the making of wind instruments, like the flute. It comes to us in chunks, not in strips and planks, like other woods. Sometimes these pieces will weigh five and six hundred pounds, but generally much less than that. It costs 2 1-2 cents a pound now, but before freights went down and the isthmus was opened up so thoroughly it used to cost double that price."—N. Y. Tribune.

WANTS FOR SALE—TO RENT. HOUSES TO RENT. Inquire of the subscriber at his office in the Senter building. 335 F. D. MEAD, Att'y.

MIDWIFE—MRS. EMILY STEINKE. Gebrüde Deutsche Hebamme. Residence south side of Wells avenue, one block west of Presbyterian church, between Harrison ave. 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 15 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.

MISCELLANEOUS. TEACH. Any person can become so thoroughly posted in three weeks reviewing with the Common School Question Book as to successfully pass the most difficult and technical legal examination for teachers' certificates. By its aid thousands of young people earn a lucrative livelihood. 25,000 sold last year. Circulars and specimen pages for stamps. Agt. A. H. CRAIG, Caldwell, Wis.

HATCH. The CRAIG Folding Incubator and Brooder (combined), will hatch 1,200 to 1,500 chicks a year, worth \$200.00 profit per year. Send 4c for new 36 pp. book on Poultry, Incubators, Diseases, etc. F. D. CRAIG, North Evanston, Ills.

CHICKS BY. An absolute success. Perfect imitation of the hen. No lamps to explode. Ten hens will pay \$200.00 profit per year. Send 4c for new 36 pp. book on Poultry, Incubators, Diseases, etc. F. D. CRAIG, North Evanston, Ills.

THE BEST. boon ever bestowed upon man is perfect health, and the true way to insure health is to purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, 34 Arlington st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

Blood purifier, it is very much superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. All persons of scrofulous or consumptive tendencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Laconia, Iowa, writes: "For years I was troubled with Scrofulous complaints. I tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any, good. Two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion that this medicine is the best blood

Purifier of the day." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and unable to obtain relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles, am greatly benefited, and believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." R. Harris, Creel City, Ramsey Co., Dakota, writes: "I have been an intense sufferer, with Dyspepsia, for the past three years. Six months ago I began to use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. It has effected an entire cure, and I am now as well as ever." Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GREENHOOT.

Greenhoot's Is now Brimming over with NEW Spring Goods

Among Which Are Calicos at 3c a yard Gingham at 6c a yard Sheetings at 5c a yard Piques at 7c a yard Cheviots at 7c a yard Sum'r Lawns 4 1/2 a yard

LADIES' HOSE As low as 5c a pair, and

Fine Brocaded Dress Goods At the Unheard-of Price of 5c. a yard.

Boots and Shoes For all wearers and purposes—the best line in the city.

CARPETS AND RUGS And a complete line of

Men's, Boys' and Child's CLOTHING.

In short, the largest, best and most varied stock in the city, which is to be sold at prices to command trade without reference to any other consideration. Call and examine the goods and get prices. GREENHOOT.

HARDWARE.

"La Belle" WAGONS:

SOLD IN THIS CITY ONLY BY W. J. WALLACE.

LIVERY.

"EAGLE" LIVERY STABLES, Under Music Hall.

Single or Double Rigs at all Hours.

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

MUSIC HALL, the largest and best appointed assembly room in the city is part of the property. Apply at office for dates. GEO. ENGLISH.

TAILORING. EPHRAIM & MORRELL, ARTISTIC.

MERCHANT TAILORS CORNER TILDEN AVE. AND LUDINGTON ST. ALSO GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

You can save dollars by visiting our store.

IRON PORT.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE at Geo. F. Russell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (No. Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

KOLASINSKI "stepped down and out" on Monday.

SOME crazy man is starting a new newspaper, the *Waichman*, at St. Ignace.

THERE is a "swearing club" of girls at New London, Conn. No use; a girl can no more swear than throw a stone.

THE TWO SAMs have finished their work at Chicago. How much they have accomplished toward making a decent town of it is problematical.

FRANK LAWLER thinks it would be a blessing to the country if Jay Gould were hanged to a lamp post, and said so in his place on the floor of congress.

THE Hollanders in Allegan and Ottawa counties propose to ask the legislature to cut a slice from each and of the pieces make a new county, to be named Van Raalte. Better not.

BOTH the judges of the U. S. courts in this state are sick, Judge Brown at his home and Judge Withey in California, and the circuit judge, Baxter, died last week. Bad outlook for business.

THE Bell telephone concern persists in trying its case in the newspapers, but the people of the United States propose to try it in the supreme court and get a verdict worth the expense of the trial.

THE belief is growing that the southern strike was engineered in Wall street and that Martin Irons was merely the tool of the Wall street men. W. E. Connor, a well known operator, charges it, positively.

THE barbers of New York have a union 1,500 strong and it has just moved for a reduction in the hours of labor. So far, right; but how when it resolved that no five-cent shops shall be allowed? Is that right?

IT IS NOT safe for nigger to know too much in Dixie. An old colored man and his wife were shot to death near Nachitoches last week to prevent them from testifying against some white folks who were accused of arson.

MANNING'S illness is very serious and it is admitted that he must retire from the treasury. A general reconstruction of the cabinet is expected to follow the acceptance of his resignation which is now in the president's hands.

TWO FEET of snow fell at Detroit on Monday night. The storm extended over the southern portion of Michigan and the states of Indiana and Ohio, as far south as the Ohio river and eastward to the Pennsylvania line.

MR. MORRISON has decided not to place iron ore on the free list in his tariff bill, but there is no probability that the bill will become a law, there need be no effusion of joy over his action. Lumber and salt he insists on.

SOMEbody, presumably Byrne, of Cincinnati, having telegraphed to English papers a report that Patrick Egan and Alexander Sullivan were dissatisfied with Parnell's policy, Egan for himself and Sullivan, brands the story as a lie, and the author as "a traitor to Ireland."

THE action of the courts in the case of Brown, Bonnell & Co., hangs up the claims of the creditors for five years and gives the receiver a chance to handle the property so as to get the greatest possible amount out of it. The creditors feel aggrieved, but Youngstown receives.

THE CITY of New York has a big job in hand. The old Croton aqueduct is worn out and inadequate in size for the service required, so a new one, a tunnel through the solid rock 34 miles long and capable of delivering 320,000,000 gallons a day, is contracted for and is to be completed in 1888 at a cost of \$20,000,000. The work has been going on nearly a year already.

GOV. OGLESBY tells the East St. Louis people that they must depend upon the sheriff and his posse (themselves) to maintain peace and protect property; that he will not use the militia until that resource has been exhausted; and he adds that when he is compelled to use his power as commander of the military force of Illinois there will be "no nonsense." No one who can remember the investment of Ft. Donelson—no member of the 8th I.V.I. need the assurance. They knew the style of "Uncle Dick's" work.

GOULD says the K. of L. is "weak." So he has a right to say in the light of his late experience. The organization is weak because it has grown too rapidly (as pointed out by Mr. Powderly) and is undisciplined and rash. It is weak as a six-footer is weak, and like the six-footer it has promise of great strength when it shall have advanced from the frigate of youth to the bone and sinew of manhood. But it must not break its own back by attempting a man's work before it has a man's brawn and years, and it must, also, learn obedience to its own laws and officers.

BETWEEN the time when Messrs. Powderly and Gould agree to stop the strike and that at which it was discovered that there had been "a misunderstanding," Mr. Gould managed, it is said, to "skin the street" out of cash enough to make himself whole financially, and he is supposed to be tolerably content with the situation, all but the loss of that "three pounds in weight." A very "fly" old boy is Mr. Gould, and one that can turn as readily as a drop in the market as honestly as on a boom. Now he can get up steam on his yacht again and leave Mr. Hoise to settle with the strikers.

AN ANONYMOUS writer in the *Age of Steel* has the following, which we copy as worthy of consideration by every wage earner, regarding not the moral or ethical, but merely the economic bearing of his words:

Vicious or useless extravagances practiced socially not only entail large and needless expenses, but in their very indulgence act detrimentally on the person thus foolishly indulging in them. And this brings me to the central thought I have in mind in this trespassing on your very valuable space. I refer to the useless and prodigal extravagances which the workmen of the country as a class indulge in, in the very common use of liquor. Of course the workman will retort by saying they have a good right to use these articles as has their employer, and I admit their claim. But do the workmen ever stop to think that they spend an infinitely larger percentage of their income for this useless article and non-essential of life than does their employer?

Let us look into the matter. I believe I am quite safe in the assertion that the workmen to-day as a class spend 10 per cent. of their wages for this article, which contributes nothing to their well being. Fifteen cents a day is not much of course to spend for a cigar and one or more drinks, but if the wages received are \$1.50 per day the proportion is enormous. Suppose the employer whose income is \$10,000 per year should attempt to consume 10 per cent. of his income for cigars and liquors yearly, how long before he would be put by his friends in an inebriate asylum, and would be entirely unfitted to conduct a business. He would be known as a sot and would in a short time probably have no business to attend to. And yet he has only expended the percentage of his income which his common day laborer did.

The laborer of to-day is ordinarily held up as having scant means with which to meet the commonest wants of life. By virtue of his scanty means, made more so by the practices mentioned, he becomes a purchaser of the necessities of life in very small quantities, which means always excessive prices. To illustrate: In going the rounds on Saturday night to buy Sunday's supplies, he buys only in small quantities. Let us listen a moment, to learn what he pays for articles. Here is a quart of apples for 10 cents. A barrel of the same or better ones could be had for \$1.50; two and one-half bushels of the barrel is eighty quarts, which at 10 cents a quart is \$8.00. A quart of potatoes will also cost 10 cents, when a bushel could be had for 75 cents. A bushel of coal will cost him 25 cents, when a ton could be had for \$4.25. I might go on indefinitely almost with this list, but the foregoing will serve to show the extravagances to which laborers will and do daily go, and do as a matter of course, never thinking that the money they waste every week in liquors, etc., put into a pile would enable them to make most prodigious savings in the matter of purchasing the necessities of life. The result of this is one of the most fruitful sources of discontent among the laboring class, viz, lack of money. And as a cause of this lack the working man, led and maddened by the inflammatory talk of demagogical agitators, naturally turns with anger upon the employer and capitalist. They do not stop and reflect that by the practice of the same methods which have contributed to make the capitalist what he is they themselves could in a small and beginning way become capitalists. Oh no! He grows green-eyed with envy and hate. He forgets that he has implanted in his own head and heart those requisites to his own advancement which, exercised in various and honorable and industrial ways, would lift him out of his surroundings to a degree and place him on the highway to prosperity. And this effort on his own part will cause him, if properly exerted, to think more highly of himself, to look in a new light upon his own relations to his employer. Will make him a better workman, a better citizen, and a better husband and father, and in the same degree cause him to turn from and distrust the methods employed by those of his fellow laborers and the agitators whose work and words and life are of the nature of grit on a journal or of dust in the eyes.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, of Pittsburgh, known as "the millionaire socialist," presents the following plan for the solution of the "labor problem." It is well worth consideration:

First: The compensation to be paid the men based upon a sliding scale in proportion to the prices received for product.

Second: A proper organization of the men of every works to be made, by which the natural leaders, the best men, will eventually come to the front and confer freely with the employers.

Third: Peaceful arbitration to be in all cases resorted to for the settlement of differences which the owners and the mill committee can not themselves adjust in friendly conference.

Fourth: No interruption ever to occur to the operations of the establishment, since the decision of the arbitrators shall be made to take effect from the date of reference.

If these measures were adopted by an establishment several important advantages would be gained:

First: The employer and employed would simultaneously share their prosperity or adversity with each other. The scale once settled, the feeling of antagonism would be gone, and a feeling of mutuality would ensue. Capital and labor would be shoulder to shoulder, supporting each other.

Second: There could be neither strike nor lockout, since both parties had agreed to abide by a forthcoming decision of disputed points. Knowing that in the last resort strangers were to be called in to decide what should be a family affair, the cases would be few indeed which would not be amicably adjusted by the original parties, without calling in others to judge between them.

THE bloodshed at Fort Worth, Texas, is not fairly chargeable to the K. of L., but the order must disavow it or suffer reproach. It must do more than merely disavow it. The perpetrators must be dealt with as Mr. Powderly dealt with the St. Louis dynamiters, expelled from the order, and the assembly that sheltered them disbanded by the revocation of its charter, and the aid of law-abiding members be had to bring the guilty men to justice. Only so can the order escape the odium of their acts.

IF THE WRITER were in the place of Jay Gould he would certainly get up steam on the Atlanta, lay in stores, and cruise awhile in the Mediterranean by some other quiet, and distant, sea. The authors of the strikers' appeal do not, we believe, mean to invoke murders, but their denunciations are very severe and some hungry fellow might think "dead at our feet" to mean it, and proceed to act on his thought. Better take a long cruise and get back that "three pounds of flesh."

