

SOCIETIES

(Send notice of any changes to this office.)

DELTA LODGE NO. 195, A. F. & A. M.
Regular communications are held at their hall, over Ed. Erickson's new store, on the third Thursday in each month. W. Duncan, W. M. John E. Mills, Secretary.

ESCANABA LODGE NO. 118, I. O. O. F.
Regular meetings are held in their hall, over Conolly's new store, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. H. W. Thompson, N. G. H. L. Mead Secretary.

INSTITUT JACQUES CARTIER.
Meets every first Tuesday in each month at Greater's hall. I. B. Plant, President; N. Blanchette, Secretary.

GERMANIA AID SOCIETY.
Meets on the first Sunday in each month at the city engine house. Julius Kessler, president; Emil C. Wickert, treasurer, and Jacob Moersch, secretary.

ROBERT EMMET CLUB.
Meets in Odd Fellows hall. Eugene Glavin, President; P. J. McKenna, secretary.

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

C. F. SMITH POST, NO. 175, G. A. R.
Department of Michigan. Meets on first and third Wednesdays of each month at Royce's hall, at 7 p. m. John Power, Commander; Emil Glaser, Adjutant.

CHURCHES.

(Send notice of any changes to this office.)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Rev. H. W. Thompson, pastor. Services at 11:30 and 7:30 o'clock; Sabbath school at 10 o'clock; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. C. H. Tyndall, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Young ladies' prayer meeting at 4:15 pm every Wednesday. Boys' prayer meeting at 3 pm every Sunday. Young people's prayer meeting every Sunday afternoon at 5:30.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. E. Butterman, pastor. Services in the morning at 8:30, 10:30 and 12:00 o'clock; catechism at 2:00 p. m. Evening services at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S PROT. EPISCOPAL.
Rev. J. H. Eichbaum, D. D. pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. Sunday school at 10:30.

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

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—JOHN K. STACK
City Clerk—ROBERT E. MORRELL
City Treasurer—EMIL C. WICKERT
City Attorney—JOHN POWERS
City Marshal—GEORGE MCCARTHY
City Surveyor—FRED J. MERRIAM
Health Officer—DR. E. L. GALLER
Street Commissioner—JOSEPH HESS
Justices of the Peace—E. GLASER, W. R. NORTON and S. F. EDWARDS.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

Steamer Corona

Leaves Escanaba every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.,

For Sister Bay, Ephraim, Fish Creek, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, Ahnapee, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago.

Sunday boat will call also at Garden Bay, Fayette and Egg Harbor.

Fare to Milwaukee, \$6.00.
Fare to Chicago, \$7.00.
Meals and Berth Included.

TIME TABLES.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Escanaba for—

The North at 10:40 am
South (for Milwaukee) at 8:15 am
" (for Chicago) at 3:55 pm
The West (for Crystal Falls) at 8:15 am
" (for Iron River) at 3:55 pm
" (for Metropolitan) at 3:55 pm

Passengers for Iron River, Crystal Falls and other points on the Menominee River branch change at Powers.

R. R.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

WEST. READ UP.	TAKING EFFECT SEPTEMBER 28, 1885.	EAST. READ DOWN.
Daily Except Sunday	M., H. & O. R. R.	Daily Except Sunday
PM 6:45	A. A. Houghton	AM 8:45
5:35	L. A. Lise	10:10
3:05	Ingham	PM 12:40
2:47	Negaunee	12:55
2:20	D. Marquette	1:30
No. 3 Daily	D., M. & M. R. R.	No. 4 Daily
PM 6:10	A. Marquette	PM 8:00
4:55	Ontonagon	7:30
4:28	Au Train	3:47
AM 3:05	Munising	3:07
3:40	Seney	10:35
11:35	Dollarville	6:00
11:35	Newberry	6:05
9:15	Palms	7:30
8:20	D. St Ignace	8:15
8:15	D. St Ignace	8:15

Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections at Mackinac City with night trains, from and to all points on the Canadian Pacific, Grand Rapids & Indiana, Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads. Connections also made at St. Ignace with steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, and all other lines.

At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad, for points in Wisconsin and the upper country. Gen. Pass. and Freight Agent, A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup'r, Marquette, Mich.

WHAT NOT TO DO.

"Don'ts" for Agriculturists Engaged in Small Fruit Culture.

Don't be too conceited.
Don't be afraid to ask advice of those who are skillful and successful, especially if you have had no experience.
Don't think you can learn every thing at once.
Don't begin the business of growing fruits for market on too large a scale, or without sufficient capital.
Don't buy plants of irresponsible parties.
Don't plant all the fancy varieties; only a few of the tried and most reliable.
Don't select varieties of berries not firm enough to stand transportation safely.
Don't mix different varieties.
Don't neglect to set out all fruits (except perhaps strawberries) in rows that will permit horse cultivation both ways.
Don't plant grape vines less than nine feet apart, at least one way, in order to allow a wagon to pass easily between the rows.
Don't set out grape-vines, blackberry and raspberry plants too shallow, especially if planted in the fall.
Don't set strawberry plants too deep.
Don't plant corn among small fruits; it will shade the plants and rob them of needed moisture. Beans, potatoes, or most any hoed crop will do no harm the first year or two, provided the whole ground is properly fertilized.
Don't stint the soil of a sufficient amount of plant food in the way of stable manure, bone dust, ashes, phosphates, etc.

Don't invest in every kind of fertilizer advertised. Use only standard and reliable brands.
Don't plow or cultivate too deep among small fruits.
Don't let weeds get the start of you. Keep them in check by constant cultivation.
Never allow the soil to become hard and baked after a rain; keep it well stirred.
Don't allow berries before shipment to get over-ripe. Most varieties of strawberries and raspberries are better picked every day.
Don't pick blackberries oftener than every other day.
Don't put all the best berries on the top of the boxes.
Don't allow pickers to gather unripe berries or leave any ripe ones on the vines.
Don't be discouraged if returns are sometimes smaller than you expected.
Don't be idle; don't leave too much responsibility to hired help.
Finally, don't expect to succeed except by perseverance and much hard work, and without first meeting with many reverses and disappointments. Only "screw your courage up to the sticking place," and you will not fail.—*Cor. N. Y. Independent.*

GIGANTIC DICTIONARIES.

A Swiss Book Whose First Volume Covers Half of the Letter A.

Learned men of the nineteenth century seem to take special delight in preparing colossal dictionaries, devoting the work of a lifetime to the preparation of huge lexicons. Little, the learned French dictionary maker, recently deceased, won renown by his own work, as did also the German lexicographer, Grimm. By the side of these enormous works similar volumes have been planned and are being got into shape. A great Swiss dictionary is now under way, and the first part, a bulky volume, has been issued. It extends over less than one-half of the first letter of the alphabet, and is the result of the labors of twenty years! The idea of this dictionary was first conceived in 1845, but the work thereon was not commenced until 1862. At that time the Swiss Antiquarian Society started the idea of organizing a commission of representatives from every German-speaking canton, by whose means workers for the dictionary were found in the remotest mountain hamlets and among every class of people. The first volume has been enriched by the unrequited labors of four hundred contributors. Work is progressing actively, but it is not at all likely that another volume will be ready before the year 1900. To a certain extent, this great Swiss dictionary is a work which, if persevered with until the end, will form one of the most remarkable literary achievements ever accomplished by men.—*Interior.*

THE HOUSE-FLY.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Language of This Little Torturer.

Flies are distinguished from most other insects by having but a single pair of wings, what corresponds to the second or hinder pair in other insects being a pair of knob-like "balancers." The flight of the house-fly is most rapid in warm, sultry weather. We all know how busy and pertinacious their movements are in dog-day weather. It has been found that a common fly when held captive moves its wings three hundred and thirty times a minute, whereas a honey-bee, whose powers of continued flight are much greater, moves its wings one hundred and ninety times in the same period. The wings describe a figure 8 in the air. The buzz of the fly has been carefully studied by Landois. During flight the fly's buzz or hum is in a relatively low tone; when it is held so high that the wings can not move the buzz is higher in pitch, and it is higher still when the fly is held so that all motion of the external parts is prevented. The last-mentioned is the true voice of the insect; it is produced by the breathing holes of the thorax. The buzz of the fly thus expresses the emotions of the creature; the low hum being one of contentment, the shrill, excited buzz, one of alarm and disturbance.—*United Presbyterian.*

—According to all accounts Australia is a great country for sports. One day not long ago an Englishman lost \$375,000 on a race and didn't mind it very much either, and on the same day "Billy" Emerson, the American millionaire, won \$50,000. At a race-course near Melbourne on a cup day 150,000 tickets were sold at the gate.

"FLOCKING TO CITIES.

The Rapid and Dangerous Increase of Urban Population.

The rapid growth of the population of our large cities has been made the subject of frequent comment in this country, where the excess of growth in the urban population has perhaps been more rapid than elsewhere. Nevertheless, that the movement in the United States offers no exception to the general rule is amply shown by the statistics of other nations. The same movement, or, as it was generally denominated the same evil, was discernible in Great Britain, where it has been attributed largely to the unfavorable circumstances attending the tenure of land, and to the growing dissatisfaction of tenant farmers; but recent statistics showed that in France, the country par excellence of the peasant proprietor, the same thing was taking place. For instance, in that country, according to the figures given by a distinguished French economist, 47 large towns embrace a population of 6,000,000, and the smaller towns a population of 7,000,000. The population of the purely rural districts embrace 24,500,000. Now, although the excess of births over deaths in the five years, from 1876 to 1881, in the towns and cities was only 38,500, the increase in population was 1,119,146, leaving therefore 1,080,646 to be accounted for by immigration. Now, the total foreign immigration during the period designated was 259,263, so that even though the total foreign immigration had been absorbed by the cities, it would still leave an increase of 821,383 persons at the expense of the rural districts. By reference to the census figures of the two dates named we find this was just what is the case, for while the births in the rural districts during the same period exceeded the deaths by 468,497, the decrease in population was nevertheless 352,886, showing that during the same time no less than 821,383 persons must have left the country which is just the number by which the population of the cities increased over and above the total foreign emigration. Another startling fact is shown in that an investigation of the increase in the cities shows that the forty-seven largest cities, although possessing the smallest aggregate population, gave by far the smallest number of births over deaths, and yet showed the largest gain in population, thus proving that the tendency to migrate from the country to the city is directed to the largest cities. The cause of this movement has not yet been fully accounted for in the older anxieties, although, no doubt, the feverish anxiety to get rich and to make money by trading and swindling, instead of by intelligent and honest work, is there as here, largely responsible for it. That condition prevails more among Americans than among Europeans, and the movement is therefore greatly enhanced among us, but besides this the greater distance and the newness of the country makes country life in this country less attractive than city life, and here lies another cause not to be found, at least, in western Europe. The movement is one which, whatever the cause, is fraught with danger to the country as a chief factor in the mischievous tendency already sufficiently developed among us to increase the number of the very poor, and add to the wealth of the few rich.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

CITIZENSHIP.

A Child Born in the United States Is a Citizen in the Eye of the Law.

The new election law has given rise to many discussions in regard to what constitutes a citizen under the law. Many men who have been voting for years here discovered that they had used the franchise illegally on account of their not having been naturalized. Several have applied to the courts for their papers who were by birth American citizens. A young man applied to the circuit court. He said his parents were both foreigners and were never naturalized. He, however, was born in this country a few months after his parents arrived. Mr. E. A. Sherburn, who has given much study recently to these questions, was standing by. He said: "The matter is settled at once and so plainly that there is no misunderstanding it. The fourteenth amendment says: 'All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State in which they reside.' Birth settles the question in the United States. A child born in the United States is a citizen. There is but one exception, and that is in the case of an Ambassador or Minister of some foreign country who is resident in the United States in a diplomatic or representative character. This doctrine is fully enunciated in the case of Lynch vs. Clarke, reported in 1 Sanborn, where the parents of a child were English people living in Ireland. They came to America and only remained some three years. During this time a daughter was born unto them and the courts held that the child was a citizen of the United States."—*Chicago Journal.*

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FARES REDUCED.

