

IRON PORT.

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

VOLUME 20, NO. 9.

ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. A. BANKS,
Surgeon Dentist.
Corner Ludington street and Tilden avenue. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 5 and 6 to 7 p. m.
GAS ADMINISTERED.
Sign of the Golden Tooth.

J. H. TRACY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Residence. Office hours, 8 a. m., 1 and 7 p. m.

H. B. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
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Homoeopathic school of practice. Office over Erickson & Bissell's store.

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I am now ready, at my shop on Harrison street, just off Ludington, to shoe horses (and guarantee satisfaction), and undertake any other work in my line.
Prices Moderate. Give me a trial!
JAMES R. MACDONALD.
Escanaba, Jan. 15, 1888.

REAL ESTATE! REAL ESTATE!!
Ed. E. Dimock & Co.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.
Sole Agents for the sale of lots in Selden Addition.
Offer desirable lots in all parts of the city. Prices Low. Terms Easy.

SUPERIOR PRINTING
AT REASONABLE RATES
AT THIS OFFICE.

SAND.

SKATING to-night at the Rink. Good music.

OLIVER and Sterling are swapping stores. Will having bought the one R. R. has heretofore occupied.

MUMFORD'S stock of boots, shoes, etc., passed into the hands of the mortgagee, who is selling it at private sale.

NO USE to talk about new postmaster for a year to come. The term of the incumbent does not expire until April '90.

THOUGH the weather has been mild Bitter this week harvested ice a foot and a half thick and as clear as need be.

BORN in this city, on Sunday, Jan. 13, to Geo. Webster and wife, a daughter, weight 8 1/2 pounds. Mother and child doing well.

BORN on Saturday last Jan. 12, to James Corcoran and wife a son—ten pounds weight—voice like a trumpet—appetite of a cheese factory.

OFFICER TOLAN started Thursday afternoon, escorting Butler and Hurlbert to Jackson and Ionia, respectively, as directed by their sentences.

HON. H. W. SEYMOUR makes us his debtor for copies of pub. docs.—compendium of the census of '80 and others—for which he will please accept our thanks.

THE COLD SNAP sent the mercury to zero for the first time this winter but we don't growl—it was twenty below at Hancock at the same time, Sunday evening.

JUDGE GRANT arrived from Iron county and opened court Monday evening, cleared the calendar, that evening and Tuesday, of criminal causes and went to Marquette by the evening train.

JOHN G. WALTERS is confined to his bed by a severe attack of sciatica and his stock, store and accounts are in the hands of John A. McNaughtan, who has something to say about them in our advertising columns.

JOHN DUFFY came in from one of the I. Stephenson Co's camps last Saturday and went to the hospital to have a broken leg cared for. It was a simple fracture and he will be about again, as good as new, in the spring.

EDWIN P. BARRAS will be a candidate for justice of the peace next spring. It may be but "pouring water on a goose" to remark that he'd make a good one, but that's just the idea that occurs to us, so we say it, and hope he'll get there.

AS HE ELSEWHERE gives notice, Rolph will soon transfer his business from the place he has occupied to the store next east of Rathfon's, lately occupied by Mumford. The Lewis house wants and will occupy the room he is now in.

DOUGHERTY, in the Mining Journal, denies, by authority, the report that his paternal progenitor is going to the South Shore road as general freight agent. He knows, and we're not a word to say except that he would have made a good one.

READ OUR OFFER of "Texas Siftings" and, if you want a "funny paper," hand or send us three dollars. We make nothing on the deal except as it brings us a new subscriber, but the offer is open (until March 15 only) to those of our present list as well.

IT STRUCK us as a bit cheeky in the management of the lecture course to make six hundred people wait until nearly nine o'clock in Opera Grand for one sixth or less of their number to carry out a program in one of the churches, but perhaps we were unreasonable.

THE WOMAN for whose sake Blossingham killed Arnold, at Iron River is the same that was the wife, some twenty years ago, of Paul Walker and a resident of our town. In fact, as there was never a legal divorce, she is still his wife, though she lived with Blossingham sixteen years after separating from Walker.

R. HILLS, of the directory publishing firm of R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit, spent a day here this week feeling the temper of our bankers, merchants, etc., as to a directory of the city and vicinity. A day was sufficient to satisfy him that the time was not ripe—that the want was not yet felt—and he went his way.

BUTLER, one of the two men who committed the robbery in the alley by the American house and who slipped through the jailer's fingers and got across the Menominee, was heard from in Wisconsin, brought back on requisition, tried last Tuesday, found guilty and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, getting off very easily it seems to us. His partner in the crime escaped and has not been recaptured.

A series of dances will be given at Opera Hall beginning Monday January 21 and continuing Friday, January 25 and Thursday January 31. The hall will be trimmed for the occasion and the low price of \$1 a ticket for the three dances, ought to draw out a crowd. Good order will be maintained throughout. Prof. Bice's full string band has tendered its services. After the first dance the price of tickets will be 50 cents for each succeeding dance. Tickets will be placed on sale at J. N. Mead's and at the music store of Prof. Bice.

"GUILTY," said the jury concerning Oscar Hurlbert, charged with larceny, and "three years and ninety days in the Ionia reformatory," said the court in the same connection, so Oscar will come again with the robins in the spring of '92.

OWEN CONNAGHAN will be a candidate for marshal of the city at the spring election. He has lived fourteen years in Escanaba and has many friends and, as far as our knowledge extends, no enemies. If he gets the nomination of the so-called "People's" organization he'll succeed, probably; the organization has elected its candidates every time to the present.

WM. KINGSLEY Sr., to whose illness we referred last Saturday, passed, to his last rest at an early hour of Tuesday last, Jan. 15, and was buried by Delta Lodge, F. & A. M., with which he was affiliated, at 2 p. m. of Thursday. The funeral oration was delivered at the residence of Fred. E. Harris by Rev. H. W. Thompson and the interment was in Lakeview cemetery.

THE EXTENSIONS of the water-system during the year just closed, as we learn from Sup't La Fleur, were a mile and nine-sixteenths of miles, thirteen new hydrants and two hundred feet of two-inch pipe to serve blocks where no hydrants were required. The system now has nine and one-sixteenth miles of mains and 83 hydrants and is doing good service and giving satisfaction.

THE railway station at Bagley was broken into Sunday night and a book of tickets, numbered 1584 to 1599 inclusive, was stolen. No cash was accessible, and the thief did not take local tickets nor use the office stamp to make good his stolen coupons. On the whole, the job can not have been a remunerative one, and was probably the work of some local amateur. We owe Ed. Barras for the item.

MR. BROOKS, president of the Sturgeon River Lumber company, with Messrs. Mears and Gilbert, of Chicago, and Schroeder, of Milwaukee, all interested, in one way or another, with the same concern, went south last Saturday, from a visit to its mill and property at Nahma. Sup't Ja's McGee, who accompanied them hither, tarried for a night at the Oliver and returned to Nahma Sunday.

BREWSTER POST, Sons of Veterans, elected officers for the year to come as follows: Captain, F. J. Merriam; 1st Lt., E. A. Catlin; 2d Lt., R. Young; camp council, J. N. Mead, E. A. Young, S. Atkins; 1st sergeant, H. H. Allen; 2d sergeant, E. A. Young; serg't of the guard, H. L. Glaser; corporal of the guard, E. Atkins; picket of the guard, A. King; chaplain, E. Atkins; principal musician W. Dinneen.

THE CITY FATHERS should take the first step in the matter of providing sewers—a duty which can not be further deferred except at the cost of the public health—at once. Surveys and plans should be made now, in order that when work can be undertaken it may be done intelligently and in pursuance of a system understood and agreed upon. The survey and plans can be made at any time, and no time can be too soon.

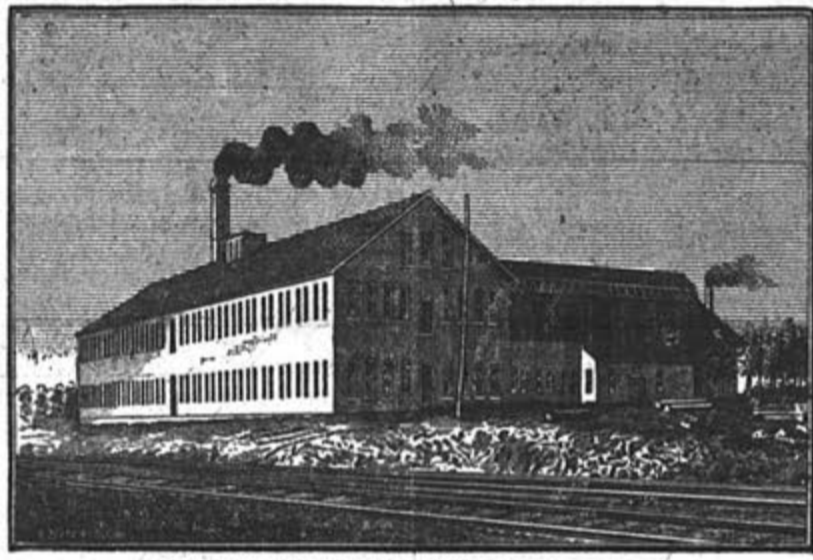
IT WAS A FACT about the ore dock at Gladstone. Not that work on its construction had actually begun as stated in the dispatch to outside papers, but the contract is let, the materials are in part purchased and work will be begun soon. It is not to be as large as those at Escanaba or Ashland but to be as near perfect as the experience of other builders and the ingenuity of Mr. Dunbar can make it, all which we learn from the Gladstone side of the Delta.

SENATOR BLACKWELL is chairman of the committees on lumber interests and the university, and has places on the committees on finance and appropriation, education and public schools, and cities and villages. Pretty fair share of work for the "kid". Senator Griffey has the chair of the railroad and printing committees and places on committees on insane asylums, Marquette prison and engrossment and enrollment. Senator Dunstan holds the chair of the committee on mining school and mining interests and places on the committees on asylum for criminal insane, executive business, immigration, judiciary and Ionia reformatory.

DR. AND MRS. PHILLIPS narrowly escaped being burned out, and burned up as well, last Sunday afternoon. A gasoline stove "let go" a moment after Mrs. P. had lighted its burners and a can containing half a gallon or so of the stuff, which was in the room, followed suit. Mrs. Phillips was quite severely scorched but not as severely as the Doctor, it appearing that she suffered by the gush of flame only while his burns, received as he endeavored to protect her and to prevent the spread of the fire beyond the room in which the explosion occurred, are deeper, and suggest that the burning fluid must have been thrown upon him. Neither will, however, be permanently disfigured. The Doctor's thoughtfulness did confine the flames to the kitchen and they were extinguished without the necessity of flooding the house, but the firemen were on hand and laid a hose promptly. Mrs. Phillips' burns were of the face and head, and the Doctor's of the hands as well, his hands getting the worst of it. In the rash Mrs. Phillips' watch, a present, was lost—mislaid or stolen—and she grieves about that more than over the pain she has to endure.

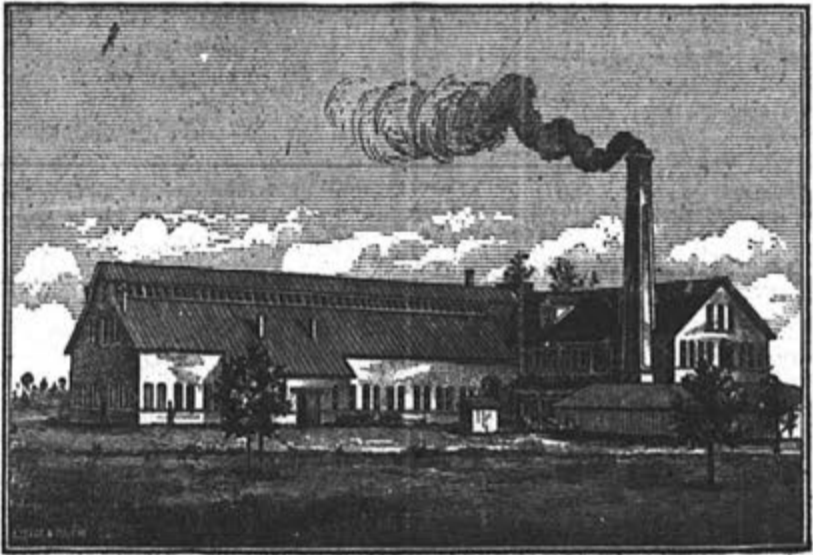
Escanaba,

On the June day in '79 when the writer hereof stepped from the Chicago train and was driven "across lots," through a thicket of scrub pine, to Ludington street at Hamacher's corner and thence east, through the deep sand to the Ludington house, was and had been for years at a standstill as to population and business, if it had not in fact retrograded as to the former and lost ground as to the latter. The enterprises which had served to build it—the construction of the Peninsula and the extension hither of the Northwestern railways—had spent their force, for the time; the initial enterprise of the place, apart from the railways, the Escanaba furnace, had failed; its lands, buildings and machinery had been sold and the buildings were in process of demolition and the machinery en route to a new location. It was a shabby village of some 2,500 people (most of them employes of the railway company) and, except for the railway plant (itself a temporary, wooden, makeshift had the characteristics of a mining camp; nobody really regarded it as "home." It covered sparsely, the area east of Charlotte and north of Hale streets—half a mile long and one-fourth of a mile wide—and was built of wood, railway buildings and all, except for Adler's, Ram-speck's and Semer's places of business. The railway plant consisted of the merchants' and two ore docks (all in bad condition), the wooden shop now occupied by the carpenters (and barely sufficient) and a round house half the size of the present structure.



SOUTH AND EAST FRONT—MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY.

But its "hard times" were over. The extension westward of the Menominee River branch of the Northwestern and the development of the Menominee range was bringing new life to it and each year since '80 has witnessed improvement. Still, it has to this time remained a "railroad town," its growth corresponding to and being commensurate with the enlargement of the railway facilities and the increase of its business. Perhaps an exception should be made as to the business in lumber, which has grown from nothing in '79 to much in '89 and is still growing, but that too is merely handling—no lumber is manufactured here, none manipulated in any manner to give it added value; it comes to us from mills located out upon the railway lines and goes from us to market unchanged in character, and our share in the business is transacted by a dozen inspectors and a hundred or so "shovers."



NORTH AND WEST SIDES—FOUNDRY, OFFICE AND BOILER AND ENGINE ROOMS.

But the character of the town has undergone a change. Men have begun to consider it "home" and to build for themselves business houses and residences intended to last more than the short term of years which is the life of a pine box on cedar posts, and calculated to carry their contents more safely. Greenhooth and Stack began it, and there have followed Erickson, and Godley, and Royce, and Bitter, and Hoyler, and Conolly, and Carroll, and Finnegan, and Hessel, and Koppes, with permanent brick buildings for business, and others will build during the coming summer. The change shows also in public buildings: in place of a single, wooden barrack for schools there is now a fine brick house for the high and grammar schools, and ward schools in the 3d and 4th (the more distant) wards. A courthouse, of stone, brick and slate, takes the place of Royce's hall as the place of holding court and of the shanty in which the records were kept up to '83, and a jail, of the same materials, has succeeded to "jack-knife castle." The sufferer from wounds or disease is cared for in a large and well appointed hospital, and the indigent in a comfortable

almshouse. The railway company has replaced its wooden shops for engine repairs by large brick structures and trebled their capacity for work; has increased the number of its ore docks from two to four, built a dock for the handling of coal and placed thereon machinery of the latest device, and a dock to accommodate the lumber traffic.

