

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Dupont's powder mill (one of them) near Wilkesbarre, Pa., blew up Feb. 9. Four men killed and forty wounded and the surrounding country shaken as if by an earthquake. The factional war among the Cherokees is suspended while all hands fall in to fight the plan for opening Oklahoma. An unknown man found near Evansville, Indiana, with money and property upon his person, is supposed to be "Alvy Gomer," does anybody know such a man? A portable boiler used to drive a wood saw near Walsh, Ind., blew up on Saturday last and two men were killed. It is proposed to dismantle and abandon Fort Brown, the military post opposite Matamoros. The ways and means committee is stuck on the iron and steel schedule in its consideration of a new tariff bill, and makes no progress. Gas has been found in great volume and heavy pressure in Palo Pinto county, Texas. An opium smuggler named Gardner was detected at Watertown, N. Y., last Saturday and 1,000 pounds of the drug seized. The Boston Borgia, Sarah J. Robinson, was convicted of murder in the first degree, last Saturday. Bob Smalls is to be paid, at last, for services he rendered in 1863-4-5, the claims committee having reported favorably on his claim. An old crater in the desert east of San Marcial, N. M., has begun to smoke and threaten an eruption. Eastern Turkey is famine stricken and the missionaries are begging help for the people to keep them from starvation. Locusts ate up their crops last fall. Forty-one democrats voted to keep White in the seat to which the voters of the 12th Indiana district elected him, and Grover is "down on" them for so doing, of course. Alberts won the six-day walking match, covering 621 miles and six laps—eleven miles better than any previous performance—and winning \$7,000. G. W. Guthrie, a farmer living two miles from Marissa, Illinois, was killed in his own house by burglars last Sunday. The Dean Richmond is fast in a big ice field, with a broken propeller wheel, floating about in Lake Michigan. "Big The Hill," assistant sergeant, at arms of the house of representatives at Washington, is mixed up in the election frauds at Columbus, Ohio. Switchmen employed by the Chicago & Atlantic road struck last Saturday night, but the Switchmen's union declared the strike unjust and ordered the men back to work. "Could be harrying home. Nobody knows why. Small pox, a few cases, frightens the good people of Des Moines. At Sioux City drivers of brewery wagons are arrested for violation of the prohibitory law. Seven negroes and six white men were whipped for petit larceny at New Castle, Del., last week. John Tyler, who having insured his life for large amounts committed suicide, failed; the courts reject the claims of the policy holders. Mayor Hewitt, of New York declines re-nomination—has had enough. The body of S. J. Meany will be taken to Ireland for burial. A tug from which the crew had jumped, leaving her engine at work, after a collision which stove a hole in her, ran into and seriously damaged three other craft before she sank, in New York harbor. Gov. Oglesby "took the papers" in the case of Mackin but has not yet granted the pardon or given any intimation that he will. Washington prohibitionists are hopeful of the passage of, if not prohibitory, restrictive legislation by congress. Teemer beat Hamm and McKay, at Punta Garda, Florida—six miles in 41.46. The marriage of Gen. John M. Palmer with Mrs. H. M. Kimball is announced for the near future. The General is 72 years of age. The Ryan block, one of the best in St. Paul, was gutted by fire last Monday. O'Connors, St. Clair, and Thomas, felons awaiting trial cut their way out of jail at St. Paul last Sunday night and made good their escape. H. W. Hacker killed his sweetheart, Mabel Steike, at Berlin, Wis., and then himself. A big derrick fell upon a Brooklyn street car last Tuesday killing four persons outright, wounding four others fatally and five others less severely. David B. Hill, treasurer of Philadelphia lodge of Elks, is \$6,000 short and is missing. The Rock Island road proposes an extension to the Gulf of Mexico and will issue bonds for \$30,000,000 to pay for it. Charles E. Thickstein was in a life insurance office in New York undergoing the examination when he fell dead. An Indianapolis man who tried the dumb-waiter dodge to evade the Sunday law was pinched and got a fifty-dollar fine and twenty days in the workhouse. The question of wages between the Pennsylvania road and its employes has been settled, and a strike avoided. The men got nearly all they asked for. Mrs. Robinson, the Boston poisoner, is starving herself to death. So she dies it's not much matter how. Five men and a woman, all drunk, were burned to death in a house in which they had been frolicking and fighting, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., last Sunday night.