The New Steamer **C. W. MOORE**

Will run this season on the route between **Green Bay & Manistique,**

Leaving Escanaba for Manistique and ports on the Big Bay on

Wednesdays and Saturdays,
And for Green Bay and intermediate ports on
Thursdays and Sundays.

Fare between Escanaba and Green Bay, \$2.50; and between Escanaba and Manistique, \$2.00. Meals and Berths included.

Green Bay & Cheboygan Line.

Prop'r Favorite

Capt. T. S. Hutchinson,
Will make semi-weekly trips between Green Bay and Cheboygan, calling at all intermediate points, and connecting at Cheboygan with steamers for Detroit, Cleveland and all eastern points, leaving Escanaba Tuesday and Friday mornings.

T. S. HUTCHINSON,
Master.

PUMPS, ETC.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manilla Tabs

FOR

Grocers and Others,

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

A WONDERFUL OCCURRENCE.

(Detroit News)

The interest awakened in an important occurrence at Jackson caused a representative of this paper to visit that city. He registered at the Hurd House and engaged Hon. Frank L. Smith, its proprietor, and ex-member of the State legislature in conversation.

"Mr. C. D. Denio, a man very well-known in this community, was probably the worst wreck physically of any man this country has ever seen. He was—

Mr. Smith stopped suddenly, and going to the door called in a man who was passing. It was Mr. Denio, who said:

"I am what people call 'resurrected.' From a slight attack of rheumatism, growing out of a cold, I grew worse until my limbs were swollen fearfully, and my right side entirely paralyzed. Any one who has had rheumatism knows what I suffered. The doctors were very faithful, but they did not help me. They administered morphine constantly, but it could not kill the pain. Indeed, during my ravings I declared I would shoot the doctors if I ever recovered, which, of course, I was not responsible for. I looked and longed for death. But yet you see me in perfect health. Do you want to know what it was that saved my life, virtually raised me from the grave after the doctors and my friends had abandoned me, and keeps me well all the while? Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, the best medicine ever given to suffering humanity."

Newspaper men are naturally skeptical, and so the writer called on the well-known house of Carroll & Boardman for whom Mr. Denio worked when he was first taken sick. Mr. Carroll said: "Mr. Denio was one of the sickest men that ever recovered. He was paralyzed from rheumatic poison, and no one ever dreamed he would get well. He's well thought, and it is simply marvelous."

"Dr. Charles H. Lewis, residing at 809 Blackstone street, attended Mr. Denio during his sickness, and said Mr. Denio had been a very sick man, had gone beyond the reach of the medical profession, and had been cured, as he declared, by the use of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.

The above facts are true and they can be relied upon by all readers. We have investigated the entire case thoroughly and know it to be so. It is a lesson to all sufferers and should be carefully remembered and acted upon.

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H. J. DEROUIN.

HENRY J. DEROUIN'S

—Stock of—

Summer Goods

Is now opened and offered.

This stock comprises every article of a complete Dry Goods stock for this vicinity; and it will be sold at a range of prices that can not be even "Shaded," much less "cut" by any dealer.

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.

HARDWARE.

W. W. OLIVER,

Successor to DIXON & COOK,

HARDWARE

And Stoves,

Store in Conolly's Building, Ludington Street.

FURNITURE.

D. A. OLIVER,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE!

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Undertaking Promptly Attended to. Everything in Stock. Furniture Made or Repaired to Order. Sewing Machines and Attachments.

LUDINGTON STREET, NORTH SIDE.

HARNESSES.

F. D. CLARK,

(Agent)

DEALER IN

Light and Heavy Harness and Saddles

ALL REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY AND NEATLY

OLD STAND. TILDEN AVE

TINNER.

Geo. H. Cook

Agent.

—TIN—

SHEET-IRON

—and—

COPPERSMITH,

Has Removed to his New Shop, One Door west of the Richards Block, where he is Permanently Located.

STOVE REPAIRING

—AND—

Placing Pumps & Steam Fitting A SPECIALTY.

GIVE HIM A CALL!

Lakeview Cemetery.

The Undersigned, having been placed in charge of the above named cemetery, respectfully announces that he will perform work therein for such as desire his services, in manner as directed and at

REASONABLE RATES

of compensation. Orders left at Mead's drug-store or sent through the postoffice given prompt attention.

P. VAN VALKENBURG.

IRON PORT.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (in Syracuse St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

U. P. Press Association.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, ESCANABA, MICH.,
May 15, 1886.

A Meeting of the association, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, is hereby called to meet at the Breitung House, in the City of Negaunee, on Tuesday, June 15 next ensuing. It is hoped (and urged) that every paper published in the peninsula and those published in Wisconsin, near its border, will be represented.

29 JOHN C VAN DUZER, President.

The Chicago grand-jury has indicted sixty persons for complicity in the bomb-throwing business. Spies admits that his chance for a hempen death is good.

SAM KEE thus called the turn on his American interlocutor: Yes, Ilishman say Chinaman 'must go.' All light; Chinaman go China, velly good. Bimby Ilishman he say 'Melican man 'must go.' Where you go?"

The Atlantic, the boat which was built to beat the Galatea in the next race for "the Queen's cup," made a trial trip last week and proved herself a flyer. The Galatea is known to be very fast, and the race, barring accident will be a close and exciting one.

FITZGERIBON, the Marinette mischief-maker, talks about "licking" the editor of the Times, to which plan of procedure the Times man agrees, cheerfully, promising to "be there" while the entertainment is in progress. Send us word when it is to come off, Fitz, we want to secure a front seat.

BARTLEY BREEN is brought out by the Menominee Democrat as candidate for the legislature. Bartley would make a good representative but for one thing; there are not democrats enough in Menominee county to make him such. What the Democrat says of him is no more than he deserves.

The Cincinnati "boodle gang" wish they hadn't. The special grand jury has indicted Dan Dalton and others and the non-partisan committee of one hundred promise evidence enough to convict. If Dalton gets behind the bars in that deal he won't be let out on his offering an apology and producing the returns.

SEVEN of the Chicago anarchists—Spies, Fielden, Engel, Schwab, Neebe, Fisher and Lingg—were indicted for murder. Other indictments, of Hirschberger, Schnaubelt, Parsons and others are believed to have been found, but as the indictments were not handed to the judge with the others it can not be positively said.

ARMOUR has contracted with the French war bureau to supply 7,000,000 pounds of beef, in the French army packages. It is a big contract and it tells a story of coming work for the French army. France will never be content until Alsace and Lorraine are reclaimed. It may be that she will never be content, though; Germany has a grip of steel.

PARTIES beyond the bounds of the 11th congressional district seem to be much exercised over the question of a successor to Hon. S. C. Moffatt, our representative. The gentlemen are too previous. There is not, within the district, so far as our observation extends, or judging from such information as reaches us, any disposition to unseat Mr. Moffatt. It is, for many reasons, a case of "let well enough alone."

PROF. FISKE, of Cornell University, has been beaten at all points in the contest over the will of his wife and the university gets the bulk of her estate, valued at a million and a half. Fiske gets three hundred thousand, so he won't want for the ordinary comforts of life, if he does not get into Wall street. The university received two millions from Mrs. Fiske's father, John McGraw, and, with what Ezra Cornell gave it, is pretty well fixed.

JOHN JARRETT and Henry George's speeches at the "American congress of churches," which was held in Cleveland last week, would give an idea that the laboring masses were at issue with the churches. Henry George said that "feeling of the workingman against the church amounts to open hostility." Mr. George is badly informed, unless by "the workingman" he means the anarchist. The true workingman entertains no such sentiment.

BERRIEN county strawberry farmers propose to import Chinese to pick the berries. Are there not "poor-folks" in Berrien who would be glad to pick them? If not, and they can not harvest the crop except by sending outside for pickers let them try in Detroit and Grand Rapids, there are a good many idle hands in both those towns. They will make a big mistake if they send for the Chinaman. The prejudice against him is too strong to be defied.

P. M. SUTTON, of Iowa, who is traveling investigating the workings of the liquor-laws of the various states and who writes concerning them to the Chicago Tribune, is in Michigan and has made quite extensive inquiry, and concluded that the (to him) unsatisfactory condition of things in this state is "due most largely to the impracticable and visionary methods of the prohibitionists." He says they could have restricted the traffic within very narrow limits, as narrow as those of any state in the union, but that they have helped to build up one that is enormous. It is patent that the enforcement of the law we have would close two-thirds of the saloons, but it is not enforced.

The following are the demands made by the Knights of Labor is the trades union ultimatum: Either peace on these terms or war.

1. That in any branch of labor having a national or international organization the Knights of Labor shall not initiate any person or form any assembly of persons following said organized craft or calling without the consent of the nearest union of the trades union affected.

2. That no person shall be admitted to the Knights of Labor who works for less than the regular scale of wages fixed by the union of his craft or calling, and none shall be admitted to membership who have ever been convicted of scabbing, rattling, embezzlement or any other offense against the union of his trade or calling until exonerated by the union affected.

3. That the charter of any Knight of Labor assembly of any trade having a national or international union, shall be revoked and the members of the same be requested to join a mixed assembly, or form a local union under the jurisdiction of their respective national or international trades unions.

4. That any organizer of the Knights of Labor, who endeavors to induce trades unions to disband or who tampers with their growth or privileges shall have his commission forthwith revoked.

5. That whenever a strike or lockout of any trades union is in progress, no assembly or district assembly of the Knights of Labor shall interfere until settled to the satisfaction of the trades union affected.

6. That the Knights of Labor shall not establish or issue any trademark or label in competition with any trademark or label now issued or that may be hereafter issued by any national or international trade union.

It seems to us, belonging to neither and equally well disposed towards each, that the K. of L. can not concede the demands. To agree to the first and second demands would be to make admission to membership in the K. of L. depend not on the rules of that order or the character of the candidate but on the consent of an alien body; a state of things which would be fatal to the K. of L. Nor are the other demands much less objectionable. Why, for instance should the K. of L. be restrained from making use of a trademark or label? Have the unions any prescriptive rights in that direction? Unless the unions can come down from that "high horse," or unless we greatly mistake the temper of the Knights the result will be war and, again unless we mistake, the unions must be defeated.

OUR neighbor at Hancock admits that there is no connection between tariff protection and the importation of cheap labor, yet it persists in connecting them. On our part we oppose the admission of "cheap" labor as heartily as we support the principle of protection by tariff duties, and will abandon that support and strive just as earnestly in the other direction whenever we are convinced that in that direction lies the welfare of the laborer. But about this imported labor; would the importer have been any less likely to have imported it if he had not been protected? The Cleveland iron-master, the Connellsville coke concerns that hired Hungarians, Bohemians and Poles in their native villages and brought them here to enable themselves to produce coke and iron at a profit to themselves at the prices which ruled for those products under protection; what would they have done under the lower prices of free-trade (for if free-trade does not bring about lower prices for products it is nil) and European competition? They must have squeezed the price of labor to a yet lower figure or have gone out of business, must they not. The trouble is not protection—it is a want of protection. Go to congress by petition and in the persons of our representatives with a demand that "pauper labor" be shut out, absolutely; forbid it to be "dumped" upon us either by the greed of our own employers of labor or by the authorities of overburdened European (or other) states; allow no one to land in America that comes empty-handed and must accept the first work that is offered, steal, or starve. American citizenship—even the right to breathe our air and tread our soil—is worth something, let us have its price. But all that is protection.

WE HAVE received the official announcement of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Michigan into the union of states, which will take place at Lansing on Tuesday, June 15. The address of welcome will be given from the steps of the Capitol by Governor Alger, and papers will be read and addresses delivered by the following named eminent citizens of the state: Hon. Alpheus Felch, Hon. John J. Adams, Pres. James A. Angell, Hon. Thos. M. Cooley, Hon. James V. Campbell, Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, Hon. Chas. D. Lawton, Hon. Wm. L. Webber, Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, Pres. Edwin Willis, Prof. J. M. B. Sill, L. L. Barbour, Esq., John H. Bissell, Esq., Major W. C. Ransom, James W. Bartlett, Esq., General Jno. Robertson. A barbecue and basket picnic will be held on the fair ground, and a semi-centennial salute fired at noon. Music, vocal and instrumental will be interspersed throughout the exercises, under the direction of Prof. H. B. Roney.

