

IRON PORT.

A WEEKLY REPUBLICAN PAPER.--J. C. AND WM. N. VAN DUZER, Publishers.

VOLUME 22, NO. 15.

ESCANABA, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

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ESCANABA STEAM LAUNDRY!

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The Latest and Most Improved Machinery for Washing, Drying, Starching, Ironing and Polishing.

HOTELS AND FAMILIES

having a large quantity of work can secure special rates. Satisfaction both as to Price and Quality of work, or no charges.

Work Called for and Delivered to any Part of the City Free of Charge.

Agents Wanted in all towns within a radius of 100 miles from Escanaba.

Grocery.

B. D. WINEGAR

Is now located with BITTNER & SCHEMMELE in the new block. Watch for the Grand Display of all kinds of

Lake and Ocean Fish, Smoked or Fresh,

OYSTERS IN CANS OR BULK.

Game and Vegetables of All Kinds

609 Ludington Street.

BITTNER & SCHEMMELE.

Pharmacy.

NOW OPEN.

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Masonic Block Pharmacy

VOGHT & DALEY, Props.,

613 Ludington Street,

—WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRUGS,

Chemicals, Stationery, Proprietary Remedies, Fancy Goods
Toilet Articles, Soaps and Perfumes,

Cosmetics and Dentrifices!

BOOKS,

Cigars and Tobaccos,

—AND—

Pure Wines and Liquors

(For Strictly Medicinal Use.)

Prescriptions carefully and promptly filled at all hours by a competent and experienced pharmacist.

SAND.

J. C. MORRELL is adding a story to his house at Wells avenue and Smith court and will occupy it himself.

TWO ROBINS were seen in the trees on Mr. Selden's place on Tuesday last. Henry Mc Fall is our authority for the statement, we did not see them.

E. B. MOODY, the evangelist who has labored here for the fortnight past, will address the public at the People's opera house tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon.

WARREN BROWN will build a residence upon his lot, on the corner of Campbell and Jacob streets, as soon as the weather permits. He has had timber for the purpose seasoning for two years.

ONE GOOD feature of the new charter is the restriction of the suffrage on all questions of raising money, by tax or by borrowing, to the men who must furnish the money—the tax payers of the city. There are other good provisions, but that is the best.

MR. SCHLESINGER may know to whom his road was sold (though that is not certain), but we do not. We suppose that it is to be hereafter a part of the peninsula division of the C & N. W. but the officers of that division are not yet advised of the transfer, nor the contractors who are constructing the road and dock.

COL. COPELAND, the well known lecturer, will appear at the People's opera house Saturday evening, March 14. The subject of his lecture will be announced later.

SNOBS and Snobbery will be the subject of Col. Copeland's lecture. We don't know what he does with the pellets, but he takes 'em off, and don't use anaesthetics, either.

S. H. TALBOT, who was last season clerk of the Lotus, succeeds Orrin Hughitt as agent at this city for the Soo Line and its connections, east and west, and for the Allan line of steamers, running between Montreal and Liverpool. His card will be found in our columns to day and we commend him to any who may want transportation over the routes named.

SANFORD P. MACDONALD, was not, as dispatches from Ashland stated, "a son of the late Lt. Gov. Macdonald," but, we believe a nephew. The Lt. Governor's sons were two only. The eldest, Selah C., died before his father, and the younger, Hugh is a locomotive engineer employed upon the C. & N. W. road and living at home. We make correction because many of our contemporaries copy the Ashland dispatch and repeat the error.

The G. A. R. flag was hoisted to half mast in honor of the late Admiral Porter, but a day later when General Sherman's death was announced the G. A. R. flag was left in the attic. This action is significant—Mirror.

When the foregoing was printed the colors were at half mast over the armory of the post, the armory was draped in black, and all arrangements made for a memorial service and the time and place of the service publicly announced. We need not characterize the course of the Mirror in making such a statement; it is unnecessary. The Mirror holds the G. A. R. in about the same affection that it does the A. P. A.

THE G. A. R. Post and its friends assembled at the Presbyterian church, at 2 p. m. on Sunday last and listened to an address by the pastor of St. Stephen's in commemoration of the lives and services of the two comrades—Sherman and Porter,—recently deceased. The reverend orator dwelt upon the lesson taught by their lives, the example they set of love of country, singleness of purpose and entire devotion, and the reward—the gratitude of their countrymen—which they received, eloquently and effectively. Rev. Mr. Whitney, of the M. E. church, assisted in the service and a quartette composed of Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Walker, Messrs. Williams and Prince and Miss Lyon accompanied, furnished the music. To each the post returns thanks.

IN EVERY INSTANCE the purchasers of "Cochrane" mills certify to the superiority of that machine over the one disc aped. Saving of power is noted, less attention needed and better results attained. The "Big One" makes its way and the future of the company is bright. We are led to make this remark by having seen letters from purchasers lately received at the office of the company.

THE MIRROR uses the name of the editor of IRON PORT, week after week, in connection with a candidacy for the office of mayor of the city. It has no authority for so doing; no man other than its editor has suggested such a candidacy, nor is any other likely to. It is merely a favorite practice of the Mirror of diverting attention from principles to persons, its application of the Donnybrook rule—"when you see a head, hit it." If it could hit "real hard" it might, some time, break one.

FRED SKOG, who worked a cedar camp out Metropolitan way, was brought to hospital last Saturday with a bullet wound in the chest, the bullet narrowly missing his heart and being lodged in the muscles of the back. The tale was that he had fallen and that the wound was the result of the accidental discharge of his revolver, but it was learned, later, that he had been drinking heavily for some time. He became wildly delirious soon after his admission to hospital and developed a case of mania a potu, and the appearance of the wound and his delirious talk make it pretty evident that his wound was self inflicted. As we write, on Tuesday morning, his chance for recovery is very slight.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the city council held for the purpose on Monday evening last the committee which had investigated the charges of "boodling" informally made against the police magistrates and the members of the police force, made its report. By it Justices Glaser and Johnson were accused of malfeasance in office (in having taken money from persons arrested for violations of the ordinances and converted the same to their own use) and the city attorney was instructed to initiate and conduct proceedings for their removal from their respective offices, and they were, meanwhile, suspended (which suspension, however, is merely of their functions as police magistrates the council having no authority to suspend their functions as justices under the statutes of the state). The report further alleged that the police force of the city has been, up this time, without head, discipline or rules, and directed the city attorney to draft an ordinance remedying those defects. It accused Marshal Stera of participation in the "boodling" charged against the Magistrates and of general worthlessness as an officer, and ordered the city attorney to institute and conduct proceedings for his removal from office, suspending him, meanwhile. It further accused Officers King and Conahan of accepting fees to which they were not entitled and of dereliction of duty in not having made reports as required and directed their suspension, pending further proceedings, of both of them.

The council accepted the report of the committee and adopted its recommendations, seriatim and as a whole, and continued the committee and filled the vacancies caused by it by the appointment of Officer Rambeau marshal (pro tem), and John Roemer George Brickley and Coughlin patrolmen, and adjourned.

Without expressing any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the parties accused (which would be manifestly improper) it is open to us to say that the work of the committee has uncovered a condition of things which ought never to have existed and which can not be remedied too soon or too thoroughly. Without head, rules for governing its action, or proper supervision by any one, it is to the credit of the force (as a whole) that the city has been so well policed; that the depredations of thieves and the outbreaks of violence have been so few and so promptly punished; and that the work of the committee, whatever may be the outcome of the proceedings ordered, can but be productive of a better state of things.

HAVING GIVEN, in another paragraph, publicity to the charges made against the magistrates and members of the police force, it is but fair to state that they, each for himself and all as one, deny the truth of the allegations in the report of the investigating committee and profess themselves confident of acquittal. They say that the committee has tried and condemned them on ex parte evidence and that the evidence is that of criminals or quasi criminals only, and worthy of no credence. They go further and say that the committee was organized to "bounce" them and is endeavoring to discharge that function by such means as it has or can make, regardless of right or justice.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received and been requested to publish the following:

To the Public.

Charges against us having been made public by the proceedings in the city council, and being about to be given a larger publicity by the publication of those proceedings, we, the accused, beg of the public a suspension of opinion until we have a chance to defend ourselves from accusation, which so far, has been denied us.

A committee of the city council charges us with what we do not know what. No charges have been preferred, and no copy of any charges has ever been served upon us or any of us. They have tried and condemned, and to the extent they had power, punished us without giving us a hearing. They have done this, by their own avowal, upon the evidence of persons not entitled to credence—law-breakers, who are the sworn enemies of all peace officers, all conservators of public order.

In view of the facts and in consideration of our united assertion that we have not been guilty of any infraction of law, and that we will defend against any charges that may be brought against us, or any one of us, in such manner that we have an opportunity to defend.

We protest against the proceedings of the city council in hanging us first, and giving us a trial afterwards. We make the request for a suspension of opinion and remind you that the special findings of special committees of the Escanaba city council are not judgments of a court of law.

EMIL GLASER,
JOHN A. JOHNSON,
MICHAEL STERN.

ESCANABA, Feb. 26, 1891.

MR. E. P. ROYCE showed us, a day or two since, a specimen of the Maconville oil, so called, together with a fragment of the rock from which it oozes and a bit of the marl found in the same locality. The oil looks like bitumen but has not the odor of that substance nor of crude petroleum. It is inflammable and burns with a yellow flame and a dense smoke. Of its value or of the extent of the deposit we can form no opinion, but its existence can hardly fail to attract attention and induce exploration and experiment. We fancy the marl, if it exists in quantity, the more valuable deposit of the two. The rock in which the oil is contained is a porous lime stone, with what appears to be pyrites scattered through its substance, and crystals of spar.

INDOOR BASE BALL again. On the evening of Saturday next, March 7, nine composed of members of the Escanaba Military club and the married men (the victors in the late game) will play a game at the People's Opera house for the benefit of the Military club. It will be fun galore, and will cost only 25 cents. Everybody should take a ticket, to give the boys a lift, whether they care to see the game or no.