Mr. Blaine Withdraws. FLORENCE, Pa., Jan. 25, 1888. Mr. Blaine, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, National Committee. Sir:—I wish through you to state to the members of the republican party that my name will not be presented to the national convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself, of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow partisans, and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment. For this most generous loyalty of friendship I can make no adequate return, but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts. Nor can I refrain from congratulating the republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the national convention of 1888, as compared with that of 1884. In 1884 the republican party throughout the union met with a disastrous defeat. Ten states that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 were carried by the democrats either by majorities or pluralities. The republican loss in the northern elections, compared with the preceding national election, exceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the union, divided on the basis of the result of 1884, gave to the democrats over three hundred electors out of a total of four hundred and one. There was a partial reaction in favor of the republicans in the election of 1885, but the democrats still had possession of seven northern states, and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than 100 majority in the electoral college of the whole country. But against the discouragement naturally following the adverse elections of these two years, the spirit of the republican party in the national contest of 1884 rose high, and the republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single state and that state was carried by the democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than one-eleventh of 1 per cent of the entire vote. The change of a single vote in every two thousand of the total poll would have given the state to the republicans, though only two years before the democrats' plurality exceeded one hundred and ninety-two thousand. The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated the growing strength in the republican ranks. Seldom in our political history has a party, defeated in a national election, rallied immediately with such vigor as have the republicans since 1884. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882-3 and its spirit in 1886-7. Should the party gain in the results of 1888 over those of 1887 in anything like the proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1882-3, it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase. The party has only to maintain relatively its prestige of 1886-7 to give its national candidate every northern state, but one, with a far better prospect of carrying that one than it has had for the past six years. Another feature of the political situation should inspire republicans with irresistible strength. The present national administration was elected with, if not upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every state that no issue on the tariff was involved. However earnestly republicans urged that question as the one of controlling importance in the campaign they were met by the demagogue leaders and journals with persistent evasion and concealment and denial. That resource the president has fortunately removed. The issue which the republicans maintained and the democrats awaited in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the democratic president, and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assured a larger national growth; a more rapid accumulation and a broader distribution of wealth than were ever before known to history. The American people will now be openly and formally asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment which has uniformly led to national embarrassment and wide-spread individual distress. On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doubt. One thing only is necessary to assure success, complete harmony and cordial co-operation of all republicans on the part of those who aspire to lead, and of those who are eager to follow. The duty is not one merely of honorable devotion to the party whose record and whose aims are alike great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of self interest and by the still higher promptings of patriotism. A close observation of the conditions of life among the older nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home. To this end, not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that the administration of the government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and the honor of the republic, and for the prosperity and progress of the people. I am, very sincerely, yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

CIMARRON TERRITORY. How the Inhabitants of No-Man's-Land Govern Themselves. The Territory of Cimarron, or "No-Man's-Land," is an anomaly in the heart of the country. It is without government or ownership. It lies between Indian Territory and New Mexico and Kansas and Texas. No-Man's-Land is, perhaps, on the whole, the most appropriate name for it. It is no man's land, and no man, or no set of men, assume to direct or regulate its affairs with lawful authority. In the last Congress a bill passed both houses to annex the strip of territory to Kansas for judicial purposes, and to provide that the land should be open to settlement under the Homestead law, but that no settler should receive a patent for his holding until after five years' continuous residence thereon. After the bill had passed the Speaker learned incidentally that there was a job in it and that some Kansas land-sharks were preparing for a holiday, and he induced the President to withhold his signature. So No-Man's-Land is still no man's land, and it is not recognized as a part and parcel of Uncle Sam's estate. There are about 7,000 people settled in the little territory, and they have formed a kind of communal government for their own protection. No-Man's-Land is 167 miles long by 34 wide and comprises 3,687,360 acres. It is fertile, well watered, has valuable deposits of coal and a delightful climate. The inhabitants are mostly squatters from Kansas, Missouri and Texas. They are characteristic pioneers, and in the absence of laws have adopted rules for their own government. Not long ago a tough customer moved in from Colorado and refused to conform to the rules of the community. He was ordered to depart and refused. A committee waited on him to enforce his departure. He killed two of them. He was arrested, tried and sentenced to death. A public meeting was held and three men were selected to carry out the death penalty. They did so. Since then there has been peace. The communal organization has been in existence for four years. During that time there has been only four murders. There is a kind of committee of public safety that attends to the preservation of peace and order. There are churches and school-houses, court houses and villages erected, and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. The people are now asking Congress to give them a Territorial form of government. It is not improbable that the Territory of Cimarron will be created by the present Congress, and that No-Man's Land will become some man's land at last. The bona fide residents of the region could get along comfortably under their own rules, but they need a recognized form of government to protect them from traveling scoundrels and neighboring desperadoes.—St. Louis Republican.