A BOAT-LOAD of Ignatians visited Cheboygan and the Democrat, chronicling the event, says: "After dining at the hotels, where they gave evidence of their appreciation of a square meal, some hired hacks, got boiling drunk and went visiting the elephant; others, more quiet, sought the back doors of saloons; still others walked the streets in open-mouthed astonishment, while a few took our girls riding and had a fine time." Does Forsyth always go via the Sault when he visits Marquette or does he disguise himself to pass through St. Ignace?

THE war department says that Gen. Miles has not offered a reward for the killing of Gerónimo, the Apache murderer—that it would not be "civilized warfare" to do so, and that there is no money to pay the reward had one been offered and earned. We like that "civilized warfare" business. It is all right to hunt the beggar at a spot of hundreds of thousands to kill him but not to pay a volunteer—a contractor—for killing him. It's a distinction too fine for us.

HON. C. G. LUCE will not, he announces, resign his seat in the republican majority in favor of governor, but will accept it if it comes to him unsought. The woods are full of men who would do the same.

DON DICKINSON, whose star seemed to wane when Powers was recalled from Utah, is "boss" still, as the appointments of Judge Severens and of Cleveland as appraiser at Detroit attest. In both these cases Dickinson's choice prevailed over that of the congressmen.

THE Upper Peninsula Press association will hold its annual meeting at Negaunee, the 15th prox. If we only lived a half mile further east we might attend this meeting as it is we are given a cold shoulder. Never mind, brothers, we are to have one of our own soon.—North Star.

The call must have been read by star-light and of a cloudy night. "Every paper published in the upper peninsula and those published in Wisconsin, near its border" it says, expressly to cover such cases as Fairchild's and Osborn's. We have a "shoulder" for our Wisconsin neighbors, but its not "cold," it is brawny.

"Is it not true," asks the Center, acknowledging that the prohibitory law which existed in this state for twenty years was a failure, "that the old prohibitory law having proved a failure, the republican party is alone responsible for that failure?" No, it is not true. The law failed because there was not a public sentiment in the state demanding such a law, or if there was it was too lazy or too cowardly to attend to its enforcement after it had been enacted. Men like the Center editor, who are clamoring for more stringent laws on the subject would deserve more respect if they earnestly strove to have the restrictive features of the present law enforced—as they do not their clamor counts for little.

WE SEE in one of our exchanges from the lower peninsula a suggestion that ex-congressman Horr would make an admirable chairman for the state central committee—would make it lively for "the Detroit kid whom the democrats have placed" in the corresponding position in their organization. We dissent: If the two were to take the stump together we should vote aye, but they are not; the place is one for a business man, and, as we hear, Mr. Horr is not a successful nor a remarkably able business man. We doubt the existence in the party of the peer of Mr. Hubbell for that place, but we may be wrong. At any rate it is a manager that is wanted, not a debater, and he ought to be at work now, not waiting to begin in September.

AS PUTTING an end to the speculations of the Grand Traverse Herald and other of our contemporaries concerning a visit by the president to our woods and waters during the summer, the subjoined letter may be of interest:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
April 23, 1886.
JOHN C. VAN DUZER, ESQ., DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 20th, setting forth the inducements which your locality offers for sport and rest is received. You may be sure that the kindness and friendliness of your suggestions are fully appreciated. I have not contemplated visiting Michigan this season, much as I should be pleased to do so. I suppose I shall not be released from inexorable labor here till late in the summer and when I am I shall have to make a business of my vacation so far as to seek the place which most certainly furnishes what I need—rest and quiet.

While I do not want to try an experiment this year, the representations contained in your letter cause me to wish that at some time I may know more of Michigan people and Michigan fish.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

BELOW are the demands of the K. of L. which were formulated by the convention just held at Cleveland and which will be presented and urged by a committee of three selected from the general assembly of the Knights:

"We demand that public land be reserved for actual settlers.

"That all lands owned by individuals or corporations in excess of 160 acres not under cultivation be taxed to the full value of cultivated land.

"That the lands granted to persons or corporations upon certain conditions be forfeited immediately upon the nonfulfillment of those conditions.

"That patents be issued at once for all non-forefettible land, and that taxes be assessed thereon at the full value of land under cultivation.

"We demand the removal of all fences from the public domains.

"That after 1890 the government obtain possession, by purchase at appraised valuation, of lands now held by aliens.

"That after 1886 aliens be prohibited from acquiring title for land.

"That all laws requiring property qualifications for voters be abolished.

"That a graduated income tax be levied.

"That the amount of the appropriation for the labor bureau be not reduced, and we protest against such reduction.

"That the congress pass all bill approved by its committee on labor.

"That a law be enacted to prohibit the employment of minors in shops, factories, etc., more than eight hours a day."

"Resolved, That we hold responsible at the ballot box all members of congress who neglect or refuse to vote in compliance with these demands."

Special Notices

For Sale.
South half of Lot 16, Block 4 (25 by 70 feet), on Tilden avenue, lying directly south of F. D. Clark's Harness shop. Inquire of F. D. MEAD, Semer building.

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

House For Sale.
A House and Lot on Third street, having a beautiful outlook upon the bay. The house contains eight rooms, has well and wood-shed convenient, there is not an inch of green lumber in it, and it is ready to move into now. Inquire at this office or apply to GEO. BARCLAY.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, 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. For sale by Geo. Preston.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA
When she was a child she cried for CASTORIA
When she became Miss she clung to CASTORIA
When she had children she gave them CASTA

Most Excellent.
J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of throat, chest and lungs. Trial Bottles Free at Geo. Preston's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

ORE SHIPMENTS.
Following is a statement of iron ore, pig iron and quartz shipments from the ports of Escanaba, Marquette and St. Ignace to Wednesday June 2, 1886:

PORT OF ESCANABA.	
MARQUETTE MINES.	
Angeline hematite	3551
Barnum	1873
Cambria	1018
Cleveland	4774
Cleveland hematite	7009
Jackson	13356
Jackson South	3027
Pittsburgh Bessemer (P. & L. S. I. Co.)	2214
Quartz	757
Salisbury	10779
Superior	19759
Superior hematite	19000
Wheat	2646
Winthrop	4421
Total from Marquette mines	97202
MENOMINEE MINES.	
Chapin	40053
Commonwealth	12837
Cyclops	1018
Helphie	2002
Great Western	4055
Hewitt	687
Indiana	1111
Iron River	5547
Ludington	10840
Nastodon	9775
Norway	19280
Perkins	9979
Quinneseec	3955
Vulcan	34095
Cornell	2153
Shelden and Shafer	879
Total from Menominee mines	157398
Total from Escanaba	254,600

PORT OF MARQUETTE.	
Milwaukee	9551
Cambria	6648
Cleveland	1255
Lake Superior	17810
Barnum	2088
Salisbury	1028
Detroit	278
Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline	10925
Winthrop	7927
Humboldt	4430
Republic	43509
Champion	24053
Titan	1003
Beaufort	1830
Michigan	3761
Total from Marquette	138,957

PIG IRON.	
Pioneer furnace	539
Deer Lake Furnace	225
Total Pig Iron	775
Grand Total	439,472

PORT OF ST. IGNACE.	
Milwaukee	9249
Cleveland	3294
Lake Superior	1406
Salisbury	193
Detroit	1494
Winthrop	1269
Total	10787

PIG IRON.	
Vulcan Furnace	9233
Total pig iron	9233
Ore to Local Points	3173
Grand Total	12693
Grand Total of the three ports	410,995

GOODS ON TRIAL.

An Interesting Decision Rendered by the Supreme Court of Vermont.

An organ-vender set up an organ in a person's house, under an agreement that the latter should keep it and pay for it if it proved satisfactory to him. The buyer felt dissatisfied, and so notified the vender. The latter thought the dissatisfaction was without reasonable grounds. The Supreme Court of Vermont held (McClure vs. Briggs) that provided the buyer acted in good faith he was, under the agreement, the sole judge as to his satisfaction with the organ. The court in giving judgment said: "It is said that he was bound to be satisfied, as he had no ground to be dissatisfied. He was bound to act honestly and give the instrument a fair trial, and such as the seller had a right under the circumstances to expect he would give it, and herein to exercise such judgment and act as he had, for by the contract he was the one to be satisfied, and not another for him. If he did this and was still dissatisfied, and that dissatisfaction was real and not feigned, honest and not pretended, it is enough, and plaintiffs have not fulfilled their contracts, and all these elements are gatherable from the report."—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

I have the finest hearse 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.

W. J. WALLACE, DEALER IN HARDWARE.

AGENCY FOR
----"Neptune" Giant Powder.----

Only Agents in this city for the Celebrated
"LA BELLE" WAGONS.
WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
Dry, Sawed Wood Delivered for
\$5.00 A CORD.

FURNITURE.
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.

MEAT MARKET.

HELSEL & HENTSCHEL,

DEALERS IN
Fresh, : Salted : and : Smoked : Meats

BUTTER, EGGS AND PRODUCE.
45 LUDINGTON ST., & MARY ST., BETWEEN LUDINGTON ST. & WELLS AVE.

FLOUR, FEED, &c.

BITTNER, WICKERT & CO.

DEALERS IN
Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain and Seeds

Southeast Corner of Ludington and Wolcott Streets.

CHICAGO PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF FURS.

JEWELRY.

New Jewelry
and . Elegant . Styles . in . Silverware

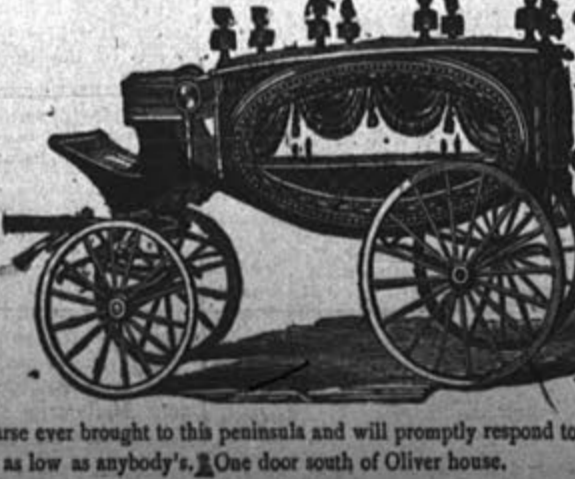
for . the . Public,

at . Stegmiller's . Jewelry . House.

LIVERY.

M. E. MAIN'S LIVERY STABLE.

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



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

Intelligent advertisers are learning to beware of the cheap penny, illegitimate mediums of advertising so much 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 obtained. 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 has done no good and the theory of advertising is false. Though it is perhaps impossible to insert a notice that will not be read—let any Diddy 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 eye 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 Manistee taken through quicker than by boat.

J. H. HARRIS, Prop.

BEER.

Peter Semer
—Will Supply—

Henry Rahr's
BEER!

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

DENTISTRY.

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

Is now Permanently Established in rooms over ERICKSON & BISSELL'S

Store, Escanaba, where he is prepared to execute work in every branch of dental practice in the best style. Calls attended to at all hours. Persons living out of the city can be sure of prompt attention by advising him, by postal card, of the day and hour of their visit.

No Charge For Extraction
In cases where artificial teeth are ordered. None but the best materials used.

Ludington st., west of Harrison, 1913

The State.

A runaway train on the Manistee narrow-gauge railroad broke through a culvert and nine laborers were wounded—none killed.

A. H. Butterfield, of Dalton, has a colt which is without fore legs, but otherwise a perfect animal.

Engelman & Babcock, of Manistee, will build a logging railroad ten miles long. Manistee will then have five such roads in operation. The cut of pine during the summer is estimated at 95,000,000.