THE democrats have caused to be issued a report made to the senate by the treasury department, in response to a resolution of inquiry, which already is heralded as a triumphant exhibition of what democrats can do in the way of "retrenchment and reform," and as masters of economy in the administration of the affairs of a great people. It is expected to paralyze the republicans and astound the country by means of this report, but it would not surprise us if results fell somewhat short of calculations in this respect.

We furnish a few of the more ludicrous specimens of the results of vigilant supervision as brought to light in this report. It purports to show in detail what comptrollers Durham and Maynard have done in the way of cutting out of official accounts rendered improperly, and extravagant items charged as expenses for treasury to meet.

In September of last year Lieut. Fugor of the Fourth United States artillery purchased a coffin in connection with the care of his command and charged it in his accounts. It is here paraded as disallowed on the ground that it was a purchase without advertising for proposals or making a contract. Upon being notified of the action of the department the officer replied; "The coffin was needed at once. It was very hot weather, and I had no time to advertise for proposals or make contracts. As this was the cheapest coffin I could find in Newport—fifteen dollars—I ask that it be allowed to pass." The officer however, was obliged to pay for the coffin himself. The next time one of his men dies in mid-summer he will advertise for bids for three weeks and then award the contract to the lowest bidder furnishing the proper bonds, and have the coffin properly made as it should be. But what is to become of the body in the meantime?

Consul General Stanton at St. Petersburg reported \$593 paid for embalming the body of the late United States Minister Hunt and preparing it for burial. The vigilant comptrollers swooped down upon the item and passed it at an even \$100. A correspondence ensued between the department of state and the consul. He explained that the undertakers' prices in Russia were far in advance of the charges in this country; that the sum rendered was the actual bill paid for the services; and that the United States legation did not feel warranted in higgling over an account rendered for such services to its chief. The comptrollers thereupon advanced their views to \$200, but would give a penny beyond. Mr. Stanton paid the remaining \$393, but the family of Minister Hunt hearing of this pecuniary circumstance promptly reimbursed the consul general the amount for which he was out of pocket.

Lieut. John Stafford of the Eighth United States infantry reported bills for shoeing some army mules which were sternly disallowed; he should have advertised for bids. He explained that there was but one blacksmith-shop in his region in the wild west, and hence advertising would have been an expensive and needless formality and would have used up a month's time, while the mules were wanted for service at once. No matter; such trifling with the public interest can not be overlooked, and the lieutenant must pay for the shoeing of those mules.

One more specimen: Lieut. Thos. B. Dugan of the third United States cavalry sent in a voucher signed "Beedleha, his mark." In some way it got to the knowledge of the sharp sighted treasury official that "Beedleha" was a squaw, and that the feminine designation, "her mark," should have been used in connection with her autograph, and Lieut. Dugan was called on for an explanation. He replied that such was the fact, but that the mistake was purely a clerical one and the fault of his clerk, and moreover that it isn't always easy to pick out a male from female Indian. The explanation was too gauzy, however, and the officer was required to make the voucher good.

These are some of the funny specimens. Not all, or even a majority, of the items in this report are probably of this character. If they were, the reputation of them would be promptly condemned as unreasonable and mean. Many are doubtless instances of petty and thoughtless extravagance that may justly be cut out of official accounts and left for those who incurred them to pay. So far as common sense is exercised in the auditing of charges against the government, and a fair discretion is allowed an official in making bills under exceptional circumstances, there can be no objection to the exercise of the most rigid supervision in passing accounts. But to hold our consuls to the last extremity of a picayune construction of their every action, in all cases, is at least to place them at great disadvantage in comparison with the representatives of other governments, and to bring the American nation into disrepute.

If the object of this report was to show that the republicans still in office need this sort of watching, it will hardly accomplish the end sought, since since newly-appointed democratic officials are found equally offenders, United States minister Phelps in England being among the number of those whose bills are docked. If the purpose was to astonish the country with an exhibition of democratic economy, it will fail of creating a sensation. It is too much on the pop-gun order. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thus pungently comments on it:

This report shows the mud line of the high water mark of democratic statesmanship—the same old party that would not reduce postage because the government could not afford it, and refused to give settlers homesteads because the government could not afford to lose the dollar and twenty-five cents an acre charged for public lands. Great old party, broad and statesman-like old financiers, wonderful reformers and yet in all this small bore business they are pretentious and officious, and snuffle and snort like a bob-tail terrier pup at a mole-hole.

If these comptrollers could only be turned loose on the bills for a congressional funeral the people could stand by and see them get in their work with the greatest complacency.—Tribune.

WHILE the majority of sellers report business very quiet the past week, indications point to the fact that others must have been quite busy, and in the neighborhood of 100,000 tons has been added to the grand total of sales during the season of 1886. The sales of one firm alone will aggregate considerably over 50,000, the largest individual order being 20,000 tons. Not all, but much the larger proportion of sales continue to be of Bessemer ores, and consumers of non-Bessemer ores are taking hold very slowly. In the majority of cases full prices are realized, and sellers show no disposition to make concessions in order to close sales. Lake freights show no additional strength and few charters are made. It appears that while rates from Ashland have been nominally \$1.35, the bulk of tonnage that has been already chartered from that point brought but \$1.20. The present indications are by no means favorable to as early an opening of navigation as many have been led to believe. Escamaba bay is reported still covered with an unbroken field of ice two and a half feet thick and teams are crossing from shore to shore. Local papers published in the vicinity of the mines place the limit of production for the Gogebic mines during the season of 1886 at 800,000 tons. The Lake Erie iron ore freight pool has decided upon a basis of agreement as to percentages, and

rates will be advanced on May 1 to \$1.50 per ton to the Pittsburg and Wheeling districts and 50 cents to the Mahoning Valley. This is an advance of 25 cents to the former and 15 cents to the latter place. It is generally believed that the pool will hold, but there is said to be already considerable dissatisfaction with the award of percentages by the commissioners. We quote:

No. 1 Specular and magnetic Bessemer . . . \$5.35
No. 2 Specular (non-Bessemer), per ton . . . 5.50
Bessemer Hematites . . . \$4.75 to \$5.50
Non-Bessemer Hematites . . . 4.00 to \$4.50

—Iron Trade Review, Cleveland.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

A Circumstance Which The Colonel's Intellect Failed to Grasp.

Colonel Sumpter McBride, of Austin, Texas, while in New York on a visit, read the advertisement of a clairvoyant in a morning paper.

He went to the female fortune teller to have his horoscope cast. She cast horoscopes with a dirty pack of cards, which she spread out on the table.

"You will marry an unusually wealthy lady and be very happy. Every thing in your past, present and future is an open book to me."

"I suppose you know every thing about my future?" said the Colonel.

"Not only about your future, but the past and present."

"It's wonderful, incomprehensible. Good morning, madame."

"Hold on there. A dollar, if you please," said the female wizard, holding out her hand.

"Well, that is strange. You know every thing about my past, present and future, and you didn't know I left my money with the 'clerk of the hotel before I started out to have my fortune told. It's wonderful, incomprehensible," remarked the Colonel, as he passed out.

—Texas Siftings.

Special Notices.

For Rent.
Two desirable office rooms in the Ram-speak block. Inquire of E. Glaser. 24

For Sale.
Three lots, well located, in Campbell's addition. Enquire at office of F. D. Mead in Semer Block. 231f

Never Give Up.
If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by George Preston. 21

Office of the Engineer, Eleventh Light-House District.
DETROIT, MICH., April 1, 1886.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until twelve M., on Thursday, the 22d day of April, 1886, for furnishing the material and labor of all kinds necessary for constructing a Keeper's Dwelling at Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal Light-Station, Lake Michigan, Wisconsin. Plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other information may be obtained on application to this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defects. CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS, Capt. of Engineers, U.S.A., Engineer 11th L.-H. District. 21

I Will Always Keep it in my House.
Dr. Warner:—Dear Sir, I was very well satisfied with the medicine you sent me, and after using that and a few bottles besides, I will say that it is one of the best remedies I ever tried for Coughs and Colds, and will therefore recommend it highly. And I will always have your White Wine of Tar Syrup in my house as a family medicine. Yours truly, Stanton, Iowa. 22 REV. C. G. KATTSBORN.

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 Bourdelais, P. Plant, C. Knudsen, E. Boyer, Job Olmsted, Gust. Bourdelais, M. J. Sullivan, A. Deloria. 101f

A Great Discovery.
Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for 25 years and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial bottles free at Geo. Preston's drug store; large size \$1.00. 21

Testimonial of the Craig Folding Incubator.
(See advertisement elsewhere.) HENNINGSON, Ohio.

F. D. Craig:
I consider the Craig Folding Incubator the best, the cheapest and most profitable incubator on the market. We got ninety-three chicks from 103 eggs the first trial and it cost nothing to run it. Wife runs ours and she says she likes to do it. She heated the water when she heated the water to wash her dishes, and I am satisfied that anybody who will try the Craig Incubator will not trade it for any high-priced, self-regulating machine made. Such is my experience at least. C. R. HANKS.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Scars, Bruises, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box, at Geo. Preston's. 21

He Found It Good.
Dr. C. D. Warner:—Dear Sir, I got a bottle of your "White Wine of Tar Syrup" and found it most excellent. It was very pleasant to take, and I was greatly benefited by its use. REV. A. HANCOCK, Hartsdale, Pa. 22

FURNISHING GOODS.

Kratze's Double Stores!

Ladies' Department. Gent's Department.

This department, although only in operation a short time, is rapidly gaining favor with the ladies of all parts of the city for the following reasons:

1. Its central location.
2. The superior quality of goods.
3. Uniform prices.
4. No blow, but good values.
5. Light and room; plenty of both.
6. Courtesy to all.

DRESS GOODS
WHITE GOODS
EMBROIDERIES
Shoes and Slippers!
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS
AND RUGS

CLOTHING
HATS & CAPS
BOOTS & SHOES
Furnishing Goods!
TRUNKS
VALISES
HAND-BAGS

And each and every article in the store will be sold on its merits, knowing that if you call once you will call often.

P. M. PETERSON,

DEALER IN

Fine Household and Office Furniture.

UPHOLSTERING AND UNDERTAKING.

SUPPLY OR REPAIR ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE. FURNISH AND ATTEND FUNERALS, OR CONTRACT FOR HOUSE-BUILDING ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Agent for the Singer Sewing Machines and Attachments.

HESSSEL & HENTSCHEL,

DEALERS IN—

Fresh, : Salted : and : Smoked : Meats

BUTTER, EGGS AND PRODUCE.

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

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST.

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.

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 the finest horse ever brought to this peninsula and will promptly respond to all orders for its use. Terms as low as anybody's. One door south of Oliver house.



ADVERTISING.
THE THEORY OF ADVERTISING:
—USE THE—
NEWSPAPERS
AND
KEEP AT IT.

Intelligent advertisers are learning to beware of the cheapness, illegitimate mediums of advertising to such affected hitherto by dealers who thought that cheapness always meant economy, and that in the advertising department of any business the principles governing the conduct of the other departments no longer obtain. Messrs. W. W. Sharp & Co., of New York, have already published some striking testimony given by the great merchants whose names are familiar in the mouths of Americans as household words. That of a leading dry goods house in New York is herewith presented:

"Of all the methods open to the merchant for advertising his business, an experience of nearly half a century enables us to unhesitatingly declare in favor of the newspaper. It is, without exception, the most economical, persistent, painstaking and successful canvasser any business firm can secure for the purpose of bringing their goods to the attention of the consumer.

No comment upon this recital of experience is needed, further than to note that the firm who write this have taken the sound, scientific view of advertising—that they recognize the necessity for persistence, and understand that the newspaper has done its duty when it has brought the advertiser's goods to the attention of the consumer.

Some advertisers think that because an advertisement which appears to-day is not followed to-morrow by an appreciable increase of sales, the advertisement is false. Though it is perhaps impossible to insert a notice that will not be read—let any Didymus put a three-line card, "Wanted—A Dog," in the obscurest corner, and be convinced of this—it is not to be expected that the moment a person casts his eyes upon an advertiser's announcement he sets out for the advertiser's store. He may not at the time need any article in the merchant's line, or he may deal with another house. But if the representation is attractive he will almost inevitably, whenever he needs anything of the kind announced, turn to the paper where he saw the card and give the advertiser a trial. The merchant should regard his outlay for advertising as he would that for painting his building or putting up his sign-board—as a necessary charge upon the whole year's business, the effect of which is not to be perceived immediately. Men do not sow wheat one day and harvest it the next.