THE ASTOR FAMILY. Its Combined Wealth Stands Without a Parallel in the World. The death of Mrs. John Jacob Astor gives Mrs. William Astor the leadership of New York society. The Astor family has its distinctive head, and all the other members are subordinate to it and occupy their fixed place in the scale of authority and respect in the family. The recognized head of the family has been for years Mr. John Jacob Astor, the husband of the lady who has just died. He is about sixty-seven years old, and fairly well preserved. Such little business activity as he has permitted to himself during the course of his life he still maintains. This means regular visits to his office and the supervision of its affairs to the extent, at least, of drawing his income, and directing, in a general way, its disbursement. He lives on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, in a house that is unpretentious in its external appearance, and particularly modest in comparison with the marble palace of the late Alexander Stewart, just across the way. The house is of brick, devoid of marked trimmings, and has for its chief peculiarity a remarkably high stoop and plain entrance. There is a lot between Mr. John Jacob Astor's house and the brick house just south of him. In the brick house his brother, Mr. William Astor, lives. John Jacob still remains the head of the family, but through the death of his wife, Mrs. William Astor will become the leader of New York society. The manner in which this lady is distinguished from the other Astors is by the marking of her visiting cards and by the printing of her name upon social invitations, etc. The head of the family is known simply as "Mrs. Astor," and any other Astor in the family must place her initial or the given name of her husband before the word "Astor" upon her cards or other social documents. The late Mrs. John Jacob Astor's only child was Mr. William Waldorf Astor. He married Miss Paul, of Philadelphia, about six years ago, and the ceremonies attending the wedding made a red-letter day in New York social history, and will be long remembered by those who took part in them or witnessed them. He lives on East Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue, not far, therefore, from the family mansions of his father and uncle. Mrs. William Waldorf Astor's brother married millionaire Drexel's daughter not long ago. It will be seen from this that the immediate family of the head of the hoboes is a small one, but the family of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, brother to John Jacob, is comparatively large. His wife was Miss Schermerhorn, daughter of the late Mr. Schermerhorn, himself a man of great wealth. In certain ways she is better fitted than her sister-in-law was to be the leader of New York society. She enjoys festivities much more, and is a more vivacious actor in them. She has four living children. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. James J. Van Alen, has been dead about six years. Her second daughter, Helen, is now Mrs. Roosevelt Roosevelt. This gentleman of the double name is an ideal specimen of stalwart aristocracy, and most of his energies are devoted to the exercises of the Country Club. He is of course a man of great wealth, and devotes no time to business. The third daughter in this family, formerly Miss Augusta Astor, is now Mrs. Coleman Drayton. She has two children. The daughter, Helen, just referred to, has three. Another daughter, Carrie, is now Mrs. Orme Wilson, and the remaining child of this union is John Jacob Astor, Jr., who was graduated recently from Harvard College, and made his first plunge into New York society this fall. There was to have been a grand ball given in his honor on the 9th of January, but the death of his aunt postponed this and all other festivities in which the Astor family might naturally engage during the season. All these married members of the Astor family live in this city, most of them upon the fashionable part of Fifth avenue, and they have elegant country seats in different parts of the country. That of Mr. William Astor is at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, and they all have temporary homes at Newport. The combined wealth of this remarkable family probably stands without a parallel in the world. It has been the steady endeavor of the living members of the family to underestimate their possessions in order that they might not arouse the too bitter jealousy of that part of the population which looks inimically at hoarded wealth. For this reason John Jacob Astor has never given any authority for statements of his wealth that put the figures beyond \$100,000,000, and, ordinarily, this sum is looked upon as the limit of his possessions. Nevertheless, it is a conservative estimate. The family is constantly buying new real estate, and the income, in the shape of rents, brings about an accumulation of actual cash much greater than they can conveniently dispose of. But taking \$100,000,000 as a basis, and adding to it the fortune of his brother William, which is more than half as great, and the fortunes possessed by the husbands of the married daughters of the family, there would be a total that could not fall short of \$250,000,000.—N. Y. Sun.