At Sturgis Horace Hinkley shot and killed George Allen, a notorious loafer and "tough." He surrendered to the police.

Two saw-mills at West Troy, Newaygo county, burned. Loss \$60,000—insurance \$12,000.

The sheriff of Ingham county was severely if not fatally injured by jumping from a moving train at Rives junction.

The Catholic church and priest's residence at Dowagiac burned. Loss \$8,000 insurance \$2,300.

At Cascade, Kent, county, one Brockway, came out of a drinking frolic with a broken skull from the result of which he died. Louis Lane, with whom he was last seen, has disappeared and is wanted, to answer to a charge of murder.

Austin, Goodell & Rose's planing mill at Adrian burned. Loss \$15,000.

Grand Ledge is badly scared by an outbreak of diphtheria—vigorous quarantine and other methods of safety result.

Mrs. Margaret Lawson, 88 years old, one of the pioneers of Livingston county, has gone over to the majority.

During the trial of Flaherty for shooting Jud Osborn the illicit relations between Osborn and Mrs. Flaherty were proved. It will let Flaherty off easy if it does not secure his acquittal.

The strike at the Peninsula car works is over, the men go back to work on the old terms.

The sale by Hannah, Lay & Co., of their standing pine is quite a deal. They held over 220,000,000.

The president has given D. M. D. an office, at last; has named him as "visitor" to the naval academy.

Somebody was careless, and Paul Ullenberg, who had been sent under a car in the yard of the Peninsular Car Company at Detroit to put on a lock-out or two, was crushed to death by the moving of the car.

Sam Bittle and Harry Gilmore fought twenty-six sharp rounds on an island in lake St. Clair. Gilmore was beaten badly.

An aged woman named Henning drowned herself in a barrel of water at Grand Rapids last week.

The survivors of the 4th Mich., V. I., will hold reunion at Eaton Rapids June 22.

Three hundred "skirmishers" for Michigan merchants and manufacturers attended the annual meeting of the "Travelers' Protective Association," at Jackson last week.

The floors, three in number, of the Valley City Mill, at Grand Rapids, gave way under their loads on the evening of the 27th ultimo, and 20,000 bushels of wheat and the machinery of the mill and wrecks of the floors were piled in a promiscuous mass in the basement. The loss exceeds \$100,000.

A whirlwind, unroofed buildings and destroyed awnings, shade-trees, etc., at Lapeer, on the 27th.

Rev. C. N. Mattoon, of Monroe, died on the 27th at the age of 74 years.

Charles Leestrom, coupling cars on a logging-road near Cadillac, was crushed to death between the ends of the logs.

Gladstone's home-rule bill was debated in Ypsilanti yesterday.

Mecosta suffered to the extent of \$25,000 by fire on Tuesday.

Robert Dünn, living four miles from Charlotte, killed himself by shooting on Monday. He was 75 years old and had been very dependent since the death of his wife last January.

Memorial day was celebrated throughout the state.

A SODA MOTOR.

An Invention Which Promises to Revolutionize Street Car Traffic.

Minneapolis is anxiously waiting the results of experiments with a "soda motor," which the inventor claims will revolutionize street car traffic, and who thus explains its workings: "A suitable quantity of properly diluted soda raised to its boiling point (429 degrees) is placed in a closed tank in intimate contact with the steam boiler filled with steam and water in the usual proportions and at the working pressure. On the opening of the throttle steam passes into the cylinders, does its work, and passes into the soda solution through the exhaust pipe, which ends in a perforated tube extending through the soda, the remaining heat being absorbed into the latter. When the soda is so diluted that it can no longer maintain the difference of temperature necessary to make steam, the soda lye is discharged and a new charge of hot condensed soda taken in. This operation requires about five minutes, and is called recharging. It has to be done on an average once in six hours. The operation of the engine is precisely that of any steam engine, except that there is no exhaust into the air and no fire nor smoke connected with the boiler. Steam is produced without fire by the heat generated in the soda lye which surrounds the boiler, and the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder directly into the soda lye instead of into the air. Thus a working pressure is maintained without any of the objectionable vapors appearing, as in the case of the ordinary motor, for the simple reason that there are no vapors to appear.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

DIAGNOSIS OF A COLD.

A Cough That Would Make Its Owner's Fortune on Any Stage.

Yes, this is a number ten cold. I caught it last Thursday. A hod-carrier ran against me down town, at which I fired up, and threatened to send him home in his hod. He put the hod down, and when he rolled up his sleeves and expectorated upon his hands I cooled down too suddenly. I should have cooled down by degrees, I am told.

The doctor says I have cold enough to last me all next summer even if I should not accumulate any more. I left my voice somewhere in the latter part of last week, and it looks as if I could not get back there to find it again. I can not write above a whisper, so you must excuse the tone of this diagnosis. I have to climb up on the fence if I wish to speak above a whisper, and I have already been threatened with trouble for whispering behind people's backs.

And such a cough! When I cough, all the lights in the room go out—and the other folks. My nose runs so that I can readily understand why there has to be a bridge to it. But if that bridge should happen to be swept away! The thought fills me with alarm! My doctor is in good spirits, stimulated by his cough-fee.

I went to church Sunday morning (as the church debt had all been subscribed), but the minister paused half way through his sermon, and remarked that, as all the audience near the doors had availed themselves of the exits, and as he was not feeling well, he would dismiss without the usual doxology, and added, in a lower tone: "If that cough would take that man off—a little ways—it would be commendable." I am told that I should put this cough on the stage, reserving all rights of dramatization, and that it alone would fill the house nightly—if nobody else came.

Everybody says I am about three sizes too small for such a cold, and fail to see how I can hold it; and I have been vigorously urged to choke off the cough, but if I should try to keep it down it would send me up.—A. W. Bellau, in *Tyd-Bits*.

REFERRED TO HIM.

How a Detroit Man Escaped From An Anxious Friend.

A citizen rushed up stairs on the Jefferson avenue side of Merrill Hall so fast yesterday that a man on the landing inquired: "Has anything happened?" "I'm getting out of the way of a man who wants to borrow money," was the reply, as he passed on down the Woodward avenue side.

In about five minutes a second man came rushing up and called to the man on the landing: "Any body gone up?"

"Yes."

"Have on a light overcoat and plug hat?"

"Yes."

"Wonder which way he went!"

"Down the other stairs, I guess. He said some dead-beat was after him to borrow money. If you hurry perhaps you—"

"Oh, it's no use!" calmly observed the other. "I'm the dead-beat he referred to, and it's evident he has tumbled to the racket."—*Detroit Free Press*

RELIEF IN DEATH.

An Explanation of the Suicide Mania in the Western Metropolis.

A well-dressed and distinguished looking gentleman rapidly approached a pier at Chicago, looked around wildly and plunged head-first into the water and disappeared from view.

"For Heaven's sake!" cried a man who had witnessed it, rushing up to a policeman, "didn't you see him?"

"Yes, sor."

"Aren't you going to try to save him?"

"It's no use, sor, they go this way ivery mornin'. They can't help it."

"Can't help it? What do you mean—what have they been doing?"

"Oh, they haven't been doin' nothin', sor, but ivery day 'bout so many jump in. They're the wuns as their picktures come out in the papers each mornin' ye see. sor. There comes another wun now,—see, the big feller on the run wid no hat or coat an' swingin' up the newspaper, sor."—*Estelline (D. T.) Bell*.

A Little Toddler's Question.

Little Girl (to her papa, who indulges sometimes)—Papa, my book says that a tod is twenty-eight pounds of wool; is that correct?

Papa—Yes, my child.

Little Girl—Well, then, a toddy must be either more or less wool, isn't it?

Papa—No, dear. A toddy is a mixture of spirits and water.

Little Girl—But papa, don't toddy have something to do with wool. Isn't it some kind of wool?

Papa—No, my dear child. But why do you ask such a question as that?

Little Girl—I don't want to tell.

Papa—I want you to tell me immediately.

Little Girl—Well, mamma told me that you tried to pull the wool over her eyes every time you came home full of toddy, and especially when you came home late at night.—*Pacific Jester*.

—The new railway route to Norfolk, down the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, requires a long ferrage across the lower part of the bay. Some time ago half a dozen loaded freight cars were lost from a barge in rough weather, and, though a wrecking expedition has been making diligent search, no trace whatever has been found of either cars or freight, which were, perhaps, drifted out to sea by the tide.—*Hartford Courant*.

Buy the Best

IT IS THE CHEAPEST!

"Washburn's Best" Flour

Sold only in Escanaba by

McNaughtan & Schemmel,

Is made from

Selected, Hard, Dakota Spring Wheat,

and is manufactured at the well-known

WASHBURN MILLS

at Minneapolis, by the latest and best processes for the manufacture of flour known to the millers of the world.

This flour is only equalled by the best flour made at Vienna, of Hungarian wheat, and

HAS NO EQUAL

in America. It is not offered as a

-CHEAP FLOUR-

but it is really the cheapest, as it is unquestionably

THE VERY BEST

flour that can be purchased on this side of the Atlantic.

Remember that it can be had only of

McNaughtan & Schemmel

AT THE OLD SEMER CORNER,

CONTRACTOR.

O. A. Norman,



Contractor and Builder.

Will furnish plans for and erect any description of building, large or small, or perform any work in that line, promptly and at reasonable prices. Shop and residence corner Charlotte and Second street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELAND & CO'S



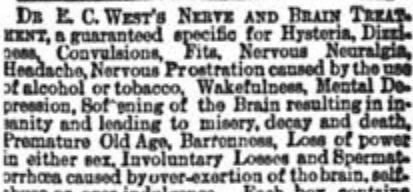
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IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, JUNE 5, 1886.

TRUE LOVE.

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day
On the absent face that has fixed you;
Unless you can love as the angels may,
With the breadth of Heaven betwixt you;
Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,
The beholding and unbehaving;
Unless you can die—when the dream is past—
Ah never call it—loving!
—Mrs. Brewster.

Unless you can muse on her face in a crowd,
And think of her all day Monday;
Unless you can tell her on Wednesday night
What she wore on the preceding Sunday;
And treat her to caramels and cream,
Your fond devotion proving;
Unless you can give her the earth, fenced in,
Oh, never call it—loving.

Unless you can live in a two-button coat,
And an ultra English collar;
Unless you can keep her in "Marchal"
—the name—
At the rate of four for a dollar,
Unless you can take her for what she's worth—
Behaving or unbehaving—
Unless you can die, when your cash gives out,
Oh, fail to call it—loving.

Unless you can teach her to roller skate,
And that when your feet are aching,
And cut up your clothes for a crazy quilt,
And smile when your heart is breaking;
And carry her gloves, and fan, and wrap,
And look like a May-day morning—
Oh, call it madness, or what you will,
But never call it—loving.

For young and old, they are all alike,
And the world is a vale of sorrow,
And oyster suppers an empty dream—
When you settle the bill on the morrow;
And the old-fashioned girl, who could knit
and sew,
And who wore no bangs on her forehead,
Is gone to live where the daisies bloom,
And the ones that are left are horrid!
—Katie K., in Judge.

Walter Brownfield; —OR— THE MYSTERY OF PRESTON FLAT.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK.

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NEWSPAPER COMPANY.]

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"Never fear about that," said Jack, with his distrustful grin. "Don't get drunk," he shouted, as the wagon rattled away. The noise and distance made his tones inaudible to Mr. Miles and daughter.

"His name is Walter Brownfield," said Jack, as he re-entered the field, by the old rickety gate, and took a seat on the beam of the plow. "His name is Brownfield, and he's from Queens-town; was a dry-goods clerk. It must be the same fellow, but Bill's a comin' an' he'll be apt to know. We must make his acquaintance of it is."

CHAPTER III.

A TRIAL OF HARD WORK.

Walter Brownfield cast a last look at the wagon as it rolled away with the farmer and his pretty daughter, then heaving a sigh, followed John Miles to the cornfield.

"Did you ever cut corn before?" asked the young Hercules, when they came to the cornfield.