CARRIE WALLACE's pony was taken from its stable during the night of Thursday, the stable door having been forced. The pony was recovered, but Mr. Wallace will pay a reasonable reward for information which will lead to the identification of the person who took it.

MR. NORTUP, like all the U. P. members of the legislature, will oppose the Dorans and Doremuses but he says "we don't count in this house."

A LITTLE GIRL named Lavigne died on Wednesday last of measles complicated by diphtheria.

MRS. F. T. FORESTER entertained her Sunday school class at the home of Mrs. J. N. Mead last Thursday evening.

THE WINTER is wearing to its close easily. Cold days will yet occur, of course, but there will be days only, not weeks, the sun is too high for that.

WIXSON has got his new house at Elmore street and Wells avenue so far advanced towards completion that he can occupy it and is now ready to take photos therein.

THE NEXT social of the Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church will be held next Thursday evening, March 5, at the residence of Mrs. Louis Schram. All are cordially invited.

THE LADIES of the sewing society of St. Joseph's church will give a musical entertainment, for the benefit of that society (and so for the poor of the parish) on the evening of St. Patrick's day, March 17, at the People's Opera house.

PETITIONS are in circulation asking the legislature to maintain the game and fish protection established by former legislatures and continue the enforcement of the laws by the officers now provided for. Sign it if presented to you.

ED FRICKSON having gotten rid of the clothing and men's shoes will use the space they formerly occupied to display his cloaks and ladies wraps and the half story where the cloaks were formerly will be filled with a stock of millinery and a first class milliner will be in charge.

KICKERS growl because our tobacco growers are protected by import duties on foreign grown tobacco. England, free trade England, charges 87 cents a pound on the unmanufactured leaf and twice that on the manufactured article. How would the kickers like that sort of free trade?

THE State Board of Health calls attention to the fact that small pox exists in all the states bordering on Michigan except Indiana, and urges general vaccination of persons not protected. Such vaccination may be ordered by the board of health of the city (the health officer in our case) at no cost to the persons vaccinated.

The Latest.

Bergren resigns the wardenship of the Joliet penitentiary and Henry D. Dement succeeds him.

The mail was robbed at Burlington, Iowa, on Wednesday and one Joyce gave himself away by attempting to cash one of the stolen drafts the same day. Amateur, evidently.

A tornado wrecked houses at Jeffersonville, Indiana, on Wednesday but no loss of life is reported.

The garrison of Fort Logan has la grippe. Eighty cases and four deaths, so far.

A train on the Panhandle line was derailed near Richmond, Indiana, on Thursday, and three passengers killed and twenty wounded.

Wm Harsh, an Illinois farmer and stock raiser, went about Chicago in the evening with a big "roll" in his pocket. That was two weeks ago; since which time he is missing. He was not given to drink or bad company and has probably been sandbagged. The police can't find him (which is not surprising) nor can the reporters.

Robert Whitton, deputy postmaster at Ewen and William Griffith, of the same place were arrested Wednesday on charge of robbing the mails. They were caught at Marquette, en route to Canada, or elsewhere.

There are six hundred cases of typhoid fever at Duluth—the water is bad.

The French government has been compelled to ask the dowager empress of Germany to leave Paris. Her presence irritated the Parisians and an outbreak, which would endanger the peace of Europe, was feared. The Kaiser, and all Germany, is hot about it.

CLOTHING.

OPEN TODAY.

ERICKSON BROTHERS & BLANCHET,

411 LUDINGTON ST.,

—With the MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF—

Clothing and Gent's Furnishings!

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

Call and SEE THIS STOCK---There's Money In It for You, and Comfort also.

Our Entire Attention

(our banking business having been wound up) is now given to

DRY GOODS

of which our establishment, the oldest in the city, was never so full as now, and we propose to sell them

At Prices Lower Than Ever!

The Assortment is complete in all lines and the quantity sufficient to meet and satisfy all demands,

A Call Will Convince.

It is not necessary to enumerate and we make no "specialties," (which are usually but tricks of trade) but cover the whole field with our purchases and are ready for every demand.

GREENHOOT BROS.

308 LUDINGTON STREET.

Mining Lands.

LOUIS STEGMILLER

DEALER IN

MINERAL LANDS

AND MINING OPTIONS,

Escanaba, Michigan.

Operates on all the ranges, Marquette, Menominee, Gogebic and Vermilion; has choice properties now in hand to which attention is invited.

HAVE YOUR JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE IRON PORT OFFICE.

SUPERIOR PRINTING AT REASONABLE RATES

C. BAUMANN, Successor to Jas. A. Foster, MANUFACTURER OF

Foster's Patent Artificial Limbs Trusses, Supporters and apparatuses for all kinds of Deformities, Crutches, Elastic Stockings, Sensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Metallic Furnishings for Artificial Limbs.

29 and 31 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich

HARDWARE.

HEATERS

of any pattern or description wanted.

TOOLS

For Woodsmen and Equipments for Camps.

Logging Sleighs!

Supply Sleighs!

Chains, Etc.

Hardware, Arms and Cutlery.

301 Ludington St. WALLACE'S 301 Ludington St.

A THOROUGH GENTLEMAN.

His Ingenious Scheme for Working Up Trade Meets With Success.

A woman was standing in the door of a magnificent house. A man with an illustrated paper held out in front of him came along, and, seeing the woman, started in surprise. "Excuse me," he said, "but are you Miss Hortense Pinkney?"

"No, I am not," she shortly replied, and then looked up the street.

"Pardon me, but my motive in asking is perfectly pure. I have a book, evidently containing jewelry, intended for Miss Pinkney, and don't know where she lives. I have a paper here with her picture in it, and looking at the picture and then at you—say, now, ain't you Miss Pinkney?"

"I tell you that I am not. I never heard of her."

"Then you are not a reader of the illustrated papers. In an illustrated article on the beauties of Chicago, Miss Pinkney's picture appears, but of course if you become angry and refuse to answer a civil question—"

"I am not angry, sir," she remarked, softening. "I do not know the lady, I am sure. Let me see the picture, please."

"Here it is," he said, ascending the steps. "Unfortunately," he added, as he pointed out the picture of a handsome woman, "the name and address has been rubbed off. One of Miss Pinkney's rivals was in our store and seeing the picture, tore off the name. Miss Pinkney has moved lately and we do not know where she can be found. I have never seen her, myself, but there is so striking a resemblance between yourself and her picture—"

"Oh, I don't look a bit like her, I am sure," said the woman, blushing with delight.

"Pardon me for disputing your word, but you are the very image of her."

"Oh, go on; you men are so impudent."

"I do not wish to be impudent, Miss, I assure you."

"I am not a miss, sir, I am madam."

"Ah, you see I have made another mistake, but let me assure you that the fault is yours."

She blushed again, and moved uneasily. "If I knew where Miss Pinkney lived I would direct you," she said, "but I really never heard of her."

"Oh, come now, haven't you been often told that she and you look like twin sisters?"

"Of course not," she replied, tittering. "You men are so funny."

"I admit that a great many of us attempt to be funny, but how dismally we fail the press of the country too well knows. Well, I must go now. Aside from the jewelry, I have a lot of face powder to take Miss Pinkney. She won't use any but the Zimblecat powder, which we make especially for her. Of course we have to cater to her, for her trade is valuable."

"How much of the powder have you?"

"Oh, quite a good deal. I always take out more than enough to serve our regular customers."

"Would you mind letting me look at it?"

"Surely not."

"Just step inside, please."

When they had entered the parlor the man showed her a box of pink chalk.

"What is this worth?" she asked.

"Well, it is worth ten dollars a box, or three for twenty-five. I would advise you to take three boxes as our laboratory is behind and can not supply the demand from the East."

"All right, I will take three boxes. I do so much like to deal with a thorough gentleman."

The chalk was probably worth fifteen cents.—Arkansas Traveler.

HOW THEY FIGHT.

Famous Indian Fighters Tell the Method of Warfare on the Plains.

Just how the United States army fight the Indians and what hardships they go through with is a subject little known to the "tender-foot" of the East, though it has been more widely written about and discussed than almost any other American subject.

How the gallant officers and men brave not only the treacherous reds, but the awful winters of the bleak Northwest, in the words of army officers who know, can hardly be imagined by the readers of the most graphic articles on Indian warfare.

Fighting the Indians is as different from fighting civilized soldiers as it is for a scientific prize-fighter to battle a man who fights in a rough-and-tumble manner.

The Indians usually have the advantage, especially in winter time, for when the soldiers are huddled around a big fire, unable to keep the off side warm, the redskin is crouched beside a little pile of blazing wood with his blanket wrapped about himself and the fire, leaving a small space at the top through which the smoke escapes.

The Indians fight in all sorts of shapes and modes, and just what sort of troops is best to use in conquering them is a question depending entirely on the condition of the country, the tribe on the warpath and the weather.

Another very important matter in fighting Indians is keeping the troops provisioned, and all sorts of difficulties are experienced, while the foe is perfectly contented with a strip of jerked beef, which he cooks and eats under his blanket when on the march. But it's hard work at best.—N. Y. Journal.

Terrapin is not the easiest thing in the world to eat, and we must all sympathize with the out-of-town gentleman at Delmonico's the other night who met the delicacy for the first time. After struggling with a mouthful of it for a moment he turned to his host and whispered, as well as his preoccupied organ of speech would permit: "Say, George, you don't have to swallow the plis, do you?"—N. Y. Sun.

Mrs. Hayseed (on a crowded New York thoroughfare)—"Sakes alive! How air we goin' to get across the street?" Mr. Hayseed (pointing to an elevated railroad station)—"Now see here, Amandy, you must stop actin' as if you was never in a city before. Can't you see that bridge?"—Demorest's Monthly.

MAKING ONESELF MISERABLE.

A Fervid of a Certain Kind of Literature Will Surely Do It.