The man who has begun to advertise must keep on advertising if he desires a continual increase in the volume of his business. He may keep a steady clientele of satisfied customers, but the chances are that some of these will be detached by seeing the advantages of other dealers persistently advocated. He will certainly not attract new patrons. They will go elsewhere, just as they would seek another store than his if, on coming to his door, they found it locked and shutters up.

That service will be rendered in the most attractive and effective manner by the

IRON PORT,
for all enterprising advertisers who will avail themselves of its advantages as an advertising medium.

LIVERY.
Harris' Livery
FAYETTE, MICH.

First-Class Rigs!
—AND—
Moderate Prices!
A Carriage meets every boat calling at Fayette. Traveling men carried at same rates as from Garden. Passengers for Manistique taken through quicker than by boat.

J. H. HARRIS, Prop.
BEER.
Peter Semer
—Will Supply—
Henry Rahr's

BEER!
In Kegs or Bottles,
At as favorable rates as any other dealer.
This beer is perfectly pure, sound and wholesome. Also dealer in Seltzer Water, Ginger Ale and Weiss Beer.
Orders by mail given prompt attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.
KENSINGTON
Medical and Surgical Infirmary
461 and 463 Broadway
MILWAUKEE.
The Most Extensive in the United States.
DR. KENSINGTON,
Pres. and Medical Director.
DR. FROST, Supt.
TREAT ALL CHRONIC DISEASES
and diseases of the Eye and Ear. We cure Catarrh and diseases of the Throat and Lungs. We treat diseases of women with wonderful success. The Electricity and Hot Air Baths. We positively cure Seminal Weakness and diseases of a private nature. We produce in our extensive laboratory

OXYGEN
The great remedy for Throat, Lung and Nervous affections. Send for a free medical book, with a life-colored plate, and valuable prescriptions for Home Treatment.

A Gift
Send to cents postage, and we will mail you a copy of a royal, valuable, sample box of the goods that will put you in the way of making money at once, then anything else in America. Each box of all ages cost live at home and work in both ways, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immediate pay sent for those who start at once. Strawn & Co., Portland, Maine.

The State.

Two thousand dollars reward is offered for the detection of the murderer of Ramsey Gregory at Bay City.

Michael O'Brien is in arrest at East Saginaw charged with the murder of William Fraser. At the time of Fraser's death, two months ago, the doctor said he died of a tumor.

Edward Halfter, a farmer of Lake City, was killed by a falling tree.

The democrats and workingmen "fused" at Muskegon and ran Hon. Lyman G. Mason for Mayor.

Kolasinski had to "go," a writ of ejectment issued against him.

The custom offices at Manistee and Ludington, closed Dec. 10, have been opened.

August Keetch, of Vassar, was killed while breaking a log-jam.

There were but eight deaths in the Jackson prison during 1885. The sanitary condition of the prison has been much improved under the administration of Dr. Palmer.

Michael Grace disappeared from Port Crescent, Huron county, last July. Last week his remains were found in the woods two miles from his home. He was nearly 90 years old.

The discovery of a human skeleton in a sand heap at Port Austin, last week, clears up the "mysterious disappearance" of one Hogan twenty years ago. It is believed that he was murdered.

A new wrecking company has been organized at Detroit by James Miller, A. A. Parker, John Pridgen and John Quinn. Its fleet consists of the tugs Sweepstakes, Crusader and John Martin and the schooner Young America. The principal office is at Detroit but a sub-station will be established at the Straits.

The rink at Grand Ledge has been turned into an opera house and makes a fine one.

Nicholas Hall was taken in the act of making bogus dollars, at Grand Rapids, on Monday.

An unknown woman forty years old apparently, was found dead in a ditch at East Saginaw on Saturday last.

Grayling wants the consolidated land office and it would seem that that or some other place near the land was preferable to Lansing or Saginaw.

Emma Moore, the divorced wife of Duncan McCaig, arraigned and accused of shooting him, waived examination, was held for trial and admitted to bail.

The Michigan stove company advanced the wages of all its employes ten per cent on the first of the month.

The labor trouble at Wyandotte have been adjusted and the men have returned to work.

Katie Sack is accused of infanticide at Adrian.

There is talk that Barry, of East Saginaw, may become master workman of the K. of L., vice Powderly.

Eight hundred thousand dollars worth of new vessels have been built at Detroit and Trenton this winter.

Hon. W. P. Wells, of Detroit, will be pressed for the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Baxter. Don M. Dickinson is also named, but it is not believed that he would accept it, though it is a fine position, life tenure and \$6,000 a year.

The cook and a waiter of a dining car carved each other at Adrian, on Sunday. One is in hospital and one in jail.

Asa Sever and Richard Randolph are in jail at Jackson, charged with arson in attempting to burn some buildings at Concord on Sunday.

The Army of Michigan will be inspected by officers of the regular army at the next encampment, and Gen Robertson wants the men to know it.

Allen Bailes, of Greenville, Mich., overhauling an old chest left him by his grandfather and which he supposed to contain family relics only, found a snug little fortune of \$40,000.

Ice has increased in strength in the straits of Mackinac. The Algoma is having more trouble now than at any time during the winter.

Muskegon harbor is open and the ice in the lake is almost gone. Nearly all the ports on the east shore of lake Michigan are clear of ice.

McDonell was convicted of having caused the death of Sylvia Sawdy and sentenced to fifteen years in state prison.

The followers and supporters of Kolasinski, the rebellious Polish priest, are trying to make their peace with the bishop.

THE POPULAR MAN.

The Person Who is Successful in Social and Business Life.

The man who succeeds is the popular man—the person who has hosts of acquaintances and who does not hesitate to ask a favor any more than he does to do one. He cultivates his acquaintances and blossoms out before each one. He is always glad to see them and always has a smile and a pleasant word. Beyond a certain point he is intimate with none, knowing that a man with strong friendships is sure to have some decided enemies, and an enemy often is most inconvenient. There is nothing hypocritical in all this. The popular man is what he seems to be. He wishes well to every one, himself included, and he would do no one an ill turn. He wishes no one to do him harm. His desire is to make things pleasant to others, that others may make things pleasant unto him. He does not neglect the harder work of life. If he is in a profession he studies diligently for some hours each day, when there is no opportunity to cultivate the social part of his nature or to render his relations with others more friendly. If he is in trade he does not neglect to learn his business thoroughly from the bottom up. What he does he does well, no matter how small it is. Such a man is sure to command success. He is thorough, and can be depended upon in purely business relations, and in his social life he charms and attracts his acquaintances, so that every one wants to help him. If he is a young lawyer the elderly men, to whom he is always deferential in manner, think of him first when a little legal business comes in their way that will pay him well but is too small for them. He gets the job. If he is a young broker, speculators remember that he is a good fellow, and knowing that he is honest and capable give him their commission, even in preference, perhaps, to a more repellent acquaintance who is more conveniently at hand. If social gathering is lacking in one member he is always thought of as the one to fill the vacant place. Women smile on him, and his chances of marrying well are tenfold better, even if he is poor, than a more sedate and quiet man of possibly much greater force of character.—N. Y. Telegram.

GOOD AND LEARNED.

The Work and Accomplishments of a Philanthropic Canadian Missionary.

One of the most remarkable of Canadians is Rev. Silas Tertius Rand, of Hantsport, Nova Scotia. Mr. Rand is a cousin of Sir Charles Tupper, his mother having been the sister of Sir Charles' father. The reverend gentleman is now seventy-six years of age, and for over forty years has been a missionary to the Micmac Indians. His heartiness and general good health at his advanced age are not his chief peculiarities. Though he never received the advantage of a college education he is said to be one of the best linguists in the world. He is the master of twelve languages—English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, German, Spanish, modern Greek, Micmac, Malisset and Mohawk. In Latin he has proved his scholarship to no less an authority than Mr. Gladstone. Some years ago, when the debate in Parliament became prosy and dull Mr. Gladstone employed himself in the translation into Latin of that noble hymn, "Rock of Ages." Mr. Rand observed some inelegancies in the translation, among them being the failure to render satisfactorily, with all its meaning, the word "rock." He therefore tried his hand at the task and forwarded to Mr. Gladstone the result, with a few remarks on the right honorable gentleman's production. Mr. Gladstone replied: "I thank you for the kind terms used in your letter, and I at once admit that your version of the 'Rock of Ages' is more exact than mine." Mr. Rand labors among the Micmacs without salary—that is, to say, he receives no fixed income, but relies, as does the Rev. George Miller, of Bristol, upon faith in the Almighty to supply his wants.—Toronto Mail.

London Fire Statistics.

The annual report of the chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade on the state of the brigade and the fires in London during the year 1885 was issued recently. Captain Shaw states that the number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year has been 2,851. Of these 410 were false alarms, 171 proved to be only chimney alarms and 2,370 were calls for fires, of which 160 resulted in serious damage, and 2,110 in slight damage. Compared with 1884 there is a decrease of 10, but compared with the average of the previous ten years, an increase of 441. The number of fires in which life has been endangered seriously has been 138, and the number in which life has been lost has been 36. The number of persons seriously endangered by fire has been 201, of whom 154 were saved and 47 lost their lives. Of the 47, 24 were taken out alive, but died afterward.—N. Y. Post.

Electricity vs. Dust.

Dust and smoke in factories may now be dealt with by electricity. It was recently asserted at the meeting of the British Association in Montreal, in a paper by Prof. Lodge, that a dusty atmosphere would be speedily cleared by the passage of electric sparks. A prominent lead-smelter of Wales, reading a report of this meeting, determined to apply the scheme to purifying the atmosphere of his works, where the fumes of volatilized lead were continually escaping from the fuses and poisoning the atmosphere. An experimental shaft was made of barrels with windows cut in them, and the electric spark was transmitted. The experiment is claimed to have been a complete success.—Chicago Tribune.

Clare had been told not to leave his toys too near the fire, as they would unglue. One morning his sister was standing by the stove, when he called to her: "Nellie, go right away or you will unglue."—Exchange.

CATCHING A SHARK.

The Valuable Service Rendered by an Ugly Yellow Dog.

In 1874 I was mate of a coasting schooner voyaging between Charleston, Beaufort, Savannah and other points on the Southern coast. She was built at Charleston, and I went out on the first voyage. The name of her captain was Martin, an easy-going, good-natured man, and we had three men before the mast.

We left Charleston in the afternoon, and were scarcely clear of the bar when a monster shark was observed in our wake. There are always sharks in plenty in Charleston harbor, and this chap would not have received much notice except for his size and the grim, persistent manner in which he followed us. He ranged up on the starboard quarter, not more than ten feet away, and there he stuck. When we had made our offing and set our course, the captain determined to get rid of the unpleasant visitor. When a sailor sees a shark following his ship he feels as a landsman would if a wolf was pursuing his carriage. The shark is there to eat you, if opportunity occurs, and you feel a spirit of revenge stirring you up to get rid of him.

We had a big shark-hook on board, and after the decks had been cleared we brought it out, baited it with a chunk of pork, and the morsel was dropped overboard and the rope paid out until the pork was right at the shark's nose. He refused to touch it. Sharks are always hungry, and sharks aren't a bit particular whether they eat pork or sailor, but this fellow seemed to know that we had formed a conspiracy to destroy him. We made up a dummy and carried it aloft and heaved it overboard with a great outcry, but that trick also failed. The shark paid no attention to the splash, but kept his wicked eyes on the man at the wheel, and remained where we first discovered him.

We had a slow passage down to the inlet, and as we entered it the shark suddenly disappeared. We went up to Beaufort, unloaded a part of our cargo, took on some cotton, and came down again, and we had scarcely crossed the bar when the big fish again took his position on the starboard quarter. It was the same when we went into Savannah, and the same at Brunswick, and we dropped him again off Charleston, as we returned after an absence of two weeks. We tried every way known to sailors to drive the fellow off, but he wouldn't budge. At Charleston the captain consulted a colored clairvoyant, and she sold him about an ounce of pink salve and told him that he must buy a yellow dog, grease its paws with the salve, and use the dog to bait the shark-hook. He paid two dollars for the salve, and was a whole day finding a yellow dog. One was finally discovered following a colored man about, and an offer of three dollars made him our dog. On this occasion we left Charleston just at day-break, having been in the harbor three days. As day fully dawned we picked up our old enemy, and all hands willingly turned up to see what luck we would have with the new bait. We greased the paws of the dog, and he at once began to howl in the most dismal manner. You'd have believed from his actions that he knew what was coming. When we had lashed him fast to the hook we found that the shark had neared the ship by several feet, and that he seemed to be a bit nervous.