"No, I never did," answered Walter.

"Well, sir, then you'll hev to be keeful or ye'll split your shin open."

"How?"

"Don't you see these corn knives is sharp?"

"Yes."

"Well when ye take a bill of corn this way," wrapping his strong left arm around a large hill of heavy stalks, blades and ears and drawing it toward him. "There ye see, when ye strike it about a foot from the ground with your knife, you have to strike toward ye; and if ye don't watch it'll go clear through the corn an' into your shin."

"Yes, sir, I perceive," said the uninitiated farmer. "You must so regulate the force of your blow that it will just sever the stalks of corn, and yet not strong enough to do yourself bodily harm," added Walter.

The illiterate John Miles looked at the new farm hand with surprise.

His smooth sentences were pleasant even to John's uneducated ear. His eye surveyed the slender form of the youth from foot to broad high forehead and then remarked:

"Well, ye may not be much on the work, but by the tarnation, ye know how to handle your mother tongue which is more than I do."

"But you have a large fine many form. You are gifted by God with the strength of four men like myself, of which you should be proud."

"Yes," said John, with a sigh. "I was made big—so was the ox; and to be big in this world is to be a drudge. You are one o' these gentel fellers what kin talk like a book; sometimin' I never could learn when a boy."

"Learn it now, since you are a man," said Walter.

"I'm too big and aint got time to go to school. Pinky is the only one o' us children who could learn at school."

"You need not go to school to learn great many things about the parts of speech."

"How'll I learn, then?"

"At home."

"Got no teacher?"

"I could teach you."

"But we have to work."

"You will find an idle moment occasionally, which, if properly improved, would accomplish wonders in the course of time."

The young man scratched his head a moment thoughtfully, and then said: "P'raps somethin' could be done in that way, but we must get to work here, or we'll make no show afore noon."

He then proceeded to show Walter into the mysteries of starting a shock of fodder.

"You help me on the first row through, and we kin each bring a row back," he said to Walter.

The corn was large and heavy with giant stalks and blades that made the field seem a wilderness. John announced that they would cut the first twelve hill square. So he counted six from the south side and six from the west. They started in at the south-west corner. Then he took four hills that formed a square in the center and

binding them diagonally took the tops so as to form a rude coop.

"That's the skeleton," explained John "on which we build the shock."

He then commenced work, grasping a bill in his left arm he held it close to his shoulder, with one blow of his heavy sword-like knife he severed the entire hill. Then to the next, the next, and the next in such rapid succession until he had gathered sufficient to make a large armful when he bore it to the skeleton and stood up against it almost straight, the butt end down and the top up.

Walter stood for a few moments watching his tutor, and saw gradually and even rapidly growing around him a clear spot. He began to imitate the example of John Miles, with a partial success.

He was as awkward in this as John Miles would have been in a drawing-room, and the warning cry of "look out for your shins" frequently came to his ears.

But after a short time he became more skilled in the use of his heavy sword, and found that by ordinary care there would be no danger of even a slight wound.

Shock after shock of tall stalks rose in the field, leaving a broad trail behind them. Ever advancing into that impenetrable jungle and sweeping all before them, the young men moved on without stopping.

John Miles seemed to work faster as he became warmed up to it, and Walter Brownfield in his youthful ambition strove to keep pace with him.

The sun rose higher in the heavens, and the morning, which at its birth was cool, grew warm before it was open-fourth over.

The hotter grew the day, the faster John Miles worked. His strong arm seemed never to tire. Starting in with a merry whistle he kept it up through the entire day. The higher rose the sun, the hotter the day became, the faster he worked, the shriller sounded his whistle over the field.

Walter made a manly effort to keep pace with him, but found that impossible.

The perspiration streamed down his heated face, and even through his shirt. The corn blades chafed his neck and the side of his face, until every stroke he made caused intense pain. But he had started to do or die, and made no complaint. On the road was weary tramp and starvation; here was labor and pain, but food and shelter. He contrasted his pleasant laborious condition, with his life of a few months ago. How different. How he had been humiliated. The sense of the great wrongs he had endured, seemed to steel his arm and rouse his fainting spirits.

Try as he would he could not compete with the robust son of his employer. Like a raging hurricane John Miles swept around Walter, leaving naught but the bare field, while the inexperienced youth was struggling with a few hills of corn.

Would that arm never tire, would that piercing whistle never cease? thought Walter, as he struggled to keep up with the young farmer. John saw that he was doing all in his power to keep pace with him, and knowing that no farmer in the entire flat could do that, he did not attempt to hurry him. Thus hour after hour passed. To the panting Walter, it seemed ages; John Miles seemed to gain untried strength and rapidity with each stroke. His blows fell faster and he heaped the corn up higher while his whistle sounded louder and shriller upon the morning air.

They had been continually advancing into the dense wilderness, and there had seemed no end to it. Not a breeze was stirring or could stir in that dense corn, to cool the brow of the almost fainting youth.

At last when his head grew heavy and throbbing, when he was dizzy from heat, and felt as though he was chilly instead of warm, they suddenly burst through the wilderness, and a neat little farm cottage that stood in a grove of elms and oaks, was just across the fence.

"Let's go to Uncle Dan's and get a drink," said John, as the last shock of fodder in the row was completed, sticking the knife in the ground.

Walter was willing to do any thing which promised a momentary respite from the sultry heat of the burning sun.

The sweet, cool breeze came to kiss his forehead the moment he emerged from the tall, dense corn.

They climbed the fence, and walked through the grove of elms to the cottage door.

A pleasant-faced old man, near sixty years of age, was sitting on the front porch in his large, easy arm-chair, enjoying the cool breeze that swept round his cottage.

"Hello, John, ye have been at work this mornin'?" said the old gentleman. "Who's this ye got with ye?"

"This is our new hand, Walter Brownfield," answered John with his native awkwardness.

"Wall, how d'ye do, Walter?" said the old gentleman, arising and extending his hand to that individual.

"You boys must sit down on the porch, for I know you are hot and tired; take cheers?" and he placed two split bottoms for them.

"We're nearly choked for a drink, Uncle Dan," said John.

"In course ye are; I might a knowed it; jest sit still an' I'll go an' git some fresh water from the spring."

The old gentleman put on his hat, took his cane and went into the cottage, where he told his wife, a pleasant old lady known all over the flat as Aunt Margaret, to hand him the water-bucket.

Aunt Margaret came out to talk to the tired boys. The awkward John Miles did not attempt another introduction, so Walter was compelled to sit in embarrassing silence until the motherly old lady asked him his name, where he was from, all about his parents, and numerous other questions far more embarrassing than the silence.

Uncle Dan returned with a cedar bucket (they call a pail a bucket in the West) full of cold water, and a gourd. Walter was sure he never drank water so sweet, so clear and cold, and had not the kind old lady cautioned him against drinking too much water he was

the result might have been disastrous to his health.

"How long hev ye been in this wilderness?" asked Uncle Dan.

"I only came yesterday," answered Walter.

"Well, how long hev ye been farming?"

"This might be called my first trial at hard work."

The old gentleman opened his eyes wide, and looked at John Miles.

"I guess it's so," said John, with a grin on his broad face. "He was as awkward in the corn this morning as I'd be in Dave Black's store; but he learnt most tarnation quick, and he's grit, by hokey."

They took another drink each from the gourd, and then returned to the field to cut another row of shocks before dinner.

"I wonder why that young chap's workin' on a farm? He looks like he'd do better as a skule teacher, a lawyer or a clerk in some store," said Aunt Margaret.

"I don't know," said Uncle Dan, sitting in his great rustic chair and watching the young men as he climbed the fence.

"I don't know why he's here in the flat, but I know he's all right. He's a good honest young man. I can see from his face."

CHAPTER IV.

BILL MARTIN.

Two weeks of farm drudging had passed. John Miles, the tireless young farmer, and Walter Brownfield had been comrades in labor. Walter had grown sunburned, and his once soft hands had become hardened with toil. Those who had predicted that the pale slender youth could not endure the fatigues of farm work, little knew the power of endurance in that delicate frame.

Corn cutting was over, but the plowing and sowing of winter wheat and general run of chores kept the "boys" and hired hands of Mr. Miles busy.

Walter learned that labor was not to be dreaded so much as he had supposed. Ben Miles, with his droll wit, lightened their hours of toil. The youth found that he could sleep sweeter after a hard day's work, and each morning awoke with renewed strength and vigor.

He was intrusted with a team and permitted to do some of the lighter work, such as hauling from one portion of the farm to another.

It was a rule of Mr. Miles, as it should be of every good farmer, to lay in his supply of winter wood in the autumn. His vast forest land furnished fuel, and John and Ben Miles, being most expert with an axe, were to fell the trees, and cut them into sticks the proper size for the wagon, while Walter was to haul them to the house.

To see the great horses display their giant strength in drawing heavy loads of wood was enough to excite the admiration and wonder of any admirer of horse flesh.

One day he was returning from the forest with a large load of wood on his wagon. The path he was traveling was what he called a "woods road," or sometimes a "blind road." It was used only in drawing wood from the forest, which was about once a year. The remainder of the time it was permitted to grow up in weeds and brush.

Walter's mind had reverted to his past life, and to one sad event especially. He began to feel that he was a mystery to the good people among whom he was thrown. His past history he could not reveal without a blush upon his cheek.

In this rural district as a farm hand he hoped to live in quiet seclusion free from the vile slanders of the busy world. He felt that his quiet unassuming manners were winning a place in the hearts of the people with whom his lot was cast. He could be happy here if he could only forget the bitter wrong that had been done him. But, try as he would, the recollection of it was ever uppermost in his mind. It was not with a degree of hatred or malice that the memory of the wrong remained at his breast, but with a feeling of sorrow, regret and humiliation. Other emotions stirred his soul at times.

The story might follow him; and the humiliation would be ten-fold greater. The wealthy farmer would either discharge him and send him once more on his wanderings or else he would be ostracized by the family circle and regarded with suspicion. This he could not brook, and he had determined in case of such discovery to once more go into voluntary exile.

A man came out of the woods and stood in the road a few rods in advance of the horses. He was a burly fellow, strong, heavy-set, with dark tangled hair and short beard. A face that indicated long exposure to wind and weather, also that the possessor of it was addicted to strong drink. He was dressed in a rough garb, half farmer and half tramp. His pantaloons were patched on the knees, and his weather-beaten hat had a hole in the crown. He was certainly not very prepossessing in his appearance, and a character no one would care to meet in a lonely forest road.

Walter trembled in spite of himself. Although there was nothing apparently hostile about the man, he dreaded meeting him. The meeting could not be averted, for the stranger coolly folded his arms on his breast and waited till the team came up. There was a grin on the stranger's face which he intended for an assuring smile.

"Good mornin'," said the strange man, his grin deepening as the team halted opposite him.

"Good morning, sir," returned Walter.

"Pleasant day fur teamin'!"

"Very good, sir," said Walter.

"You work for Mr. Miles, I guess?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yer name's Walter Brownfield, is it?"

"Yes, sir, and as you know mine, will you be so kind as to inform me what yours is?"

"I am Bill Martin, an' I work for Jack Hawkins, who lives on the farm 'jinn' with Mr. Miles on the road to Bushville."

"I am glad to get acquainted with you, Mr. Martin," said Walter, "but you must excuse me now as my time is not my own; I must be going."

"Hold; don't be in a hurry, Walter," said Bill, extending one hand toward the bit of the horse nearest him, "them animals is dead, an' ye better let 'em blow or old Miles'll cuss a streak."

Walter, who was in the act of starting up the team, paused and gazed it wonder at the man. Bill, with that strange grin on his face, said:

"Ye come from Queens-town, didn't ye?"

"Y-yes," stammered the youth, turning pale and trembling.

"Didn't you used to clerk for Brewster?" For a moment Walter was wholly unable to answer, but at length stammered:

"I did."

"I thought you was the same 'un," and the grin deepened on Bill's face.