The character of the residences has changed correspondingly: we need not specify on this point, the change has been so great and so nearly universal as to make it unnecessary and the list would be too long.

We have now adequate protection against fire and an abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes furnished by the Water Works company, and organizations to supply light (and perhaps fuel gas) are contemplated: Escanaba has become a city and its future is secure.

At last, a citizen, Lt. Governor Macdonald, has taken a step towards the second stage of its growth—towards a change in its character. The story of the inception of the enterprise for which he furnishes seventeen twentieths of the necessary capital—the "Cochrane Roller-mills Works"—has already been told and we need not repeat it; it is enough that we present views of the works themselves, which we now do, and briefly state their capacity for business.

They are situated at the intersection of Stephenson avenue and Sinclair street (west of the avenue and north of the street), and are built in the best manner and of the best material. The exact size, in feet and inches is not important to the general reader—they are sufficient to shelter 500 workmen and contain machinery equal to any demand they are likely to be called upon to answer—a fully

WE CAN NOT get a statement from the parties in interest, Sam. Stonehouse and others, that they have or have not found iron in workable quantity and of salable quality on the Hart homestead; they say to us that they do not know, themselves; but they have undoubtedly a clay almost as valuable, and of that a bed or deposit over 18 feet thick. Of the ore, specimens have been sent to Chicago for assay. When the assayer's report is received they (and we, after them) will be able to speak by authority.

OUR POSTOFFICE is fourth in rank of the offices of the upper peninsula as indicated by the salaries of the postmasters, Marquette and Ishpeming standing at the head with salaries of \$2,300, Menominee next, salary \$2,200, and Escanaba, salary \$2,000. Iron Mountain pays \$1,900, Hancock, Negaunee and Sault Ste. Marie \$1,800; Bessemer \$1,600; Calumet, Houghton and St. Ignace \$1,500; Lake Linden and Red Jacket \$1,400; Manistique and Norway \$1,300, and Crystal Falls, Iron River and Republic \$1,100.

WHERE is "Marine"? and will the south 1/2 of the Delta oblige us by making a reduction—a small one, say half a dollar—in the stock of the "Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transp'n Co.?" If it will be so kind we'll do our best to believe the reduced figure, \$249,999,999.50. And, by the way, Olson's act did not "sever his windpipe" unless he breathed through his jugular vein, but perhaps that's the custom on the 1/2. Is it? we ask in order to be informed, officially.

"NEITHER the mayor nor the governor are cognizant of the matter of the railroad referred to," says the Escanaba side of the Delta. It had not heard of the organization of the company a week before, with Gov. Macdonald as treasurer. But the article in the Delta was "mighty fine writing," and so was its report of the Keeleher case, though incorrect in some particulars—"The ball proving fatal" for instance. It was the hole though the fellows head that was fatal. All the same, it was very "fine writing."

THE DELTA folks are going to try the experiment of a semi-weekly paper. They will be satisfied with nothing but an experience-of their very own or we would recommend that they talk with Judge Noyes, of the Marinette Eagle. That paper tried the semi-weekly plan to no good result—made a daily of it but failed to make any money out of it, and has gone back to a weekly issue. Truth is, people do not look to local papers (which can not afford the telegraph reports) for news other than local, and a weekly is all that is wanted. When the town is big enough to give a daily such support as will justify it in taking a daily telegraphic report the IRON PORT will give it a daily edition—until then the weekly is all that its patrons want or will pay for.

MR. TOURGEE found awaiting him when, at 8.45 p. m. he came upon the stage of Opera Grand, the largest audience which our city ever turned out to listen to a lecturer, and he proceeded at once to interest, instruct and amuse it. His lecture was a protest against the modern American, high-pressure, rapid-transit, get-there-at-any cost mode of life; against the sacrifice of all the graces and amenities—all the comfort and enjoyment of life; of length of days and of strength, in a mad struggle for mere wealth; against the de-thronement of every god in the pantheon except Mammon and the sacrifice to that meanest of deities of not only ourselves but our children; against the idea that brains and brains only, are worth cultivation. It was a bit of healthy thinking put into nervous English, and it can but reproduce its kind—bred thought in other minds. We wish he might make it heard by every individual of our sixty millions or more of hurry cursed people.

WM. MOERSCH, a lad of fifteen or about that figure, and John Peterson, son of P. M. Peterson, twelve years old, skated on the bay Saturday last, did not come home to dinner nor at nightfall, nor have they been seen or heard from since they were seen well out towards the deep water a mile or two south of the lighthouse. Their parents, becoming alarmed, instituted search Saturday evening and kept it up, night and day until Monday evening but to no purpose. Rumors, of all sorts, were current; that the boys had run away; that they had been seen here or heard from there, but each when traced up, was found baseless, and when we called on Mr. Peterson, on Tuesday, he had abandoned hope, believing that his boy was drowned, as do we. There was open water and places not open where the ice was a mere film, in the direction the boys were taken when last seen (this we learn from fishermen who set herring sets on that day), and it is probable that the lads found one or the other and perished—giving no alarm. The sympathy of the community goes out to the parents but it serves little to allay their grief. The occurrence should be a lesson to other lads, but we have no idea that it will be.

Wm. Tyley, a Wayne county farmer is in a quandary—a widow married him, without allowing him much "say" in the matter, and having got hold of his ready cash wants a divorce. He would like to be rid of the woman but hates to lose the bootle.

Gov. Luze gives Warden Hatch two more years at Jackson.

FACTS ABOUT FEET.

How They Vary in Size Among Different People and Races.

The ideal foot of modern ladies is about a No. 3. We hear but little about the shining goal toward which the masculine foot is directed. The length of the average foot is a difficult matter to decide. Perhaps there was a time when its status was more reliably fixed than at present. For instance, the common unit for lineal measure, a foot, was derived from the length of the human foot. Human feet differ in length all over the world; so does the standard of lineal measurement. There was a time when not only each country, but each town, had a foot measure of its own, indicating different averages of the different feet in various localities. Taking the English foot (twelve inches) as a standard, we find the French foot to be 12.78, the Rhenish foot 12.35.

As these comparative lengths were derived from the average human foot of these nationalities, we may take comfort in the fact that we are in the happy minority of inches at the base. The Russian foot of measure equals the English, and the German or Rhenish foot varies in the different states. The longest foot of measure is that of old Turin, which is equal to twenty inches of English measure. The latter, founded upon the length of the Turin pedal, might, in the persiflage of our time, be said to have ascended by heredity to a certain section of our great country, famous, in fable at least, for its breadth and length of understanding. In order to get an idea of the length of shoe sizes in inches, it may be stated that a foot measuring ten inches, with the weight of the body resting upon it, may wear comfortably a No. 6 shoe. The reader can figure from this up to the Turin foot of twenty inches by allowing three full sizes to the inch.

Following are some measurements from life that show the comparative length of the human foot in different people. These measurements are well proportioned to the height of the persons: In a man five feet eleven inches tall the foot measured ten and one-half inches. In Chinese subjects, the ordinary height being five feet, the length of foot was nine inches and five lines. Among a tribe of low-stature Indians, whose height varied from five feet one inch to five feet three inches, the length of the foot was found to be from nine inches four lines to nine inches six lines. A youth in the South Sea islands, six feet seven inches in height, had a foot twelve and one-half inches long; his lower extremities measured thirty-eight inches in length, circumference of calf of leg seventeen and one-half inches and his ankle ten inches.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

A Libel Circulated by a Heartless and Rude Newspaper Man.

But still the young housewife goes to market just the same and asks for things that do not exist and shows a lamentable ignorance of the anatomy of animals and the inside of a cookery book. I never ate any thing cooked out of a cookery book that was not bad. I think those cookery concoctors make up recipes as musicians write music. They sit down and think of all the things that can be used as condiments and bases of dishes, and they just make the whole business up, and never try them even on a dog. Take a pound of flour, and a bucket of water, and a cupful of yeast, and a half-pound of sugar, and a little lemon, and a tablespoonful of Worcester's sauce. Mix well, and stir for fifteen minutes. Add a glass of porter and a teaspoonful of ice cream; heat over a slow fire; and you will have something. Heaven only knows what. The chances are it will be just as good as lots of things you find analyzed in a cookery book. But then I suppose you may have some vague idea about the succulent parts of animals when you go to buy meat, and the young housewife had very vague ideas indeed. She argued that a butcher should be able to give all the necessary information, not only as to the meat, but what to do with it, if he wanted people's custom. She did not propose to tax him too far. She knew what she wanted, but she did not know how to cook it. She went into the butcher's place.

"What can I do for you to-day, Mrs. —?" said the polite butcher, smiling as he chopped a lot of ribs of some defect animal which may, Heaven knows, have had aspirations and ambitions, hopes and fears and all sorts of things in its days of life.

"I want you to send me a nice shin of beef."

"I didn't hear what you said."

"A nice shin of beef."

"It was a delicate situation. If he asked her again she would get offended and he would lose a customer. He chopped another few ribs up and said: "Certainly."

"And I wish you'd tell me how to cook it."

Even for that the butcher was equal to the occasion. He sent her a nice roast of beef with instructions, and she came in next day and told him that she had never seen or eaten such a lovely shin of beef in her life. Some day she will find out her terrible mistake, but I dare say she won't mind.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

KOREAN COSTUMES.

What an American Traveler Saw in the City of Seoul.

Korea has a population of fifteen million people; and the city of Seoul, though not the largest in the kingdom, has been the capital since the present dynasty came into power, nearly five hundred years ago. It was selected for its location, affording as it does a well-drained basin of granite sand, surrounded by hills and mountains, so joined by the several ridges as to form almost a complete amphitheater, ten miles in circumference. These adjoining mountains afford numerous strong natural fastnesses, which are provided with artificial fortifications where necessary, and are kept constantly garrisoned and provisioned as places of retreat for the royal family in times of danger.

The main thoroughfares of the city of Seoul are some two hundred feet broad, and are usually clean though crowded, but the more distinctively residence streets are not over twenty feet wide as a rule. As they are crowded with travel and lined with the houses of the poor, they are apt to be untidy and not very attractive. On these streets, aside from the occasional large gate leading into a gentleman's establishment, there is little evidence of respectability to be seen, for even the front of a gentleman's residence is given up to servants' quarters, and is allowed to look as shabby as it will, as there is no attempt at street display.

"About nine o'clock every evening," writes an American resident, "the deep, rich tones of a bell are heard throughout the capital; they come from a little pagoda in the center of the city, which holds a large bell some twelve or fifteen feet in height. Formerly, after the ringing of this 'curfew,' the men disappeared from the streets, which were then given up to the women, who lit about with their little lanterns from house to house, listening to and relating the gossip that is as dear to them as to their sisters on the other side of the world. They enjoy their freedom, even if they must be creatures of the night, and a night is never so stormy but a few of these fair ones may be seen by the privileged official, or foreigner, who may chance to be upon the streets. Recently, however, the law compelling men to leave the streets after the ringing of the bell has been repealed, owing to the fact that so many outrages were committed that it was thought to be a safeguard to allow all men upon the streets, that the honest might be present to answer cries for help and defend the women against the unprincipled. After the ringing of this bell the city-gates are closed, amid the weird blasts of native buglers, and a very great quiet then settles over the dark city."—*Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.*

PERILS OF CIVILIZATION.

An Attempt to Show That Every Invention Has Its Own Disadvantages.

The comforts of civilization are to some degree counterbalanced by its perils. We can travel much further in a day than we formerly could; but the train on which we travel may collide with another train; and the steam-bomb may blow up. We have better light and heat than our fathers; but they stood in no peril of bursting pipes and exploding gasometers. Our fathers were content with a tallow candle, but were never afraid of receiving a stroke of lightning from a concealed electric wire. They burned maple logs, cut from the forests with their own hands; but stood in no peril of being stifled with coal gas, or blown up by a gas well explosion.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that every new invention brings its own danger. When anesthetics were first discovered, the discovery was hailed as an unmixed blessing. But now men have so fallen into the habit of taking opiates and anodynes, that the alcoholic curse is almost rivaled by the opium, morphine and cocaine habit. It is said that profanity has largely increased since the invention of the telephone; and, considering the vexations attendant upon the use of this marvelous instrument, this is a logical conclusion.

Every new invention now produces a monopoly. The inventor frequently dies in poverty, and a wealthy syndicate grows rich through his device by overcharging the public for its use.

Horse railroads in cities are a public necessity; but through their fatal comfort men, and especially women, have largely lost the power of self-locomotion. Street cars are, perhaps, largely responsible for the large increase of dyspeptics.

So we might go through the entire catalogue of inventions. It would be found that each brings its own disadvantages, and each adds a new peril to civilization. But in all cases the good far outbalances the evil.—*Yankee Blade.*

Charitable Criticism.

An English organ-builder was one day asked what was thought of Mr. Blank as an organist.

"Sir," he said, "with mock solemnity, 'he is a most respectable man.'"

"Yes; I have no doubts of that, but I want to know how he ranks as a performer on the organ."

"Sir, he is a most exemplary man, and one who plays as though he were also a charitable man."

"Now would you mind telling me what you mean by saying he performs like a charitable man?"

"Well, if I must be explicit, Mr. Blank plays upon the organ as though he did not let his left hand know what his right hand was doing."—*Youth's Companion.*

BARON MUNCHAUSEN.

The Life History of the Most Accomplished Liar of the Last Century.

Does any one nowadays read Baron Munchausen, or has he been quite superseded by Jules Verne and other modern wonder-workers? In 1785 appeared a narrative of "Marvelous Travels and Campaigns in Russia," published under the name of Baron Munchausen, though its author was E. K. Raspe, a native of Cassel. As the Munchausens were actually an old and powerful family, it is rather surprising that Raspe should have adopted their name, though an ingenious reason for his doing so has been recently elaborated.

Before his time there appeared in Halberstadt a handsome, well-dressed stranger, who called himself Baron Carl Friedrich Munchausen. He was well received there, and soon married an elderly heiress, who considered his title an ample exchange for her money. The Baron told her dazzling stories of his wealth, although he confessed that it was at the time so involved by a lawsuit and sundry other legal complications, that he could not obtain the use of it. In order to hasten these proceedings, he proposed going to the north of Germany, and they accordingly went to Jever, near which there was an estate actually belonging to the Munchausens, and on this property the Baron attempted to raise money by means of mortgages. Neither the tenants nor notaries doubted his title to the estates, but the more cautious money-lenders insisted on delay and further inspection of his claims.

Meantime, the Baron and his wife were cordially entertained by the neighboring dignitaries, who were never tired of hearing about his extraordinary adventures. He had visited the Holy Land, Greece, Egypt, Nubia, and had most remarkable tales to tell of the events, which befell me in those countries. One day, however, he went too far, and referred to his previous marriage with a daughter of Major-General von Werder. One of the ladies present seemed much perplexed, and finally told Munchausen that she could not in the least understand this statement, as she knew that General von Werder's only daughter had married a gentleman in Saxony. The Baron blushed, stammered, and admitted that he had manufactured the entire story.

Strange to say, his acquaintances merely laughed at the occurrence, and contented themselves with calling him a boaster. As yet they did not doubt his pretensions. Suddenly the town was electrified by the news that the Baron's wife had been shot while lying in her bed. It was the Baron who found her, but she was quite dead when he gave the alarm, and though he appeared to be frantic with grief, he could make no suggestions in regard to the possible murderer. All the evidence obtained by the police pointed to his own guilt, and he was accordingly arrested. Then there were found among his papers letters addressed to Baron Scharrenschild, and he confessed under pressure that this was his true name, and that he had assumed that of Munchausen. Although it was known that he had an interest in his wife's death, being greatly in need of her money, he would not acknowledge that as the reason, but declared that he had done the deed in attempting to shoot a pet dog which had annoyed him. This explanation only proved that he was willing to lie to the last, as neither he nor the Baroness had such a dog.