Well, when all was ready over went the dog, and he had scarcely touched the water when the shark had him. He had dog, hook and all at one snap, and started to make a skip when the hook brought him up. We took the line to the capstan and walked the old chap alongside, and when we had his head out of water we fired two charges of buckshot into it. We then drew him inboard and finished him off, and after breakfast we fell to and salt him open to see what sort of cargo he carried. There was the dog, swallowed almost whole, a human head, a beef-bone, the heel of a boot, a pint bottle, two feet of small chain, a score of buttons, a silver-plated table-knife and two iron spoons, and several other trifles which he had picked up while cruising around and waiting for us to come out. We have him over after the examination, and though the schooner ran on that same route for the ensuing eleven months none of us sighted a shark, large or small. The greased-dog business seemed to have given the whole fraternity a valuable hint.—N. Y. Sun.

WISE MAXIMS.

You Will Certainly Be Benefited by Knowing That It Is Well To learn to think and act for yourself.

To respect gray hairs, especially our own.

To waste nothing, neither money, time nor talent.

If you have a place of business to be found there when wanted.

To spare when you are young that you may spend when you are old.

To bear little trials patiently that you may learn how to bear great ones.

To be self-reliant and not take too much advice, but rather depend on yourself.

To keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

To learn to say no; it will be of more service to you than to be able to read Latin.

To do all the good you can in the world and make as little noise about it as possible.

To stick to your own opinion if you have one, allowing others, of course, the same liberty to stick to theirs.—Good Housekeeping.

—Wife—"I think, mother, we had better be starting for our shopping. By the way, John, what are the weather probabilities?" John (reading from the paper)—"Heavy rains, followed by snow, hail, sleet, blizzards, cyclones, tornadoes, simoons, hurricanes and earthquakes." Wife—"H'm, how provoking! Shall we venture out, mother?" Mother—"Certainly. We are not made of sugar."—Life.

To Land Seekers!

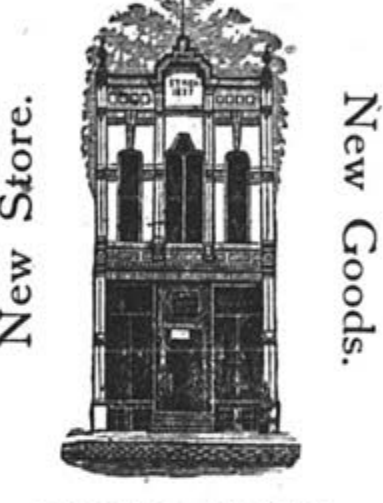
Messrs. Fredericks, Prins & Koch offer for sale at very low rates and easy payments, over 100,000 acres of land in Renville, Chippewa, Kandiyohi and Cottonwood counties in southern Minnesota, near St. Paul and Minneapolis. The state and school lands can be bought on thirty years time. The excursion tickets to these lands are at reduced rates. Description of lands and maps can be had by making application to C. F. Julin, Ishpeming, Mich., F. W. Lindquist, Escanaba, Mich., or from the head office, rooms 5 & 6, 51 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. 20

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. S. WINN,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist
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IRON PORT.

ESCANABA MICHIGAN, APRIL 10, 1886

A CARPETED CEILING.

An Entirely New Thing in Interior House Decorations.

The modern tendency to turn things topsyturvy is strongly illustrated in the carpeted ceiling which adorn the reception room of a fashionable dancing school in this city. To carry out the idea completely the floor should have been frosted, but the professional decorator to whom the ceiling is indebted for its novel ornamentation weakly yielded to the popular taste of the period by placing another carpet on the floor. It must, however, be added that the proud Abussoum on the ceiling is, by its brilliant coloring as well as its lofty position, a far more conspicuous object than its meek and lowly brother on the floor. It may be necessary to explain that the purpose in placing this carpet on the ceiling is, by its brilliant coloring as well as its lofty position, a far more conspicuous object than its meek and lowly brother on the floor. It may be necessary to explain that the purpose in placing this carpet on the ceiling is, by its brilliant coloring as well as its lofty position, a far more conspicuous object than its meek and lowly brother on the floor.

But the professional decorator who had been engaged to superintend the refitting and ornamentation of the building was not consulted when the purchase was made, and when the carpet was unrolled before him, promptly declared it to be utterly unsuitable for the room. The bright floral pattern was, he said, not in harmony with the predominant color in the furniture coverings, and the blue ground was pronounced a still worse defect, for it would give people the impression that the floor was flying up at them. Finding the owner of the carpet not quite convinced by these arguments the artist fell back on stronger ground by pointing out the moral and aesthetic faults of the floor-covering, its obtrusiveness, lack of repose, refinement, sympathy, sentiment or conscientiousness. This arraignment was rendered still more effective by the horror-struck air of the orator and his closing declaration that to place the carpet in that particular room would be to ruin his professional reputation and drive him to hide his blighted hopes in an untimely grave.

"But what shall be done with the carpet?" asked its perplexed proprietor.

The artist ran his hands through his hair and turned his eyes upward, as if to read the answer in the stars. The dreamy orbs encountered the ceiling and suddenly lighted up with the glow of a new inspiration.

"Poot heem up, zare!" he cried, while in his joy at the happy thought he executed a pirouette which made the dancing-master turn pale with envy.

The suggestion was approved, and as the carpet was in one piece there was not much difficulty experienced in carrying out the idea. When this had been done there remained on the ceiling, on each side of the carpet, an uncovered space of about twenty inches, which was filled in by fresco painters with a very clever imitation of the texture and coloring of a carpet.

This plan of carpeting a ceiling may in time be followed in many houses. The carpet trade would doubtless approve of carpeted ceilings, provided the floors were carpeted as well, and the designers would find in the new patterns essential for ceiling coverings a fine field for the exercise of the spiritual side of their imaginations, for there would probably be a great run on Axminster seraphim, Wilton cherubim, Brussels angels and Moquette saints.—*Carpet Trade Review.*

A WOMAN'S SPEECH.

How Mme. Salomon Strengthened Her Husband's Political Position.

Mme. Salomon, the French wife of the black President of the black republic of Hayti, has exerted great influence on his career. Prof. John M. Langstone, late United States Minister to Hayti, related to me in her presence the other day, while she was here on her way home from Paris, the story of a speech made by her at a banquet in Port au Prince, which illustrates her force of character and power. The banquet was given to President Salomon by the business and commercial men of the Haytian metropolis, to refute the reports spread by his enemies that the moneyed interests of his country were opposed to his administration. There was also talk that his rule meant French rule. Mme. Salomon was toasted and the President briefly returned thanks for her. As he closed, to every body's surprise, Mme. Salomon herself rose up, as she said to the banquet, wholly against custom, to say for herself how much she thanked them for their courtesy. She went on speaking for ten minutes, while she said in substance that, though a Frenchwoman by birth, she was Haytian by marriage, and that in her marriage to a black man she considered herself married to the whole race, identified with it in every respect, and bound by every tie to devote her life to Hayti and the black people. Her speech raised a round of applause and brought a support to the President that strengthened him immensely and at once. Indeed, Prof. Langstone says, it put an end to all the cabals existing in opposition to Salomon. Mme. Salomon said to me in imperfect English, but with great feeling: "Something within me prompted me to speak. I could not have resisted if I would. But I trembled as I stood up, so that I thought I should fall, and when I sat down and lifted my glass, my hand shook like a leaf in a gale."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—At a meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, at Akron, three cases of swallowing foreign substances were reported. One man swallowed a silver dollar while laughing, another swallowed a five-franc piece, and a woman choked down the gauge of a sewing-machine, but all the patients recovered.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Magistrate—"What is the plea of the prisoner at the bar, charged with being implicated in the Roberts safe-robbery?" Prisoner—"I beg leave to state, your Honor, that I was there, but simply as a tool for others." Prisoner's counsel—"I would explain to the court that my client's name is Jimmy."—*Tribune.*

—Many large veins of mica were recently discovered on Current creek, Col.

MANDOLIN PLAYERS.

A Romantic Instrument Becoming Popular With American Ladies.

"They trim them with bright ribbons," said a music-dealer, as he took down a little gourd-shaped instrument, and ran his fingers across the strings. "They tie a different colored ribbon to each key, and let them hang down about a yard and a half. They are very pretty. The music is sweeter than that of a guitar."

"What is it?" asked the reporter. "Mandolin. They are getting to be the rage among young ladies in society here. I expect they will drive the banjo out of good society. It is a lighter and a more delicate instrument, and it is, as you see, very pretty. Just the thing for a lady. There are quite a number of young ladies here who play on them beautifully. Then they have the advantage of being exclusive. They are not found except in the best society, and young ladies take pride in playing them to show that they have been abroad. You see, only ladies who have traveled abroad can play them, as there are no teachers here. It is just the proper thing to know how to handle a mandolin, and some young ladies who have never crossed the broad Atlantic, but who want to keep up with the times, are almost frantic to become masters of this instrument. The young lady who can sit with these many-colored ribbons falling gracefully over her arm, while she picks sweet music from this little thing, is the envy of all her female acquaintances and the most admired by all romantic lovers. It is the instrument of romance and has something in its tones that enchants you and carries you to the flowery banks of Italy, or tells you of some Spanish romance—sweet songs, beautiful maidens, jealous lovers, and all that is sentimental and Spanish. Their native melody is the accompaniment to a love song. It is a very old instrument, but has never been used any by Americans until now. The pattern is one of the oldest there is, and it belongs to many nationalities. This is the Italian instrument. The Romans played upon them. The Spanish instrument is about the same, and the Spanish and Italians play them most. In these countries they are the instruments for moonlight serenades. In India there is some such an instrument, and the Mexicans and even Chinese have instruments of the same class, though nothing like as musical. They seem to have been the musical instruments of the primitive nations, and probably had their origin from the same source—the gourd. Some of the Mexican instruments are made of pottery.

"But this has reached the highest perfection of them all, and is much more musical and more graceful in shape than either the banjo or guitar. See how light and pretty it is!" He held it out admiringly and again ran his fingers across the strings, then handed it to the scribe.

The instrument is the name that Spanish serenaders are always represented in pictures as playing on, and those used by the Spanish students. Its weight is almost nothing. It is made entirely of wood like that used in a violin. It has a small, fat body, and a short, slender neck, slightly curved. It is like a gourd, only the lines are more graceful, and is constructed on the principle of a guitar, differing in shape and tone. It has four unisons or eight strings, pairs alike. The two strings of a kind being close together prolong the sound, and being metallic have a clear tone. They are not picked with the fingers, as a guitar or a banjo, but with a little flat piece of tortoise shell, held between the thumb and fore-finger.

"A good player," continued the music man, "would hold the shell thus, and strike the strings in a way to make them tremble, like the voice in trilling. It is a simple instrument, and not hard to learn, but there is no one here who teaches it, and the young ladies are wild about it. Those who have learned abroad have a sort of monopoly. It is so popular, however, that I presume it won't be long before a teacher springs up. I know of young ladies who have offered as high as five dollars a lesson and could get no one to teach them. There are several fashionable ladies in Washington who play beautifully, and when they have sweet voices and sing with it, it is simply charming. Every lady wants to play, and I expect it will supersede the banjo altogether. The rage has just started, but it has made good progress. I can't name all the ladies who have mandolins, but one of the finest I know of is owned by Mrs. Hallett Killbourne. She is a grand performer. She plays exquisitely. The instrument she has is not less than two hundred years old. Some other fine instruments are in the city, and there are a number of good players among young ladies. Many who do not play hang them up on the wall as ornaments.

"What other instruments are popular among Washington ladies?" asked the scribe. "The banjo, you know, has been the rage for a long time. It is still popular, but will probably wear out. The guitar will always have a sale. One of the most remarkable things is the popularity of the violin among Washington ladies. There are many very fine performers, and there is a ladies' violin club here. Ladies seldom take to wind instruments, but there are a few here who play on the clarinet. I know of none who play on the brass horn, but I know of one who likes the big bass-viol."—*Washington Star.*

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PRECIOUS GEMS.

Extracts from the Most Venerable Literature of the Oldest Civilization.

In the Ram Whack Ah of Bundel em Up, probably the oldest literature of the oldest civilization on the globe, occurs the following:

One day, while the sage Burrume Dehn was pondering by the seashore, an eagle that had stolen a pie from a neighboring restaurant mistook the bald head of the sage for a rock and let the pie fall upon it. The pie was uninjured, but the head of the sage was split in three directions, so that all his brains ran out. He was insensible of his loss and returning to his study continued for several thousand years to write leading articles on political economy.