An awkward silence followed. Walter looked helpless, as though he would fall from the wagon, and Bill Martin gazed on him as a bird of prey might gaze on a victim in easy reach. At length Walter determining to know the worst, summoned up all his resolution and asked:

"Are you an officer?"

Bill shook his head.

"A detective then? If so, there is no need of quizzing me. If the law want me at Queens-town I am ready to go."

Bill laughed a loud, coarse laugh. "Do I look like an officer, or a detective? Ha! ha! ha! Well that's a good 'un."

"Then, sir, be so kind as to explain yourself" said Walter, with no little confusion.

"I'll do it, youngster," said Bill, approaching confidentially near the youth, and laying the fore finger of his right hand in the palm of his left, he spoke in low tones, while his left foot rested on the hub of the wagon wheel. "You see Walter I am not the man to squeal on a fellow who gets in trouble an' has to leave his town or country on account of it; but I'd rather take 'em by the hand and help 'em along."

"I do not understand you yet," continued Walter.

"Well, then," said Bill, "I'll be as plain as I can; but you must give me time. You know you used to live in Queens-town?"

"I did."

"And ye clerked in Joe Brewster's store?"

"Yes, sir, I did."

It required all his firmness to answer that question.

"Well, only a few weeks ago money was missin' from the drawer."

"Such was evidently the case," said Walter, hotly, "but I still declare my innocence as I did then; the accusation against me was wrong. I swear it! and why I should be hunted and haunted with a crime I never committed—"

"Hold on, youngster," interrupted Bill. "I am not a huntin', nor hauntin' ye about it, but jest mention this matter, ye know, to prove that I know ye. Ye see I'm from Queens-town myself, and heard all about this, but ye bet I'm not the fellow to give a pal away. When I sees a young man in misfortune, I think it my place to take him by the hand an' help him up an' not give him a kick."

"I have been very unjustly accused," said Walter, with a downcast look. "They failed to make a case of embezzlement against me, but it ruined my reputation so that for five hundred miles around I could not get employment again. But I am innocent. I swear, I am innocent."

"In course ye are. I like to hear ye say so," said Bill, with a tone and grin that the inexperienced Walter could not understand.

"Did you live in Queens-town at the time?" asked Walter.

"Well, no, not eggsactly. Ye see I'm a kind o' a rovin' chap. I'm everywhere, and know every body, and every thing."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CAUSE OF RABIES.

Dr. Mary Walker on the Nature and Treatment of Hydrophobia.

When the masses of the people understand the importance of having facilities for dog-baths rabies will cease, if dogs are properly fed and not abused. They become rabid in warm, dry weather as a rule. The exceptions occur in pet house-dogs, where baths are used to "improve personal appearance," and are seldom taken in winter. A dog afflicted with rabies is feverish, and so thirsty that it can not swallow because of contraction of the throat. When the growl is heard it is because of pain in the "jaws that are set" at times. It bites to relieve itself of saliva (foam), because it can not expectorate like a human, and also to do something to relieve the choking sensations.

Dogs become rabid because they want water so much that the sight of it contracts their throats. They need it as a bath. I shall ever be grateful for the evolution of thought that comes to me on this subject from an experience of hunger, and have fully adopted these words: "Evil is good misunderstood." When so hungry that the sight of food "set my jaws," and so contracted my throat that I could not swallow, I began to think that rabies have never been understood, and when my jaws relaxed and left my throat still contracted for a little time I found that the air bubbles made the saliva white. I was so rejoiced to think that I had delved into the metaphysics of rabies that I forgot my hunger for a few minutes and was perfectly satisfied with the meager food that I ate with a relish soon after.

Treatment: A Turkish bath is not advisable for the simple reason that the "hot-air room" previous to the bath would aggravate the symptoms, while an immediate hot bath with water in a sponge, a degree above tepid for the head, would relax the muscles and relieve the spasms. When any thing can be swallowed, water as hot as it can be taken should be administered. Give nothing cold. Continue baths until all symptoms subside, or as soon as there is the least indication of spasms. Let patient remain in bath until sleep; remove quietly to bed and avoid all talk except to assure patient of positive recovery. Absolute quiet is imperative.—Dr. Mary B. Walker, in Washington Critic.

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Upper Peninsula.

—It is not so much that liquor is sold on Sunday that we complain of, it is that the patrons of the saloons do not buy what they want and go away, but hang about the doors outside and make themselves offensive. A house which was to have been occupied as a house of ill-fame was burned on Thursday night. Our people are determined that houses of that description shall not exist among them. A branch of the society of the White cross has been organized at Hancock. A postoffice has been ordered at Red Jacket and D. D. Murphy appointed post-master. Lake Linden came near being wiped out by a forest fire on Wednesday. A sharp struggle by four hundred men saved it. The village will soon have water works with a reservoir 200 feet above the town.—Copper Herald.

—Marquette is valued, for taxation, at \$2,254,270, an increase of \$89,755 over the last previous assessment. Geo. P. Cummings yesterday began the work of laying out the lines for the foundation of the prison buildings. Master-workman Tibor, of the Ishpeming assembly of K. of L. announces that the Knights are making arrangements for the publication of a paper at that place. The first complaints for violation of the Sunday law, by the law and order league of Negaunee, were made on Thursday, against Christian Johnson and John Burrows.—M. J., 28th.

—The directors of the mining school have tendered the position of principal to Albert Williams, Jr., chief of the U. S. bureau of mining statistics. We have reason to hope he will accept it.—Houghton Gazette.

—Forest fires keep the fire department and citizens busy to save the town. O'Callaghan's mill and lumber yard was only saved by two days of strenuous work. The town has a good engine, a competent engineer, plenty of hose and an unlimited supply of water, but the fire company consists of the paid chief engineer only. The matter must be remedied or the town will suffer, some day. Vulcan folks had to fight fire too.—Current, Norway.

—Jim Cummings, jailed on Sunday for vagrancy, developed a case of mania a potu. Fred Rämme, 13 years old, supposed to be drowned, turned up all right, having tried running away until he was tired. Flagstones for street crossings have arrived and are being placed where they will do most good. A horse has hydrophobia, at Crivitz. Where Jase Wright will put the postoffice is the question now. The doctors say that Cunningham will die of the wound inflicted by Dahl.—North Star, Marinette.

—The village of Colman was nearly all destroyed by forest fires. Cunningham, who was stabbed by Dahl, has but slight chance of recovery. The Wisconsin Press Association will this year meet at Marinette. About the middle of August is the date.—Eagle, Marinette.

—A fire steamer is the one thing most needed at Iron River; with a steamer would come a reduction of insurance [possibly; just possibly]. Forest fires have raged all the week and are still raging fearfully. The Reporter building was on fire Tuesday morning, but the citizens and firemen saved it.—Reporter Iron River.

—Gov. Swineford writes that the needed legislation for Alaska is secured, that his work is done, that he will soon visit Marquette, and return thence to Sitka. What with log-suits and lumber-suits, Marquette is a paradise for lawyers. A law-and-order league and a liquor-dealers' protective association are talked of at Ishpeming. The Franco-Canadian societies, will celebrate St. John's day at Negaunee. Wadsworth will appeal. Johnson and Burrows, complained of by the law-and-order league of Negaunee, pleaded guilty and were let off upon payment of costs and a promise to observe and obey the law in future [The league seems to have made its point].—M. J., 29th.

—Kinney started last Saturday for a visit at the east. The principal of the public school is utterly unfit for the position he occupies; is vulgar, obscene and untruthful [There's a chance for a first-rate libel suit in that].—Sentinel, L'Anse.

—Barrett, who was hurt in the Calumet mine, will live but be totally blind. The footing of the supervisor's assessment roll is about \$21,000,000, yet only two persons appeared before the board of review to ask for a reduction [If one of these two persons represented the C. & H. company, two were enough]. Stevens, who killed his friend with a "didn't know it was loaded" last fall, pleaded guilty to a careless use of fire-arms, and was fined \$50.—News, Calumet.

—Edward Martin, last heard from in November last, near Marquette, is anxiously inquired for by his friends at Regina, Manitoba. New time-card on the D. M. & M. Trains, leave Marquette at 7 a. m. and 2:15 p. m. arrive at 12:40 and 5:30 p. m. A big fall of ground occurred in one of the pits of the old Barnum mine on Saturday and other smaller ones will probably follow. Nobody hurt and the mine none the worse. Justice John Jones, of Negaunee, is charged with having neglected to turn over to the city treasury fines collected by him—amount \$103, and the mayor is after him with a writ.—M. J., 31st.

—Matt Berry was badly hurt by falling in front of a push-car at Thompson. His skull was broken, but the doctors think he has a chance to pull through.—Pioneer Manifesto.

—Thomas Marshall, keeper of the Waukegan light, fell or was thrown from his boat while en-route from Mackinac to his station and was drowned on the 28th. H. M. Mason, our representative in the legislature, has been re-visiting the battle-fields of the army of the Potomac around Petersburg. The new life-saving station should be on Round Island, not on Bois Blanc as now proposed.—Republican, St. Ignace.

—Albert Jackson post, G. A. R., and the Light-guard celebrated decoration day. All the saloons in the three cities, Marquette, Negaunee and Ishpeming, were closed last Sunday—front, side and back doors. There is a demand for men at the mines. "Barkis is willin'" that the C. & N. W. road should run a line to Marquette.—M. J., 1st.

—James A. White was found dead, with a revolver in his hand, on the railroad track near Seney. A letter was found in his pocket showing that his death was suicide. His wife lives at Black River Falls, Wis. The telegraph between St. Ignace and the Sault was completed on Tuesday. Marquette thieves rob cemeteries and printers' clothes-lines. The Light-Guard will start for the state encampment on the 12th.—M. J., 2d.

THE BALLOT OR THE BULLET?

[From the Age of Steel.]

American Democracy has overthrown autocracy and aristocracy and established the right of self-government by the people. It has affirmed as a fundamental principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It has also abolished hierarchy, separated church from state, and secured religious liberty.

Plutocracy, now as ever, presents a bold front and challenges the right of workmen to the full product of their labor. It will succumb to the will of the people, as have the other "ocracies," but will the conflict be bloodless?

It seems almost ludicrous to talk of bullets in a country where the ballot is free. Why use lead with a wad when a wad in the form of a ballot will effect the purpose for easier?

It is said that capital maintains its supremacy by special legislation. But may not the people control legislation by their votes? If they supinely wait to be trampled upon, plutocracy will of course profit by the occasion, as it always does.

But what has peaceful legislation already accomplished? It has established the equality of human right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It has also established the reign of law, and the state covers with its shield the lowliest citizen. It has secured one-seventh of the time and several holidays for rest and recreation, and will soon secure the limit of a day's work.

It has ordered exemption for women and children from unhealthful conditions of work, secured some degree of safety in employment and made employers responsible for damages from injuries.

It has abolished imprisonment for debt and allows the pecuniary unfortunate to free themselves by assignment from legal liabilities for debts. It has exempted homesteads, furniture and tools from seizure for debts and will soon exempt wages. Labor has the prior lien for wages on its productions.

Legislation has secured our magnificent free school system for the education of the masses and founded normal schools and colleges. It has opened roads, organized the police, boards of health and inspection, a fire department and courts of justice; erected hospitals and asylums, introduced water and public baths; opened magnificent parks. It has incorporated banks for convenience and savings; fire, life, marine and accident insurance companies and humane societies over which it exercises careful supervision. The postal system is its magnificent benefaction. Bureaux have been organized to procure labor statistics for further judicious legislation.

There is much special legislation against plutocracy. Rates of interest on capital and dividends on stocks have been limited, and probably will be further reduced. One may travel cheaper from New York to Albany now in five hours than he could formerly in five days. The distribution of property has been regulated so that it cannot be entailed beyond generation.

Legislation encourages the people to bear arms, and has organized them and furnished them with means to defend themselves, not only against foreign foes, but against plutocracy itself, if necessary.