"Why on earth do you read such books?" said a sensible man, a few evenings ago, to a woman of highly sensitive and suffering organization, who had just been through the thousand pages of Stanley's "In Darkest Africa." "Such books are simply poison to you. You ought never to read a line of them."

"What!" she answered, "do you think I should be justified in keeping ignorant of the misery and degradation of millions of my fellow creatures?"

"Yes," was his answer; "the more ignorant of such things persons like you keep themselves, the surer their chance of being sunny and helpful influences in the world. The record of these horrors simply paralyzes you. It works on your sympathetic imagination till the whole head is sick or the whole heart is faint. At night you lie down and in the morning you get up in darkest Africa yourself. Had you spent your time in reading something beautiful and cheering you would have been healthier, happier and a hundred times more useful to your husband, your children and to society."

In the especial case in hand the man was right, and the case stands for thousands of like ones. Overwrought sensibility to the suffering side of life, and the gloomy spell this exerts over the imagination, is an actual disease of the day. Numberless are the people whose constant aim in life ought to be to get away from the contemplation of distressing objects, and who should take as much pains as the florist with his roses to expand the broadest possible expanse of clear glass to the rays of the sun. Without sunshine and plenty of it, they can never thrive. Just as some plants can flourish under the densest shade, while others mildew beneath it, so is it with different organizations. Here lies the perpetual and often cruel mistake that moralists, reformers and religious teachers are exposed to. Natures on which too close contact with misery produces an over-weight of passive torture are constantly goaded on to the belief that they are selfish and heartless unless they plunge deeper and deeper into its abysses. An Emerson who feels that the one right thing for him is to take the sundial's motto: "Horas non numero nisi serenas" (I mark no hours but the sunny ones), is set down by thousands as a kind of Sybarite. There are not dead dogs and cats enough in this world. He ought to stop and dwell on each of them till he is too heart sick to write any thing to cheer and bless his fellows. Carlyle, on the contrary, never suffered one of these to escape his eye, though meanwhile the birds were singing, the lambs skipping and the grain fields dancing. It often made him downright mad that Emerson would turn to the light when there was so much especially provided to make him thoroughly miserable.

There are few enough persons in the world to attend to the sunshine department of it. For Heaven's sake, let them be economized and "protracted." Do not send them to darkest Africa, and tell them they will never truly love and serve their race till they contract jungle fever there and are too weak and wretched to hold up their heads and smile. Plenty of alligator natures are there to which such a swamp environment merely imparts a pleasing stimulus. If the best any one can do is to be a tearose or a heliotrope, then let him open out to the sun and fulfill that mission. Some of the most concentrated workers in the worst haunts of misery, as notably O tavia Hill, in London, have emphatically taken this position. To many and many an over-sensitive nature, anxious to work with her, she has said: "You are not fitted for this; it is bad for you; it utterly unfits you for the real sphere in which you were meant to live and be a blessing." There are purely domestic natures, natures purely social or artistic or mechanical, which to cut off from the class of objects which cheer and inspire them, is to doom to misery and barrenness. Such natures ought to be encouraged to take their resolute stand and say: "My first duty to what I am fitted for is to live in the sun. I have made a full trial of darkest Africa's railway accidents, murder cases and the whole catalogue of horrors. They merely distress my mind and undermine my health. Now, whether Isaac B. Sawtelle killed his brother Hiram, or not, I shall leave to the court to decide. I will not read the evidence—that's flat. The same time spent on some inspiring or instructive book will make me a happier, wiser and better man, and of more real use to the world, all of which is said in clearest recognition of the fact that there are others to whom such reading is necessary and useful."—Boston Herald.

Velvet Dresses. Lyons velvet dresses are worn in greater numbers this season than for some time. To distribute the weight of the train, and cause it to spread gracefully, the inner side of the train is covered with flounces—alternate flounces of pinked taffeta and of lace—which extend from the edge of the train half way up the length of the skirt; the taffeta is of the color of the velvet, and the lace black or white, according as the velvet is light or dark. Velvet dresses are but little trimmed, the beautiful fabric itself being so satisfying. A little rich lace, point de Venise or point d'Alencon, is at the neck and on the sleeves, the lace enhancing the velvet, and the velvet bringing out the fine texture and beautiful pattern of the lace to the utmost advantage. The heavy Lyons embroidery is also used as lace would be on velvet; this is made of white silk outlined in colored silk of the same color, but a lighter shade than the velvet it is to be used on.—Harper's Bazar.

Government engineers tested a thirty-foot cast-steel rifle cannon at Sandy Hook recently, with results that promise well for coast defense when enough of these monsters are in commanding positions. This gun has a twelve-inch bore, and with a charge of 350 pounds of powder, threw shells out to sea nearly fifteen miles, as estimated by the watchers sent in a boat to take note of the range.

Ponderings.

Messrs Dillon and O'Brien are said to be broken in health already by their imprisonment in Gateway jail.

Henry Meyer, a Staten Islander, directed that his body be cremated and his ashes scattered to the winds from the Bartholdi statue and it was so done.

Professor Bancroft, of Brown University, who disappeared Dec. 8, was drowned. His body was found in a pond at Cranston.

Milwaukee doctors announce a cure by the use of Koch's lymph—a case of phthisis, well marked.

Advices from Springfield are that the democrats are tired of trying to elect Gen. Palmer and will break away from him.

The Women's National Council is in session at Chicago. "Ann Susan" Anthony is there, and Miss Willard, and "Sorosis" Clymer, and Clara Barton, and many other notable women.

E. K. Wilson, senior senator from Maryland, died, at Washington, on Tuesday last. He was in his 70th year and his term as senator would have expired a year hence.

Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 21st infantry U. S. A., died, at New York, last Tuesday. He was a Michigan man.

Don Cameron voted against the confirmation of Secretary Foster. All the same, he was confirmed, and should be glad that Don did vote against him.

La Grippe Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the men who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free at John Finnegans' Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.00.

Half Rates to Oskosh. For the State Encampment G. A. R. at Oskosh the Chicago & North Western R'y Co. will, from March 10th to 13th, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Oskosh and return at half rates, one fare for the round trip, tickets good for return passage until and including March 14th. For further information apply to agents Chicago & North Western R'y. 17

Notice to Contractors. Bids will be received until noon of Tuesday, March 3 next, at the office of the City clerk, for the work of constructing a sewerage outfall in the city of Escanaba. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of John G. Zane, city engineer.

All bids should be sealed and addressed "John J. Sourwine, City Clerk, Escanaba, Mich."

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the penalty of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned that the bidder, if successful, will execute a contract with the city for the execution of the work in accordance with the terms of his bid and within such reasonable time as the city council may designate.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Dated at Escanaba, the 19th day of Feb. 1891. F. H. BROTHERTON, Chairman Sewerage Com.

For Sale The Greenhoot residence corner of Ogden and Dousman avenues; or the same will be let, to a good tenant, if not sold. Inquire of GREENHOOT BROS. ESCANABA, Feb. 4, 1891 15

Best in the World. Awarded the medal for superior quality of material and proficiency in workmanship over all other shoe exhibits, by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Boston, 1890.

For GENTLEMEN. Genuine Hand-Sewed. \$5.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe. \$4.00 Polles and Farmer. \$3.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe. \$2.50 Working-man's Shoe. \$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

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W. L. Douglas \$1.75 Shoe for Misses, 11 to 12 and half sizes, regular and spring heels.

CAUTION! BEWARE OF FRAUD. Do you want to wear the genuine W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES? If so, read this caution carefully. W. L. Douglas's name and the price are stamped plainly on the bottom of all his advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior goods. If a shoe dealer attempts to sell you shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and claims they are his make, do not be deceived thereby, although the dealer may be your personal friend, put him down as a fraud.

It is a duty you owe to yourself and your family during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other make in the world, as thousands who have worn them will testify.

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"LAND OF THE AFTERNOON."

The gray is over the gold, the earth has faded...

We can not dance as once we did, Till the small hours of the morning...

The long, long walks 'neath the skies of June In the moonlight calm and still...

We like to hear their voices ring Over croquet or tennis; We like to see them ride or row...

We've known the joys of the morning-land, Glorious, ray and tender; We've stood on the midway heights amid The harvest's ample splendor...

Its purple peace-crowned mountains rise Wrapped in the haze of distance; Its resplendent laborer beckons us...

But we've won from the land of the far away Some treasure of truth and duty; Some sweetness and light we've lived to bless...

Overheard Whispers. How They Spoiled a Schemer's Well-Laid Plans

A certain number of days ago my attention was directed toward a young man of not altogether prepossessing appearance...

He paced backward and forward, from corner to corner, with an air of self-satisfaction ludicrous to behold...

A sweet little creature she was, too. Her innocent face wore a pleased expression, and she blushed a little as she recognized the man...

"You are mistaken," said the matron, frigidly. "The young lady was not Ethel."

I had partly expected this, and yet I was morally certain that previous to our conversation the lady had said to her friend: "I am growing quite uneasy about Ethel..."

And she had admitted to me that this same Ethel would leave town alone on the Wednesday morning train from the Southeastern station...

Good breeding should have prompted me to apologize for the interruption and make no further remark whatever, but I was so convinced that the young lady had no intention of visiting her aunt...

Suffice it to say that I induced my traveling companion to postpone her journey until the next day (but to leave her home as at present arranged and remain at her friend's house)...

Was it an elopement he was planning? I thought so. She was confused, but I saw that she assented to his desire and was loath to part from him then; but at last she tore herself away and walked thoughtfully down the street...

Wednesday at 11! This was Monday evening. But after all, why should the assignment interest me? What had I to do with it, except that I had much sympathy with the girl when I noticed the gratified, selfish satisfaction with which he passed rapidly in the opposite direction...

There is a strange fatality about coincidence. The next morning being Tuesday I had an appointment at Holloway; and, as I usually do on such occasions, I took the tramway...