Application was made to the real Munchausens for any information they might have concerning the Baron Scharrenschild, and it came out that the impostor bearing that name had, with no recommendation except his manner and assurances, married and deserted a daughter of the house. In 1704 the man was executed under the name of Scharrenschild, but who he was and whence he really came could never be discovered. These occurrences were not soon forgotten in Germany, and any man who talked boastfully of travels, duels or adventures was said to be another Baron Munchausen. The encyclopedias attribute the origin of the name to the existence of a real Baron Munchausen, who was famous for his large stories; but as he died in 1797, and must, therefore, have been living when the book was first published, the account here given seems more probable.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Why Women Swim Well.

The records of the humane societies on both sides of the Atlantic show that of late years a fair proportion of their medals fell to the lot of girls. There were several notable instances of rescue from drowning last summer by girls under twenty years of age. Many women are accomplished swimmers. This is but natural. As their bones are generally lighter than those of men, and their flesh more buoyant, they have less difficulty to overcome in acquiring the art. Some of them could float at their first attempt if they could require the requisite faith in the power of the water to hold them up. Swimming is very much an art of faith, for it is generally the case that when a person believes sufficiently in the buoyancy of the water to trust to it his precious body, lo! he is a swimmer. There were young girls at Newport last summer who could float on the surface of the ocean with no more difficulty than they experienced in lying upon a sofa. They could have floated for hours, if necessary. Some of the most famous swimming feats have been accomplished by very young women.

HABITS OF GORILLAS.

Contrary to Common Belief, It Is Now Stated That They Can Not Walk.

There are marked points of difference between the chimpanzee and gorilla. The ears of a chimpanzee are large, pink and stand out widely from the head, but those of the gorilla are very small, black, and are pressed against the sides of the head, like those of man.

The hands of the gorilla are unlike those of any other known monkey. The fingers, instead of being free as far as the palm of the hand, are united up to the first knuckle-joint, so that they can not be spread. The nails, instead of being long, convex and claw-like, as are those of the chimpanzee, are comparatively short and flat, not reaching to the ends of the fingers, and much resembling those of man.

Contrary to former belief, it is now claimed that the gorilla can not walk or even stand on its hind feet, as the weight of the body is borne entirely by the outside edges of the little toes. When adult, the gorilla occasionally runs for a few yards upon its hind feet, but is obliged to balance itself by holding the hands over the head.

That it should fight in the erect position, as stated by Du Chaillu, is physically impossible; so with the drumming on the breast, of which Du Chaillu makes so much.

That the gorilla does make a drumming noise is true enough, but it produces the sound by beating a hollow tree, and not by striking its breast. The natives are not afraid of it, saying: "Soko"—another of its names—"is a man, and nothing bad in him." When attacked it mostly bites off the man's fingers and lets him go.

Like the orang-outang, it twists together branches of trees, and rests upon them. The natives laugh at it, because when rain falls heavily the gorilla never thinks of creeping under the platform which it has made, but sits in the rain with its hands on its head, allowing the water to stream from the hair of its elbows; for, like all the anthropoid apes, it has the long hair of the upper arm pointing downward from the shoulder to the elbow, while that of the lower arm points upward from the wrist. So when the ape sits with its hands on its head, the hair of the arm acts as a thatch, and shoots the rain off the body.

According to Doctor Livingstone, the gorilla sometimes picks up a negro baby and carries it about. The natives rescue it in rather an ingenious manner. They place a large bunch of bananas in the way of the gorilla, which seizes them with both hands and lets the baby drop. Had the baby been one of its own kind, it would have clung to its nurse. But, being a human baby, it naturally falls, so that the rescuers can drive away the animal and carry off their prize.—*Golden Days.*

ELECTRICAL NOVELTY.

An Ingenious Device for Ventilation and Fire Alarm.

A New York inventor, who has devoted many years to electrical research, has just finished an invention which ere long may come into general household use. It consists of a neat box containing a peculiar thermometer and hygrometer, with electrical attachments. The purposes of the apparatus are many. If the temperature of the room goes above or below limits set by the occupants the expanding or contracting mercury in the thermometer establishes an electrical circuit which opens or closes a hot or cold-air register, and keeps it open or closed until the desired temperature is restored. Beyond the ordinary limits are what are termed "danger limits." The higher one is intended as a fire-detector, and is so arranged as to ring an alarm bell or gong, and where there is a tank provided to turn on a stream of water. The lower is intended for green-houses and conservatories, and likewise makes an alarm whenever the temperature falls to a point low enough to endanger the plants. The hygrometric attachment acts in the same manner regarding humidity as the thermometer does respecting temperature. Its only practical application, so far as the inventor makes claim, is to give notice to a florist when the air in a conservatory becomes too dry, or to a refiner or other manufacturer the atmosphere of whose drying-room becomes too moist to be of any avail.

The instrument is now in use in the vaults of some of our great breweries, where lager beer must be kept between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the "cold storages" of the leading sea-ports, where fish, poultry, game, eggs, fruits, fine vegetables and tobacco are "refrigerated" and preserved for weeks and even months. It has also been utilized by metropolitan architects, who connect it with the furnaces and cold air flues of the latest styles of palatial houses. When it is necessary, as in large breweries and cold storages, the circuit is so arranged as to produce an alarm at the place where the trouble occurs, and also in a central office or superintendent's room. The fire alarm can also be connected with the nearest fire and police station.—*N. Y. Letter.*

As is now well known, the Great Salt Lake of Utah is an immense, limitless magazine of salt, that can be readily obtained in any desirable quantity by the simple process of evaporation.

Vocalists are not always oppressed with care, but the well-known tenor frequently looks upon his solo as a serious undertaking.

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ESCANABA LODGE NO. 118, I. O. O. F. Regular meetings are held in their hall, over Conolly's new store, every Monday evening at 7:30 p. m.

INSTITUT JACQUES CARTIER. Meets the first Sunday in each month at Greater's hall, Joseph DuPont, President; E. DeLille, Archivist; H. J. Derouin, Financial Secretary.

GERMANIA AID SOCIETY. Meets on the first Sunday in each month at the city engine house. Anton Kuhn, president; John Walsh, treasurer, and Jacob Moerck, secretary.

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

C. F. SMITH POST, NO. 175, G. A. R. Department of Michigan. Meets on first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7 p. m. A. H. Rolph, commander; Emil Glaser, Adjutant.

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W. C. HATHWAY CHAPTER, ORDER EASTERN STAR. Meets at Masonic Hall last Friday evening of each month at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. S. H. Rolph, N. M., Miss E. Ephraim, Secy.

ESCANABA LODGE NO. 68, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Tuesday in Odd Fellows Hall over W. W. Oliver's Hardware Store. L. O. Kintise, C. C., O. V. Linden, K. of R. and S.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. C. H. Tyndall, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00. Boys' prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Young people's prayer meeting every Sunday afternoon at 5:30.

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

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TIME TABLES

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PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

General Lew Wallace took his mother as the model for the noble mother of "Ben Hur."

Elijah H. Halford, who is to be President Harrison's private secretary, is a printer by trade and a journalist by profession.

Mark Twain, who owns nine-tenths of the stock in the house that published General Grant's memoirs, says that Mrs. Grant will shortly receive over \$250,000 as the profits thus far from the sale of her husband's book.

Miss Jane Harrison, noted as a Hellenic scholar and as a lecturer on Greek art, is a candidate for the chair of archeology in London University, made vacant by the retirement of Sir Charles Newton. This is the first time any woman ever sought a chair in this institution.

Miss Wheelock, of Milwaukee, founder of the first purchasing agency of the West, is among the busiest of women. For now her business is such that each day she and her agents buy and ship tons of goods, and in addition she teaches a wheat class, and has had in two years or less 199 pupils.

Mr. Charles A. Dana began his journalistic career as editor of a literary weekly of which five hundred copies were worked off on a hand-press in the course of a day. There is a contrast between this old-fashioned printing and the modern presses used in the Sun office, which run off an edition at the rate of "a mile a minute."

The wife of Talleyrand's private secretary, Mme. Colmache, is an English woman by birth and author of no mean repute. She has a number of Talleyrand's papers and is perfectly familiar with the state secrets of his time. She is said to be now writing her memoirs, which will contain a series of pen pictures, faithful likenesses of the men and women of that day.

Rider Haggard is a hearty lover of field sports. So is that most successful modern writer of sporting novels, Captain Hawley Smart. The latter, however, is so weak in health that he is unable to take any share in the scenes he describes. He lives in Cheltenham, and is a great favorite in society, although for months at a time it is impossible for him to leave the house.

The five houses in which Hawthorne lived in Salem are still standing and are said by one who has recently visited them to be in a good state of preservation. The one which is of greatest interest to visitors is, of course, the romancer's birthplace, which is sought out by hundreds of people every year. It is occupied by the family of a mechanic, who, being a New England mechanic, is probably well read in Hawthorne's writings.

HUMOROUS.

Aunt—"It seems you visit me only when you want money." Nephew—"But, my dear aunt, I surely couldn't call more frequently."

"Our rudder is broken, sir," said the first mate to the captain. "Nonsense! That's only imagination!" "Beg your pardon, sir, but it's stern reality."

Cleveland's private secretary is named Daniel and Harrison's was christened Elijah. There appears to be more or less prophet in the private secretary business.—Norristown Herald.

When the small boy stands in front of a store, meditatively gazing on a sign which reads, "Slippers Cheap," his puerile mind instinctively grasps the scope and purport of a boycott.—Puck.

Bartender—"Seems to me you are pouring out a pretty big drink for that dime." Tramp—"I drink, sir, because the weather is cold. I want to get warm, and you know it is a well-ascertained scientific fact that one swallow does not make a summer."—N. Y. Weekly.

In Kentucky—"First Citizen—"No, sir; we can not account for the sudden death of Colonel Gore." Second Citizen—"Had he been drinking any thing?" First Citizen—"Nothing to hurt. Let's see! I believe he did take a glass of milk yesterday." Second Citizen—"That explains it! The water in it killed him."—Drake's Magazine.

"Well, William," said Mr. Hardened to his new confidential clerk, "you are in a first-class position now at a good salary. I shall expect you to be faithful and diligent; in fact, to make all my interests your own. It won't be necessary, however, for you to make love to the typewriter. I'll attend to her myself."—Terre Haute Express.

Policeman—"Come, young woman, you must not loiter here after the audience has dispersed." Young Woman—"Please, sir, I have business here." Policeman—"Well, what is it?" Young Woman (blushing)—"I am the young lady that's engaged to the automaton chess-player, and I'm waiting for him to take me home."—America.

"I'm a traveling man, and away from home a good deal of the time, and I tell you I appreciate the comforts of home when I strike them on the road," he said to the hotel proprietor. "If you will step back with me I'll take great pleasure in introducing you to my wife and her mother. My wife wants a seal-skin sacque, the house papered, a new set of furs for her mother and a pug dog," was the response. "Ah, this is a country of happy homes," he replied, as he followed the hotel man.—Judge.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

There is a transcendent power in example. We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly.—Mme. Swetchine.

The Emperor of China has ordered the president of the academy to translate Shakespeare into Chinese for the benefit of the young princes.

Every increase of knowledge may possibly render depravity more depraved, as well as it may increase the strength of virtue. It is in itself only power, and its value depends on its application.—Church Union.

It is very true that precepts are useful, but practice and imitation go far beyond them; hence, the importance of watching early habits, that they may be free from what is objectionable.—Sir William Knighton.

Always reason up, never down. Give the greater advantage to the moral element, benevolence, conscience, humanity. The broader the pattern a man is made upon, the better can he control the elements of success.—Beecher.

There is a vast amount of religion, so-called, even in the Church of Christ, that never gets beyond the confines of a profession, and is never heard of outside of the circle in which the profession was originally made. That certainly is not the sort of religion which the Bible requires, and to which, as a condition, the promise of salvation is made.—N. Y. Independent.

Early responsibility is almost equivalent to early sobriety. If a stick of timber, standing upright, wavers, lay a beam on it, and put a weight on that, and see how stiff the stick becomes. And if young men waver and vacillate, put responsibility on them, and how it straightens them up! what power it gives them! how it holds all that is bad in them in restraint! how quietly it develops and puts forward all that is good in them!

The chief value of scientific study is not merely in teaching facts, but in teaching the methods by which facts may be discovered and principles settled. According to Sir James Paget "four great truths are taught by scientific study, to-wit: those of the power of observation; of accuracy; of the difficulty of getting a knowledge of real truth; and of methods by which we can pass from that which is proved to the thinking of that which is possible."

Our true knowledge is to know our own ignorance. Our true strength is to know our own weakness. Our true dignity is to confess that we have no dignity, and are nobody and nothing in ourselves, and to cast ourselves down before the dignity of God, under the shadow of whose wings and in the smile of whose countenance alone is any created being safe. Let us cling to our Father in Heaven, as a child walking in the night clings to his father's hand.—Charles Kingsley.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.

No place can make a bad man happy. The remedy is not in locality, but in character.

Diffidence is perhaps quite as often the child of vanity as of self-depreciation.—Julia C. R. Dorr.

Don't invest in a lottery. Don't concede that you are willing to receive what you haven't honestly earned.

The emptiness of all things, from politics to pastimes, is never so striking to us as when we fall in them.—George Eliot.

A clean heart will choose clean company and clean ways, and delight in clean subjects and clean employments.

I have always found that the honest truth of our own mind has a certain attraction for every other mind that loves truth honestly.—Carlyle.

Before you speak ill of any person, pause and think what you would do in the same place, with the same education and under like circumstances.

Considering how many questions a small boy can ask his mother in a quarter of an hour, it is astonishing how little he seems to know when a stranger asks him any.

You can not succeed in life by spasmodic jerks. You can not win confidence, nor earn friendship, nor gain influence, nor attain skill, nor reach position, by violent snatches.—Beecher.

"What did world needs now mo' dan anything else," said old Ephraim Bat, the colored preacher, lately, "am er few people dat am willin' to gib a'ms in de dark ob de moon."—Time.

It is foolish to try to live on past experience. It is very dangerous, if not a fatal habit, to judge ourselves to be safe because of something that we felt or did twenty years ago.—Spurgeon.

We must distinguish between felicity and prosperity; for prosperity leads often to ambition, and ambition to disappointment; the course is then over, while the wheel turns round but once, while the reaction of goodness and happiness is perpetual.—Landon.

Take the place and attitude that belong to you, and all men acquiesce. The world must be just. It leaves every man with profound unconcern to set his own rate. Hero or driveller, it meddles not in the matter. It will certainly accept your own measure of your doing and being.—Emerson.

LOUIS SCHRAM'S

Holiday Goods!

An Elaborate Display.

Elegant Goods

For

New Year

PRESENTS

At the Popular Store of

LOUIS SCHRAM!!

FINNEGAN'S PHARMACY.

Let the curtain roll down, for everything is ENTIRELY NEW! In the stock of Drugs and Medicines, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Cutlery, Etc. FINNEGAN'S NEW STORE. Cor. Ludington and Campbell Sts.

There is but one exception, his Wines and Liquors, Sold for Medicinal Use Only, are OLD AND CHOICE!! Prescription Put Up at Any Hour.