These are a few of the many advantages gained by peaceful legislation against the strenuous opposition of capital. Since it has furnished so much comfort and protection for the present and security for the future, with unlimited scope for further advantages, even to state socialism, he misjudges who opposes that with free ballot, free schools, free speech and a free press, the people will be so inconspicuous as to exchange the ballot for the bullet, or that they will, to any great extent, combine to fight if they cannot combine to vote for their interests. J. O. Woods.

Wives! Mothers! Daughters!
Be your own physicians! A lady who for years suffered torments worse than death from uterine troubles, prolapsus, leucorrhoea, suppressions, &c. so common among our wives, mothers and daughters and had despaired of being cured, finally found remedies which completely cured her after all else had failed. Any lady can use the remedy and cure herself, without being subjected to a medical examination. From gratitude she will send free recipes. Illustrated Treatise and full directions sealed address with stamp Mrs. W. C. Holmes, 658 Broadway New York. Name paper.

Brace Up.
You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous and generally out of sorts and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of the Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Geo. Preston's Drug Store.

LOST HER HAIR.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A YOUNG LADY WHO WAS ANXIOUS TO HAVE "SOFT" TRESSSES.

Many a person has had cause to regret using hair-dyes and invigorators. Many of those advertised as such are positively injurious. If one is anxious to improve the growth of the hair the best way to go is to assist nature by keeping the scalp in a healthy, vigorous condition by frequent brushing with a bristle, not a wire, brush, and an occasional bathing of the head in castile soap and water. An acquaintance of the writer had the following peculiar experience from trying a hair-wash in her youth. The young girl had an abundant growth of light brownish hair, but, to her regret, it lacked luster. She one day chanced to call on a friend who had fine, glossy hair.

"What beautiful hair you have!" she exclaimed, looking admiringly at her friend's shining tresses.

"Yes, it's pretty good, what there is of it," was the reply, "but I wish it were thick like yours."

"Oh, dear, I have hair enough, but it's dead-looking! I'd give any thing if it were only dark and glossy like yours. Do you put any thing on your hair to make it so nice?"

"Not open," said the friend. "Once in awhile I put on Dasher's 'Invigorator.' It's very nice, I think."

Soon after the young woman took her leave. On her way home she purchased a bottle of Dasher's "Invigorator." That night, just before going to bed, she made an application of the new remedy, and for a week she kept up this nightly application, wetting her hair and brushing it in. To her delight, her hair began to grow darker and, she thought, more glossy. She also observed that her hair brush and comb gathered more hair than formerly when she used them.

Feeling of her hair one day, she discovered a bald spot, about the size of a silver quarter of a dollar, on the back of her head. This was the beginning of a trouble. Her hair fell out of itself, or with a touch, after this. Bald places came here and there, and in less than six weeks the top of her head was quite bare. This was a sorrowful time for the unfortunate girl. Her father laughed, and indulged in a good deal of bantering at her expense; and for a time insisted on her going to school daily. He considered it a just punishment for her not letting well enough alone. But when she became quite bald, save for the fringe of hair around her head, she left off going to school, and would not see any one who called. She was filled with grief and chagrin. A lace cap was made; and in this, for two months, the poor girl appeared before her family. Her father thought her hair would soon grow out again, but it didn't. He at length bought her a wig, which she was obliged to wear for two years. By that time a short growth of perfectly white hair covered her head. Sixteen years later there was no change. Her hair is still white and about an inch in length. It has never grown longer. It was a hard experience; and naturally she is a bitter enemy of all hair dyes and invigorators.—*Youth's Companion.*

HEALTH NOTES.

Useful Suggestions for Persons Suffering from Slight Ailments.

Put five drops of chloroform on a little cotton or wool in the bowl of a clay pipe, then blow the vapor through the stem into an aching ear and instant relief will be afforded.

Consumptive patients are advised, by a pupil of Liebig, to live in rooms where one or two drachms of sulphur are melted on a hot stove. The first ten days brings increased cough and irritation, then these cease and the patient improves rapidly. Persons with catarrh and in early stages of consumption apply to enter chemical factories where large quantities of sulphur are evaporated daily, and are cured in a few weeks by the inhalations. Cholera and epidemic diseases are never found in such factories.

The French method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up. When it is done flavor with a little salt or sugar or currant jelly.

A plate of finely perforated zinc a foot square, hung five inches above a gas burner, is found to remove most of the sulphurous acid, so injurious to persons, plants and books. It is worth trying.

If any person who is liable to poison with poison ivy will take pure olive oil after being exposed to it he will feel no bad effects, and the oil will neutralize the evils of the poison if a few doses be taken even after the poison has broken out.

An excellent remedy for hicough for young and old is granulated sugar moistened with pure vinegar. For an infant give from a few grains to a teaspoonful.

A tablespoonful of powdered alum sprinkled into a hoghead of water and stirred will precipitate to the bottom all the impure particles.

Walking, running, horseback riding, lawn tennis, swimming, rowing, skating, bowling, hand-ball and general gymnastics are the exercises best adapted to girls, and, for that matter, to any persons who wish a "healthful and well-balanced" rather than an abnormal physical development.

The juice of a half a lemon in a teaspoon of strong black coffee, without sugar, will often cure a sick headache.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—Dinner was nearly over at Seton Hall College, at South Orange, when Prefect Daniel Clancy leaned back in his chair and said good-naturedly: "I had a strange dream last night, gentlemen. I thought the college was destroyed by fire. They say dreams go by opposites. But at any rate the boys will have a holiday for some cause or other very shortly." As the sun went down behind the Orange mountains Prefect Clancy saw his dream fulfilled.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A Louisville citizen had his water supply shut off by the company, and did not discover it for two months. There are some advantages in living in Kentucky.—*Burlington Free Press.*

SEAL PUPPIES.

Interesting Facts Concerning Their Habits and Mode of Life.

Alaska is the favorite home of the fur seal. About the middle of May they gather on the various islands of that interesting country in great numbers. Soon after landing the females begin to find their young, of which they have but one; at great intervals twins. As soon as the little fellow is born on the sand he begins to call for his mother with a husky, strange voice, like the bleating of a lamb. He also begins to puddle about with his eyes wide open, evidently looking for refreshments. The pup for the first three months or so is black as jet, with two little white spots just back of his forehead. When first born they are about one foot to fourteen inches in length, and weighing from three to four pounds. The mother never fondles or caresses her offspring, but leaves it in the sand with hundreds and thousands of other puppies, and goes away to the sea to bathe and catch fish for food.

The little puppy does not even know his own mother from any other, but is so constituted that he keeps up that frequent bleating, so that when his mother returns she instantly recognizes the voice of her own from all the rest, and nurses it.

Early in August the pups begin to learn to swim, for during the first fifty or sixty days of their life they can swim about as well as a stone. Some naturalists aver that their mothers drive them down into the water and teach them the art of swimming. This is not true. After they have attained the age of six weeks or two months they go of their own choice down into the margin of the surf, where the water rushes out over them, and in turn leaves them on solid ground. If a puppy happens to be washed off his feet and carried out beyond his depth, he becomes greatly alarmed, opens wide his mouth and big eyes, and struggles manfully for the shore. Many of them are drowned in this way. This kind of practice is kept up till the little fellows are able to swim in all sorts of ways, diving, twisting, and floating on their backs till they are completely tired out, when they crawl out on the sand and curl down for a nap. When this is done, usually occupying less than an hour, they are at it again. The mother never takes the slightest supervision of her children's swimming or any thing else, except to come out of the sea at intervals and give him nurse.

About the middle of October the puppies completely shed their black hair and take on a beautiful steel-gray hair, with a bright brown under-fur. This is their sea-going coat. Early in winter they leave Alaska in small squads, and do not see land again until their return the next May. They go, seemingly by common consent, to the south, and are soon lost in the vast and wide ocean, where they spend themselves out all over the North Pacific from Oregon to Japan. They rest and sleep in the water with the greatest comfort from November to May, when those of them fortunate enough to escape the shark and other enemies return again to the same spot where they were born, having been on a voyage of seven months and thousands of miles on the briny deep.—*Rambler.*

MEDICINE-TAKING.

A Habit Which is Far More Dangerous Than "Heart-Disease."

Since there is a special tendency in most communities to take too much medicine, and to take it recklessly, it should not be the object to increase that tendency. While the use and value of drugs are not to be denied, it is claimed that no ignorant person should ever dabble with them, remembering that the more active of them are active because they are poisons, or at least modifications of poisons, and if given injudiciously, when not needed, or in too large doses, the poison-element will appear. And here it is proper to refer to that absurd idea that disease is a monster, to be slain by the administration of active poisons—killed like any other monster, a tiger to be subjugated. On the contrary, disease is but the absence of ease or health, a negative rather than a positive condition, the removal of which depends mainly on co-operating with nature, whose efforts are always in the right direction, though not always effectual. All of these, in a certain sense, may be regarded as curative, though failure often results, either from the lack of sufficient physical foundation from surrounding adverse circumstances, or from an interference on the part of those who would cure, but who on account of ignorance or false ideas, introduce disorders and false efforts. It may be that such foolishly believing that the more critical and dangerous the case, even when much reduced in vital force, the more powerful the dose demanded, set on this principle, and give the dose that might be safe, in ordinary cases, to persons of the same age and sex, exercising no discrimination, no judgment. Such should remember that those weak in body are also weak in the stomach, as certainly unable to bear large doses as they are to perform hard labor. If they see many an adult to whom I would give no more than a strong boy, slightly ailing, could bear at the age of four years. And when such are dosed with no regard to their weakness, the sudden death is attributed to "heart disease," while the intelligent know that but a very small percentage of the sudden deaths are caused by organic disease of the heart.—*Dr. Hanford, in Golden Rule.*

—How shall Mount Desert be pronounced? Is a question asked many times. Shall it be Mount Des-ert or Mount Des-ert? Dr. Lapham, who is an authority on such matters, is in favor of the latter pronunciation. The Maine Historical Society has adopted it. The French gave the name to the island ("Mont-de-sert") and we have adopted it—made it an English name. Dr. Lapham's suggestions that as we have given it the English orthography it should have English pronunciation is sensible. Let it be Mount Des-ert, then. *Lowellton (Me.) Journal.*

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Acheson, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Eldred, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterpock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that he could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured." Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

CORSETS.

WARNER BROS.
CORALINE
FLEXIBLE HIP
HURDING
HEALTHY ABDOMINAL CORALINE

ARE BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CORSETS EVER INTRODUCED.

CORALINE is superior to whalebone. Cannot be broken. Is flexible and easy to the wearer. Is used in no goods except those made by Warner Bros.

\$10.00 REWARD
FOR ANY STRIP OF CORALINE THAT BREAKS WITH SIX MONTHS ORDINARY WEAR IN A CORSET. AVOID CHEAP IMITATIONS BONOED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF COB. ALL GENUINE CORALINE CORSETS HAVE CORALINE PRINTED ON INSIDE OF STEEL COVER.

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A SKEPTIC SAID

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all optics fail. It treats the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money returned.

NEVER FAILS!

Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand leading citizens, clergymen and physicians in U. S. and Europe. For sale by all leading druggists. \$1.00.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND BROTHERS CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

James Handy

Has now a machine by the use of which he can

Set and Cut Axles

without removing them from the carriage, and

WITHOUT MARRING THE PAINT.

Call and see it work. Charges moderate and all work warranted.

LEGAL.

First publication May 29, 1886.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., May 24, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of court of Delta county at Escanaba, Michigan, on July 6, 1886, viz: Charles Eggs, D. S. No. 1013, for lot No. 1, sec. 24, 3d R. 2d west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Eugene Gay, Peter Jensen, Chris Christianson and Hans P. Hanson, all of Bay de Noc.
V. B. COCHRAN, Register.

First publication May 29th 1886.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., May 24, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta county, at Escanaba, Mich., on July 6, 1886, viz: Dominic Lusardi homestead application No. 2564, for the SW 1/4 of sec 14 T 20 R 23 W.
He names the following witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Desaipe, Basile LeLenti, John Furgazi and John Lusardi, all of Maple Ridge.
V. B. COCHRAN Register.