Having business on hand I had quite forgotten, for the first time, my interest in the couple I had seen the day before. My thoughts, in fact, were very wandering ones. They always are during these short journeys, for the number of strange people, the variety of individual taste expressed in their apparel, and the curious remarks and snatches of broken conversation which all the passengers are bound to contribute to create a sort of

chaos in my mind and send me doing physically and mentally.

Upon entering the car I was followed by two ladies, who seated themselves opposite to me and thus attracted my attention.

One of these ladies was past the middle age, a widow, apparently. The other was some years her junior, but her face wore a patient air of resignation and composure which led me to judge that she had lost her husband several years.

Her face seemed to be strangely familiar to me. Yet, to the best of my knowledge, we had never met before. Where could I have seen that face?

"Unclear about Ethel—frequently—in the evening." The words made no impression on me at the moment, but they occurred to me a short time afterwards. I think the words impressed themselves upon my mind at the instant of my recognition of the lady's features.

There was a strong resemblance between this lady and the young girl I had scrutinized the evening previously. This lady was her mother, possibly. Could the child indeed be Ethel upon whose account anxiety was expressed?

In that possibility was it my duty to interfere? The next words made me more certain that Ethel and my heroine were the same person.

"She will leave for the country tomorrow. I hope the change will do her good. Her aunt has promised to take charge of her for a few weeks."

I felt that I must speak then. It occurred to me that if I had a daughter who had formed a secret attachment to a man like the one I had seen last night I should look upon the information as an act of great kindness. I might be wrong. I must use great caution, then there could be no harm resulting from word of mine.

"Pardon me," I said, "is your daughter a young lady of about sixteen years, and does she sometimes wear—?" Here I described the dress of the young girl.

"The lady answered 'Yes,' again. 'Pardon me. I have good reason for asking these questions,' I continued. 'Was the date and time of her departure fixed by yourself or by the young lady?'"

"The person addressed evidently thought me insane; but she answered my question, and her answer gave me the clue I needed.

"My daughter remarked last evening that she would like to visit her aunt tomorrow, and that, with my permission, she would leave by the morning train. The invitation had been standing some time. I was to have accompanied my daughter. Unfortunately, I am called to Canterbury upon business this afternoon."

"I think I shall induce you to postpone your journey," I remarked. "Will you mind answering me one more question? Has the young lady any male friend? I mean, is there any young gentleman she meets by an appointment, having your permission to do so?"

"Certainly not," said the lady, indignantly. "My daughter is much too young to accept any attentions from gentlemen."

"When I described to her the meeting I had witnessed with the languid and gorgeously gotten up Adonis, I spoke of his manner toward the young lady and of the appointment he had made with her."

"You are mistaken," said the matron, frigidly. "The young lady was not Ethel."

I had partly expected this, and yet I was morally certain that previous to our conversation the lady had said to her friend: "I am growing quite uneasy about Ethel. Do you know she frequently leaves home upon all manner of excuses in the evening?"

And she had admitted to me that this same Ethel would leave town alone on the Wednesday morning train from the Southeastern station, and that my description of her was the correct one.

Good breeding should have prompted me to apologize for the interruption and make no further remark whatever, but I was so convinced that the young lady had no intention of visiting her aunt, but that she did intend to elope with the cavalier of yesterday that I sacrificed the point of etiquette and returned to the attack.

Suffice it to say that I induced my traveling companion to postpone her journey until the next day (but to leave her home as at present arranged and remain at her friend's house) further, I obtained her promise to be at the Southeastern station at the hour fixed for her daughter's departure, and I promised to arrange for some place where she could see without herself being seen.

I succeeded in doing this, and, of course, the reader knows the sequel. The languid Adonis, in the extraordinary costume, was standing on the platform. Presently the young lady joined him and he took charge of the little baggage she carried with her. She burst into tears, but he quickly reassured her. After a time he would have handed her into the train, but the now nearly distracted mother rushed from her concealment and the girl fell fainting into his arms.

The youth disappeared promptly, but he was unearthed a few days afterwards. He was one of a worthless, dissipated set. He "intended to marry the girl," he said, and then to "come upon her friends" for a new start in life. Happily, his designs were frustrated by the coincidence attending two whispers.

Ethel, poor child, was inconsolable at the loss of her "own true love," but she will learn wisdom in time, and when she finds her true love in reality she will thank me for my window scrutiny and for what I followed it.

She will teach her children to avoid incautiously formed acquaintanceships, and relate to them how narrowly she escaped falling into the toils of a schemer, whose self-introduction, in the first place, was an impertinent insult, and whose flattery was vile.—N. Y. World.

SLAVE CATCHING IN CHINA.

The Traffic in Women and Children Still Carried On.

While in most parts of the world, except Africa, slave catching is becoming a thing of the past, the practice is still carried on to some extent in Tonkin in spite of the efforts of the French to put an end to it.

The slaves who are wanted there are only women and children. Slave dealers find women and children in the forests, away from the villages, drag them into the mountains and sell them to Chinese merchants, who carry them into some of the western provinces of China and sell them to rich families.

This odious traffic began about twenty-five years ago. Formerly Tonkinese women were almost unknown in China. The practice of exporting them as slaves came about in this way:

In 1865 the Chinese soldiers who invaded Tonkin, which was in a revolt against China, found themselves encumbered by prisoners taken from the Tonkinese. They did not know what to do with the prisoners, but at last decided to ship them to China and see if they could not sell them.

It was at this time that immigration agencies were recruiting in China thousands of workmen to toil on the Guano islands of Chili. The hundreds of male prisoners were easily disposed of to these emigration agents, and the women and children who were among the unfortunate were sold to well-to-do Chinese.

This opened a new trade, although at first it was not easy to sell the women, because wealthy families did not wish to have servants with black teeth, the result of the practice of betel nut chewing. So small a price, however, was asked for them, that all the women were finally sold. To-day these women are in much demand in some parts of Western China.

As servants they are gentle, obedient and laborious, and are so highly esteemed that they command a good price. It is a very lucrative trade, and hundreds of poor women are every year dragged away from their homes by these pitiless dealers in human flesh. Many Chinese are engaged in the business.

It is gratifying to hear that the French are making good progress in their efforts to stamp out the traffic. They have visited very severe punishments upon some Chinese whom they have caught stealing women and dragging them to the mountains.—N. Y. Sun.

NO WOLVES IN SCOTLAND.

The Last One Was Slain by a Mackintosh Long Ago.

In Scotland the honor of slaying the last wolf is contested by Clan Cameron and Clan Mackintosh, the former attributing it to Sir Ewen Cameron, of Lochiel, who killed his wolf A. D. 1680, while the Mackintosh recalls how, when about that same period, the huge primal forest of Duthill was destroyed by fire, all the surviving wolves sought refuge on one wooded knoll which somehow escaped the general conflagration, and were thence driven out and slain by the people—all save one very huge, gaunt, gray wolf, which escaped and fled across the hills to the neighborhood of Moyhall.

On his way thither he encountered a woman with two little children, both of whom he killed, and the wretched mother, half dead with terror, fled while the monster was devouring his prey.

Great was the alarm throughout the district, for the wolf eluded every attempt to circumvent him. Then Mackintosh summoned his clansmen and vassals to combine in hunting down this murderer; so from far and near they assembled in the gray dawn. Only one failed to appear, but that was one on whom the chief specially relied. This was Macqueen, of Polloc-haugh, a small property at the Steens—a wild glen above Dulzie bridge, on the Findhorn river. Macqueen was a powerful and gigantic man, said to have been nearly seven feet in height and possessed of amazing strength and energy. After some delay he appeared, considerably disheveled. The chief received him with words of reproach as a laggard, whereupon the stanch, rugged Highlander advanced, and, throwing back his plaid, revealed the bleeding head of the grisly brute, which he laid at the feet of his chief, saying: "It would have ill become Clan McIntosh that more than one man should be required to dispatch one wolf, and that as he had chanced to foregather with the beast on his way, he had buckled 'im and just dirkit him, and syne whittled his craig for fear he might come alive again!"—Temple Bar.

Captain Cook's Log-Book. The original log-book of Captain Cook has been unearthed in a most unexpected manner. A short time ago the volume was bought by a bookseller in Bond street. It was there found and purchased by Mr. John Corner, antiquarian of Whitby. This gentleman, knowing that it was from Whitby that Cook sailed on his first voyage, was glad to get hold of so interesting a relic of the great explorer. The book contains a log of the voyages of his Majesty's ship Endeavour from 1769 to 1771, and the proceedings are recorded in Cook's handwriting. It has been inspected by the librarian of the Admiralty and other competent authorities, and pronounced to be genuine. It is now being exhibited in the New South Wales court in the mining exhibition at the Crystal Palace.—Christian Union.

A quaint writer tells of a very good prayer which was once offered: A brother was praying with much noise for faith—"soul-saving faith, sin-lifting faith, devil-driving faith." There was a quaint friend near him, to whom the noisy brother owed a large bill. "Amen," said the friend; "amen, and give us a debt-paying faith, too."

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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 8 o'clock. L. McMartin, N. G.; A. L. Paul, V. G.; C. M. Teascher, Secretary.

INSTITUT JACQUES CARTIER. Meets the first Sunday in each month at Grenier's hall. Joseph De Frost, President; C. Girard, Archivist; J. B. Racine, Financial Secretary.

GERMANIA AID SOCIETY. Meets on the first Sunday in each month at Royce's Hall. John R. Reimer, president; Emil Glaser, treasurer, and Jacob Moersch, secretary.

NORTH STA SOCIETY. President, O. V. Linden, Secretary, Lars Gunderson.

F. SMITH POST, NO. 175, G. A. R. Department of Michigan. Meets on first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7 p. m. H. P. Young, Commander; I. K. Haring, Adj.

DELTA CHAPTER, R. A. M. Regular communication, held in Masonic Hall, d Saturday in each month. Visiting companions cordially invited. F. H. Atkins, H. P.; F. E. Harris, Sec'y.

ESCANABA LODGE, NO. 40, I. O. O. F. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening, in the A. R. hall, over Ephraim & Morrill's store. K. Spoor, W. C. T., Cora C. Cox Secretary.