LUMBER. The I. Stephenson Co., GEORGE T. BURNS, Manager. Office, Tilden Ave., north: Yard, Wells Ave., east: Mills, Flat Rock.

LUMBER of all KINDS Lath and Shingles, Dressed Flooring, Siding and Wainscoting.

Escanaba, Michigan

IRON PORT.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE in Gen. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau in Syracuse, N. Y. Advertising contracts will be made for it in New York.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Thomas R. Sherwood, and two Regents of the State University in place of Charles S. Draper and Austin Blair, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Detroit Hotel, Detroit, on Thursday, February 21, 1889, at noon.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at Grand Rapids May 20, 1876, each county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for Governor at the last State election (Nov. 1883) and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to 100, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under a resolution of 188, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

In compliance with a resolution adopted in Detroit January, 1886, the secretary of each county convention is requested to forward to the secretary of the State Central committee, No. 11 Rowland street, Detroit, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the State Convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates, as are entitled to a seat in the State Convention from their respective counties.

GEO. H. HOPKINS, Chairman.
H. C. TYLMAN, Secretary.

Under the foregoing call Delta county, having cast 2,319 votes for governor at the last election, is entitled to six delegates, and a

Republican County Convention

It is hereby called to meet at Music hall, in the city of Escanaba, on Friday February 1st 1889 at 7 p. m., to choose delegates to the Republican State Convention—one delegate for each 100 votes, and one for a fraction of one hundred equal to a moiety thereof, the wards and townships are entitled to representation as follows:

City of Escanaba	1st ward	4
"	"	4
"	"	4
"	"	4
Baldwin	4th	2
Bark River	"	1
Bay de Noc	"	1
Escanaba	"	1
Fairbault	"	1
Ford River	"	1
Garden	"	1
Maple Ridge	"	1
Mossville	"	1
Minnesota	"	1
Nahma	"	1
Sack Bay	"	1
Total		29

FRANK D. MEAD, Chairman County Com.
ESCANABA, Jan. 10, 1889.

THE "Chan moo gra" thieves are operating at Okkosh and the mayor lacks sand to stop them—leaves the task of protecting the people to the newspapers. The Times is doing what it can in that direction, we are glad to see.

B. J. BROWN, of Menominee, lost his son Eddie, nine years of age, by drowning, on Saturday last. With others the lad was skating on the bay back of the Bay View house when the ice gave way under him and life was extinct before he could be rescued.

THE Hillsdale Leader, speaking of the proposed nomination of Judge Grant for justice of the supreme court, says: "In legal attainments he is peer of the best * * as circuit judge his work is well known and creditable * * in private life and public position he is a clean man * * no mistake can be made" in nominating him.

THE Watchman announces a visit of the officials of the Soo line road at St Ignace, and, as a result an arrangement to run the passenger trains of that road to St Ignace direct, over the South Shore road, sending Soo passengers to their destination by a "plug train" from Trout Lake Junction. If it's so we shall hear more about it, from the Soo papers.

A QUEER commentary on self government is the fact that the rules devised by the house of representatives for its own government give to each member the power to block the wheels of legislation. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, exercised the power last week, and when his conduct was referred to in terms of reprobation Mr Reed called attention to the fact, saying that Weaver was only exercising a right conferred upon him, as upon every other member, by the rules.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE" has closed the public schools of Oconto. Diphtheria got into some of the families of the adherents to this faith; and treating it as "not a disease of the flesh but of the imagination," they went from house to house till the disease spread to an alarming extent, causing the authorities to close the public schools. Such recklessness in the treatment of infectious diseases amounts to criminality, and there is as great need of the law taking in its charge those who practice it as there is for the suppression of anarchy.—North Star.

MR. POLLASKY explains that he considers rails a part of the "rolling stock" of a railroad [why not ties, too?] and did not include their cost in his estimate of \$3,000,000 for the E., T. C. & W. road, and he avers that the road will be built within a year. He will perhaps hear a suggestion that a year is a very short allowance of time for a work of such magnitude and will explain that contractors' trusts all regard a road as built when a company has been formed and money enough raised to pay for the printing of the certificates of stock. If railroads could be built by waggling a very limber saw the president of the E., T. C. & W. might have it running in a week.

THE Mining Journal has come over to the true faith; (political), of every well wisher of the interests and industries of the upper peninsula of Michigan—the true faith of every real friend of American labor, and will hereafter "support the measures and policy of the republican party." The announcement was made in its issue of Wednesday, at the same time with the announcement of the purchase of Mr. Swineford's interest therein by J. M. Longyear and the organization of the owners as "The Mining Journal Co., (Limited)," J. M. Longyear being president, James Russell secretary, and Albert Hornstein treasurer, and they with C. H. Kelsey forming the company. The Iron Port rejoices in its conversion and predicts for it a prosperous and useful future. The only daily paper in this peninsula should never have supported any other than the measures and policy of the republican party or any other than its candidates or have been "on the fence." Now, the Mr J. is "all right."

INEBRIETY is a disease: there is no doubt of that; and the policy that punishes a drunkard for drunkenness would scourge the victim of typhoid fever for being delirious.

We find the foregoing lines in the Free Press and are moved thereby to ask, respectfully, why the Free Press is not an avowed prohibitionist. The above justifies the demand of the prohibitionists for the utter destruction of the trade in alcoholic drinks, yet the Free Press resists that demand. No sane man questions the right—the duty, we should say—of any community to protect its members against disease; to destroy the poison of typhoid or any other disease producer, or the sources of such poison, or to make use of all necessary means to destroy them; and if inebriety be "a disease" in the meaning given by the quotation, every brewery, vineyard and distillery—every shop where beer, wines or liquors are sold, may—may, ought to be destroyed as we destroy poisoned clothing from pest houses. But the Free Press is wrong; the doctors (if there be such) who make the declaration are wrong. There is no such disease as "inebriety." There is such a habit, and much harm comes of it, but the drunkard is not necessarily, nor in all (or a majority of) cases a sick man. He is a fool, but we know of no theory of free government that provides for the protection of fools by the destruction of rights existent from all time, nor of any school of medicine which regards folly as a disease. The position of the Free Press is a heresy and the whole system of pseudo philanthropy which "holsters" and "exercises" and "property feeds" the drunkard; which coddles him up and presents him as a helpless victim of a supposititious "disease," is false and mischievous. The drunkard who will not quit his drunkenness—there are none who can not—is not worth the trouble of saving. He should be punished, not petted. The trade in intoxicants, because of the evils that may flow out of it, should be restricted and regulated, and, because it is concerned with a luxury, not a necessity, should be taxed heavily; but prohibition is contrary to any theory of free government, and if it were not, is utterly impracticable.

TWO OR THREE well known lawyers coming out to this place yesterday upon business at the supreme court, were discussing the qualifications of judges—apropos of the approaching spring election, at which it seems foreordained that the republicans will nominate for supreme judge some small caliber attorney who has political or sectional strength. In this way the bench will be made to deteriorate, because the self seeking small fry will be clamorous for place and probably get it, rather than the man of the superior ability who will not cloud the reputation of the judge by descending to the lower plane of politics.—Lansing correspondence of the Free Press.

It does not, at this distance, seem foreordained that any such thing will occur. To us it appears that the good sense and fairness of the republicans who will assemble at Detroit to nominate a candidate for that and other offices, will concede to this portion of the state the right to name the man, and we can assure "Yusef's" legal friends that we shall give them no "small calibre attorney," but a man of high standing as a jurist, of large experience upon the bench, and one who has never "descended [will never descend] to the lower plane of politics—the Hon. Claudius B. Grant, now judge of the 25th judicial circuit. The Detroit gentlemen consider themselves the salt of the earth, no doubt, but Wayne county is not the state nor are learning, ability and integrity unknown beyond its boundaries.

JAMES R. CLARKE, ex sheriff of Berrien county, wants the place of marshal of the western district of Michigan and if the appointment was ours to give he'd have it, first call. He was one of our "boys" what time we waded through the mud and stumbled over Bragg in Kentucky and Tennessee, in '63, and when we promenade through Georgia fruitlessly endeavoring to interview Jo. Johnston satisfactorily, and chasseez ed back again, being interviewed rather persistently by John B. Hood. We served together under Rosecrans, and Thomas and Sherman, and when we wanted "Jim" he was "thar"—when we gave him a task it was done, he did not "kick" about quarters, or grub or long hours of work, but just "snaked wire" or "pounded brass" as was needed. His record as sheriff, so say those that know it, is equally good; showing "sand" and "gumption", both. When the time comes to bounce the democrat we hope he may get the place.

FUNNY IDEAS of "art" they must have at Marquette. "An art Loan Exhibition" was held there last week (Detroit held one, and shall Marquette dowse her peak to Detroit? not if she knows it) and we note as "exhibits," President John Adams' stocking, Washington's autograph, Dan Webster's chair, Gen. Clinton's sword, Louis Philippe's crockery, a copy of the "Breeches" bible, curios from Alaska, Mexico, South America, China and Egypt, and the white cap worn by the anarchist Engel when he was hanged. There were some pictures and engravings, too, though the M. J., failed to name one. Maybe it's the M. J.'s idea of art, not the Marquette idea, that we see, after all.

CARL SCHURZ says American politics are awfully corrupt and that England is "the cleanest nation, politically speaking, on the face of the earth." Dear, dear! can it be so, really? Perhaps Carl is mistaken—a man who adheres to Cleveland and admires him as the bright exemplar of American manhood and statesmanship, is hardly to be implicitly relied upon in such matters, even though he did serve a term in Hayes' cabinet. We'll continue, in spite of Carl, to regard our country fully as "clean" as England.

REPRESENTATIVE NORTHRUP serves on the committees on insurance, education and normal school. Someone's been telling speaker Diekmans what Lon knows about. Waite, of Menominee, is assigned to the committees on university, elections and the judiciary.

"THREE MONTHS in the state and ten days in the ward or precinct" is too liberal and makes possible many abuses of the franchise, especially in the wilder portions of the state and at our spring elections. The subject is brought to the attention of the legislature and it will, we doubt not, take measures to remedy the evil complained of.

GOVERNORS Hovey and Fifer are now on duty in their respective states of Indiana and Illinois. Of the men whom they succeeded Gen. Ogelsby is, in retirement as in his three gubernatorial and one senatorial terms, the best beloved of the sons of Illinois now living—of Grey, of Indiana, some other must speak if the ancient dictum, "de mortuis (he is as dead, politically, as Cleveland) nil nisi bonum," is to be observed.

THE VOICE, the New York prohibition organ, in an awful twitter. One of its employees sold to the republican national committee its "mailing list." Understand; he deprived the Voice of nothing; he merely gave to the committee information that enabled it to send to a lot of prophis some healthier reading, and the Voice (seeing that it and its party failed to elect Mr. Cleveland) goes into spasms of virtuous indignation (simulated, of course) over the wickedness of the republicans. Pooh! The Voice is a humbug; the Voice is hypocritical; the Voice should "dry up."

MAY BELLE WALSH, not yet 17 years old, died, of some disease of the heart, Jan. 9. Florence, wife of Prof. J. N. McCann, died Jan. 10, at the age of 29 years. Mr. Mary Ann Haslem died of apoplexy Jan. 9, at the age of 48 years. Judge Ezra T. Sprague died at Salt Lake City Dec. 31, at 55 years of age. Our officials did not "dicker" with the "dive keepers" in the matter of the girls Meyers and Halverson, as charged by Dr. Kate Bushnell, nor were the girls "inveigled" into Doyle's den they were prostitutes here and went there of their own volition and with full knowledge of the character of the house. Dr. Bushnell was imposed upon by them, that's all.—Advocate, Green Bay.

BROTHER YOUNGS, of the Mining News, of Florence, issues a call for a meeting of the newspaper men of the U. P. and Northern Wisconsin, to be held at Marquette on Monday, Jan. 28, and names the editors of this paper, the Mirror and the Mining Journal "a committee to make the necessary arrangements." Don't see that any duty devolves on us under the appointment; Russell should notify the chief of police of the threatened irruption (and give bonds to keep the peace towards Osborne), and bespeak "a hall" for the occasion, and his duty will have been discharged—other "necessary arrangements" (with Nick Barth and Vierling—Volk and the other caravansary keepers) the boys can make for themselves after they get there. We'll be on hand, D. V., prepared to associate as hard as we know how.

THE NAMES of Messrs. Ball, of Marquette and Chadbourne, of Houghton, are mentioned at Lansing in connection with the nomination for the place on the supreme bench to be filled at the spring election. We are sorry to hear it, not because of any fault to be found with either of those gentlemen, for there is none—either of them would honor the position if chosen to fill it—but for the reason that it fritters away our strength and gives the lower peninsula people a chance to say "Why you folks don't know what you do want?" We are by no means assured that either Mr. Ball or Mr. Chadbourne desire the nomination, each enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice and each has outside interests demanding attention. Judge Grant, on the contrary, by service on the bench of this circuit, has sacrificed his practice and has nothing to give up in order to assume the duties which will devolve upon him if chosen, and his experience in this circuit, both at the bar and on the bench, has qualified him especially for service on the supreme bench as the upper peninsula judge. Notwithstanding the talk at Lansing, we are of opinion that the delegation from this district in the Detroit convention will present the name of Judge Grant without a dissenting voice.

THE SITUATION can best be described as one of waiting. The ore men do not seem to be very anxious to sell in the face of a declining pig iron market, while the furnacemen are anything but anxious to purchase, in view of the present uncertainty of the situation. While it is true that the consumption of pig metal is still continued at a very large rate, it cannot be denied that the recent falling off in sales has had a very depressing effect all around, but a change for the better is hoped for by the end of the month. Ore dealers, at least, look forward to the first of February with the anticipation of such an improvement in the condition of things that will enable them to enter the market with some confidence and secure some sort of hearing from their customers. It does not take much to make the furnace interests feel uneasy, and with the present lowering and weakening of prices, together with the largely diminished demand, there are few pig iron men who feel like buying ore. On the other hand, ore men, having at stake the opening quotations, which may seriously affect the prices throughout the season, do not want to force a market for fear of hurting themselves, and the result, as above indicated, is a situation of waiting. Lake freights, which, a little while ago, were expected to be quite firm during the coming season, may now be reasonably expected to be only moderately strong, and in view of the length that is predicted for the '89 season, ruling prices will be about \$1 from Escanaba, \$1.15 from Marquette, and \$1.40 from head of Lake Superior.—Iron Trade Review, Jan. 10.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures. The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Scum, Psoriasis, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Scrupulous, as nature has ordained or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

—Mead's Family Medicines should be in every household.
—Mead's White Liniment! Try it!
—Dry Hard wood, at low prices. Inquire of Peter Semer.
—Mead's "Dr. Bissell's Magnetic Balm" is the Best Pain Killer—a big bottle for only 25 cents at Mead's.
—Try our Basswood Ceilings and Maple Flooring, Kiln dried and Sand-papered. W. L. & L. Co., Hermansville.
—Remember that the famous "John E. Fitzgerald" whiskey—by all odds the best brand in this market—can be procured only of Peter Semer.

—Firewood, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest possible prices. For car-loads a special figure will be made. Inquire of Peter Semer.

—The best Cough Medicine on earth is Warners' White Wine of Tar. Contains no poisonous opiates but safe for old and young.

—Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Justin N. Mead, druggist, Escanaba.

—Weak eyes and inflamed lids indicate an impure condition of the blood. The best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, regulates the secretions, and expels all scrofulous humors from the system. Try it. Price \$1. Worth \$5 a bottle.

For Rent. Desirable dwellings, inquire of A. R. NORTHRUP.