First publication May 15, 1886.
ORDER OF HEARING.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Delta, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the 23 day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Michael Tolan, deceased.
On reading and filing the final report and account of John Dinsien and Emil C. Wickert, the executors of the estate of Michael Tolan, the said deceased, thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 27th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said report and account, and that the legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the said report and account should not be confirmed.
And it is further ordered that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said report and account and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the IRON POST, newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, and also by causing the same to be personally served at least 14 days previous to said day of hearing upon Mary Tolan, the sole legatee named in the last will and testament of said deceased if he be found in said county.
EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)

First publication, May 15, 1886.
ORDER OF HEARING.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Delta, ss.
At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the 23 day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Elliott, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Maquire Sherburne Jr., the administrator, of the estate of said deceased, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the heirs at law of said deceased;
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the IRON POST, newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.)
EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

First publication May 15, 1886.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., May 8, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court of Delta county at Escanaba, Mich., on June 21, 1886, viz: Joseph Ettensoffer Homestead Application No. 2573 for the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of section 26, township 23 north, range 24 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frederick Conklin, Martin Daniels, Henry Myers and Peter Baker, all of Escanaba, Delta county Mich.
V. B. COCHRAN, Register.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Terms of court for 1886 and 1887.
State of Michigan, ss.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed the times of holding the several terms for the years 1886 and 1887 of the Circuit Court in and for the counties constituting the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit of said State as follows, to-wit:
In the County of Marquette, on the first Wednesday in April, the fourth Tuesday in May, the first Wednesday in September, the first Wednesday in December.
In the County of Delta, on the first Monday in January, the second Tuesday in May, the first Monday in October.
In the County of Menominee, on the last Monday day in March, the third Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in September, the fourth Monday in November.
In the County of Iron on the second Tuesday in January, the fourth Wednesday in June, and the third Wednesday in November.
Dated, November 1, 1885. C. B. GRANT, Clerk of Circuit Court of said Circuit.

First publication May 8, 1886.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., May 8, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court of Delta county at Escanaba, Mich., on June 7, 1886, viz: Henry Klepper H's application No. 3790, for the lot No. 1, sec. 24, T 20, R 23, W 2.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Williams, Almon H. Sauer, George LaFronce and Peter McKee, all of Escanaba Delta Co., Mich.
V. B. COCHRAN, Register.

The Red School House



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Can be had in this city of **ED. ERICKSON** only! If anybody else offers you a shoe, calling it a "Red Schoolhouse Shoe," tell him he is lying, and go to

ERICKSON'S

AFTER THE GENUINE ARTICLE.
THE BEST CHILD'S SHOE MADE.

IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, JUNE 5, 1886.

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 just 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."]

—The next meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held at the reading rooms on Wednesday, June 9.

—Insanity is increasing to an alarming extent in Germany, and it is an established fact that there are more cases of insanity among the Germans of the United States than among the people of any other nationality. Lager beer drinking is said to be the cause. The shop which is manufactured and sold for beer now-a-days poisons the system, causes serious diseases in the liver, kidney and stomach, stupefies the brain and drives hundreds of Germans to suicide annually. Bright's disease of the kidneys alone carries off a large percentage of beer-drinkers.—Chicago News.

—Suppose you take a watch, full-jeweled, of finest Geneva workmanship, and put it in a case made of gold, then one made of silver, then in one made of porcelain. You will find that it keeps just as good time in a cheap case as in a costly one, because there is no interdependence between the watch and its environment. But God has wound up a watch in this snug, round box on the top of your heads and mine; warranted, with good usage, to tick right on with thoughts for eighty or a hundred years. A watch with the mainspring of reason, the balance-wheel of judgment, the fine jewels of imagination and fancy, the dial-plate of a human face divine, and the pointers of character thereon, and this wonderful watch, the human brain, can not keep as good time in a coarse case as in a fine one, for there is the closest interdependence between the brain and its environment; between the tissues of the body and the temper of the soul. Just as Theodore Thomas controls an orchestra with his baton, or an engineer his engine with his throttle-valve, or an operator his telegraph line, so the wonderful prisoner in the brain controls the body's intricate machinery. Given so much clear thought and you will get so much clear action. Given so much crazed thought and you will get so much crazed action. There is not an axiom of mathematics that is more fixed than this physical law. The man who can't think his own thoughts though nobody hinders him, can't speak his own words though everybody wishes that he could, can't see his own five senses though they were given him for that specific purpose, and whose cruelty is greatest towards those he loves the best, presents nature's supreme illustration of the law that alcoholic stimulants have no business in the economies of a well-ordered physical life, and the time to teach this law is just so soon as a child's brain can take it in. But the same truth is illustrated from another point of view. The geography of character is a "branch" sure to be taught, some day, in the public schools. But character is bounded on the north by sobriety, on the east by integrity, on the west by industry and on the south by gentleness. But these cardinal points are all determined by the first, sobriety. Clearly note first that this virtue must precede that of integrity. As George Eliot has said, with her almost preternatural discrimination, "We can not command veracity at will; the power of seeing and reporting truth is a form of health that has to be delicately guarded."

—What amazes and shocks me is to see the wine bottle where it is as flagrantly out of place as a bon-fire would be on the floor of a powder-mill. No intoxicant has any business to be on the table of a family which contains any boys, or on the table of any miscellaneous social party, or in the cupboard of any professional man, or any where else, in short, except in the hands of a very discreet and

careful physician. Every bottle that contains alcohol contains a serpent. The serpent in Eden was not a more perfect embodiment of deceit. A bottle of Bourbon or of Burgundy, will deceive the very elect. I am constantly called to labor for the reformation of persons who began with the most honest resolutions to drink moderately; but their glasses insensibly enlarged and deepened until they became literally a pit of damnation! Some of the hardest cases I encounter are of those whose names are enrolled on church registers. In yonder lecture-room I have heard a man pray most pathetically for deliverance from the tempter, and yet he has been tracked to a drinking saloon on his way home from the prayer meeting! More than once he has been the subject of most loving personal efforts (once or twice of necessary church discipline), and still does he cry out in agony from the bites of the serpent which he deliberately put into his own bosom when he was a young man. But what shall be said of those Christian people who, from thoughtlessness or from the tyranny of fashion, will set wine bottles where they will produce just such conflagrations? Half the drunkards in the land had one or more partners at the outset. God's word solemnly declares, "Be ye not partakers of others men's sins;" how much worse to be their tempters!

The one momentous truth that must be instilled into the minds and consciences of the young is, that nobody can safely tamper with an intoxicating beverage. On the bed rock of entire abstinence alone are they safe. I am willing to confess on this public page that I would no more dare to tamper with a wine bottle than I would dare to thrust a firebrand into one of the pews of my church edifice.

Personals.

—Al. Allger has gone to Iron Mountain.
—Mrs. Onderkirk was in town over Sunday.
—Sheriff Oliver was across the bays this week.
—Mrs. Anthony has returned from her visit outside.
—"The Witch of Denver" registered at the Ludington on Wednesday.
—Henry M. Atkinson, Metropolitan, was at the Oliver House on Thursday.
—Mrs. Drisko will depart, for a visit at the old home in Maine, on Monday next.
—Mr. H. A. Chapin, of Niles, Mich., with his wife visited our city on Friday of last week.
—Henry Hagermeister, Ft. Howard, could be faintly discerned at the Oliver on Tuesday.
—Catin is going over to Fayette to wield brush and hang paper in the Shelton House, soon.
—J. H. Bennett, M. D., and W. A. Stone, of East Jordan, tarried with Christie on Wednesday.
—Harry Merry passed through town, returning from a visit at Negaunee, on Sunday last.
—Mrs. Lockwood, before departing for the north, on Thursday morning, favored us with a call.
—Mr. Chas. P. Coffin has visited here this week, with Mrs. Coffin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Selden.
—H. G. Merry and a party from Fayette came over in the Jo. Harris to see Lindon in Monte Cristo.
—O. A. Ellis, Oconto, passed through town to Nahma on Monday and, returning, on Wednesday.
—A. R. Keating, for the Diebold company, was in town again this week, looking after the jail business.
—Eben Young, his job with the surveying party having come to an end, has taken cases in the Delta office.
—Fred Palmer came in from the woods between Iron River and Watersmeet on Friday of last week.
—T. Moore, U. S. Deputy Marshal, Marquette, was in town on Wednesday and Thursday, on business.
—Wm. Michaels, of Metropolitan, was in town on Sunday and Monday in attendance on the ceremonies of memorial day.

The BEST GOODS and the most of them!!

The Best Cutters AND The Best Tailors

In the City, are at
EPHRAIM & MORRELL'S!

The result is that there gentlemen get
The Best Suits, The Most Stylish Suits and The Cheapest Suits
That can be had in Town.

At the same time they find there the best assortment of
Furnishings, Hats, etc., etc.,
And no customer is permitted to go away dissatisfied. Call then, on
EPHRAIM & MORRELL.

GROCERY.

ROLL CALL.

Butter,	Choice Creamery,	Here
Butter,	Choice Dairy,	Here
Butterine,		Absent
Baking Powder,	Pure,	Here
Baking Powder,	Cheap Cup and Saucer,	Absent
Broma,	Bakers,	Here
Chocolate,	Baker's,	Here
Chocolate,	German Sweet,	Here
Cocoonut,	Maltby's,	Here
Cocoa,	Fry's	Here
Candies,	Pure,	Here
Candies,	Glucose,	Absent
Cigars,	Pure Tobacco,	Here
Cigars,	Cabbage Leaf,	Absent
Canned Fruits,	Choice,	Here
Canned Fruits,	Seconds,	Absent
Canned Vegetables,	Best,	Here
Canned Vegetables,	Soaked,	Absent
Coffees,	First Grade,	Here
Coffees,	Cheap Grade,	Absent
Dried Fruits,	Choice Fresh,	Here
Dried Fruits,	Old Wormy,	Absent
Domestic Fruits,	Choice,	Here
Evaporated Fruits,	Best,	Here
Extracts,	Burnett's Pure,	Absent
Extracts,	Colored Water,	Here
Figs,	Five Crown,	Here
Groceries,	Pure,	Here
Groceries,	Adulterated,	Absent
Horse-radish,	Pure,	Here
Horse-radish,	Turnip,	Absent
Milk,	Eagle Brand,	Here
Milk,	Cheap Imitation,	Absent
Mustard,	Pure,	Here
Mustard,	Adulterated,	Absent
Spices,	Pure,	Here
Spices,	Cheap North-Western,	Absent
Teas,	Choice Japans,	Here
Teas,	Choice Gunpowder,	Here
Teas,	Choice Oolong,	Here
Teas,	Choice Y. Hyson,	Here
Teas,	Adulterated,	Absent
Table Delacacies,		Here
Vinegar,	Pure Malt,	Here
Vinegar,	Cider,	Here
Wheat,	Cracked,	Here
Wheat,	Bolted,	Here
Woodenware,		Here
Everything Nice,		Here

WHERE!

AT A. H. ROLPHS,
Lewis House Block,
LUDINGTON STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

--:KRAATZE:--

Has gone East for Goods. On everything now in the store he has

REDUCED PRICES!

in order to stimulate sales and so make room for

SUMMER STOCK

JUST LOOK HERE!!

I am Selling

Dry Goods

Cheaper than they were ever before sold in this city;

CHEAPER

In all probability than they will be sold again in

TEN YEARS.

AS A SAMPLE:

I now offer a cambric which was cheap at 12 1-2 cents last season, for only

8 CENTS A YARD!!

A reduction of more than 33 1-3 per cent., and the rest of my stock at

Proportionately Low Figures!!



BALL'S CORSETS!!
JUST RECEIVED!!

None so Comfortable.

None so Durable.

None so Cheap.



Call and Examine Them.

Ed. Erickson.

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Carpets!! Carpets!!
The Largest Line of New Patterns in the City.
PRICES WAY DOWN!

Line of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, at Goodell's!

You can buy Ladies' and Children's Hosiery at wholesale prices at Goodell's,

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