Chunder Ram Chowder, the revered and holy Marmalade of Dowwallagalla, when a young Prince, was enamored of a beautiful girl, the daughter of a merchant. He pawned his dress suit and for three days fed the object of his love with ice cream and caramels. At the end of this short siege, having persuaded her that his facilities were unequalled for continuing to supply her with unlimited quantities of caramels and ice cream for an indefinite period, she yielded and agreed to depart with him to the wilderness. That night, while the Prince was loitering under her window with a ladder, her father appeared and kicked him clear over the top of a grove of banyan trees, and when he came down a bull-dog as big as a yearling calf was waiting for him, and sat down with him to a plain but substantial luncheon, at which, however, the Prince ate nothing. The next morning, on his way to the hospital, the beautiful girl met him and said, reproachfully: "Last night you were to fly with me." "Ah, yes," replied Chunder Ram Chowder, "but last night your father was too fly for me." He then entered the convent of the Hadda Nuff Ghang, who took upon themselves vows of celibacy and wore sheet-iron trousers; nor did he again see his charmer until five years afterward, when he met her at the funeral of her third husband, the other two having been divorced.

Maouaouwaow ("the nightingale that sings for stamps") had a voice like the brindle bull bul of Cashmore, and was a prima donna in the days of Bungalow the Just, and was billed to sing in native opera in Babble Manded for five thousand lacs a night. But when the evening came she refused to sing, and presented a physician's certificate to the effect that she had a severe cold. "What will you take for your cold?" asked the monarch, who was ex-officio manager of the opera-house. "I will take ten thousand lacs a note," replied the prima donna, sweetly; "it is that kind of a cold." Whereupon the royal manager ordered her lungs to be drawn out with an instrument made for that purpose, and subscribed her to the relief fund of the Mikados, a wandering tribe in the provinces who were in extremely destitute circumstances, having been out of missionaries for several weeks. This happy termination of the affair was all that saved it from being a chestnut.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE VANDERBILT BOYS.

How They Were Taught to Fight the Battle of Life Unaided.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is forty now, and he is worth, I suppose at least \$80,000,000, perhaps more. This, at compound interest should double every twelve years, which would make it no less than \$640,000,000 when Mr. Cornelius is seventy-six. It would increase a great deal faster than that at the interest which he is to-day receiving on his stock and bonds, but there will come panics, reverses, cataclysms, perhaps, and he can not safely count on making more than \$450,000,000 in thirty-six years.

These young men are remarkable characters. They started in the path of life under the iron rod of their remarkable grandfather, the old Commodore. He didn't believe in boys at all; he didn't believe in anybody much; and when Cornelius and William got out of short clothes he said to their father: "Look a here, Billy; boys are no good; there's only one way to save 'em, and that is by putting 'em at something, and making 'em work like the deuce all the while. Now, stick these boys in somewhere and make 'em come down to it. Don't let up on 'em."

Wm. H. was not half as hard and inflexible as his father, but he was accustomed to mind that gentleman—as obedient when he was forty as when he was fourteen—and he knew perfectly well that it was better to kick a boy out than to pet him and to give him money; so he told the boys, as his father had told him, that they "must support themselves."

Cornelius got a little clerkship in the Shoe and Leather Bank when he was sixteen, and for four years he got there as early as any clerk, and worked as late and hard. He allowed himself no extra holidays, and neither his father or his grandfather did anything to make his life easier. During these years his uncle Torrance, going to Europe for the Commodore, invited "the youngster" to go with him, and the grandfather, reluctant and consented. The boy was delighted at the chance, but the question of salary was involved. He presented the matter to the President. "You can go," said the amiable functionary, "but of course you will lose your salary, \$150." That settled it. Cornelius turned his back on the temptation and declined to go.

When he was twenty he was made a clerk "at the bottom of the ladder" in the Hudson river railroad office, and his younger brother, William K., was put at work there the next year. For more than eighteen years now, they have "bowed down to it" in that great concern, and they are far better trained than their father ever was in all the details of the business.

They are not fast men. They own no yachts. They care nothing for clubs. They love their children, and each family, filling into church, looks like a pair of gently sloping stairs. They care little for fast horses. They do not swear. One of them is superintendent of a Sunday-school, and both are deeply involved in various charities of the city.—*N. Y. Cor. Toledo Blade.*

CHINA'S PROGRESS.

The Emperor Considers the Advantages of Building a Network of Railways.

Charles Denby, United States Minister to China, has sent some interesting dispatches to Mr. Bayard which deal with two questions of vital import to the development and safety of the empire. The first is the construction of railroads, which Li Hung Chang is urging with all the vigor of his intellect. The other is the building of a navy to replace the useless junks which at present fly the imperial flag, and to organize a system of coast defense adequate to protect the harbors and shores of the country. Mr. Denby says:

I have the honor to state, as a matter of interest to a great many persons in the United States and as a part of the current history of China, the position of that empire as to the construction of railroads.

The most prominent person in China to-day is Li Hung Chang, who is the Grand Secretary of the empire, Viceroy of the province, and one of the heads of the Admiralty Board. His residence is at Tien-Tsin, but he lately spent some weeks at Peking. He has for some years been in favor of building railroads. He has had a hard fight in China to have his views approved. The opposition comes chiefly from the Censors and the Board of Revenue. The Censors represent that numbers of men would be thrown out of employment, graves would be desecrated and internal troubles would ensue. The Board of Revenue claims that if railroads are built the whole revenue service of China would have to be changed. It seems likely in effect that the Lektin tax, which is one of the chief sources of revenue to China, would have to be abandoned or materially modified. This is a consummation that the foreigners most ardently desire. Li Hung Chang, through all the changes of men and measures, has maintained his power, and there seems every reason to believe that he will succeed in his plan of constructing railroads.

I send to the department the dying memorial of Tso Tsung Tang, which contains an able presentation of the argument in favor of constructing railroads in China. By way of parenthesis I may say that a dying official always leaves a posthumous memorial to the Government. It often happens that after he is dead some distinguished honorary office is conferred on him by imperial decree. This memorial of Tso Tsung Tang preceded by a few days the visit of Li Hung Chang to the capital, and furnished him a fine opportunity to press his railroad views. It was considered, certainly with reason, that the best mode of inviting the attention of the members of the Government to the merits of railroads would be to exhibit a working model of an American roadway and rolling stock.

Acting upon this peculiarity a complete working-model railroad was procured from the United States. It consisted of one hundred feet of main track and sidings, with switches and turntable, a passenger locomotive and a tender, mail and baggage cars, passenger cars, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars, different kinds of freight cars, a full section of seats and berths in sleeping car, etc. The cars were five feet long, and all other parts of the model were in equal proportion, and care had been taken to make the model throughout an exact representation in miniature of road, locomotive, cars, etc., in actual use in the United States, complete in the smallest detail. The motive power was clock-work. This model was exhibited to the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, in his yamen at Tien-Tsin in September last, and he expressed himself much pleased with it, and said he would exhibit it in Peking when he went there in October.

On the 16th of October the model, which had been conveyed to Peking, was again exhibited before the Viceroy by his order, and on the following day the Viceroy presented it to Prince Chun, the Emperor's father. The Prince was highly pleased. Two days later the Prince sent the model to the imperial palace, where it was exhibited to the Emperor and Empress Dowager and worked successfully. Their Majesties were much interested and spent some time in a minute examination of the model. It was the first complete representation they had ever seen of the much-talked-of railroad. The event materially assisted the Viceroy in his advocacy of railroads for China, and their Majesties lent a willing ear to all he had to say in favor of railroads, and agreed to allow him to prepare for their introduction into the country.

China has not been standing still. Factories of glass, woolen goods, paper, etc., equipped in Western style, which are scattered over the country and owned by Chinese subjects, are proofs of her enterprise, and now, if the Government takes the question earnestly in hand, we may look for the wide adoption in China of many of our appliances and modes of manufacture.—*Washington Letter.*

A White Gorilla.

A white gorilla is on view at the Royal Aquarium at Westminster. Whether the animal is a true species or a highly-developed cross-bred is a question for the naturalists. Its height is about twenty-six inches, and its age probably three or four years. Its body and limbs, both arms and legs, are almost free from hair, and it has no tail. The animal is very gentle and affectionate, clasping its keeper around the neck and kissing him like a child. It drinks from a tumbler, and has a most intelligent manner. It is housed in a large, handsome cage or chamber with an entire glass front.—*Cor. St. Louis Republican.*

—At Riverside, Cal., a grocer advertised that he would deal strictly on the cash principle. Next day came one of his oldest customers and asked for a loan of five dollars. "Certainly," said the grocer, handing him a five-dollar gold piece, "will that be enough?" "Yes," replied the customer, "I just wished a little money with which to buy a few groceries," and he turned away to give his orders to a clerk, while the grocer stood wondering where the cash system would finally lead him.

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Druggist and Pharmacist,

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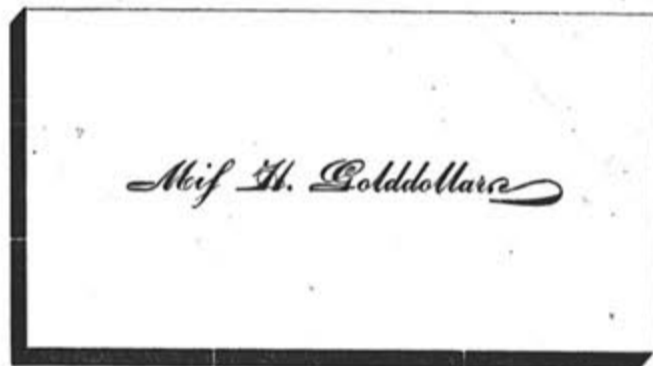
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Marquette, Mich.

Upper Peninsula.

Now that the new bridge is done there is uninterrupted communication by rail between Keweenaw point and the outside world.

An immense number of dogs have been killed by poisoned meat, but there are too many yet for quiet sleep.

—The M. & N. road will soon put on a night passenger train, which will be a great convenience.

—Goggin, who was shot by McCarthy, at Hurontown, died. He was "a tough."

—The Ishpeming "Knights" are in doubt whether to go into the political field after all.

—Archibald McLellan was killed in a logging camp on Waika river by a log rolling upon him from a sleigh he was loading.

—Lott did not want to be supervisor but his friends insisted and others threatened, so he made the run.

—The "Knights" of Marinette and Menominee number about 2,000. Main street awnings are too low, many of them, and are complained of.

—The maltsters and brewers at Meeske & Hoch's brewery, Negaunee, quit in a body on Saturday—no reason given.

—A "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor" has been organized at Florence.

—A controlling interest in a promising copper mine in Ontonagon county can be purchased for \$1,000, cash, upon application at the Miner office.

—A saloon-keeper named Bennett and a drunken Finn fought, at Hancock, on election day, and both were badly pounded.

—When she was a child she cried for CASTORIA. When she became Miss she chose for CASTORIA. When she had children she gave them CASTORIA.

—The cockroaches in this house are remarkably versatile," said an actor at a hotel table.

—The "Kings" of Marinette and Menominee number about 2,000.

south on Tuesday [Had too much Marquette county fighting whisky, probably].

—Minus 10° at Negaunee, 14° at Palmer, and 20° at Champion on Saturday morning.

—W. H. Hill was elected supervisor, beating Dr. Bowen 67 votes.

—Draper, candidate for alderman at St. Ignace, was beaten, and died of the excitement and worry the night after election.

—The M. & N. road will soon put on a night passenger train, which will be a great convenience.

—Goggin, who was shot by McCarthy, at Hurontown, died. He was "a tough."

—The Ishpeming "Knights" are in doubt whether to go into the political field after all.

—Archibald McLellan was killed in a logging camp on Waika river by a log rolling upon him from a sleigh he was loading.

—Lott did not want to be supervisor but his friends insisted and others threatened, so he made the run.

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VALUABLE ADVICE.

What to Do When the Dress of a Woman Catches Fire.

Will you grant me space to explain briefly what, I think, should be the first thing to be done by a girl or woman whose dress has caught fire,

A girl or woman who meets with this accident should immediately lie down on the floor, and, so, any one who goes to her assistance should instantly, if she still be erect, make her lie down, into a horizontal position,

—The standard. West's Liver Pills. Always reliable, never fail. Cure all liver and stomach diseases.

—Shoe-dealer—What size, madam! Madam—I—er—think two. Shoe-dealer (taking her measure)—Ah, yes, two.

—How many bald heads you see. Work, worry, disease, dissipation. These do it.

—The goblet out of which the Duke of Marlborough drank the night before the battle of Malplaquet was preserved and has just been sold in Paris.

—A bottle of Samaritan Nerve enables one to defy asthma, nervousness, and general debility.

—West's World's Wonder acts like magic in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, bruises, cuts and wounds.

—A sentimental writer says "a baby is a link which binds its mother to heaven."

—Every epileptic sufferer ought to try Samaritan Nerve at once," says Rev. J. T. Enter, of New Glarus, Wis.

—You can't work to much purpose unless you are well, but you can build up health and strength with Parker's Tonic.

—Perfect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood.

—Whoooping-cough readily yields to West's Cough Syrup.