GREENHOOT. Greenhoot Bro's. FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Is now ready for exhibition and inspection. It is the LARGEST, MOST VARIED, AND THE CHEAPEST. Stock ever brought to the city, and purchasers can not, in justice to themselves, neglect to give it attention. It embraces every variety of Dry Goods. Adapted to the needs of this locality, and every article is of the LATEST STYLE and BEST MATERIAL. In :-Clothing:- It covers the whole ground, containing everything which can be desired. In Miscellaneous Goods and Notions The assortment is complete and, which is most important of all, the PRICES ARE THE LOWEST. At which such goods can be sold. FOR SALE. LOTS IN SOUTH GLADSTONE!! On And After July 6. We will offer lots for sale in our plat of South Gladstone, and invite the attention of investors. South Gladstone contains some of the most desirable property on the Point and will be offered at low prices. We also have choice lots for sale in the original townsite, and will furnish information regarding lands in the vicinity. A general real estate business conducted. BLACKWELL BROS., Gladstone, Mich.

IRON PORT.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE...

GEN. GRANT'S book has already yielded...

KING'S county democrats celebrated...

MAJOR TEMPLE, of the British army is in...

PHIL SHERIDAN begins to loom as a presi...

WHEN Sam Randall said that "the countr...

JOE MACKIN asks for a pardon and the...

HENRY GEORGE, being a free-trader and...

REV. DR. PATTON, formerly of Chicago...

A. O. U. W. bars out from membership...

THE New York Sun is responsible for the...

OUR READERS may think we have used our...

THE following are the persons and the sums...

CAPT. NAT. MOORE is reported to have...

THE person who telegraphed the State...

A PENNSYLVANIA judge has just started...

WE CALL the attention of our readers to...

THE FREE-TRADEERS are like the dog in the...

FRANK HURD, the Ohio free-trader (we...

JOHN SHERMAN, in a speech before the...

THE "sugar trust" does not work smoothly...

Sunday was devoted to the Upper Peninsula...

No, only foolish. Better have left them...

Gov. RYKER sent a trustworthy detective...

THE life of the German Crown prince may...

FISHER, of the tenth district, is no mug...

MR. HUNTINGTON does not think his Central...

CONTRARY to expectation the placing of the...

GEN. CUTCHERON has given the democrats...

IN THE TEN great farming states of the...

J. D. PYNK, who spoke to a nationalist...

How and Whom Protection Protects.

The scale of protective duties should be so...

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Twenty-Eighth Annual Statement

WASHINGTON LIFE INS. CO.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., President

Net Assets, December 31, 1886...

Receipts during the year 1887...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death...

Matured and Discounted Endowments...

Cash Dividends, Return Premiums and Sur'd...

ASSETS.

U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks...

Bonds and Mortgages...

Real Estate...

Cash on Hand and in Bank and Trust Co...

Loans on Collaterals...

Agents' Balances...

LIABILITIES.

Reserved by N. Y. standard...

Dep't Val...

Claims in course of Adjustment...

Matured Endowments not yet called for...

Premiums paid in advance...

Unpaid Expenses, Etc...

Surplus as regards Policy holders...

*Surplus by former New York Standard...

DR. S. L. FULLER, Gen'l Agent for Indiana, Wisconsin...

H. B. BACON, General Agent, Marquette district...

LOUIS SCHRAM'S

Low Prices

To Stimulate Trade!

WHICH, JUST NOW, MOVES SLUGGISHLY.

From this date until the opening of the...

Spring Trade I will sell my

Winter Goods

At Prices Greatly Reduced---in many...

Lines Cut in two in the Middle---rather...

than carry the goods over.

LOUIS SCHRAM.

Bottom, Lace and Congress Shoes...

JAMES MEANS \$4 SHOE

Will not wear as long as the...

JAMES MEANS \$3 SHOE

Because it is made for men whose occupations are such...

JAMES MEANS & Co.

41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

PAINLESS CHILDREN

Don't trifle with any Throat...

GROCERIES.

You All Want It!
WHAT!
THE EARTH.