Notice. All persons indebted to E. H. Williams are hereby notified to pay their bills to me without delay. A. R. NORTHRUP.

For Sale. The brick building, corner of Ludington and Dousman streets known as the Adler building. Address S. Adler, St. Paul Minn. If.

Notice. Three Nice Young Fresh Cows for sale Cheap. Inquire of W. J. WALLACE.

Jan. 10, 1889.

Dr. Thos. L. Gelzer. Dr. Gelzer having returned to Escanaba will be found at his office, corner of Ludington and Dousman streets, or at his residence 408 Elmer street.

Enterprise A. Association. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Enterprise Amusement Association for the election of officers and other business will be held at the Delta County bank at 7:30 p. m. on Monday February 4, 1889.

Business of especial importance will come before the meeting and a full attendance is required.

D. E. GLAVIN, Pres't.

SOL. GREENHOOT, Secy., ESCANABA, Jan. 11, 1889

11

THE STATE.

Charles H. Dixon, deputy treasurer of Saginaw county, has "gone" and his companion was Mrs. Dixon. His shortage is ten thousand or so, which his principal, the treasurer, will have to make good, as he had not bonded his deputy.

"Grandma Jump", an inmate of the Branch county poor house, was 100 years old last Monday.

A bill to make the governor's salary \$3,000 has been introduced. As the \$1,000 is a constitutional limit, the bill has to take the form of an amendment to the constitution for we uns all to vote on.

The new railroad ferry boat "Transfer" has arrived at Detroit and will go into commission soon. She is the most costly boat ever built at Cleveland, \$325,000 having already been expended on her, and she will carry 21 loaded freight cars.

The Velocipede works at Three Rivers burned Saturday. Loss \$20,000; insurance half that amount.

Charles Parker, of Battle Creek, was found dead with an empty chloroform bottle in his hand. Accident, not intentional suicide, it is believed.

Detroit republicans resolve that it is inexpedient to meddle with the liquor tax law as it now stands, but Detroit republicans, having failed to beat the democrats, have no representatives in the legislature and not nearly as much influence as the republicans of the counties which are republican.

Montcalm county, also, refuses to pay more than \$1 a year for the services of an assistant game warden.

A couple of Pennsylvania bruisers fought four hours in the ring and were badly used. The winner got the fight and battle—money "on a foul."

The stealings of Dixon are much larger than at first reported and enough to make a poor man of Treasurer Ross, of Saginaw county.

The boiler at Pell's mill, at Pellston, blew up Friday and killed three men and wrecked the mill.

Lyman D. Follett, absconding judge of probate of Kent county, is in arrest in Montana and an officer has gone to fetch him.

Capt. Davidson, of West Bay City, is letting his vessel property go—has sold \$350,000 worth of it within the last ten days.

Lt. Gov. Macdonald being authorized by vote of the senate to increase the number of senators on the railroad committee, has added thereto senators Colgrove and Galbraith.

Senator Duncan will introduce a bill for the protection of mines against incendiarism. Its provisions will be very strict and the penalty of such crime very severe.

GROCERIES.

Frank H. Atkins' HOLIDAY SURPRISES!

DINNER SETS At \$12.50, \$16.00 and Upwards. TOILET SETS At from \$3.00 to \$20.00.

LAMPS OF EVERY KIND.

FANCY : KERAMICS, Bohemian and Cut Glass,

And a thousand articles which cannot here be even named.

FANCY GROCERIES

Of every description,

Fruits, Fresh and in Cans and Glass,

And the Finest

Cigars and Tobaccos Procurable !!

CALL THIS WEEK.

NEW AD.

Having opened an entirely new stock of Drugs, Medicines, Stationery, Etc., at 602 Ludington St., (lately occupied by John Finnegan) I take this opportunity to apprise you of the fact and to solicit your patronage. Yours truly, Bert. Ellsworth.

DRUGGIST.

NOW CATCH ON!

Preston's Old Drug Store

Overflows with

Wall Paper and Borders

Of the Latest Styles and most beautiful patterns and colors; with

"Monarch" Brand Paints,

And everything necessary for their application; with

Kalsomines

And all other materials for Spring renovations. All to be sold at the

Lowest :: Possible :: Prices!

Drugs and Medicines, Reading Matter and Stationery as Usual.

J. N. MEAD, XMAS : GOODS !

He has got these and many others
ON THE LIST:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Watches, Jewelry, | Toilet Sets, |
| Steam Engines, | Manicure Sets, |
| Thermometers, | Shell Boxes, |
| Steam Atomizers, | Wall Paper, |
| Music Boxes, | |
| Collar and Cuff Boxes, | |
| Glove Boxes, | |
| Plush Boxes, | Silverware, |
| Dishes, | Games, |
| Guns, | Toys, |
| Dolls, | Washtubs, |
| Everything. | Drums. |

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED ACCURATELY.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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Dealers in

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Invite attention to their stocks, which are complete, and their prices which are low.

Full Stock in all lines at

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(Successor to D. M. Philbin.)

COAL! COAL!

ALL KINDS OF

Anthracite, Bituminous, Blossburg & Charcoal

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

By the TON, CARLOAD or CARGO.

Good Quality and Full Weights Guaranteed.

Coal delivered to any part of the city free of cartage

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

WILL HARRINGTON, late of the Iron Journal, has resigned his position on that paper to go into business for himself—a news bureau. He will "boom" Tower all the more effectively for having nothing else to attend to, and parties wanting information concerning the Vermillion iron country, or any portion or product thereof, can do no better (except by a personal examination, and we're not sure that they can in that way) than address him. "The Vermillion Iron Range News Bureau" is the style of his concern, and we hope he may make bushels of money out of it.

A Little Boy.

Last year my little boy John had a breaking out with sores all over his body, which was painful and troublesome. After using other remedies for several months, while the sores grew worse, I was induced to give him Swift's Specific. He began to improve at once, and after taking three bottles the eruption was gone and the child was altogether healed.

Albany, Ga., Sept. 20, 1888.

Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured blood poison, Scrofula, Blood Humor and kindred diseases. Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free. The Swift Specific Co. Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga.

"The One Hoax Shay."

of Dr. Holmes, is full of the general author's exuberant humor. Its fun is superficial and obvious; but more is meant than meets the ear or eye. The vehicle which ran for a hundred years and a day without a break, typifies a healthy human body, and represents the natural term of its service. If, however, a man has catarrhal, bronchial, asthmatic, or pulmonary disease, he can not live out half his days, unless he eradicates the scrofulous humors whose presence causes these local troubles. The great blood cleansing alterative of Dr. Pierce, known as the "Golden Medical Discovery," rids the blood of scrofulous pollutions, and, by improving the nutrition, gives new vigor to the debilitated system, and cures these diseases.

Unequaled—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

WE HAVE girded at Griffey and therefore have no apology to make, but the attacks upon him (with side thrusts at L. Gov. Macdonald) by the newly converted Marquette M. J., are as foolish as they are malicious. Senator Griffey is fully in accord with public opinion in his district on all questions of state policy and will not traverse it by his course in office. That opinion, or sentiment, as to the laws touching the liquor traffic, calls for heavy tax and strict regulation, and that only, and the senator will be found "right there," as will our senators and representatives all.

Are We to Have Another War?

Some political prophets aver that we shall. Be that as it may, the battle waged by medical science against disease will never cease until we arrive at that utopian epoch when the human family shall cease to be afflicted with bodily ailments. One of the most potent weapons which the armory of medicine furnishes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is of special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief and ultimate cure of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which are of commonest occurrence. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments are completely eradicated by the Bitters. But the remedial scope of this superlative wholesome and gentle medicine takes in also nervous ailments, rheumatism and kidney troubles; its action in these as in the other complaints, being characterized by unequalled thoroughness.

"How will the Dunn mine answer?" asks the Iron Trade Review, replying to our question what Menominee mine could "produce ore at 30 cents a ton," or had made a profit of 50 per cent on its investment in '88, as the Review had asserted. It will not do at all. Its ore was not, can not be, produced at any such trifling cost, nor did it make any such profit. We are in possession of information (coming into our hands too late for use to-day) which shows up the random, reckless character of the Review's statements, completely. It shall have the figures next week.

The Economics of Protection.

ONE of the most prevalent objections urged against the policy of protection is that it is uneconomic, in that it is based upon purely local interests, and only yields advantage to the protected at the expense of the unprotected. It is held that if protection can be justified at all, it is the protection of the weak against the strong, and not the strong against the weak. Hence, we are the last country that should need protection, because we are the most advanced in civilization. Such a presentation of the subject has a very plausible seeming to the unsophisticated mind; but upon examination it will be found to be contrary alike to experience and to the fundamental principles of economic science. The presumption underlying the whole doctrine of laissez faire is that the prosperity of the community and the advancement of civilization depend upon cheap things. The fact is, however, that this is only a half truth. Society has nothing to gain from cheap things, except as they can be obtained without cheapening man. The function of government is to develop and improve the condition of man. No change in commercial relations or economic conditions can be beneficial, except as it promotes that end. If the price of coats can not be reduced without reducing the price of the laborer, there is no advantage in the cheap coat. Primarily the thing to be protected is man—this is the object of all social and political institutions. The material or industrial life of every people is the basis of its civilization. Therefore the permanence of the institutions of the most highly civilized people depends upon maintaining the industrial methods by which those institutions are developed and sustained. These methods can only be perpetuated by preventing their products from being undersold. It is a universal and fundamental principle in all economic movements that whatever undersells succeeds; whatever succeeds becomes permanent; and whatever becomes permanent establishes the methods by which its success was accomplished. Thus, if the product of the 6 cent a-day civilization of China could undersell the products of a \$2-a-day civilization of America, the methods by which this could be accomplished would necessarily be established. Either our wealth would have to be produced in China or her methods would have to be adopted by America, to prevent us from being undersold. In either case our methods, and, therefore, the civilization to which they belong, would be supplemented by her methods, and, consequently, by her civilization. As a matter of fact, however, China can not undersell us. The machinery created by our higher civilization enables us to produce cheaper than China, even with her 6 cent a-day labor. This is also true of all countries which produce by hand labor. But when we come to England and to one or two of the other more advanced countries the case is different. It is proverbial that we have little to fear from the competition of Asia or Africa, but we have much to fear from England. Why England, the most civilized country in Europe, should be our most dangerous competitor is a problem which the free trade doctrinaires have never understood. The reason is that England employs similar machinery to ours, but has not developed her wage level to the same extent. She has, therefore, all the advantages we possess of using natural forces, and pays 50 cents a day lower wages. The natural result of these conditions is that, other things being equal, she will produce a commodity cheaper than we can. Free competition, therefore, with England means that our products would be undersold by her. To the extent that the products of England undersell those of America will she succeed against us, and the methods by which her success is accomplished will be established. These methods are not superior machinery, but solely cheaper labor, that being the only item of difference. Therefore, if any given product of this country is undersold by England the result will be that she will make it, or we must adopt her methods. In either case the particular factor which gives her the supremacy—cheaper labor—must prevail, and to the extent that our labor is cheapened our civilization is lowered. If our laborers refuse to work on the conditions that their competitors work, then, of course, our manufactures must stop. To this the free trader will reply "What matter who makes the goods? They should be made where they can be made the cheapest, and if factories were closed in America and increased in England it would make no real difference to the laborer whether he worked there or here." True; but if he worked there he must work for the wages that established England's success, and consequently, to the extent that England does the work or decides the price at which we do it, does England's civilization determine the wages of America. Therefore, whatever is necessary to prevent England, or any other low-wage country, from underselling us is indispensable to the preservation of our higher wage level and free institutions.

but when the lower undersells the higher, the higher is injured. Therefore, instead of the products of the inferior civilization needing protection against those of the superior, the reverse is true. It is always the higher civilization that needs protection from the lower. Thus, whatever protects America from being undersold by England, helps to sustain the high wage civilization of this country without injuring that of any other, while whatever enables a cheap labor country to undersell us, injures us without helping any other country.

Free trade between America and England can never be adopted without serious injury both to our industrial progress and free institutions until English wages rise to the level of our own, or our superior machinery more than makes up the difference. Therefore, a protective tariff which will secure our home market to the American producers and make the success of the employing classes dependent upon the high wages, large consumption and social advancement of the laboring masses is not only economically sound, but it is sustained by the broadest principles of social philosophy and advanced civilization.—American Economist.

SENATOR HOLBROOK has introduced a bill providing for the erection of an "executive mansion." Don't do it. We don't want any state (or national) palaces; not, at least, for governors that hold office only two years (or presidents for four). Pay the governor decently and let him buy or hire his own house. The governor of Michigan, if he is fit to be Governor, is worth \$5,000 a year in any profession or line of business, and the state should be ashamed to pay him less, but he should be paid in cash, not in perquisites, free house or other. Make the pay what it should be, but drop the "executive mansion" business.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter, 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 25 cents per box. For sale by J. N. Mead.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it, a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c and a \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

The New Discovery

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery never after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at J. N. Mead's drug store.

Painful Sores.

I have been afflicted with very painful sores in times past, causing bad boils, and showing that my blood was remarkably, I may say almost incurably impure. After using a great number of remedies without benefit, I at length bought Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and it has cured me sound and well. JOHN TICCI, Niles Iron Works, Hamilton, O., Dec. 28, '88.

Broke up From Childhood.

I have been afflicted with scrofula ever since I was a small child. To tell of all I have suffered would be a picture too dark and painful to think of. Years of misery I endured, bad digestion, no appetite, rheumatism in my feet, all these and more than these have made my life a misery. For fifteen years I followed the prescription of physicians, which was no more to me than water poured on the ground. Two years ago I took S. S. S., and nothing in all my wretched and unhappy life was such a blessing to me as this medicine. After taking six bottles I was a new creature, was free from pain, was clear of rheumatism, was able to sleep, to eat and work, and was well and happy. My rheumatism has been cured and has never returned. S. S. S. has certainly been a wonderful blessing to me.

SUSIE E. MOSS, Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1888.

The Handsomest Lady in Escanaba.

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove that and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle free. Large size 50c and a \$1.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., county atty., Clay county, Tex. says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was down with malarial fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malarial diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and \$1 at J. N. Mead's.

The great popularity of Ayer's Pills as a cathartic is due no less to their promptness and efficacy than to their coating of sugar and freedom from any injurious effects. Children take them readily. See Ayer's Almanac for this year, just out.

Mead's Compound Cough Syrup cures all diseases of the Throat and Lungs if taken in season. Price 50 cents.

The Inauguration.

The Chicago & North-western Railway company offers its patrons a splendid opportunity to visit Washington in March next, and participate in the imposing ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President Harrison. For that occasion tickets will be sold from all principal stations at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip. For full information regarding rates, dates of sale, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-western Railway.



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IRON PORT and "SIFTINGS" for only \$3.



City Property !

THREE FINE LOTS

—Now occupied and enclosed as—

"Eden Park"

—Will be disposed of by—

RAFFLE

Or drawing, to take place

Saturday, February 2, '89.

The following named gentlemen have consented to superintend the drawing, and their award will be final and the lots deeded to the persons indicated thereby or as they shall direct:

James H. Macdonald, J. C. VanDuzer, Nick Walch, John Nelson and Jos. LeMay.

TICKETS \$1.00 EACH.

Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five tickets will be issued, the twenty-five to be given as prizes to pupils in the schools of our city.

DANIEL TYRRELL.

Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 21, 1888.

IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICH., JAN. 19, 1889.

A SUPPOSITION.