—Old lady (somehow privileged)—Are you a marrying man, Mr. Hardcastle? Mr. Hardcastle (earnestly)—O, no indeed, ma'am; I'm a widower.

—April showers bring forth May flowers; also brings on rheumatism. Cure, West's World's Wonder.

DRAWBACKS OF JOKING.

A New York Humorist Falls Foul of a Strange New Jersey Audience.

"I confess that when a man in my line seriously sits down to measure the length, breadth and exact number of cubic inches to a joke, he comes to the conclusion that joking by contract has its drawbacks."

"Well," laughed Wilder, "I was in for it and could not shirk the responsibility. Half a dozen local people got on at the station this side of the town to attend the entertainment, and I confess I had my misgivings, for never a ghost of a smile flickered on their faces."

"I'll be darned if he's come," said one; "what are we agwine to do, brother?"

"I took in the situation at once," pursued Wilder, "and I thought I'd have my own joke if it wasn't on the programme."

"Who on earth is he?" "My name is Wilder—Marshall P. Wilder," I replied.

"This be the humorist." "Some laughed and others looked incredulous, but a boy in front, who was apparently contrasting my small figure with the tall, bony attitude of the chairman, called out: 'Don't step on him or you'll break him up!'"

Mr. Wilder thinks there is good material for laughter in the town of Tuckerton, but it requires a little fertilizing and cultivation.

A FELL DESTROYER.

The Starting Increase of Mortality from Consumption in America.

Within the past year the civilized world has been shocked and saddened by the knowledge of the great devastation wrought by the cholera in Spain;

Do you know I enjoyed the decorations of the dining-car? Oh, yes. There was nothing original about them.

—The lame, the halt, the rheumatic all sing the praises of West's World's Wonder.

—A little girl attending the presentation of Uncle Tom's Cabin, chided her mother audibly "for not getting a seat in the gallery, so she could see little Eva go to heaven better."

—West's Pain Kink, a speedy cure for colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel difficulties.

—The cockroaches in this house are remarkably versatile," said an actor at a hotel table.

TINNER.

Geo. H. Cook Agent. SHEET-IRON and COPPERSMITH.

Has taken, temporarily, the building formerly occupied by T. Killian as his office, where he will attend to all orders in the above line.

STOVE REPAIRING AND— Placing Pumps & Steam Fitting A SPECIALTY.

GIVE HIM A CALL! MISCELLANEOUS. By all Means Purchase Nimrod

PLUG TOBACCO PREMIUM GOODS. Every box has a ticket in it entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of Fine Gold Watches.

S. W. VENABLE & CO. PETERSBURG, VA. PRINTING. NEW TYPE! NEW PRESSES! NEW STYLES!

ATTENTION TO BUSINESS And work done on time are the inducements offered business men at this office.

LEGAL. SALE OF RESERVED MINERAL LANDS. MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, LANSING, Feb. 8, 1886.

Table with columns: SUBDIVISION, Section, Range, Township, Acres, Price Per Acre.

Table with columns: SUBDIVISION, Section, Range, Township, Acres, Price Per Acre.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT Terms of court for 1883 and 1884. State of Michigan, ss.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John McManiman, deceased.

ORDER OF HEARING. STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Delta.

MEMORANDUM. ne 1/2 of sw 1/4 sec 16 47 n 31 w 40 5 00 ne 1/2 of sw 1/4 sec 16 47 n 31 w 40 5 00

TINNER.

E. H. WILLIAMS, Tin, Sheet-Iron & Copper WORK.

Of Every Description Only Practical Tinner In the city.

An experience of five years in one of the leading shops in town and the work I have done are my recommendations.

Sap Pans and Pails at Low Rates. Shop in the building next East of D. E. Glavin's Residence, Ludington St.

Special Attention to Roofing. BUSINESS CARDS. J. B. SWEATT, CONTRACTOR.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING! DONE AT THIS OFFICE. LEGAL. First Publication April 10, 1886.

PROBATE NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Delta.

NOTICE OF PROBATE. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., March 10, 1886.

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IRON PORT.

ESCANABA MICHIGAN, APRIL, 10, 1886

A CARPETED CEILING.

An Entirely New Thing in Interior House Decorations.

The modern tendency to turn things topsyturvy is strongly illustrated in the carpeted ceiling which adorn the reception room of a fashionable dancing school in this city. To carry out the idea completely the floor should have been frescoed, but the professional decorator to whom the ceiling is indebted for its novel ornamentation weakly yielded to the popular taste of the period by placing another carpet on the floor. It must, however, be added that the proud Aabusson on the ceiling is, by its brilliant coloring as well as its lofty position, a far more conspicuous object than its meek and lowly brother on the floor. It may be necessary to explain that the purpose in placing this carpet on the ceiling is aesthetic. Imported by a gentleman who intended it for the breakfast-room of his villa on the Hudson, a sudden change in the stock market tore this shadowy product of the loom from its luxurious quarters, and a happy chance only saved it from the profane hands of some heartless auctioneer. Its preserver came in the person of its present owner, a gentleman who has waited through life with such success that the purchase of a score of Aabussons would be for him a comparatively trifling expenditure. Being about to refurbish the elegant house used for his school, he needed a carpet for the reception-room. The Aabusson was recommended, and he bought it.

But the professional decorator who had been engaged to superintend the refitting and ornamentation of the building was not consulted when the purchase was made, and when the carpet was unrolled before him, promptly declared it to be utterly unsuitable for the room. The bright floral pattern was, he said, not in harmony with the predominant color in the furniture coverings, and the blue ground was pronounced a still worse defect, for it would give people the impression that the floor was flying up at them. Finding the owner of the carpet not quite convinced by these arguments the artist fell back on stronger ground by pointing out the moral and aesthetic faults of the floor-covering, its obtuseness, lack of repose, refinement, sympathy, sentiment or conscientiousness. This arraignment was rendered still more effective by the horror-struck air of the orator and his closing declaration that to place the carpet in that particular room would be to ruin his professional reputation and drive him to hide his blighted hopes in an untimely grave.

"But what shall be done with the carpet?" asked its perplexed proprietor.

The artist ran his hands through his hair and turned his eyes upward, as if to read the answer in the stars. The dreamy orbs encountered the ceiling and suddenly lighted up with the glow of a new inspiration.

"Foot heem up, zare!" he cried, while in his joy at the happy thought he executed a pirouette which made the dancing-master turn pale with envy.

The suggestion was approved, and as the carpet was in one piece there was not much difficulty experienced in carrying out the idea. When this had been done there remained on the ceiling, on each side of the carpet, an uncovered space of about twenty inches, which was filled in by fresco painters with a very clever imitation of the texture and coloring of a carpet.

This plan of carpeting a ceiling may in time be followed in many houses. The carpet trade would doubtless approve of carpeted ceilings, provided the floors were carpeted as well, and the designers would find in the new patterns essential for ceiling coverings a fine field for the exercise of the spiritual side of their imaginations, for there would probably be a great run on Axminster seraphim, Wilton cherubim, Brussels angels and Moquette saints.—*Carpet Trade Review.*

A WOMAN'S SPEECH.

How Mme. Salomon Strengthened Her Husband's Political Position.

Mme. Salomon, the French wife of the black President of the black republic of Hayti, has exerted great influence on his career. Prof. John M. Langstone, late United States Minister to Hayti, related to me in her presence the other day, while she was here on her way home from Paris, the story of a speech made by her at a banquet in Port au Prince, which illustrates her force of character and power. The banquet was given to President Salomon by the business and commercial men of the Haytian metropolis, to refute the reports spread by his enemies that the moneyed interests of his country were opposed to his administration. There was also talk that his rule meant French rule. Mme. Salomon was toasted and the President briefly returned thanks for her. As he closed, to every body's surprise, Mme. Salomon herself rose up, as she said to the banqueters, wholly against custom, to say for herself how much she thanked them for their courtesy. She went on speaking for ten minutes, while she said in substance that, though a Frenchwoman by birth, she was Haytian by marriage, and that in her marriage to a black man she considered herself married to the whole race, identified with it in every respect, and bound by every tie to devote her life to Hayti and the black people. Her speech raised a round of applause and brought a support to the President that strengthened him immensely and at once. Indeed, Prof. Langstone says, it put an end to all the cabals existing in opposition to Salomon. Mme. Salomon said to me in imperfect English, but with great feeling: "Something within me prompted me to speak. I could not have resisted if I would. But I trembled as I stood up, so that I thought I should fall, and when I sat down and lifted my glass, my hand shook like a leaf in a gale."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MANDOLIN PLAYERS.

A Romantic Instrument Becoming Popular With American Ladies.

"They trim them with bright ribbons," said a music-dealer, as he took down a little gourd-shaped instrument, and ran his fingers across the strings. "They tie a different colored ribbon to each key, and let them hang down about a yard and a half. They are very pretty. The music is sweeter than that of a guitar."

"What is it?" asked the reporter.

"Mandolin. They are getting to be the rage among young ladies in society here. I expect they will drive the banjo out of good society. It is a lighter and a more delicate instrument, and it is, as you see, very pretty. Just the thing for a lady. There are quite a number of young ladies here who play on them beautifully. Then they have the advantage of being exclusive. They are not found except in the best society, and young ladies take pride in playing them to show that they have been abroad. You see, only ladies who have traveled abroad can play them, as there are no teachers here. It is just the proper thing to know how to handle a mandolin, and some young ladies who have never crossed the broad Atlantic, but who want to keep up with the times, are almost frantic to become masters of this instrument. The young lady who can sit with these many-colored ribbons falling gracefully over her arm, while she picks sweet music from this little thing, is the envy of all her female acquaintances and the most admired by all romantic lovers. It is the instrument of romance and has something in its tones that enchants you and carries you to the flowery banks of Italy, or tells you of some Spanish romance—sweet songs, beautiful maidens, jealous lovers, and all that is sentimental and Spanish. Their native melody is the accompaniment to a love song. It is a very old instrument, but has never been used any by Americans until now. The pattern is one of the oldest there is, and it belongs to many nationalities. This is the Italian instrument. The Romans played upon them. The Spanish instrument is about the same, and the Spanish and Italians play them most. In these countries they are the instruments for moonlight serenades. In India there is some such an instrument, and the Mexicans and even Chinese have instruments of the same class, though nothing like as musical. They seem to have been the musical instruments of the primitive nations, and probably had their origin from the same source—the gourd. Some of the Mexican instruments are made of pottery.

"But this has reached the highest perfection of them all, and is much more musical and more graceful in shape than either the banjo or guitar. See how light and pretty it is!" He held it out admiringly and again ran his fingers across the strings, then handed it to the scribe.

The instrument is the name that Spanish serenaders are always represented in pictures as playing on, and those used by the Spanish students. Its weight is almost nothing. It is made entirely of wood like that used in a violin. It has a small, fat body, and a short, slender neck, slightly curved. It is like a gourd, only the lines are more graceful, and is constructed on the principle of a guitar, differing in shape and tone. It has four unisons or eight strings, pairs alike. The two strings of a kind being close together prolong the sound, and being metallic have a clear tone. They are not picked with the fingers, as a guitar or a banjo, but with a little flat piece of tortoise shell, held between the thumb and fore-finger.

"A good player," continued the music man, "would hold the shell thus, and strike the strings in a way to make them tremble, like the voice in trilling. It is a simple instrument, and not hard to learn, but there is no one here who teaches it, and the young ladies are wild about it. Those who have learned abroad have a sort of monopoly. It is so popular, however, that I presume it won't be long before a teacher springs up. I know of young ladies who have offered as high as five dollars a lesson and could get no one to teach them. There are several fashionable ladies in Washington who play beautifully, and when they have sweet voices and sing with it, it is simply charming. Every lady wants to play, and I expect it will supersede the banjo altogether. The rage has just started, but it has made good progress. I can't name all the ladies who have mandolins, but one of the finest I know of is owned by Mrs. Hallett Killbourne. She is a grand performer. She plays exquisitely. The instrument she has is not less than two hundred years old. Some other fine instruments are in the city, and there are a number of good players among young ladies. Many who do not play hang them up on the wall as ornaments.

"What other instruments are popular among Washington ladies?" asked the scribe.

"The banjo, you know, has been the rage for a long time. It is still popular, but will probably wear out. The guitar will always have a sale. One of the most remarkable things is the popularity of the violin among Washington ladies. There are many very fine performers, and there is a ladies' violin club here. Ladies seldom take to wind instruments, but there are a few here who play on the clarinet. I know of none who play on the brass horn, but I know of one who likes the big bass-viol."—*Washington Star.*

—At a meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, at Akron, three cases of swallowing foreign substances were reported. One man swallowed a silver dollar while laughing, another swallowed a five-franc piece, and a woman choked down the gauge of a sewing-machine, but all the patients recovered.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Magistrate—"What is the plea of the prisoner at the bar, charged with being implicated in the Roberts safe-robbery?" Prisoner—"I beg leave to state, your Honor, that I was there, but simply as a tool for others." Prisoner's counsel—"I would explain to the court that my client's name is Jimmy."—*Tribune.*

—Many large veins of mica were recently discovered on Current creek, Col.