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ESCANABA LODGE NO. 98, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every first and third Tuesdays in Odd Fellows Hall over W. W. Oliver's Hardware Store. O. B. Fuller, C. C.; R. McLean, K. of R. and S.

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Mayor—PETER M. PETERSON. City Clerk—JOHN J. NOUNWINE. City Treasurer—JOHN GROSS. City Attorney—JOHN POWER. City Marshal—MICHAEL STERN. City Surveyor—JOHN D. FEENEY. Health Officer—THOMAS L. GLEZER. Street Commissioner—JOHN HOBBS. Notices of the Peace—E. GLASER, SAMUEL STONHOUSE, JOHN A. JOHNSON.

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TIME TABLES.

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Republican State Ticket.

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ROBERT W. MONTGOMERY,
of Kent County.

For Regents of the University,
PETER N. COOK, of Shiawassee County.
HENRY HOWARD, of St. Clair County.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

DEPT. OF STATE, LANSING, Feb. 5, 1891.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF DELTA:—
Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the general election to be held in this state on Monday, the 6th day of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of John W. Champlin, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1891.

Also two Regents of the University in place of Charles J. Willett and Arthur M. Clark, whose terms of office will expire December 31, 1891.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

DANIEL E. SOFER,
Secretary of State.

L.S.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Escanaba, Feb. 13, 1891.

Township and City clerks, and all officers upon whom devolve duties in connection with the election above referred to, will take notice.

GEORGE MCCARTHY,
Sheriff of Delta County.

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GEN. SHERMAN was once asked concerning his religious creed, and this was his reply: "I believe in God Almighty—that's as far as I've got."

FIRST YALE MAN—"Harvard has just secured a fossil 10,000 years old." Second Yale Man—"Which professorship has it been appointed to?"

THERE is absolutely "no news" concerning the ore or iron markets in our trade exchanges. There is some guessing, but our readers can guess as well as anybody, so we do not quote.

THE Lake Superior Democrat drops Mr. Cleveland out of its list of presidential preferences because of his attitude as to silver coinage. That settles Grover's hash beyond question.

NEW YORK begins to talk, already, of a monument to General Sherman. Had the Gothamites done anything but talk of the monument to Grant we might think them in earnest now.

DON. M. DICKINSON, so say his friends, will be a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination next year if Mr. Cleveland's position on the silver coinage question shuts him out.

CARTER HARRISON wants to be mayor of Chicago during the two years next ensuing and will run as an independent candidate. His chance for success we can not gauge but we fancy it is good or he would not make the run.

THE Washington Post credits itself with starting the story that Cleveland had expressed a determination not to become a candidate for re-election. It now says that even if he hasn't decided not to be a candidate he will soon make such a decision, per force.

THE shooting affray at Columbus, Ohio, grew out of a "newspaper quarrel," but the papers were (each and both) disreputable "Sunday" concerns and the main reason for regret is that there were any of the so called editors left alive when it was over.

THE second number of the Northern Light, the first having failed to reach us, is on our table. It is the organ and chronicler of the secret societies of this peninsula and as such has a field and a reason for being. Marcus Peterson is its conductor and does his work well, as does also the printer. The Light is published monthly at Ishpeming.

"FATHER TOM" SHERMAN, says the New York Recorder, is tall, lank, thin, and almost furrowed in face. To see him standing near Senator John and his father when alive, the strong likeness between the three would strike one at a glance. It adds that he was in his young days very much of an all-round athlete. He had a bit of a reputation as an amateur boxer, and was a rough and tumble fighter among the boys while in college.

THE Tribune seems to have taken alarm at the row its former utterances kicked up and now announces itself in favor of the protection of American industry, of honest elections, of honest money and of reciprocity with all the peoples of the continent of America—a pretty good republican creed, especially as it also announces its hostility to "the oligarchy that now dominates the south and menaces the safety of the republic." The new managers can learn, it seems.

THE Wisconsin Central indemnity lands, lately opened to settlement, are covered three deep by claims. Each forty has on it a "filer," a "settler" and a "squatter," and the one who finally holds it will have paid dearly for it in lawyers' fees and cost of contest. The "filers" fought and struggled for three days for places "in the line" of approach to the land office window at Ashland, and when the window opened there were 500 crowding towards it. A woman from Gogebic county, named Knicklebine, was fifth in the line and the crowd had manhood enough to let her stay there and get in her claim. She had occupied the place for 72 hours.

DELORIA'S MILL, on Garden Bay, was burned on Sunday, the 15th. It was uninsured.

ILLINOIS democrats are adopting Arkansas methods. Palmer's supporters begin to threaten the three "farmers" who support Streeter for senator with the bludgeon unless they drop their man and permit Palmer's election.

JOHN SHERMAN has announced his determination to retire from the public service upon the expiration of his present term of office, March 4, 1893. That he should desire to do so is not surprising, his years will then be 70, but republicans everywhere will regret it and wish that he might feel disposed to "die in harness."

FIVE of the men caught in the colliery at Hazelton, Pa., when it was filled with water on the 4th instant, were rescued alive on the 23d. They had been able to reach a point above the water level and had not quite starved to death, though they had subsisted for nineteen days on the one meal contained in their dinner pails and the oil in their lamps.

SPEAKER WACHTEL has a bill before the house for a normal school at his town—Petoskey. That settles, in all probability, the question of such a school in this peninsula. The legislature will not, it is safe to say, establish two schools in the northern part of the state, and between democratic Emmet and any county on this side of the lake, Emmet "has the call."

THE Marine Review says that the owners of the Emily P. Weed have an idea that it would be money in their pockets to cut her in two and send her to salt water, and that it will probably be done. A new boat, like the La Salle and Joliet and for the same owner—the Lake Superior Iron Co.—was launched from the Cleveland Co's yard last week. She is not yet named. Capt. Ed. Mooney will command her.

SAYS the Mining Journal, anent the suggestion of the Florence paper concerning governor: "It is quite proper for the other gentlemen mentioned to take the Florence paper's suggestion seriously, but" and in so saying it hits us each, hard. As for our part, we thought our reference to "taffy" was enough. "Seriously"? Why, the M. J. ought to give us credit for ordinary common sense—and yet, Geo. Peck is governor of Wisconsin.

THE March number of the North American Review will contain a long article by the Irish historian, Lecky, showing "Why Home Rule is Undesirable;" and also articles on "The Future of the Sandwich Islands," by Claus Spreckels; on "Self Control in the Cure of Insanity," by Dr. Wm. A. Hammond; on the "Scandal of the Rear Guard," by Lieut. Rose Thorp, who sharply criticises his former commander; on the possibility of commercial union with Canada, by Erastus Wiman; on "American National Literature," by Walt Whitman, and on the "Discouragement of Matrimony," by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

HON. PETER WHITE, at Lansing to oppose the Dickinson county bill, tells the members of the legislature that the passage of Doran's bill taxing the product of iron mines would close every mine in Marquette county except four; and Mr. White is well informed on the subject. It is not certain, however, that the democratic legislature will consider his statement an argument against the bill; the Dorans and Doremuses may see it in exactly the opposite light; they have no love for this part of the state, its industries or its people, and would rather than not cut down its importance and check its growth.

A DOUBLE MURDER was the outcome of a snowballing frolic at Iron River on Monday last. As we find the occurrence described in a telegram a party of boys had snowballed a Polack named Hollase until he became enraged and went home, got his arms (a double barreled shot gun) and, returning, fired into the crowd mortally wounding Peter Doctor. Scott, chief of police, just then arrived at the scene of the affray, attempted to arrest Hollase who then fired upon him. Hollase was finally arrested by Officer Hanigan, who had much trouble to prevent the crowd from dealing summarily with him, but who succeeded in doing so and in delivering him to the custody of the county jail at Crystal Falls.

THERE ARE SOME republicans in Clinton county who do not appear to be afraid of a new idea, whatever may be said of the idea itself. They want the southern question settled by restriction of the right of suffrage to people who can read and write, and if that is not a decidedly "new departure" the Tribune would hardly know how to name it.—Tribune, Detroit.

Nothing new about it. It's the old democratic dodge to let in all white men and keep out nearly all blacks. White men judges in the case, of course. May be a new idea to the Tribune writer and the Clinton county people to whom he alludes but to nobody else. There's only one way to "settle the southern question" and the Tribune can learn that by reading the national platform of the republican party.

WARDEN DAVIS of the Jackson "pen" says that "no republicans need apply" for place under him. We should say not. Any republican who has so little self respect as to make such an application deserves the rebuff, and we're glad he gets it. We are not at all sure that any republican has applied, however; the declaration is likely enough to be a bit of cheap "Baucombe" on the part of the warden. Some assistant democrat, who stopped away from the polls on the 4th of November last, may have done so and we're glad the warden is "on to him." If there is a useless thing in the world it's a voter that doesn't know his own mind and drifts about with every wind of passion or panic—political material that won't build into any permanent edifice—the stuff that demagogues and cranks only can use.

IF THE legislature of Michigan and Minnesota wish to put a stop to iron mining in their respective states they have only to pass the bills now before them increasing the special taxes on the output of the mines. The sum per ton which these bills propose to levy is equal to the profits per ton which the mining companies can reasonably expect, and the proposed levy would be a practical confiscation of their properties.

THOSE special friends of the laborer in the legislature show their friendship for the laborers of this peninsula by proposing to tax out of existence the industries upon which the laborers expend their energies and from which they draw their incomes. Doran is worse than Doremus and there is no certainty that even Doran is the worst of the lot—some "reformer" is liable to pop up with a special tax on huckleberries before the adjournment.

A COPY of the Ashland Times reaches our table in which the editor, Mr. Monger, pays his respects to the editor of the Mirror and Kernan pays his to pretty much everybody and everything else, from Cleveland to the common law. Of Cleveland he says "he is a man of little or no mental calibre," and "wrong on the tariff, narrowminded in granting pensions and wrong on the coinage question to day;" and of the common law that it "is one of the most stupendous monuments of tyranny and thuggery in christendom" and wants it repealed. The Times is rather refreshing reading, for a republican.