Such being the case, call on Rolph with the modest sum of Five Cents (\$0.05) and he will give you the same. Don't fail to avail yourself of this opportunity, as it occurs but once in a lifetime.

FULL LINES of Staple
GROCERIES
and Fancy.

Exceeded by none, equalled by few. Largest and Finest Stock of CIGARS in the city.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES,
FLOUR, SALTED MEATS AND FISH.

All at Prices that Defy Competition for same class of goods, by

ROLPH.
617 LUDINGTON STREET.

JEWELRY.

DO YOU WANT
Watches, Jewellery, Silver!
OR A CLOCK?
—If so, call on—

LOUIS STEGMILLER,

At the old place—everybody knows it—and you will find the article you want and have an opportunity to purchase it at

Prices too Low to State!!!

HARDWARE.

Builders' : Hardware,
LIME AND HAIR,
Sash, - Doors - and - Blinds,
Garden and Farm Tools,
—And all articles of—
● Heavy and Shelf Hardware at Low Prices, ●
By **W. W. OLIVER,** Carroll Block,
408 LUDINGTON STREET,
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

EPHRAIM & MORRELL.
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.

LUMBER.

N. LUDINGTON CO.,
ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

Pine : Lumber, : Lath : and : Shingles,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
LUMBER YARD IN THE REAR OF "THE IRON PORT" OFFICE.

THE STATE.

Grand Haven has been closed by ice and the work of the railroad line steamers suspended for and during the last ten days.

The coroner's jury finds that Mrs. Palmer, the woman found dead in her husband's stable at Alma, was strangled by her husband. He offered a letter purporting to have been written by her announcing her intention to commit suicide by poison, but there was no poison in her stomach and there was evidence that she had been choked to death.

Sam. Clay has more trouble on hand. He is accused of accepting bribes for permitting criminals to escape and Gov. Luce and Moses Taggart are after him.

Chauncy Davis, who was a pioneer and first mayor of Muskegon, died on the 9th.

Mrs. Whitacre, of Portland, and A. A. Allen, of Belding, by forgery and theft, got together about \$3,000 and went to Canada together. Sold out cheap.

The typhoid epidemics in the prison at Jackson and the school at Adrian have been traced to the defective drainage of the two institutions.

Monroe folks will not give up the search for gas and oil though their first well is a failure. More money has been raised, another location selected and another well put down.

The missing Battle Creek parson, Haven, has been heard from at Berlin, Prussia.

A Nashville farmer kept his spare cash in an old shoe. The good wife took a spasm of "redding up" and fired the old shoe. He will open an account with the nearest bank when he gets more money.

Hon. D. W. Priest, of Macomb county, died Sunday at the age of 73 years.

At Muskegon, Friday, an old German was knocked down and left to freeze to death and at Manistee, on the same day a squaw, who had got drunk in town, froze to death on her way to her home at Eastlake. Her two children, who accompanied her, are missing.

Kalkaska county went "dry." Every township except one voted that way and that one was a tie.

John Green, a brakeman, was run over and killed on the Grand Trunk road at South Bend Wednesday.

H. H. Riley, of Constantine, one of Michigan's ablest lawyers, died Wednesday, of pneumonia.

August Prell has found gas on, or under his farm five miles from Mt. Clemens, and wants help to catch and use it.

They've a one-legged sparrow at Niles and the little cripple seems to be boss of the flock, too.

E. G. Merick, one of the oldest vessel men of Detroit, dropped dead on Saturday. He was 86 years old.

Nelson Rowe, accused of arson at Hartford, Van Buren county, proved a clear alibi and was discharged from custody.

Tuomey Brothers, Jackson, can't agree—came to knock down—and will wind up their partnership at once.

Eda Prin got judgment against F. Herman for breach of promise but not the \$10,000 she asked for—only \$175.

Wallace Chapin, the farmer who stood off the railroad men with his gun, killing one, was acquitted of the charge of murder.

A. G. Noyes dropped dead in the office of the Antislud house Feb. 10. He was 58 years old.

Ed. Frary stole a horse but he is an idiot and, though he is still in jail at Centerville, they can not punish him, nor do they know what they can do with him.

Lewis, who has just got the Saginaw post office, has been after one for 25 years. Now he's content, if he don't keep it a week.

In Calhoun county everybody voted "dry," even the liquor dealers. They save \$500 a piece by it and expect to sell just the same.