PRECIOUS GEMS.

Extracts from the Most Venerable Literature of the Oldest Civilization.

In the Ram Whack Ah of Bundel em Up, probably the oldest literature of the oldest civilization on the globe, occurs the following:

One day, while the sage Burrume Dehn was pondering by the seashore, an eagle that had stolen a pie from a neighboring restaurant mistook the bald head of the sage for a rock and let the pie fall upon it. The pie was uninjured, but the head of the sage was split in three directions, so that all his brains ran out. He was insensible of his loss and returning to his study continued for several thousand years to write leading articles on political economy.

Chunder Ram Chowder, the revered and holy Marmalade of Dowwallagalla, when a young Prince, was enamored of a beautiful girl, the daughter of a merchant. He pawned his dress suit and for three days fed the object of his love with ice cream and caramels. At the end of this short siege, having persuaded her that his facilities were unequalled for continuing to supply her with unlimited quantities of caramels and ice cream for an indefinite period, she yielded and agreed to depart with him to the wilderness. That night, while the Prince was loitering under her window with a ladder, her father appeared and kicked him clear over the top of a grove of banyan trees, and when he came down a bull-dog as big as a yearling calf was waiting for him, and sat down with him to a plain but substantial luncheon, at which, however, the Prince ate nothing. The next morning, on his way to the hospital, the beautiful girl met him and said, reproachfully: "Last night you were to fly with me." "Ah, yes," replied Chunder Ram Chowder, "but last night your father was too fly for me." He then entered the convent of the Hadda Nuff Ghang, who took upon themselves vows of celibacy and wore sheet-iron trousers; nor did he again see his charmer until five years afterward, when he met her at the funeral of her third husband, the other two having been divorced.

Maououwaow ("the nightingale that sings for stamps") had a voice like the brindle bull bul of Cashmore, and was a prima donna in the days of Bungalow the Just, and was billed to sing in native opera in Babble Mandel for five thousand laces a night. But when the evening came she refused to sing, and presented a physician's certificate to the effect that she had a severe cold. "What will you take for your cold?" asked the monarch, who was ex-officio manager of the opera-house. "I will take ten thousand laces a note," replied the prima donna, sweetly; "it is that kind of a cold." Whereupon the royal manager ordered her lungs to be drawn out with an instrument made for that purpose, and subscribed her to the relief fund of the Mikados, a wandering tribe in the provinces who were in extremely destitute circumstances, having been out for missionaries for several weeks. This happy termination of the affair was all that saved it from being a chestnut.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE VANDERBILT BOYS.

How They Were Taught to Fight the Battle of Life Unaided.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is forty now, and he is worth, I suppose at least \$80,000,000, perhaps more. This, at compound interest should double every twelve years, which would make it no less than \$640,000,000 when Mr. Cornelius is seventy-six. It would increase a great deal faster than that at the interest which he is to-day receiving on his stock and bonds, but there will come panics, reverses, cataclysms, perhaps, and he can not safely count on making more than \$450,000,000 in thirty-six years.

These young men are remarkable characters. They started in the path of life under the iron rod of their remarkable grandfather, the old Commodore. He didn't believe in boys at all; he didn't believe in anybody much; and when Cornelius and William got out of short clothes he said to their father: "Look a here, Billy; boys are no good; there's only one way to save 'em, and that is by putting 'em at something, and making 'em work like the deuce all the while. Now, stick these boys in somewhere and make 'em come down to it. Don't let up on 'em."

Wm. H. was not half as hard and inflexible as his father, but he was accustomed to mind that gentleman—as obedient when he was forty as when he was fourteen—and he knew perfectly well that it was better to kick a boy out than to pet him and to give him money; so he told the boys, as his father had told him, that they "must support themselves."

Cornelius got a little clerkship in the Shoe and Leather Bank when he was sixteen, and for four years he got there as early as any clerk, and worked as late and hard. He allowed himself no extra holidays, and neither his father or his grandfather did anything to make his life easier. During these years his uncle Torrance, going to Europe for the Commodore, invited "the youngster" to go with him, and the grandfather relented and consented. The boy was delighted at the chance, but the question of salary was involved. He presented the matter to the President. "You can go," said the amiable functionary, "but of course you will lose your salary, \$150." That settled it. Cornelius turned his back on the temptation and declined to go.

When he was twenty he was made a clerk "at the bottom of the ladder" in the Hudson river railroad office, and his younger brother, William K., was put at work there the next year. For more than eighteen years now, they have "bowed down to it" in that great concern, and they are far better trained than their father ever was in all the details of the business.

They are not fast men. They own no yachts. They care nothing for clubs. They love their children, and each family, filling into church, looks like a pair of gently sloping stairs. They care little for fast horses. They do not swear. One of them is superintendent of a Sunday-school, and both are deeply involved in various charities of the city.—*N. Y. Cor. Toledo Blade.*

CHINA'S PROGRESS.

The Emperor Considers the Advisability of Building a Network of Railways.

Charles Denby, United States Minister to China, has sent some interesting dispatches to Mr. Bayard which deal with two questions of vital import to the development and safety of the empire. The first is the construction of railroads, which Li Hung Chang is urging with all the vigor of his intellect. The other is the building of a navy to replace the useless junks which at present fly the imperial flag, and to organize a system of coast defense adequate to protect the harbors and shores of the country. Mr. Denby says:

I have the honor to state, as a matter of interest to a great many persons in the United States and as a part of the current history of China, the position of that empire as to the construction of railroads.

The most prominent person in China to-day is Li Hung Chang, who is the Grand Secretary of the empire, Viceroy of the province, and one of the heads of the Admiralty Board. His residence is at Tien-Tsin, but he lately spent some weeks at Peking. He has for some years been in favor of building railroads. He has had a hard fight in China to have his views approved. The opposition comes chiefly from the Censors and the Board of Revenue. The Censors represent that numbers of men would be thrown out of employment, graves would be desecrated and internal troubles would ensue. The Board of Revenue claims that if railroads are built the whole revenue service of China would have to be changed. It seems likely in effect that the Lekin tax, which is one of the chief sources of revenue to China, would have to be abandoned or materially modified. This is a consummation that the foreigners most ardently desire. Li Hung Chang, through all the changes of men and measures, has maintained his power, and there seems every reason to believe that he will succeed in his plan of constructing railroads.

I send to the department the dying memorial of Tso Tsung Tang, which contains an able presentation of the argument in favor of constructing railroads in China. By way of parenthesis I may say that a dying official always leaves a posthumous memorial to the Government. It often happens that after he is dead some distinguished honorary office is conferred on him by imperial decree. This memorial of Tso Tsung Tang preceded by a few days the visit of Li Hung Chang to the capital, and furnished him a fine opportunity to press his railroad views. It was considered, certainly with reason, that the best mode of inviting the attention of the members of the Government to the merits of railroads would be to exhibit a working model of an American roadway and rolling stock.

Acting upon this peculiarity a complete working-model railroad was procured from the United States. It consisted of one hundred feet of main track and sidings, with switches and turntable, a passenger locomotive and a tender, mail and baggage cars, passenger cars, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars, different kinds of freight cars, a full section of seats and berths in sleeping car, etc. The cars were five feet long, and all other parts of the model were in equal proportion, and care had been taken to make the model throughout an exact representation in miniature of road, locomotive, cars, etc., in actual use in the United States, complete in the smallest detail. The model was exhibited to the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, in his yamen at Tien-Tsin in September last, and he expressed himself much pleased with it, and said he would exhibit it in Peking when he went there in October.

On the 16th of October the model, which had been conveyed to Peking, was again exhibited before the Viceroy by his order, and on the following day the Viceroy presented it to Prince Chum, the Emperor's father. The Prince was highly pleased. Two days later the Prince sent the model to the imperial palace, where it was exhibited to the Emperor and Empress Dowager and worked successfully. Their Majesties were much interested and spent some time in a minute examination of the model. It was the first complete representation they had ever seen of the much-talked-of railroad. The event materially assisted the Viceroy in his advocacy of railroads for China, and their Majesties lent a willing ear to all he had to say in favor of railroads, and agreed to allow him to prepare for their introduction into the country.

China has not been standing still. Factories of glass, woolen goods, paper, etc., equipped in Western style, which are scattered over the country and owned by Chinese subjects, are proofs of her enterprise, and now, if the Government takes the question earnestly in hand, we may look for the wide adoption in China of many of our appliances and modes of manufacture.—*Washington Letter.*

A White Gorilla.

A white gorilla is on view at the Royal Aquarium at Westminster. Whether the animal is a true species or a highly-developed cross-breed is a question for the naturalists. Its height is about twenty-six inches, and its age probably three or four years. Its body and limbs, both arms and legs, are almost free from hair, and it has no tail. The animal is very gentle and affectionate, clasping its keeper around the neck and kissing him like a child. It drinks from a tumbler, and has a most intelligent manner. It is housed in a large, handsome cage or chamber with an entire glass front.—*Cor. St. Louis Republican.*

—At Riverside, Cal., a grocer advertised that he would deal strictly on the cash principle. Next day came one of his oldest customers and asked for a loan of five dollars. "Certainly," said the grocer, handing him a five-dollar gold piece, "will that be enough?" "Yes," replied the customer, "I just wished a little money with which to buy a few groceries," and he turned away to give his orders to a clerk, while the grocer stood wondering where the cash system would finally lead him.

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.

VISITING CARDS.

This office is just in receipt of some of the choicest

VISITING CARDS

Miss H. Goldollar

To be had in the market. Your order is solicited.

IRON PORT.

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

On the balance, at low rate (5 or 6 per cent.) of interest.

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

F. W. LINDQUIST, Escanaba, Mich.

LUMBER.

N. LUDINGTON CO.,

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

Pine : Lumber, : Lath : and : Shingles,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

LUMBER YARD IN THE REAR OF "THE IRON PORT" OFFICE.

LAND.

PRINTING.

CASH PAID

For Partly Developed

MINING PROPERTIES,

Pine and Mineral Lands.

JULIAN M. CASE,

Marquette, Mich.

STRICT ATTENTION

TO

BUSINESS

AND

Conscientious Work

Is the invariable rule at the Iron

Port Printing office. We are

On Time, Always!

Upper Peninsula

Now that the new bridge is done there is uninterrupted communication by rail between Keweenaw point and the outside world.

Half-hourly trains between Houghton and Hancock are proposed. I. E. Swift is to put in the heating apparatus for the new courthouse.

An immense number of dogs have been killed by poisoned meat, but there are too many yet for quiet sleep. A boy of ten years, named Keen, playing about the Hancock & Calumet turn table, fell into the pit and was caught under the wheels and had a foot crushed, and another named Dix was so hurt in the same way and at the same place that he died.

Goggin, who was shot by McCarthy, at Hurontown, died. He was "a tough." There are extenuating circumstances in the case of Trevilian, the mail robber.

The "Knights" are in doubt whether to go into the political field after all. The worst April fool joke was the weather, though eight inches of snow on all-fools day is hardly a joke.

Archibald McLellan was killed in a logging camp on Waika river by a log rolling upon him from a sleigh he was loading.

Lott did not want to be supervisor but his friends insisted and others threatened, so he made the run. John Williams, an Indian, was found dead beside the railroad four miles from Stambaugh.

How many bald heads you see. Work, worry, disease, dissipation. These do it. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color.

West's World's Wonder acts like magic in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, bruises, cuts and wounds. All druggists.

Whoooping-cough readily yields to West's Cough Syrup the never failing cure for bronchitis, consumption, asthma, etc. All druggists.

Old lady (somehow privileged)—Are you a marrying man, Mr. Hardcastle? Mr. Hardcastle (nervously)—O, no indeed, ma'am; I'm a widower.

West's Pain-King, a speedy cure for colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel difficulties. All druggists.

West's Cough Syrup is now the leading remedy for coughs, colds, sore throats, bronchitis, whooping-cough and consumption. All druggists.

When she was a child she cried for CASTORIA. When she became Miss she clung to CASTORIA. When she had children she gave them CASTORIA.

When she was a child she cried for CASTORIA. When she became Miss she clung to CASTORIA. When she had children she gave them CASTORIA.

Will you grant me space to explain briefly what, I think, should be the first thing to be done by a girl or woman whose dress has caught fire, and similarly the first duty of any one who goes to her rescue?