REPRESENTATIVE STEPHENSON "gave a spread," one day last week, to which he invited some thirty of his fellow members of the house. "Sam" manages to be a pretty popular man in congress and to get in good work for his district, if he does let other men do the wind work. We clip from the Washington dispatch which described the affair the following:

When the cigars were lighted Gen. Grosvenor made a pretty little speech for Mr. Stephenson, who he said was a farmer and so not given to talking. Mr. Grosvenor referred to Michigan as to the state of cold water and lumber, of which products he preferred the lumber. Mr. Cannon proposed Mr. Stephenson's health, giving this sentiment: "May he be in congress all his life, and may he live 1,000 years."

REPRESENTATIVE NORTUP, of Delta, speaking of the mention of his name as a member of the committee on ways and means, says that he exchanges places with Mr. Wiggins, and is not a member of that committee. As regards the appropriation for the national encampment of the G. A. R., Mr. Northup says that none in the Upper Peninsula, so far as he knows, are opposing it. The expense to a taxpayer have a valuation of \$10,000 would be about the price of three cigars, and he thinks that no one in his country, whether he is worth \$10,000 or a less sum upon which he is taxed, would hesitate one moment to contribute so trifling an amount of so noble a purpose. As the representative of Escanaba, a port that ranks, in tonnage, as the fourth port in the world—London being first, Liverpool next, and New York third and Escanaba fourth—it does not seem becoming to object to a small appropriation for such a purpose. So Mr. Northup talks.

THE Engineering & Mining Journal of the 21st reiterates the often refuted charge of "reckless over production" by the ore producers of this district and states that at the close of navigation there were "more than 1,200,000 tons unsold at Lake Erie ports," the facts being that our producers did not get out all the ore contracted for and that of the large amount of ore at Lake Erie ports not a tenth the number of tons stated was unsold. That it is unused, and will go into the consumption of the current year is true, but it is owned by the furnacemen—it is the furnacemen who are responsible for its presence there—not "the Lake Superior mines," and the Journal should know it. Another statement, to the effect that wages at the mines have been reduced 25 to 30 per cent. is equally at variance with the truth; ten per cent. is the figure. Expenses may have been reduced as much as 25 to 30 per cent., in some instances there has been even greater reduction, by suspension of all work, but that is not reduction of wages.

THE Republican state convention was republican, no less so now than in the past. Hon. John T. Rich, presided and the resolutions adopted were in line with those of former years—endorsing the protective policy as embodied in the McKinley tariff, demanding a free ballot and a fair count and favoring the election bill now before congress. On the silver question it favors the purchase by the government of the entire silver product of the country and its conversion into coin, it (or the certificates issued in the lieu thereof) to be legal tender to any amount. The nominations were Robert M. Montgomery, of Kent, for supreme court justice, and Peter N. Cook, of Shiawassee, and Henry Howard, of St. Clair, for regents—a winning ticket, we fully believe. The convention was full and in no wise discouraged by the reverse of last fall, but determined upon and confident of success this spring and no less confident of the restoration of the party to full control in the state next year.

The position taken upon the silver question seems to us the one to which all parties must come at last. It provides for the expansion of the currency so urgently demanded and avoids the reproach of offering the silver producers more than the market rate for their product, and the danger of making the U. S. mint the dumping ground for the world's stock of silver. It was a level head that dictated that plank. Now, let every republican in Michigan so arrange his affairs as to be at home on the first Monday in April, and being there, vote. If that is done, or even approximated, the result is secure.

The committee which tried to find the alleged "silver pool" in congress gave it up and its report exonerates everybody.

"NOTHING goes" against the Standard Oil company—the Geysers company, which had a valuable property and was for a time an opponent, if it could not be called a rival of the Standard, has just passed into Standard control. It was only a question of money, and the Standard people have that. They bought Geysers stock until they had expended \$1,600,000 and had acquired a controlling interest, and the thing was done.

SINCE Mr. Cleveland's outgiving on the silver question and the consequent disaffection towards him of southern and western democrats, Mr. Carlisle has become a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination by the democracy next year. He has said that he is such and that he hopes to receive it, and we see no reason why he should not. He is by far the ablest man as contrasted with the ex-president, a representative democrat, and a man with clean hands.

"THE HUMBUGGERY of tariff reform has had its day," says good democratic authority, and we are fain to believe it but can not. Democracy has its roots in New York city. All the sap that circulates through its branches is drawn thence, and if the New York importers say "tariff reform" the party in Wisconsin will echo the shibboleth. So, too, of the free coinage cry: It may do for "a cry" and be, for a time, permitted but New York will give the word when to drop it, and it will be dropped. Without New York the democracy is impotent. Tammany is boss.

LIQUOR DEALERS are often served with notice not to sell to men whom they do not know and as a result are sometimes caught in violations of the law which were not intentional and for which they should not, in justice, be held responsible. Geo. Wagner, representative from Marquette, proposes a remedy—that each such notice shall be accompanied by a photograph of the person to whom it is forbidden to sell and that the picture and the notice shall be posted together, conspicuously, behind the bar. Good scheme; one to which everybody will agree except the fellows who are likely to be posted; but it might not be easy to get the photos.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has made no mistake in the selection of ex-Governor Foster to succeed Mr. Secretary Windom. We find the following, from the Toledo Blade, which expresses the plain truth about "Calico Charlie," (as he was nicknamed by the democrats when he was candidate for governor of Ohio):

"The public life of ex Governor Foster has been spotless; in private he has been a thoroughly successful business man, he is better known than was Windom when Garfield appointed him, much more of a state-man than Manning, the Albany politician, ever aspired to be; and the other secretary under Cleveland, Fairchild, falls into insignificance beside the Ohio man. Foster stands higher today than did Folger, or any other secretary of the treasury in the last twenty years, with the single exception of the Hon. John Sherman."

THE "reform" legislature, in power "by default" and not by the voice of the people, is a failure. The fact is confessed by democrats. That it should be was to have been expected but we hardly looked for so frank an acknowledgment as that of the L. S. Democrat of last week from which we clip:

If there is one thing that the people of the state of Michigan are tired of, it is the weekly adjournment of our legislature from Friday afternoon over to Tuesday of the next week. It was hoped that the democratic legislature would set an example worthy of imitation, but so far there has been no improvement. It is not only the delay of public matters needing prompt attention, but matters are put off until the last days of the session, and then they are passed in any manner that happens. We are sorry to say that so far we have been disappointed in the present legislature, and shall not refrain from calling the attention of the public to their doings, unless they show some marked improvement in the future.

OUR reform legislature proposes, as a collateral to its "letting up" on the liquor trade we suppose, the establishment of a reformatory for drunkards at an original cost of \$150,000 and a subsequent outlay which can only be estimated. It is foolishness. The drunkard who really wants to reform can do so without help—the drunkard who does not wish to reform can be kept from his cups only so long as he is confined and restricted, and we take it that not even the reformers now in power in the state propose to go to the length of imprisonment for drunkards. If the gentlemen would only make drunkenness, by statute, what it is in fact, a crime equal to robbery, and punish it as severely; they would be on the right track. There would be some deterrent force in such a statute, but the coining of the bum soaker, and the charging of all the evil that results from the use of alcohol upon the men who tell it is the fashion, and fashion rules, in that as in most things, in spite of common sense.

MADISON, Me., Feb. 24—About 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning a large meteor, apparently about the size of a full moon, was observed in the sky. It burst with a loud report over Madison village, blazing fragments scattering in every direction. Houses were shaken as though by an earthquake, and hundreds of people were awakened from sleep by the concussion, which reverberated for some moments, sounding like heavy, rolling thunder, while the shooting particles seemed like so many flashes of lightning.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24—At two minutes before 4 a. m. yesterday the sky was lit up with a dazzling brilliancy, such as was never before seen in this state. Those awake saw a huge ball of fire fall from the sky and burst when near the earth. The glare was visible all over the state. No noise was heard except in Somerset county, where the people heard a rumbling as of an earthquake, and the more superstitious thought the world had come to an end. It is thought the meteor, which must be of unusual size, fell about 25 miles north-west of Madison. Searching parties have been sent out.

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THE CLOSING SCENE at St. Louis, after a mourning pageant only less grand than that at New York as the latter city is larger than the former, is thus described by the Associated Press report:

It was not until 2:30 o'clock that all who had been assigned places took their positions about the open grave, which was lined inside with flags. A short distance to the south was the grave of the Thirteenth, to the east members of the Grand Army, and directly around it to the north were grouped Senator Sherman, the Misses Sherman, P. Sherman, Colonel Hoyt Sherman, Lieutenants Thackara and Fitch and their wives, Judge and Mrs. P. B. Ewing, General and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, General and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Assistant Secretary Grant, ex-President Hayes, General Schofield, General Howard, General Stuyvesant, and others.

After all had taken their positions the eight sergeants acting as body bearers lifted the casket from the caisson and bore it reverentially to the grave, when all that was mortal of General Sherman was lowered to its last resting place. The casket was draped with flags and was bare of any floral tributes.

THE SERVICES

were of the simplest character, and were conducted by the Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, all assembled at the grave standing with uncovered heads. As the casket was being lowered the Regimental band played Pleyel's hymn.

Father Sherman read the catholic service, one of the selections being "I am the resurrection and the life;" he then offered fervent prayer and the services were at an end.

During the services, which were the regular rites of the Catholic church, Father Sherman sprinkled the casket with holy water, thus consecrating both the body and the grave. As the services progressed, many about the grave were visibly affected and when the flags surrounding the casket were removed, the sound of low sobbing was heard.

At 3 o'clock the closing of the grave was completed and the buglers of the Seventh Cavalry sounded: "Taps," "Lights out."

Volleys were fired over the grave by the Thirteenth Infantry, immediately followed by three salvos by the artillery, which was stationed some distance to the east. Wreaths and branches of evergreens were then placed upon the grave by loving hands.