Flint was so named because it was "a hard town." Landlord Dayton, thereof, is authority for the statement.

The 21st anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. of Grand Rapids, held Sunday last, was attended by 4,000 people.

The Michigan Land and Lumber company—the concern organized to test state deeds against U. S. patents—has brought thirteen suits of ejectment.

Johnnie Greenman, only 14 years old, died on the streets of Ann Arbor last Sunday, of exposure to cold.

Mt. Pleasant has a checker champion who will back himself to the extent of \$500 against any man in the state.

Two Port Huron boys of 17 are in quod for administering drugs to young women with evil intent. An epidemic of diphtheria prevails at Livonia. The state board of health is looking after it.

James B. Lucas is the new postmaster at Romeo.

An employe of the Detroit pipe foundry was caught and crushed under the loaded elevator Monday.

The new steambarge Samuel Marshall just launched at Kirby's yard, Grand Haven, was sold Saturday to Hopkins & Recot, of St. Clair.

The parallel rods of the locomotive drawing a passenger train on the Grand Trunk road broke near Pottersville and wrecked the engine badly. The fireman jumped and was so hurt that he will die but the engineer, Geo. Jones, stuck to his post and saved the train and himself.

Sam Clay's troubles accumulate. Last Sunday he collided with Lloyd Breese and has a sore head in consequence.

Young, whom the Detroit Carbon company accused of stealing \$75,000, settled up for only \$15,000.

THE OCEAN'S VOLUME.

Depth to which it would Cover the Land if it Were Flattened Out.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Dr. John Murray of the Challenger expedition made a communication of "The Height and Volume of the Dry Land and the Depth and Volume of the Ocean." According to his own investigations the mean height of the land of the globe was 2,230 feet above the sea level, and the mean depth of the ocean was 12,480 feet, or 2,080 fathoms. If the ocean were regarded as being divided into two parts by the 1,000-fathom line, it would be found that the mean depth of the area having less depth than 1,000 fathoms was 2,028 feet, or 833 fathoms, or nearly the same depth beneath the sea as the height of the dry land above it. On the other hand, the mean depth of the area beyond the 1,000 fathoms is 14,660 feet, or 2,440 fathoms. The former area—called by Dr. Murray the "transitional area"—occupies 24,000,000 square miles; and the latter area, which is the abyssal area, and is situated fully three miles below the average heights of the continents, occupies 113,000,000 square miles, or more than half of the surface of the earth. In the transitional area of the ocean there are many and varied conditions in respect of light, heat, currents, changes of level, the character and variety of the deposits, and in the animals and plants which inhabit the various parts of the region.

The deposits are in most respects similar to those which make up a very large part of the sedimentary formation of the dry land. In the abyssal area there is a uniform set of conditions, the temperature being near the freezing point, with an annual range not exceeding 7 degrees Fahr, and there being no sunlight or plant life. There is a great abundance of animal life; but the forms from various parts of the area are very similar, and unlike those of shallower waters; and the deposits, which accumulate slowly, are unlike any of the sedimentary deposits of the dry land. From Dr. Murray's investigations, it also appears that if the dry land of the globe were reduced to the sea level by being removed to and piled up in the shallower waters of the ocean, then its extent would be about 80,000,000 square miles, and the rest of the earth would be covered by an ocean extending to 113,000,000 square miles. Again, should the whole of the solid land be reduced to one level under the ocean, then the surface of the earth would be covered by an ocean with a uniform depth of about two miles.—*Engineering.*

LEAP-YEAR SENTIMENT.

A Thrilling and Touching Romance of the Early Days of 1888.

The light fell softly through the tinted globe and illumined with a rich glow the elegant hangings of the parlor of the DeJay mansion. A sharp rattle at the door-bell followed the rattle of carriage wheels without. Reginald Augustus DeJay looked nervously at a calendar upon which the figures 1888 were printed in bold black letters, and hoarsely muttered: "Yes, it is the night. It must be she."

He descended lightly down the broad stair-case.

She was walking up and down the floor nervously, tapping her glove against her hand. The rustle of his coat-tails aroused her, and she advanced to meet him.

"At last," she cried, "we are together once more."

"Yes," he said, in an embarrassed manner, "we are."

"And I have at last the opportunity to tell you all."

She took his unresisting hand in hers.

"Do you think we could always be so happy together as we are now?" she asked, after a few minutes silence.