"Sutbin" in the pastoral line.
—Lowell.

He had been trying all the wiver through
To speak the faithful words; and well she knew
He had been tryin' up—but what could she do?

Most mainly of little maids was she,
With childlike horror that such thing could be
As that a woman could be "fast" or "free."

And just because he did adore her so,
His tongue would stammer, and his voice
Would fail, and he would say "No."

He had a friend, a learned young professor,
Him he had constated his confessor,
And general moral gauger and assessor.

To him were told the maiden's simple wiles,
Her pretty blushes and beguiling smiles,
In many words, and various moods and styles.

The wain would boast him to the little maid,
When he of other subjects was afraid,
Of all the learning that his friend displayed.

And so, one evening, when it chanced that she
Was bidden to an "evening company,"
She went, with hope this paragon to see.

And he was there; so, too, her bashful swain,
Who, strangely, did not help her to attain
The introduction which she hoped to gain.

For he had suddenly grown sore afraid
That a professor of high a grade
Would straight supplant him with his little maid.

She waited long, and then—most hardly
For one who thought that maids should not be
"free."

"Will you present me to your friend?" said she,
Now was his chance! Fiercely his pulses hampered,
She'd surely hear his heart, so loud it clamored;

"I—can't present you—you're not mine!" he
stammered.

"And if you were"—now, that he had begun,
His courage rose—"I'd keep you, dearest one!"
"Always!" she murmured. "Always!" it was done!

—Margaret Vandegrift, in Century.

LAWRENCE LOVEJOY.

A Romance of English Life During
the Free-Trade Movement.

BY FRANK J. MARTIN AND W. H. S. ATKINSON,
AUTHORS OF "THE MILLS OF GOD" AND OTHER
STORIES.

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first published by exclusive arrangement
with the authors.]

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

"Did you sell any wheat to-day, Neighbor
Brown?" Whereupon Mr. Brown, who has
his mouth filled with roast lamb, nods as-
sent.

"What did it fetch?" inquires Farmer
Smith, and Farmer Brown, with an omni-
bus shake of the head, rumbles forth: "Six-
ty-eight!" Whereat the entire company
wag their heads and attempt to extend per-
pendicularly their extraordinary plump and
highly-colored faces—falling to do so, of
course, their jaws being too firmly imbed-
ded in layers of fat and solid flesh.

"Bad times, sir, these," says Farmer
Tompkins to a portly, handsome man of
forty years who occupies the honorable po-
sition of chairman at the "Saracen's Head"
market dinner, "very bad times, indeed,
Mr. Wilson!"

Mr. Wilson coincides with Farmer Tomp-
kins' idea of "the times," and then the an-
cient and sage remarks which escaped the
lips of every farmer in the country at each
recurring season are passed around, such
as:

"Threshed any oats yet?"
"Harley pretty fall!"
"Wheat turned out well!"

To all of which questions answers are
made with much reservation. The oats are
ripening either too fast or too slow. All the
hands are doing nothing, or else they can't
get through the work fast enough. The
weather is too wet for the grain-crops or too
dry for the turnips. Something must of
necessity be wrong with these Stagshires
farmers, or they would indeed be very ex-
ceptional members of the fraternity. After
a deal of grumbling and head-shaking the
whole matter generally resolves itself into
the unanimous verdict that *times are bad!*

Nevertheless the half-crowns for the dinner
are paid with a good grace, such as would
not be exhibited if the same men were asked
for half-a-crown in aid of the starving Lan-
cashire or London poor. Great liberality is
displayed in ordering sundry bottles of old
port, and, for a space, not a word is said of
the bad times. As our friends are sitting
there, getting all the enjoyment they can
out of pipes and glasses, the equanimity is
suddenly and singularly disturbed. Two or
three cheap and badly-printed hand-bills
came fluttering in at the open window.

"HANT STAGSHIRE SELECTION!"

"A meeting will be held in the market-place,
Stagborough, on Monday evening next, in favor
of reform and the extension of the franchise.
Speakers from London and Birmingham."

This was all the bill announced, and the
gentleman previously addressed as Mr.
Wilson read one out for the benefit of his
companions. "Dang the reform and the
franchise!" was the simultaneous exclamation
of two or three farmers.

"Gentlemen," said that very thick-skulled,
shallow-brained and usually short-sighted
yeoman, Mr. Smith, of Kirby, "if these
heathenish iron and cotton men of Lanca-
shire and Yorkshire obtain the franchise,
and Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bir-
mingham and other such smoky, crowded holes
send members to Parliament, we can't tell
where the mischief will end. There's no
knowing what they will do. Why, I read in
the Stagborough Gazette last week
that they have these dang'd steam-
engines in the North and intend to do with-
out the horses which Providence gave us,
and which have been good enough for us
and our forefathers. Take my word for
it, gentlemen, pass a reform bill such as
Lord John Russell talks of, and inside of
twenty-five years wheat will rarely fetch
sevenpenny shillings a quarter. Then what
will become of us?" And in his vehemence
the ardent and irate farmer throbbed down
his fist on his broad knee, thereby smashing
his "church-warden" pipe.

Friend Smith, thou art verily a prophet,
but canst not see far enough. Before fifteen
years are well past the people will have
cheap bread, and after that-time you will
never receive a penny over sixty shillings,
and rarely over fifty shillings a quarter for your
wheat. Strugglers in the race for bread,
there is a good time coming!

CHAPTER IV.
THE MASON FARM.

Ten eventful years in English political
and social life have elapsed since we met
the Stagshires farmers, in the previous chap-
ter, and once again we find the self-same

company assembled at the "Saracen's
Head." A few young men have taken the
places of their gray-headed sires, who have
retired from active life, some having retired
so far as to be under the turf of sundry
parish church-yards. Most of the faces are
the same as they were ten years ago, ex-
cept that time's gradual but steady touch
has mellowed all of them more or less.
There is our old friend the landlord, as
merry and lively as ever. There is the pro-
phetic Smith, and there at the head of the
table sits Matthew Wilson, of Mill Hill,
handsome as ever, though a trifle more
portly.

The market and dinner are over for the
day and the horses, gigs and chaises are
brought around one after another to the
hotel entrance on High street. Mr. Wilson
is one of the first to leave Weirdale this
afternoon, and, as he stands in the doorway
waiting for his gig, he may take a look at
him.

He is a man in the prime of life, and evi-
dently somewhat of a gentleman, for he
speaks the Queen's English and carries
himself with a better deportment than the
average farmer. The fact is, he is a younger
son of a wealthy midland county squire, but
being a born farmer with few ambitions,
desires or plans, on the death of his father
and while yet only twenty-five years of age
he married the pretty daughter of one of
his father's tenants. With his portion of
the inheritance he purchased a homestead
of about six hundred acres in the county of
Stagshire, where, at the time our story
opens, he had lived, for a quarter of a century,
the simple life of a well-to-do English
yeoman.

He was respected by all the
neighboring farmers, with whom he associ-
ated in preference to the gentle folk, and,
indeed, although he was on the best of
terms with high and low, he would hardly
have been admitted to the upper crust of
society, had he wished for such admittance,
on account of his marriage. However, he
loved his wife and farm better than so-
ciety, and, with wheat at war prices, he
managed on the whole to live a life com-
paratively free from care. Now, although a
voluntary exile from the "caste" to which
by birth and education he belonged, and
on some questions what we should in these
days call *Radical*, Matthew Wilson was
in the main a Tory, inheriting ideas of
the old "country" school from his ances-
tors. He was a firm believer in Sir Robert
Peel and his coadjutors and as heartily
disliked Lord John Russell and his
reform notions. Nevertheless, he was, as
we shall hereafter find, open to conviction,
and when once convinced of a truth de-
clared openly and strongly his own opinions.

When he left the town Farmer Wilson
turned north, by the Fenborough road, and
after a ride of about one hour's duration en-
tered, near Mill Hill, a farm road which led
up to his house. A substantial, roomy, red
brick structure was the house which Mat-
thew Wilson called home. He built it when
he purchased the farm, and, in designing his
house, had resolved that the complaint of
want of room should never be made with re-
gard thereto. As he drove up the well-gra-
veled yard at the rear of the house the farm
hands were just quitting work for the week.

"Well, John, have you got that clover in
all right?"
"Yes, sir, and got the last stack
thatched."

"That's well. Give Tommy a few extra
oats to-night, John. Hello, Puss, where do
you hail from?" exclaimed the farmer, as a
bonny lass tripped up the pathway from the
road.

"Oh, father, Rachel and I went down to
the rectory this morning to talk over the
arrangements for the harvest thanksgiving
decorations at the church, and Mr. Lovejoy
drove us over in his wagonette to Lady
Caroline Oglivie's to ask for some
flowers from her conservatories; and, oh,
father, Lady Caroline made us stay to
luncheon and promised us all the flowers
we might need, and said she would come
over to Mill Hill and help us; and, father,
she asked after you and said you used to
play together when you were little and
were neighbors in Midshire; and father,
dear—"

"Well, Maggie, my girl, suppose you
take a little time for breath until I
eat my supper," remarked the farmer,
who knew his lively little daughter well,
and was perfectly aware that, after a day
out visiting, she was liable to talk until she
fell asleep.

So Maggie went to her room, and Mr.
Wilson, after kissing his wife, made his
way to the capacious kitchen, which also
served as a dining-hall for the farmers.

Matthew Wilson's family consisted of his
wife and son and daughter, and a right hap-
py quartette they formed. Mrs. Wilson
was some five years her husband's junior,
and although the youthful beauty which
captured young Matthew Wilson had fled,
she still retained pleasant features and
manners, and had developed into a gentle,
motherly housewife. Tom Wilson, the son,
was like his father, every inch a farmer,
combining, as did his father, with his love
of agriculture, a passionate fondness for
field sports. Although only twenty-three,
he was known for twenty miles round as
one of the hardest riders and best shots in
the county. He was a great favorite with
young and old, male and female.

There was six years difference between
the age of Tom and his sister Maggie, with
whom we are already acquainted. Maggie,
otherwise "Puss," was every body's favor-
ite, and when younger she was petted and
spoiled considerably. As she grew older
she rebelled against the petting business,
and now at seventeen she was looked upon
as a young woman with plenty of good
sense, and really was, for a girl entirely
country-bred, fairly accomplished and well
read. The daily round at the Manor farm was
much the same throughout the year, the
duties slightly changing with the seasons. The
master rode around the farm every day of
his life. He visited the "Feathers" at
Mill Hill every evening except the Sab-
bath. He drove to Weirdale every Satur-
day, and Sunday morning found him with
his family at the small village church, and
the only amusement he indulged in was an
occasional run with the Stagshires hounds.

CHAPTER V.
TOM WILSON AND THE RECTOR.

Tom Wilson had, up to the time of which
we write, trodden much in his father's foot-

steps, only perhaps indulging in rather
more fox-hunting and shooting. But lately
a great change had come over this young
man. He was more thoughtful, more kind-
ly to the farm hands and all the work-
men of the neighborhood. He eagerly read
every newspaper he could secure, and regu-
larly walked over to the rectory to read a
certain north county newspaper which Mr.
Lovejoy received through the post once a
week. Few knew or even tried to guess
what was the cause for this change in the
hitherto care-for-nothing, take-things-as-
they-come Tom Wilson. His father was un-
concerned, so that the farm business was
attended to, while his mother and sister put
the change down to the influence of the
new rector, and thought Tom was getting
"religious," which they agreed was a "good
thing, but rather queer for 'our Tom,' above
all fellows."

Truth to tell, it was the rector's influence
which was making a reading and thinking
man of Tom Wilson, but it was not religious
(at least not what is usually understood by
that term) influence. It would be wrong to
suggest that Mr. Lovejoy was not religious.
He was indeed a good man in every sense
of the word, deeply impressed with the
sacred character of his high calling. But
he was a Lancashire man and his religion
had been for years of a practical kind; he
believed far more in *living* religion than
protesting it, and the text for his daily re-
ligious life he found in the Old Book—"Pure
religion and undefiled before God and the
Father is this: to visit the fatherless and
widows in their affliction." Lawrence Love-
joy was no more than the son of a poor car-
pet weaver at Bolton, in Lancashire. He
had known in his younger days what
Waterloo and its preceding victories cost
the poorer classes in England. He had
known what it was to fast for two days at a
time many times more than once; and
knew what it meant to work in close con-
finement for fourteen hours out of every
twenty-four. But he resolved while a boy
that, for the sake of the struggling men and
women around him, he would, if possible,
make for himself a position where, by the
influence of public speech or the pen, he
would have an opportunity to plead their
cause. He studied hard—burning the mid-
night oil after fatiguing days of manual la-
bor, and, at last, with patience and perse-
verance, found himself fitted for the work
of a minister. For his own part he would
have preferred to stay and labor in one or
other of the populous towns of his native
county, but he thought, too, that he might
in a country parish exert his influ-
ence upon those who were the main
supporters of the laws which kept up the
price of bread. So when Lady Caroline
Oglivie offered him, through a mutual
friend, the living and rectory of Mill Hill,
in Stagshire, he gladly accepted the offer.
He was but a young man, wan and sickly-
looking, when he settled down to his new
duties, and being a perfect stranger in that
part of the country, he labored under great
disadvantage. The great folks of the
parish called at his bachelor home just once,
and then called no more for years. But, in
spite of all, his pleasant manners with the
poor folk, his kindness to old and young, his
intelligent conversations with the farmers
upon topics of the day, made him, within
two years, the most popular rector the
parish had known "within the memory of
the oldest parishioner." This was the man,
above all others, that free-and-easy Tom
Wilson made his friend. The fact is, they
were just the men to be friends.

Tom was vastly the rector's superior
physically, while of a country gentleman's
life the latter had every thing to learn,
and Tom was the very man to teach
him. Then, again, mentally Tom Wil-
son was an infant beside the rector,
and the pale-faced, self-taught
Lancashire student was not only able to
teach him, but was actually yearning to
have a scholar like Tom to whom he might
impart some of his knowledge and ideas.
At the time of which we write—Tom Wil-
son being about twenty-three years of age
and his clerical friend four years older—
they had just got to be on the most intima-
te terms. On the very evening when
Matthew Wilson rode home from Weirdale
the two were in the rectory library, each in
deep study, when Lovejoy opened the fol-
lowing conversation:

"Wilson, you and I have spent a good
deal of time together during the past year,
and you are well aware of the deep interest
I take in you both as your pastor and
friend; can you guess why?" "Well, no,
Mr. Lovejoy," replied Tom, "I can't say
that I do. Of one thing I am certain, how-
ever, and that is that I value your friend-
ship more than that of any other man, and
already feel the better for ever having
known you. But tell me, if you will, what
is the reason for the pains you have taken
with me since you came to Mill Hill."

"Tom, I will do so, and in as few words
as possible," returned Lovejoy.