THE FUNERAL PARTY

and the troops returned to the station and the many thousands of citizens who were present dispersed to their homes.

Thus was laid to rest by the side of his wife and his two sons, one of whom was his "soldier boy," General William Tecumseh Sherman.

THE CONVENTION of the "Industrial" party, held at Lansing on the 18th, was not a large body—only 154 delegates—but its session was a very lively one. The "puns" had been "set up" for the nomination of Judge Newton, of Genesee county, for justice of the supreme court, but the Judge had been so injudicious as to write a letter and that letter was the clue with which the friends of O'Brien Atkinson knocked his boom on the head and laid it out, cold. Atkinson was named as candidate for justice and Daniel P. Downing, of Tuscola and Charles E. Scott, of Eaton, as candidates for regents, the following platform adopted, and the convention adjourned:

"We demand the abolition of National banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes, to be loaned to the people on good and sufficient security at a rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver:

"We demand that alien ownership of land shall be prohibited and that all lands now held by railway companies and not earned by them shall be restored to the public domain:

"We demand that all means of communication of intelligence shall be owned by the government, and that all means of railroad transportation of freight and passengers shall be controlled and regulated in the interests of the people, and if such control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing we demand the ownership of such means of transportation by the government:

"We demand a law permitting the debtor to deduct the mortgage from the assessment similar to the law in force in California:

"We demand a strictly secret ballot, better known as the Australian ballot system:

"We demand the election of the President, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people and the reduction of the salaries of all public officers to a strict economical basis proportional to the wages of labor:

"We demand that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in all factories, mines and workshops, but this is not to apply to the farmer."

MICHIGAN democrats are just as little to be trusted as the Tammany breed—are no more scrupulous as to their methods than the Arkansans kind. On Tuesday last the fourteen democratic state senators took advantage of the absence of ten republican senators (at Jackson, attending the state convention) to unseat two republicans and give their seats to two democrats. This action gives the democrats full swing, the republicans and independents numbering sixteen and the democrats the same, and the president, Lt. Gov. Strong, having the deciding voice. Now they will proceed to carve the state into congressional districts to suit democratic exigencies, and so to legislate, in all matters, as to perpetuate, if possible, the power which they or their predecessors made them a present of last November. The two senators unseated, Horton and Morse, were as certainly and fairly entitled to their seats as is Lt. Gov. Strong to his, but that fact counted for nothing against the exigencies of the party, and no democrat in the senate was honest enough to oppose the steal. The act and the legislation which it precludes makes the redemption of the state more difficult but it will be redeemed, all the same, and if it teaches republicans to "keep their eye on the gun" and do their whole duty hereafter it will not have been altogether a misfortune.

A fall of rock in the Lake Superior mine Wednesday, entombed three miners but did not crush them, and they were rescued, alive and not much hurt, in a couple of hours. The rock fell all around them but not on them.

Ontonagon folks resolve that they don't want any new judicial circuit nor any truck with Gogebic. They are content with the status quo.

The deadlock in the Illinois legislature continues but there are signs of a break, which will probably come next week.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A son of Joachim, the violinist, formerly a soldier, has left the army to be an actor.

—According to an Agricultural Department report, nuts improve as readily as fruit by selection and culture. The most common results of cultivation are thinner shells and increased size.

—An enterprising contemporary informs its readers that a ton of gold is worth \$602,799.20, but with exasperating carelessness neglects to inform them where it may be got.—Chicago Times.

—Occasionally the return of the swallow or the nightingale may be somewhat delayed, but most sea fowls may be trusted, it is said, as the almanac itself. Were they satellites revolving around this earth their arrival could hardly be more surely calculated by an astronomer.

—A negress named Caroline Jenkins, living near Houston, Tex., is a veritable Samson. Four police officers went to arrest her, when she took them one by one, threw them out of the house and locked the doors upon them. She can break a half inch rope with ease by stretching it from hand to hand.

—A chemical analysis of the food cooked by our grandmothers, which men sigh for once in awhile, would show it 35 per cent more dangerous to the stomach than food prepared in the modern kitchen. As a matter of fact American women knew nothing of cookery up to twenty-five years ago.

—Guttapercha derives its name from the Malayan words *guta*, a gum, and *percha*, a cloth, and was introduced to the civilized world in 1842 by Dr. Montgomery, a Scotch surgeon. The first specimens were taken to London from Singapore by Jose Almeida, and the properties of the gum were announced by Hancock, Wheatstone and Faraday.—Boston Transcript.

—The New Jersey philanthropist who started a "retreat" for homeless men had a warm welcome for the first dozen tramps who piled in, but when seven-eighth came along in one day and told him that one hundred and forty more would arrive on the next, and that he was expected to trot out his best and do the right thing, he closed and nailed up the door.—Detroit Free Press.

—A Wapakoneta, O., dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "There was born to-day to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Oberholzer, of this city, a boy. Mr. Oberholzer is eighty years of age. He is the gentleman who gave his wife \$3,000 cash and a large oil farm on the day of their marriage, and for the first time is a father. He came up the street to-day singing at the top of his voice."

—The custom of throwing a slipper after a bride is said to come down from ancient times. Long before the Christian era a defeated chief would take off his shoes and hurl them to the victor to show that the loser of the shoes yielded up all authority over his subjects. Therefore, when the family of a bride throw slippers after her they mean that they renounce all authority over her.

—"I drink," remarked a gentleman to me recently, "four or five cups of coffee daily. If I stop drinking coffee, I get a headache." Another gentleman of my acquaintance, on the other hand, gets a racking neuralgic headache every time that he takes even a very small quantity of coffee, and a Bostonian who became blind, a film having formed before his eyes, found that his sight was restored when he stopped drinking coffee.—Epoch.

—The Indian Engineering says that experiments have been making at the Rangoon oil refinery with a view of obtaining a cheap and solid fuel from petroleum, and a very good result was obtained by heating the oil and dissolving three per cent common soap. The product was found hard to ignite, burns slowly, causes barely any smoke, and produces great heat. In fact, a clean and convenient fuel and superior to all other fuel obtained from mineral oil.

—The great seal of the Confederate States is now in the office of the South Carolina Secretary of State, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The seal and its press are of silver. The handle is ivory and the seal itself bears a likeness of Washington, modeled after the equestrian statue in Richmond, a wreath composed of leaves and flowers of the staple crops of the South, an inscription, "The Confederate States of America, 22 February, 1862," and the motto, "Deo Vindice."

—Miss Maggie Respass, a girl of fifteen who lives near Adel, Ga., went to the spring recently armed with her father's hunting-knife for protection. She found a bear in her path, and the animal, rising upon his haunches, let fall his big paws upon the girl's shoulders as she simultaneously buried the knife in his throat. With a convulsive shudder the bear fell backward. Miss Maggie then sent another thrust into his heart and let him for dead and went to bed and slept for the remainder of the night. At daylight she arose, and, with the aid of the other children, skinned and dressed the carcass for market.

HE SAW TOO MUCH.

A Ducky Who Used His Eyes More Than He Did His Hands.

A gentleman from Virginia related to a friend the other day how he hired a negro and put him in a field to work. After a while the planter came along and accosted the new hand:

"Did you see a coach go down the road a while ago?"

"Indeed I did, boss. One of the horses was a gray horse, and the other was a roan and lame in the off leg."

"I thought that I heard some hunters there on the edge of the woods."

"Yes, boss. One ob dem was Colonel Jones. He was the tall one. De second one was Major Peters and the third one was Tom McKee. Colonel Jones had one ob dem new new-fangled, breech-loading guns dat break in two."

"Did you see those wild pigeons fly over just now?"

"See 'em! Guess I did! Der was nineteen on 'em. Dey lit in that cornfield down yonder."

"Well, you see too much for a man that is hired by the day. Here's your wages. When I want a man to keep watch of what is going on I'll send for you."—Baltimore Herald.

THE STATE.

Stockbridge, Ingham county, has got a "good streak," and bans Pedro and all games with cards, no matter what or where. Paw Paw and South Haven are inclined to follow the example.

St. Louis, Gratiot county, wants a city charter and has a lobby of one at Lansing to urge the bill.

The Press has discovered that the common council of Grand Rapids contains toddlers and is making a fuss about it—to help the circulation.

Alexander Winchell, professor of geology and paleontology at the university, died on the 19th. He was in his 76th year and had occupied his chair in the university since 1879.

Kent county republicans in convention named Mr. Blaine as their choice for the next presidential nomination of the party.

J. R. Laing, of Grand Rapids, is the prohibitionist candidate for justice of the supreme court, and Charles K. Perrin and H. A. Reynolds the candidates for regents.

Representative Wagner, of Marquette, is the author of a bill amending the liquor tax law by permitting the keeping open of saloons on legal holidays: requiring a photograph of parties to whom the sale of liquor is forbidden to accompany the notice of be posted in a conspicuous place in the saloon. Also, when bars are maintained in boarding-houses, an enclosure of the bar by a board partition during the time when saloons are required to be closed, shall be a compliance with the laws.

The committee of the legislature which investigated the Coldwater school splits on party lines. It was perhaps inevitable but is not the less to be regretted.

Warden Davis wants \$60,000 for repairs and betterments to the Jackson prison.

The P. of I. fellows in the legislature want another office established—a state food commissioner.

The funeral of the late Professor Winchell took place at Ann Arbor on Sunday.

A Flint preacher, speaking of the day of judgment, demanded "who shall be able to stand in that great and awful day." A parishioner, who was a warm friend of Judge Newton, had been sleeping up to this time, but hearing the question, jumped to his feet and shouted "I nominate Judge Newton, of Flint, for that position."

Mrs. Calhoun, Custer's sister, has been made state librarian.