"Yes, Marion," he said, faintly, "I think we might—but you women are so fickle."

"Because we can not all have men like you to love. Tell me, will you, will you be mine?"

His hand sunk lower and lower, until it rested on her shoulder. Then lifting his face, which was mantled with a rosy blush, he said:

"How much are you earning?"

"Eight dollars a week as stenographer."

"Have you any prospects?"

"I have; I expect an advancement as I improve in the discharge of my duties."

"Then, Marion," and he placed his hand trustingly on her shoulder, "practice hard, take up the typewriter and you may—*you may hope.*"

—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Competent Applicant.

Applicant (in Washington)—I want to get a job in the signal service.

Lieutenant Greely—Do you belong to the army, and are you familiar with the modern manual at arms, field tactics, military engineering, battalion evolutions, and strategy?"

"I don't know nothin' about them things, and I can't see what use they be, either. What I want is a job to help you get out your weather indications."

"What are your qualifications?"

"I've taken twenty-five prizes in bean and hog guessing contests."

"Take that desk there!"—*Omaha World.*

—You remind me of my favorite dish," remarked the manager to the stupid Roman citizen. "And what's that?" "Noodle soup."—*Detroit Free Press.*

ISAAC A. POOL.

Cabin : Content : Gardens

Bulbs for winter bloom by thousands in pots for house culture, or for planting out doors to bloom in spring; such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies and many other varieties cheap as any eastern dealer.

Also, the choicest varieties of Chrysanthemums known to the trade from the famous Chrysanthemum shows of Boston, New York and Philadelphia—70 varieties.

**Bouquets !
Bouquets !
Bouquets !**

Weddings and Funerals will receive "our artist's" especial attention. Bouquets to order on short notice.

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

IT CONTAINS

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Proprietary Medicines, of every description:	Choice Wines & Liquors (in spite of threats).
Paints and Oils, in every state of preparation for use:	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.

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(Successor to D. M. Philbin.)

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ORDERS LEFT AT MY OFFICE ON THE MERCHANTS' DOCK, OR AT THE HARDWARE STORE OF W. W. OLIVER WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WINTER : HOMES !

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Now offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, lands of every description, both wild and improved, in the

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Orange County. Mr. Barclay, of the firm, was long a resident of Delta County, and is now permanently located in Orange County, and will give his personal attention to matters confided to the care of the firm. They have, also,

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For residence or business purposes. Residents of Delta or the adjoining counties who may wish to procure or prepare a refuge in the ITALY OF AMERICA from the rigors of winter, would do well to consult

FOGG & BARCLAY,
Altamont Springs, Orange Co., Florida.

apr 21

IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICH., FEB. 15, 1888.

BE 'UMBLE.

Oh, de t'ime gwine ter come when de second birt'...

TREAN;

THE MORMON'S DAUGHTER.

By ALVA MILTON KERR.

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CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED. Dr. Dubette was an Elder, having received the Aaronic priesthood in the House of Endowments at Salt Lake City...



"GOOD EVENING," SAID THE GIRL, HASTILY. away, feeling that cloud which women of Mormondom see forever hanging over them...

man," and with a kind of twisting bow, he was off for his instruments. "Is the young man a stranger?" inquired the Bishop, sagably. He was a man of medium height, florid, large of girth, and with a cunning, greedy eye.

good of much size to do here among these mountings of hills, an' when it do come we want, I am lovin' ready for it. "Treat!" he went to the kitchen door, while a smile of amusement and gratitude crept over Elchard's face.

been singing it up there in the pines! Oh, father, I can't marry the bishop now!" The old man looked at her with dumb amazement in his tear-veiled eyes.



"IT'S A LIE!" SHE ALMOST HISSED.

sacrifice but the spillin' of yo'r blood here among these mountings of Zion ken save ye from eternal burnin'! Don't ye turn agin the will of de Lord's chosen priesthod, darter, er, de Bishop said last Sunday, yo'r lost! Ye' ken't marry no man but one of de Lord's Saints an' be saved! O, darter, be keeful! be keeful!"

SAINT WINIFRED'S WELL.

A Romantic Legend of Wales, the Country of Strange Romances. One of the most romantic stories of that romantic country, Wales, and one which finds its counterpart in almost every country in the world, is the story of St. Winifred and her well.

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