A girl or woman who meets with this accident should immediately lie down on the floor, and so, any one who goes to her assistance should instantly, if she still be erect, make her lie down, into a horizontal position, and keep her in it. Sparks fly upward, and flames ascend.

Water Supply. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Mayor of the city of Escanaba, until 6 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 4, 1886, for furnishing the city with water according to the plan and specifications now on file at the office of the city clerk.

Small Talk. The standard. West's Liver Pills. Always reliable, never fail. Cure all liver and stomach diseases. 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

Shoe-dealer—What size, madam? Madam—I er—think two. Shoe-dealer (taking her measure)—Ah, yes, two. A pair would be two, four altogether. To buy—James a pair of ladies' French kids, No. 4.

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VALUABLE ADVICE.

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DRAWBACKS OF JOKING.

A New York Humorist Falls Foul of a Strange New Jersey Audience. "I confess that when a man in my line seriously sits down to measure the length, breadth and exact number of cubic inches to a joke, he comes to the conclusion that joking by contract has its drawbacks."

"Well," laughed Wilder, "I was in for it and could not shirk the responsibility. Half a dozen local people got on at the station this side of the town to attend the entertainment, and I confess I had my misgivings, for never a ghost of a smile flickered on their faces."

"I'll be darned if he's come," said one; "what are we agwine to do, brother?" "May be he's gone to the next station by mistake," was the grave response.

"I took in the situation at once," pursued Wilder, "and I thought I'd have my own joke if it wasn't on the programme. Away drove the committee in a buggy, and stepping into a stage closely muffled, I followed. The buggy had the start of me by about ten minutes, and when I arrived at the hall I heard the loud voice of the chairman making an apology for my non-appearance."

"Who on earth be you?" "My name is Wilder—Marshall P. Wilder," I replied. "Then where's your father?" "He's in New York, I guess."

"An' where's the humorist?" "I'm the humorist." "Well, I'll be gol-darned if this don't beat punkins!" and he burst into such an uncontrollable fit of laughter that I thought he'd never stop.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the humorist is come." He couldn't get any further, for he was seized with such a spasm of laughter that I began to feel the supply would give out before I could come to his relief.

LEGAL. NOTICE OF RESERVED MINERAL LANDS. MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, LANSING, Feb. 8, 1886.

Table with columns: SUBDIVISION, SECTION, RANGE, TOWNSHIP, ACRES, PRICE PER ACRE. Lists land parcels in Baraga County.

Table with columns: SUBDIVISION, SECTION, RANGE, TOWNSHIP, ACRES, PRICE PER ACRE. Lists land parcels in Iron County.

Table with columns: SUBDIVISION, SECTION, RANGE, TOWNSHIP, ACRES, PRICE PER ACRE. Lists land parcels in Marquette County.

Table with columns: SUBDIVISION, SECTION, RANGE, TOWNSHIP, ACRES, PRICE PER ACRE. Lists land parcels in Menominee County.

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TINNER.

Geo. H. Cook Tin, Sheet-Iron & Copper Smith. Has taken, temporarily, the building formerly occupied by T. Killian as his office, where he will attend to all orders in the above line.

STOVE REPAIRING. Placing Pumps & Steam Fitting. A SPECIALTY. GIVE HIM A CALL!

MISCELLANEOUS. By all Means Purchase Nimrod PLUG TOBACCO. PREMIUM GOODS. Every box has a ticket in it entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of Fine Gold Watches and Chains.

S. W. VENABLE & CO. PETERSBURG, VA. PRINTING. NEW TYPE! NEW PRESSES! NEW STYLES! ATTENTION TO BUSINESS.

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TINNER.

E. H. WILLIAMS, Tin, Sheet-Iron & Copper. Of Every Description Only Practical Tinner. In the city.

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

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING! DONE AT THIS OFFICE. LEGAL. First Publication April 10, 1886.

LEGAL. NOTICE OF RESERVED MINERAL LANDS. MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, LANSING, Feb. 8, 1886.

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I have just Opened up a large stock of the Foster Shoes, for both ladies and gent's.

Ed. Erickson.



IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICH., APRIL 10, 1886.

Personals.

—Mr. and Mrs. Burns returned from Chicago on Friday.
 —Mrs. Vermilyea, of Chicago, has visited Mrs. Ralph lately.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Wallace returned from the Springs on Wednesday.
 —Mrs. Oliver returned from her visit at Chicago on Sunday last.
 —S. S. Goodell reached home on Friday. Been in New York, buying.
 —J. L. Sorter has been quite ill for a fortnight but is now convalescent.
 —H. A. Barr and his son arrived, from the Eureka hot springs, on Friday.
 —James Sorter, who has sojourned in Dixie's land lately, returned to Escanaba this week.
 —Miss F. A. Foote, who will have charge of Burns' millinery rooms during the coming season, arrived on Friday.
 —Rev. H. W. Thompson will attend the annual encampment of the G. A. R., which takes place on the 20th, at Jackson, as a delegate from C. F. Smith post.
 —Mr. Byers, late local editor on the Mirror, returned to Chicago this week and will take a more remunerative sit. Jim made many friends during his stay here.

W. C. T. U.

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

—[Pledge of Temperance Union: "In the full belief of the existence and power of Almighty God, and acknowledging our accountability to Him, we solemnly promise that we will not make, buy, sell, use, furnish or cause to be furnished to others as a beverage any spirituous liquors, and by all just means in our power to banish the use of intoxicating liquor from our land and to advance the cause of temperance."
 —Do not forget nor neglect the Friday evening meetings.
 —Regular prayer-meeting at the reading room Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited.
 —The next regular meeting of the Union will be held Wednesday afternoon, April 14, instead of Saturday, at the usual time and place. A good attendance is desired.
 —In the single city of New York there are 3,696 dram shops kept by women. Of these women one is an American, 3 are Africans 3 are Spanish, 4 Welsh, 10 English, 13 French, 1,104 Germans, 2,548 Irish, 396 unknown.
 —Drunkennes is spreading so rapidly in Germany, that a new measure for its punishment and prevention is being prepared for presentation to the Imperial Parliament.
 —The Women's National Christian Temperance Union have prepared one hundred choice mottoes, pure in sentiment, for the confectionery trade. Here is moral suasion in a nutshell, so to speak.
 —Some of the red ribbon clubs of the state are holding revival services. The Ann Arbor Courier says: During the meetings the past week 132 new names have been secured to the pledge and over 400 hundred people who had become either a little careless or indifferent respecting their red ribbon badge have had the same replenished.
 —Temperance workers can well take knowledge of the fact that liquors of all kinds, including wine, are of late seldom seen upon the tables or sideboards at any of the most fashionable receptions. Cultured people have come to the conclusion that wine is not an essential hospitality. The banishment of wine from the white house by Mrs. Hayes—the inverted wine-glass of Gen. Grant at the great banquets that the world has given him, have been the most effectual temperance lectures ever delivered. No father desires his daughter to marry a drunkard, and no mother but revolts at the thought that her son should become one. There is no mistaking the fact that every day there is growing a larger inquiry, how shall we protect our sons and daughters from legalized temptations to vice?
 —Exchange.
 —A mother on the green hills of Vermont

was holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, mad with love of sea. And as she stood by the garden gate one morning, she said: "Edward, they tell me—for I never saw the ocean—that the great temptation of a seaman's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you will never drink liquor."
 "And" said he, for he told the story, "I gave the promise, and I went the globe over—to Calcutta, and the Mediterranean, San Francisco and the Cape of Good Hope, the North and South Poles. I saw them all in forty years, and I never saw a glass of sparkling liquor that my mother's form at the gate did not rise up before my eyes; and to-day I am innocent of the taste of liquor."
 Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? Yet that is not half. "For," continued he, "yesterday there came into my counting room a man forty years old."
 "Do you know me?"
 "No."
 "Well," said he, "I was brought drunk into your presence on shipboard; you were a passenger; they kicked me aside; you took me to your berth, and kept me there until I had slept off my intoxication. You then asked me if I had a mother. I said I had never heard a word from her lips. You told me of yours at the garden gate; and to-day I am master of one of the finest ships in New York harbor, and I came to ask you to come and see me."

The mother's words on the green hills of Vermont! God be thanked for the mighty power of a single word.—N. Y. Observer.
 —A man commences at the age of 20 years to drink, and from 20 to 23 he drinks but one glass of beer a day, worth 5 cents a glass; at 23 he will have spent \$54.75; from 22 to 25, two glasses a day, he will have spent \$73; from 25 to 30, three glasses a day, \$273.70 from 30 to 35 four glasses a day, \$365; from 35 to 40, five glasses a day, \$556.25. By this time he will have spent in all the sum of \$1,222.75.

Now, if another young man commences at 20, and instead of spending the money named for beer each year, puts it out at 7 per cent. interest, without any savings but this beer-money he would be worth at the age of 40 years, \$2,280, having saved his money, his character, his health and perhaps his soul.

When you make a bargain, there are always two values. You pay your money for a pair of shoes and you have the shoes to show for it; and you can wear them while you are earning money to buy more; but when you have paid your money for a glass of beer, and swallowed it, what have you to show for it? Ten chances to one it makes you thirsty for another glass, and another, and you get a headache or a stupid feeling that does not help you work, and perhaps some other bad things—not worth paying for; but if you have any good thing to show for it, what is it?
 Perhaps you have not drunk enough to count up much; if so, now is your time to forswear the cost and make your bargain. Will you pay out your money for beer and lose it, or will you lay it out so that you may have something to show for it?
 "Wherefore do ye spend your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?"

—Land Excursions to the lands of Fredericksen, Prins & Koch, in southern Minnesota, will take place April 12 and 13. The company will furnish land seekers' tickets at greatly reduced rates, and will refund the whole railroad fare to buyers of 160 acres. For further particulars and information call on or address Mr. C. F. Julia, Esplanade, Mich., or Mr. F. W. Lindquist, Escanaba, Mich.

BY FAR

The Spring season of 1886 has proven the greatest effort of our whole career in Merchant Tailoring, and that department is meeting with an approval of patronage that even exceeds our expectations. Therefore it becomes those who want the correct styles, fit and workmanship to call on us.

Specially attractive styles of Foreign and Domestic Woolens for Suitings, Trouserings and Spring Overcoatings made in all styles, artistically lined and thoroughly constructed and offered at

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Reserve your order until you see our line and prices.

RATHFON BROS.

A. H. ROLPH,

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

CIGARS, PIPES AND TOBACCOS.

Having opened the store in the Lewis House, with a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, I am prepared to supply your wants with anything in the grocery line at prices to suit the times.

FINE FRUITS A SPECIALTY.

SAM. STONHOUSE,

—Practical—

PLUMBER

Steam and Gas Fitter.

Keeps in stock a full line of

Pipes, Pumps & Fittings

Drive Wells and

Pump Repairs

—A specialty—

Orders in the city or country promptly attended to. ESCANABA, MICH.

Manilla Tabs

FOR

Grocers and Others,

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

Standard Java @ 35c or 3 lbs

FOR

\$1.00.



Atkins' Blend, or Plantation

Java @ 25c, are specialties.

Try Them!

Frank H. Atkins,

Sole Agent.

LEADS THEM ALL!

—With his Spring Stock of—

Fine Dress Goods

Gros de Londres, Cachmeres,
 Gros de Almas, Broadheads,
 Robes, Toile du Nord,
 Berbers, French Gingham,
 Tricots, Seersuckers.

I have without doubt the BEST line of DRESS GOODS in Delta County.

Carpets!

All-Wool Extra Super Carpets at 75 cents a yard and other grades proportionately low.

JUST OPENED!

A FULL LINE OF

JERSEYS

—AND—

JERSEY JACKETS.

ALL NEW STYLES, AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP ENOUGH TO SATISFY ANY ONE.



Ed. Erickson.

DRUGGIST.

Preston's Drug Store!

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

IT CONTAINS

Drugs, the best that skill can produce or money buy;
 Proprietary Medicines, of every description;
 Paints and Oils, in every state of preparation for use;
 Tobacco & Cigars, to please every taste and fancy;
 Choice Wines & Liquors (in spite of threats).
 Cutlery and Fancy Goods, a large assortment.

Books, Magazines and Papers:

Special Attention to the Jobbing Trade.

PRESCRIPTIONS PERFECTLY PREPARED!

Prices in all Lines Way Down.

Escanaba, Sept. 3, 1885.

EAST END GROCERY.

JOHN G. WALTERS,

Successor to John A. McNaughtan,

CORNER TILDEN AVENUE AND LUDINGTON ST.

GROCERIES ONLY

But every article of a grocer's stock at rock bottom prices. Don't pass the old place without calling.

W. W. OLIVER,

Successor to DIXON & COOK,

HARDWARE

And Stoves,

Store in Conolly's Building, Ludington Street.