"When I came here, nearly two years
ago, I had just left the North of England,
where I was born and where I lived nearly
all my life. There I saw what you have
no idea of. I saw, in fifty different towns,
intelligent men working, one might almost
say, day and night, and yet unable to keep
the wolf from the door. So their wives,
mothers and sisters had to work, and still
starvation stared them in the face. Then
they sent their little boys, and even little
girls—baby-girls, seven, eight, nine and
ten years of age—to the close, unhealthy
mills, to work twelve and fifteen hours a
day; and after all this toil and misery, on
Saturday night, the wages of an entire
family would be barely sufficient to buy
bread and meat necessary to sustain them
until Saturday came round again. I say I
saw all this, not as an exceptional case, but
as the rule. Come with me now to Bolton,
Preston, Manchester, Leeds and scores of
other manufacturing towns, and you shall
see for yourself the poverty, misery and
consequent crime. I have worked in the
mills, Tom, and know well what it is to
be hungry. But in those days I said to my-
self: 'God helping me, I will never rest un-
til this state of affairs is improved. If no
one of repute will set afoot a movement to
cheapen food and raise the social status
of the British operative, I must myself make
some kind of a position in the world, and
then I will try to agitate society on behalf
of the working classes.' You see how far
short I have come of success. Certainly, I
am a country parson, and can, now that I
am becoming somewhat acquainted with my
neighbors, say and do something for the
good cause. But, Tom, my boy, the people
have found a leader, aye, two grand leaders
(John Bright and the late Richard Cobden),
who are working as one man and who will
never rest until the people can buy a cheap
bread-loaf. This is 1841. In 1836 a few of
us tried to establish a society for the abo-
lition of the odious Corn Laws. In 1838 we
held a glorious meeting, with the same ob-
ject in view, at Bolton. Last year intelli-
gent men in London banded themselves to-
gether for the achievement of the same
grand purpose."

"Subscriptions flowed in, and the Anti-
Corn-Law League was fairly started. Tom,
this noble League needs workers; will you
join us?"

"I know you are a farmer. I know that
all your kith and kin are directly benefited
by the high prices of grain. But I know,
too, that you have a good heart and a well-
balanced head. Think, Wilson, of what you
read of late in the Manchester and Rock-
dale papers. Listen to the voices of two

million men, women and children dragging
out a miserable existence in our manufact-
uring towns, and say if you will not be one
to help remove this crying shame from our
dear country. Tom, join our Mill Hill
branch of the league!"

The usually quiet Lovejoy had waxed
warm in speaking of the subject nearest his
heart, and Tom Wilson was visibly affected.
"Mr. Lovejoy," he said, after a slight
pause, "for some time past I have had my
doubts as to the fairness of the farmers and
land-owners getting rich at the expense
of the poor; and, notwithstanding the fact
that I am a farmer, and shall in the course
of time inherit my father's property, I am al-
ready a free-trader, so far as food and the
necessaries of life are concerned. Yes, I
will join the league."

The young clergyman took from his desk
a small book, and opening it requested Tom
to sign his name in the list of members of
the Mill Hill branch of the league. Tom
did so, and noticed that his was the third
name. The first signature was "Lawrence
Lovejoy," and the second was "Rachel
Foster."

"Ah," he said, "I am not your first con-
vert in this part of the country."
"Oh, no. Miss Foster is a more ardent
free-trader than either of us, and you will
find she can help us a good deal."

At the same time as Tom Wilson and the
rector were closeted together, the Mill Hill
farmers were at their usual resort, the
"Feather's" Inn, bemoaning, as was their
wont, the bad times in general, and the agi-
tation against the Corn laws in particular.
Lord John Russell came in for a good share
of abuse from these farmers, but the re-
mark of one of their number made almost
every evening: "Wait until Sir Robert Peel
is Prime Minister," was the soothing sump
which sent them home to sleep.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HANGING PICTURES.
How to Do it in a Way That Will Produce
a Pleasing Effect.

If we suppose pictures wisely chosen and
framed, there still remain certain questions
as to their judicious hanging. Here we
note first that they should be suited, pri-
marily as to their subjects and next as to
size, to the room in which they are to be
put. This rule is followed in the general
custom of placing in the study or the
library portraits of authors, and similarly
in the music room those of great composers.
Some householders even go to the length of
selecting for the dining-room representa-
tions of game, fish or fruit. Negatively,
the most important application of this rule
is probably that family portraits, especially
if large, should be kept in the more private
rooms, rather than in those used by almost
all persons who come into the house. It is
hard to name a practice in much worse
taste than to have in the parlor one, two,
or, in some cases, an extended row of por-
traits of people, perhaps very estimable per-
sonally, but having no other claim to dis-
tinction than being members of the family
living in the house. Landscapes can scarcely
be termed out of place in any room.

An important canon of good taste is that
one and the same apartment should contain
either colored or monochrome pictures, but
not both. This rule is, perhaps, subject to
exceptions where a person is living in but
one or two rooms, and is thus under some
necessity to hang in proximity incongruous
pictures. The same may be said of the rule
against an excessive number in one room;
yet in either case it may be in better taste
to stow away part of one's pictorial posses-
sions.

In choosing places on walls for different
pictures, of course the old rule is not to be
forgotten to regard the light and shade in
the picture, and put it where the prevailing
light from the nearest window will be op-
posite the depicted shadows. Care is neces-
sary also sometimes to avoid the occurrence
of an unpleasant glare from the surface of
an oil painting or from glass.

A common error is having the eyelets in
the frame too near the middle of the two
sides, whereby the surface of the picture,
when hung, tips forward at an ungraceful
pitch. Too little inclination is not so bad as
too much. Another error is hanging pic-
tures too high. A safe guide, at least in be-
ginning, is to have the center of the picture
about in line with the eye of an adult of or-
dinary size. In adjusting pictures of vary-
ing width to an average height above the
floor, it is the center rather than the bottom
of the frames which should be considered.—
Good Housekeeping.

Figures About Woods.
In the State of Iowa Mr. Byron D. Halstead
finds 297 species of woods, of which 145 are
a positive disadvantage to the farmer, and
51 are pests of the worst kind. Of these
plants 84 are annuals, 27 are biennials and
186 are perennials. There are 87 of foreign
origin and 210 are natives, but of the worst
species 28 are foreign and only 23 native.
Among the most offensive of the annuals
are the purslane or "pusley," the James-
town or jimson weed, the pig-weed and the
tumble weed; of the biennials, the carrot
and the fleabane; of the foreign perennials,
the Canada thistle and the curled-leaf dock;
and of the native perennials, various coarse
thistles and the celebrated quack or quack
grass. Keeping them from seeding is the
only means by which these plants can ever
be exterminated.

Sprightly Temper.
Extremely volatile and sprightly tempera
seem inconsistent with any great enjoy-
ment. There is too much time wasted in
the mere transition from one subject to
another. There seems to be no room for
those deep impressions which are made
alone by the duration of an idea, and are
quite requisite to any strong sensation
either of pleasure or pain. The bee to col-
lect honey, or the spider to gather poison,
must abide some time upon the web or
flower. Those whose fluids are more vol-
atile seem rather cheerful than happy
men. The temper above described is often
an attribute of wit, than of persons of great
abilities.

One good estimate estimates that every
estate 600 pounds of wool grow in this
country.

HARDWARE.

WALLACE

Has waited long enough for snow before advertising

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

—And will—

WAIT NO LONGER!

He's got them—they are sure to be needed—
and the public had better

TAKE THEM RIGHT NOW!

Prices may go up as the demand comes.

MEAT MARKET.

We Kill Our Own BEEF CATTLE

Veals, Sheep and Lambs.

No Imported Meats

Offered at our markets!

Hessel & Hentschel.

FLOUR, FEED, &

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.

HARNESS.

F. D. CLARK,

(Agent)

Dealer in
Light and Heavy
HARNESS
and
SADDLES.



All
Repairing
Done
Promptly
and
Neatly.

OLD STAND,

WILDEN AVENUE.

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.

GET YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

UPPER PENINSULA.

Mr. Conolly's family will reach Marquette soon after the 15th. Mr. Philbin's appointment as superintendent of docks was announced on the 10th. Rev. Geo. Thorpe, pastor of the Grace church Ishpeming, died of cardiac rheumatism, Wednesday, Stevens, M. J. representative at Ishpeming, is sick. The snow roller at Negaunee makes a road into which a horse will not sink more than four to six inches, but some unconscionable fellows who, if the world was given them would want it fenced, kick and say it's no good.—M. J., 11th.

Sebastian Ockstadt, Y. Johnson and Tom Williams were "sent for" to show why they should not be fined for selling liquor without having paid the tax. Williams skipped before arrest, Ockstadt got away from the officer in charge and went to Green Bay and Johnson paid up. The diphtheria here was brought from Ishpeming in the clothing of a girl who came from there to work in the family of the Rev. Mr. Lindquist.—Range, Iron Mountain.

Billy McLain broke out of jail and gave the officers a lively run, but was recaptured and ironed and will be more closely confined until he starts again for the state prison.—News, St. Ignace.

One of the closed shafts of the Calumet mine was opened yesterday and men sent down. They found too much gas to go far, but it is a down-draught shaft and they will get to the water-to-day and a day or two more may solve the question as to the fate of the eight imprisoned men. Steven Nasey died, of paralysis consequent on drink, at Ishpeming yesterday. There is inquiry for the Pioneer Press "write up" [Foolish; 'twill be worth nothing when it does come]. Manhard gets the contract to put in the heating apparatus for the government building.—M. J., 12th.

Arnold, shot by Blossingham, died twenty-four hours after receiving the wounds and Blossingham is held, without bail, for trial at May term of court.—Reporter, Iron River.

A pleasant-faced old fellow, exhibiting a new-fashioned "gun" to Dave Lockwood, let it off and sent a bullet uncomfortable near Dave's head. "Works nicely," said Lockwood; "D—a fool," remarked the careless exhibitor. The Caledonia mine will be reached by a track and actively worked during the coming season. So, too the Smith and the South Mastodon.—Drill, Crystal Falls.

Capt. Davidson goes to the Colby, as Capt. Dickinson's assistant. Edward Watson was killed Saturday at camp 10 (Stephenson), at the mouth of Popple river, a log rolling over him. Hungry wolves come right up to the edge of the town. Got to get rid of the lewd women, somehow; they're getting too numerous and too defiant. The Iron River shooting was a result of the evil courses of the woman and her male associates.—Mining News, Florence.

The committee of the council on paving recommends cedar blocks rather than broken stone. The St. Ignace direct railway scheme is again pressed. A pleasure party made a trip to Garden River on the Antelope Sunday. When Brown vacated the clerk's office he took pretty much everything that was not nailed down. Some of the country supervisors want the liquor tax money to go to school and poor funds in individual parts and some want them divided between county and city treasuries.—News, Sault Ste Marie.

Top Nester has begun work on another schooner at Baraga. She will carry, when finished, 1,200,000 feet of lumber. A new division of the O. R. C., Hiawatha, No. 240, was instituted in this city last evening. It starts off with 14 members. Ishpeming merchants "hug themselves" when they remember that they work the Pioneer Press take a square stand off. Gave has begun in the Calumet mine. The water skips are going in No. 5 and men have crossed to No. 3, at the 26th level, finding it filled with rock which had fallen from above. It was still too hot to reach the upper levels where the bodies of the men are supposed to be.—M. J., 14th.

No ice in the straits, yet. The Soo Line officials were in town yesterday. "There's a hen on," and curiosity runs high as to the size and shape of the egg.—Republican, St. Ignace.

John A. Steinlein will move to the Soo. The supervisors of the county will assess the lands of the D., M. & M. railroad company for taxation this year.—Republican, Au Train.

Marquette may have a wood pulp factory; local capitalists have an option on it. Marquette will welcome the editors. Steven Nancy Sr. has gone as his son did, by the whisky route, to the undiscovered country. Internal revenue for '88 footed up \$1,257,971; collected from ten brewers, 34 cigar and one tobacco manufacturers, six wholesalers of spirits, 828 retailers of spirits; 2,793 retailers of cigars and tobacco, 21 wholesalers and 32 retailers of beer and 175 dealers in Oleo. Ex Mayor Tim. Donahoe and Kate McKenna were married at Ishpeming Monday.—M. J., 15th.

Duncan, whose leg was taken off at the hospital, is not doing well and will probably die. "Corene" is the coming town on the Soo line east of here; its boom is on, now.—Sun, Manistique.

One of the big, Chicago dressed-meat companies has broken ground for a cold storage warehouse 50 by 70 feet on the ground and two stories high at the corner of Lake Main streets. Mr. J. M. Longyear has purchased the interest of Mr. Swineford in the Mining Journal and the paper will hereafter give its support to the measures and policy of the republican party.—M. J., 16th.

It Never Fails.

Hill's English Bala and Cabela, has never failed in a single instance in making a permanent cure for Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, in either sex. Thousands are using it.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Senator Callom was renominated by the republicans of the Illinois legislature and, as that body is strongly republican, he will be re-elected.

Two gas reservoirs belonging to the Brooklyn gas works blew up on the 10th. No loss of life. Damages to property \$500,000.

The same storm that developed such destroying power at Reading and Pittsburg blew down and destroyed the suspension footbridge at Niagara Falls.

The father of Foster, who walked off with \$200,000 belonging to the N. Y. Produce Exchange, has sent the Exchange \$50,000, the proportion of his estate which would have gone to the son.

Two ardent (and jealous) lovers named Charpentier and Frechette, residents of a little town near Montreal, fought a duel, the agreement being "all weapons except fire arms and knives," for the favor of their fair one. They began with fists, took bowlders to get more effect and, finally, Frechette got hold of a bit of an iron bar and with it broke his rival's skull. He will die and Frechette skipped the line into Yankeedom, so the girl is rid of both the fools.

One Hunter, who persisted in selling booze in Iowa, resisted the officer who attempted to arrest him and was fatally wounded by a pistol shot Jan. 11.

Jim Bennett is borrowing cash of the estate of his father. The elder Bennett had money to lend, but he did not live in Paris and allowed the Herald to run itself; which may have made a difference.

Owen Brown, son of "Old John" of the name, was buried at Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 11, and is now, no doubt, "marching on" with the grim old fighter in fields of asphalt—or elsewhere.

The dead of the Reading Silk Mill disaster, come to get at the truth, are but eighteen, and the wounded and maimed are hundreds.

J. G. Blaine, Jr., has gone into a machine shop as an apprentice. Wants to qualify himself to build locomotives.

Isham G. Harris was re-nominated by Tennessee democrats, to succeed himself as U. S. senator. Re-election follows as a matter of course.

"Uncle Dick" Oglesby is once more a private citizen of Illinois and so is Gen. John M. Palmer. As to which most honors the state or is held in higher honor by it the record shows.

A B. L. E. man who says he knows, denies the truth of the rumors that Chief Arthur will retire from office.

Mrs. Gould died Sunday.

Father Alessandro Gavazzi, Garibaldi's "Soldier priest," died on Friday of last week.

Two fishing schooners are missing from Gloucester since the big blow and are given up for lost, with their crews.

A permanent injunction closing each of the forty-seven saloons of Dubuque was issued last Sunday.

Jacksonville was officially declared free of yellow fever or any other contagious disease, Saturday.

Andrew Paxton, whose principal business, of late years, has been an endeavor to make Chicago retailers of liquor respect the law, died last Saturday.

Some remarkable lunar halos were observed at Rochester, N. Y., last Saturday evening and the fact is telegraphed over the country as "an auroral display."

Three men "done up" in a row in a saloon at Kirkland, Ills., Jan. 10.

The volcano of Kilauea, Hawaii, is again in eruption—broke out a week ago.

The contest for the possession of the records of Gray county, Kansas, between the rival county seats, Ingalls and Cimmaron, culminated in a fight with fire arms, at Cimmaron, on Saturday last. A posse from Ingalls got possession of the records and carried them to Ingalls after a fight in which they had eight men wounded, Cimmaron lost two men killed, and a number were wounded. The governor sent a regiment of militia, under command of Gen. Meyers, to prevent further bloodshed.

By a collision near Talmadge, Ohio, last Monday, two trains were wrecked, six lives lost and a dozen or so people maimed. A misunderstood signal, which called a flagman from his post, was the immediate and a re-loaded freight the proximate cause of the disaster.

Senators Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Manderson, of Nebraska, are renominated and in each case the nomination is equivalent to election.

Senator Frye is re-elected by the legislature of Maine.

Anthony Higgins has received the republican nomination as senator from Delaware, to succeed Eli Saulsbury, and will be elected by two majorities.

A French remedy for diphtheria and membranous croup, administered by smoke, seems entirely successful.

Judge Tuley, of Chicago, decides that the police has no authority to forbid a meeting of so-called anarchists or to prevent them from speaking.

On board the City of Berlin, outward bound from New York for Liverpool, a lady passenger poisoned herself and a male passenger died of delirium tremens.

Small pox prevails at Minneapolis—is almost epidemic—something lacking in the city government—no excuse for such a condition of things.

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St, New York.

JAMES MORGAN. Morgan's Mention. To you, ye gods, belongs the merchant—'tis he that, all the while, subverts the gods' empire; the wide world's goods sail with him as he sails!

WE quote a few DRESS GOODS prices this week—prices so very close-trimmed as to make it an object for you to send in your orders "with all expedition." We haven't talked to you much lately about this Department, but samples are constantly being sent for and sales being made therefrom, notwithstanding. Reason: Folks in the country (as well as in town) know that our house is a reliable house.

Table listing dress goods prices: 36 in. Flannel Suitings, 35c; 36 in. Suitings, checks and mixtures, 45c; 36 in. Flannel and Tricot Mixtures, 50c; 30 in. Flannel Suitings, 50c; 52 in. Ladies' Cloths and Tricots, 75c; 56 in. (best made), 85c; 42 in. Broadcloths, \$1 00; 52 in. (unsurpassable), 1 50; 46 in. Henriettas, 1 50; 40 in. (grand values), 50c, 75c; 42 in. Rayure Suitings, a fine corded material, \$1 00; A good line of Odd Lots of Dress Goods at 25c, 35c, 50c; A lot of 23 inch Dress Goods (the best half-wool goods ever manufactured) reduced to 20c.

James Morgan, 385, 388, 390 East Water St., (Branch: Corner Villet and Fifteenth Sts.) Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

B. D. WINEGAR. New Market.

Fish, Oysters, GAME, ETC.

B. D. WINEGAR. Has fitted up and opened a market for the sale of Fish, Oysters, Game, Etc., at 412 Ludington St.

THE BEST. He can procure and his Prices the Lowest possible consistent with solvency.

LUMBER. Lumber For Sale. Sawed to Order. My mill is now running and I am prepared to furnish Hardwood, Pine and Hemlock Lumber and Shingles, at the Lowest Prices.

JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. USED ALL THE YEAR ROUND! JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA For LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPESIA, PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. For LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPESIA, PURIFYING THE BLOOD. It is the Best Medicine in use for Regulating the Bowels. QUART BOTTLES, \$1.00. Three Bottles for \$2.50. Delivered free of any charge. Sold by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

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.

CASH PAID. For Partly Developed MINING PROPERTIES, Pine and Mineral Lands.

JULIAN M. CASE, Marquette, Mich. ESCANABA Water Works Co. Is still doing Plumbing in its various branches in the most satisfactory manner.

Estimates Cheerfully Given on Plumbing and Sewerage. Steam and Water Heating upon any plan and with any fixtures desired.

W. H. LaFleur, Supt. Tilden Ave. opp. Oliver House. FIREWOOD!! The undersigned will fill orders for Maple and Hemlock Firewood, at market rates, and deliver the wood.

F. H. BROTHERTON. SPECULATION. Geo. A. Romer, Banker: and Broker, 40 & 42 Broadway and 21 New Street, NEW YORK CITY. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum BOUGHT, SOLD AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

DENTISTRY. DR. A. S. WINN, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Is Now Permanently Established in rooms in CARROLL'S BLOCK, Escanaba, Mich., 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, these will be the best materials used.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS! OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. "Competition in the life of trade," and if you have not seen our latest improved goods, you cannot know how they trade in, or how hard our competitors have to work to keep within sight of us.

JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT. SEAMLESS \$3 SHOE. JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS. JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE.

LEGAL. ORDER OF HEARING. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Delta, made on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Anathalle Greiner, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased, required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 7th day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 4th day of March and on Monday, the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

LEGAL. ORDER OF HEARING. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Delta, made on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of George W. Sawyer, late of Palatka, Cook county, Illinois, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court at the probate office in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 7th day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 4th day of March and on Monday, the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

LEGAL. PROBATE NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the probate court for the county of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the 7th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Henry Meier, deceased.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. Almost as Palatable as Milk. So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious. Remarkable as a flesh producer. Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

Drunkenness. Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. WE GUARANTEE complete cure in every instance. 4c paper book FREE. Address in confidence. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 105 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

The Teacher. Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

General Debility. A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and she has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass. "About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Moluncus, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle. Ludington St., west of Harrison's.

LEGAL. ORDER OF HEARING. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Delta, made on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Anathalle Greiner, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased, required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 7th day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 4th day of March and on Monday, the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

LEGAL. ORDER OF HEARING. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Delta, made on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of George W. Sawyer, late of Palatka, Cook county, Illinois, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court at the probate office in the city of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 7th day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday the 4th day of March and on Monday, the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

LEGAL. PROBATE NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the probate court for the county of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the 7th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Henry Meier, deceased.

LEGAL. PROBATE NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the probate court for the county of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the 7th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Sophia Meier, deceased.

LEGAL. PROBATE NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the probate court for the county of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the 7th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Sophia Meier, deceased.

LEGAL. PROBATE NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Delta. At a session of the probate court for the county of Delta, holden at the probate office, in the city of Escanaba, on Monday the 7th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of probate. In the matter of the estate of Sophia Meier, deceased.

LEGAL. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., November 26, 1888. 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 January 7, 1889, viz: Herman Thelma D. S. application No. 179, viz: the W/2 of NW1/4 and NW1/4 of SW1/4 sec. 4 tp. 40 n. range 21 west.

MORTGAGE SALE. Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Stephen Dauncey and Kate Dauncey his wife to Jacob Buchholz, dated January 24, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Delta and state of Michigan, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1887, in Liber E. of mortgages, on page 230 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and ninety (\$690.00) dollars and fifty cents, together with interest thereon, and attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

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

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are now offering for sale their land in Michigan at greatly reduced rates. Their hard-wood and farming lands will be sold to settlers on long time, with a low rate of interest, or a discount of 10% per cent. from their regular price will be made for cash. For all information apply to our address.

TRESPASSERS—ATTENTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against cutting wood or lumber on N. Ludington Co.'s land, or they will be prosecuted according to law.

GENERAL : CLEARING : SALE!

From now until

FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Hosiery and Underwear

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Etc., Etc.

Special---Remnant Sale---Special

BIG BARGAINS FOR CASH ONLY !!

ED. ERICKSON.

IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICH., JAN. 19, 1889.

PERSONAL.

—H. W. Sensiba went to Talbot Thursday afternoon.
 —Frank Scott, a kinsman, visited Mrs. Longley Thursday.
 —Miss V. Sensiba returned from a visit at Talbot on Tuesday.
 —Gov. Macdonald is at home again, having arrived yesterday.
 —Mrs. Dr. Cameron, of Iron Mountain, is visiting Mrs. Mc Gillis.
 —Mr. Cochrane arrived, returning from his visit in Ontario, last Saturday.
 —Miss Anna Stoik and her mother returned from their southern trip on Tuesday.
 —Mrs. H. C. Ellis departed, to visit her parents at Grand Rapids, last Tuesday.
 —F. H. VanCleve returned on Monday from a ten day's sojourn, on business, at Chicago.
 —Ole and Mrs. Erickson are away—Ole on a business trip to St. Paul and Mrs. E. on a visit at Milwaukee.
 —Theodore Farrell left Sunday for Grand Rapids, Mich. to attend a meeting of the Grand chapter, R. A. M.
 —George Saunders writes us from Fort Pierce, Brevard Co., Florida (their southern fishery) where he is spending the winter.
 —Dr. Cyr was in town on Monday, en route to San Diego Cal., where he spends his winters and has made some investments.
 —Miss Martha Coffey departed Thursday to attend school at Washington Heights, Illinois. Her sister, Mrs. Burns, accompanied her.
 —J. L. Sator, as we learn by a note from Mrs. S., renewing their subscription to IRON PORT, is still quite feeble—much as when they left here.
 —B. Blumrosen was in town Thursday looking for a house in which to do business or a lot on which to build one. Hope he may have succeeded.

The Latest.

"All bosh," says Mr. Fitch as to the arrangement, told of by the St. Ignace Watchman, for running Soo trains over the S. S. road to St. Ignace.
 Gen. J. R. Mc Connell was shot and fatally wounded at Osage City, Kansas, by James Mc Manes. An illicit amour with Mrs. Mc Manes is alleged.
 Mrs. Swift, wife of Hon. W. F. Swift, of Ishpeming, died, Tuesday evening.
 John Silk telegraphed his wife that he was dead. He lied—he was not—but he made his word good before morning by suicide.
 Judge Harvey Warner, of Coldwater, died on the 15th at the age of 80 years.
 George Bushnell, of Oshtemo, Kalamazoo county, was killed on the 15th by a fall from his windmill tower.
 A letter has been received from Stanley which proves that he was alive and well on August 17, and had visited Emin Pasha at Nyanza.
 Gen. Newberry was confirmed as postmaster of Chicago on the 15th.
 Illinois democrats gave Gen. Palmer the honor of their nomination for U. S. senator. After being downed by "private Joe" Fifer it was an honor to be sat upon by Senator Callom.
 Wm. Rind was found on his own doorstep in New York with a fatal wound and so drunk that he could not tell how he got it.
 Senator Mc Millan it is, since Wednesday, when the legislature, in joint session of the two houses, declared it.
 The man arrested at Helena, Montana, on the supposition that he was Follett, ex-judge of probate of Kent county, turns out to be one Coujeu, not Follett.
 Fort Gratiot wants and will probably get a city charter.
 Alexander Scott, of Armada, is held for trial for larceny and burning the depot at Armada.

News of Interest.

—John Finnegan, Remedies.
 —Take Prescriptions to Mead.
 —Gloss Soap suits everybody.
 —Can't be beat—Gloss Soap.
 —Entire Wheat Flour at Rolph's.
 —Pure and Fresh drugs at Godley's.
 —Gloss Soap for washing everything.
 —Sauer Kraut in any quantities at Rolph's.
 —Mortgagee's Sale of Groceries at Walters'.
 —Use Gloss Soap and wear Snowy linen.
 —For taking out Grease spots use Gloss Soap.
 —Playing Cards, and Games of all sorts, at Godley's.
 —John Finnegan, Perfumes, Cosmetics and Dentifrices.
 —Old Wines and Liquors (for invalids only) at Godley's.
 —Old "Eagle Drug Store," reopened by Bert Ellsworth.
 —Note Bert Ellsworth's announcement and give him a call.
 —Choice Oranges, Lemons, Figs and Cranberries at Rolph's.
 —Buy Flour of Bittner, Wickert & Co., and be sure of the best.
 —Pure Honey, Maple Syrup and Buckwheat flour at Rolph's.
 —Full cream cheese, choice creamery and dairy butter at Rolph's.
 —Watches, best American, and therefore best in the World, at Mead's.
 —Eggs guaranteed strictly fresh 22c doz, Pickled Eggs 20c doz at Rolph's.
 —Buckwheat Flour, and everything else in the line of Breadstuffs at Wickert's.
 —John Finnegan, Cigars, Tobaccos and Smokers' Articles of every description.
 —John Finnegan, Stationery, Books, Fancy Goods, Toilet Appliances and the pleasantest store in town in which to examine them. Corner Ludington and Campbell streets.
 —The Books and accounts of John G. Walters are in my hands for collection, persons interested will please call and settle at once. JOHN A. MCNAUGHTAN.
 —Walters' Stock of groceries is in my hands, to be disposed of. The Store will be reopened Monday next, Jan 21, and the Sale continued until the Stock is disposed of. JOHN A. MCNAUGHTAN.

To Rent.

A furnished or an unfurnished front room. Inquire at 815 Ayer street. if

Stray Dogs.

A Coach dog and a Spaniel, both fine dogs, came to my place ten days ago, coupled with a strap between their collars. The owner is notified to call, pay charges and take them, or they will be sold.

MRS. GUILBOY,
 10 At the North Y.

Cochrane Roller-Mills Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cochrane Roller-Mills Company, of Escanaba, Michigan, will be held at the office of the company at Escanaba, Michigan, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1889, at 3 p.m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
 Immediately after the adjournment of the above meeting a special, General Meeting of the Shareholders of said company will be held at the same place for the purpose of considering, and if approved of passing and confirming a By-law defining the duties and power of the President and other officers of the Company; also a By-law for the increasing or diminishing the number of Directors of the Company and defining the number of Directors necessary to constitute a quorum.

W. F. COCHRANE,
 Vice President.

Dated at Escanaba, this 17th day of Jan. 1889.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES

Full lines of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables and Provisions.

Choicest and Most Complete Line of

TEAS AND COFFEES
 IN THE CITY.

Cigars and Tobaccos,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SATISFACTION * GUARANTEED.

A. H. ROLPH,
 617 Ludington Street.

WEST, END GROCERY.



ALL FRESH GOODS.
 Fancy and Staple Groceries!

Glassware and Crockery,

FLOUR AND FEED.

PRICES : 'WAY : DOWN.

P. M. PETERSON,

Ludington St., West of Charlotte,

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

H. J. DEROUIN.

H. J. DEROUIN

HAS RECEIVED AND NOW OFFERS

DRY GOODS

In all lines, of the best quality and Latest Styles,

Clothing and Gent's Furnishings,

Of the Very Latest Fashions, and

HATS AND CAPS.

A very Large Stock to be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!! Nothing finer was ever offered to the people of this city and never before would the same money buy so much.

REMEMBER.

DEROUIN'S.

Entire Stock of Dry Goods

In Gladstone, also all the stock consisting of

Clothing, Hats, Etc.,

Boots & Shoes,

Formerly belonging to M. A. Asher, Manager of the Boston Clothing House, was bought by me from

Schloss Bros. & Co., Mortgagees, At Fifty per cent. less than value.

WE CAN SELL

Men's Fine Worsted Suits at	\$ 10 00	Regular price, \$ 18 00
" " Cassimere "	8 00	" " 15 00
Boys' Fine School Suits at	\$ 2 00 to 5 00	" " 9 00
Men's Overcoats at		\$ 5 00
Boys' "		2 00
A Very Large Assortment of SHOES at \$2 00 for choice, worth from \$3 00 to \$3 50.		

This stock will be sold. Prices shall not interfere with its sale!

KRATZE!

608-10 Ludington St.

ERICKSON & BISSELL.

Erickson & Bissell,

At their new place of business, corner Harrison and Ludington Streets,

THE : OLD : GROCERY : CORNER,

Now offer the public of Escanaba and vicinity

Complete - Stocks - of - Goods

IN EVERY LINE—

GROCERIES,
 PROVISIONS,
 FRUITS,
 VEGETABLES,

At prices guaranteed to suit.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

BAZAARS.

To Close Buyers We Offer Great Inducements!

Our Stock Must Be Reduced!
 Before Spring Purchases are Begun!

TO THE END THEREFORE, WE ANNOUNCE A

25% Reduction!

On all Seasonable Goods!

HELLER'S

East-and-West-End Bazaars

377 and 319 Ludington St.