Ex Gov. Felch has written a letter to Speaker Wachtel, commending the propriety of giving a final resting place in the state house to the remains of Stephen T. Mason, first governor of the state. Gov. Felch says he knew Gov. Mason "as one to whom our state owes a debt of grateful remembrance. Young in years, he administered the government most wisely, and no man among us ever had a warmer place in the hearts of the citizens of our young state."

George M. Edwards, of Ovid, has undertaken to construct a building 256x80 feet, basement and three stories, for the Esty manufactory company, of Ososso, in six days. He will commence it next Monday morning, and a photograph of the structure will be taken each day.

Benton Harbor and St. Joseph are in the throes of consolidation and this is a partial list of the names proposed for the new city: Napoleon, Venice, Alger, Rochelle, St. Mary, La Salle, Eldorado, Winchester, Amazonia, West Liverpool, Freeport, Port Washington, Huff City, Watertown.

Charles H. Wetmore, for many years one of Detroit's most prominent citizens, died at his residence, 541 Jefferson avenue, about 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

Sheriff McQueen, of Kent county, was born in Canada and has never been naturalized, and his right to hold office will be contested.

Wyandotte drillers have struck a second rich vein of salt.

J. R. Laing of Flint, nominated by the Prohibitionists for justice of the supreme court, will decline to run.

Absalom Cargill of Battle Creek, died Friday, aged 91. He had lived in that city for 45 years, and was a veteran of the rebellion.

Quincy young ladies have a "guess party." They send their male friends invitations reading: "Party in our set this evening. Guess where and come there." Though sometimes rather late, the boys never fail to find the right place.

Two Detroit toughs, each an ex-convict, quarreled for the favor of a harlot and one has a hole in his stomach where the other drove his knife. The stabber is in custody.

Mathew Westbrook in jail at Detroit charged with attempting to blow up the house of a neighbor by loading a stick of firewood with dynamite, hanged himself last Sunday. He was 64 years old and of unsound mind.

William Shepard, keeper of a road house near Port Huron, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to three years' hard labor in Jackson, by Judge Canfield, Saturday.

The total registration at the university up to date is: Literary, 1,134; law 589; medical, 397; dental, 141; pharmacy, 96; homeopathy 78; total, 2,435. The largest enrollment of any college in the United States.

The weather around Cheboygan has been very mild the past few days, and as a result the ice went out of the straits Saturday and a stretch of clear water was open to Bois Blanc Island.

Barry county Democrats condemned the present legislature for dilatory practices in the convention Saturday and demanded that the members work for a short session as they promised to when candidates in the fall.

John Solomon confesses the murder, by poison, of Fred Carlson, at Manistee, on January 22. The crime was committed to get possession of Carlson's money, \$300.

An Indian father drew the body of his dead child on a hand sled 34 miles across the upper end of Lake Michigan that it might be buried near the Catholic church.

At Hillsdale, on Monday, six boys were let into the mill pond by the breaking of the ice and one was drowned. Willie Kline saved two and was nearly drowned himself.

John Kalla, a Poleak, was found dead at Detroit and it turns out to be a homicide, for which one Cheskalaki is held.

UPPER PENINSULA.

—The M. J. Cor has purchased a lot on Washington street adjoining the Flynn block upon which a brick and stone office building will be erected at once.—M. J. 20th.

—Some heartless brute maims horses, for no purpose it would seem other than the gratification of his devilish nature. He should be detected and punished.—Range, Iron Mountain.

—Mulveny, who was shot by Mrs. Forsier, is out of danger. The shooting was provoked by Mulveny, who accused the woman, in the presence of her husband, of improper relations with one McDermot.—Sentinel, L'Anse.

—Chas. Hultquist has gone to Escanaba, where he has accepted a position with E. Erickson, as manager of the dry goods department of the successful business run in the Sandy City by that gentleman.—Press, Ishpeming.

—We ought to have sewerage. Our city has haven't any means of keeping our own filth out from under our own noses. And it smells bad. And it smells all day long. And at night we have electricity to light it up. It? What? Why the stinking town. We have water enough, light enough—but what this community needs most is a thorough system of sewerage. Without that the community cannot keep itself clean, and the sooner it begins to realize the fact and provide the remedy—the better.—Clipper, Crystal Falls.

—The Bar Association of Gogebic county, in meeting at Ironwood on the 19th

RESOLVED, That the Bar Association of this county is unanimously in favor of a bill for the organization of the new 32d Judicial District, whatever may be the provision relating to the selection of a Judge, whether by appointment or by election.—Spirit, Bessemer

—Brown & Krige's laundry on fire last night. Damage not heavy and covered by insurance. J. M. Alston, vice president and general manager of the Baraga & Watersmeet railroad Co., is on his way to the line of the proposed road to begin a survey.—M. J., 21st.

—Larson, the "pop" man is making arrangements to bottle the water of the sulphur spring and put it upon the market. As a medicinal water it is second to none. Iron River wants a city charter. Iron county will not consent to lose Flinch township and receive unimpaired wilderness cut from Marquette county in exchange therefor. The county board sends C. T. Crandall J. B. Gaston and M. H. Moriarty to Lansing to fight the Dickinson county scheme.—Drill, Crystal Falls.

—An earnest effort to clean out the bagnios is in progress and is, so far, successful. T. Zepherin, a well to do shoemaker, has become insane and attempted suicide, and has been confined. The boys in a plumbing concern capped the wires of the Electric light and the concern lost its lights in consequence. Mike Shay, who worked for the Laing Lumber Co. disagreed with the foreman as to the rate of pay he was to have and argued with a revolver for the high figure. He got it, and his money, but had to skip, quick, to evade arrest.—Journal, Iron Mountain.

—The failure of the hot gas pipes caused the shutting down of the Pioneer furnace last Friday. The men will be kept employed and the furnace blown in again as soon as the pipes can be replaced. The damage to the laundry building by the fire was adjusted at \$272.80. The D., S. S. & A. road is doing a big business hauling logs. One Hallenbeck a tailor's cutter, is accused of abandoning his family at Chicago and consorting, here, with a paramour. Our reporter could not find him to get his side of the story. If he can not refute the charges Marquette is no place for him.—M. J., 23d.

On Monday next the absorption of the Wisconsin Central by the Northern Pacific will be formally completed and the road will be thenceforth worked and known as the 'Wis. Central division of the Northern Pacific railway.

Peter Miker fell down the shaft of the Tamarack mine Wednesday, 300 feet, and was crushed to jelly.

There are one thousand more men teaching school in Ohio than women.

For Sale

The Greenhoot residence corner of Ogden and Dousman avenues; or the same will be let, to a good tenant, if not sold. Inquire of GREENHOOT BROS. ESCANABA, Feb. 4, 1891. 15

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received until noon of Tuesday, March 3 next, at the office of the city clerk, for the work of constructing a sewerage outfall in the city of Escanaba. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of John G. Zane, city engineer.

All bids should be sealed and addressed "John J. Sourwine, City Clerk, Escanaba, Mich."

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the penalty of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned that the bidder, if successful, will execute a contract with the city for the execution of the work in accordance with the terms of his bid and within such reasonable time as the city council may designate.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Dated at Escanaba, the 19th day of Feb. 1891. F. H. BROTHERTON, Chairman Sewerage Com.

AFTER DEATH.

"Should I show you a mystery?"
Faded hand and nervous arm,
Shrouded form in lay calm.

A DANGEROUS DOZE.

Result of a Nap Taken by a Telegraph Operator.

In the fall of 1880 I was employed as a telegraph operator on a leading Western road, and located in the thriving little town of X.

It was a cold, stormy night in the latter part of December. The snow, which had been falling incessantly since morning, still continued when, lunch-basket in hand, I made my way down the quiet village street toward the depot.

Upon my arrival the day man explained to me all the unfinished business, chatted pleasantly on various long topics for a little time, then donned his overcoat, and on bidding me good night, said:

"Charlie, old boy, this storm is raising old Ned with railroading, the trains are all late, and unless it stops soon you will have a busy night of it. Keep your wits about you."

The night express No. 24, which was due at X at 2:30 a. m., was reported one hour and thirty minutes late, and the east-bound passenger No. 19, the flyer, as it was called among the railroad boys, was due at two a. m., and was reported one hour and ten minutes late.

As the clock struck the hour of midnight, and my sleepiness increased, I foolishly resolved to take a short nap before train time, thinking I could easily rouse myself when occasion called, for many had been the night that I had stretched myself full length on the office desk with my coat for a pillow and dozed the long hours away, never failing to respond when my sounder called me.

But I was uncommonly tired that night, and I slept on much longer than I intended. When I woke "A Y" (that stood for the dispatcher's office) was calling me. I rubbed my eyes and, still half asleep, answered him with "I-X." He then asked me for No. 19. I thought one brief second, reasoned that if it had passed my station the noise would surely have waked me, then answered "N. Y." which to him meant, not yet.

He then called Brockton, the second station east, and upon his prompt reply "I I," "B" sent the following order addressed to the operator at X and to No. 27 at Brockton. It read:

"No. 27 will run to X regardless of No. 19. Operator at X will hold No. 19 until No. 27 arrives."

My readers will readily understand that the order was given to help 27 along, and upon the strength of my reporting No. 19 as not having passed my station. Not more than ten minutes after the order was given I heard Brockton send in the signatures of the conductor and engineer of No. 27, heard the order corrected and knew that they had left Brockton and no night office between us.

Then for the first time I commenced seriously to consider the matter; and one after another in quick succession these questions arose: Why don't 19 come? Had No. 19 passed, and if so, what would be the result? My head was spinning like a top.

To ease my mind, and perhaps because I did not know what else to do, I went out and examined the rails. The storm had ceased and here and there a twinkling star could be seen. The moon was trying to shine from beneath a great bank of wavy clouds, and by its dim light I could see them and they told the story but too well. The rails were clean from snow, and as it had been snowing when I lay down to rest I knew that No. 19 had passed while I carelessly slept.

My brain seemed on fire. I staggered back into the office. The dispatcher was again calling me.

With trembling hand I grasped the key and answered him. Again his former question was asked: "Has No. 19 arrived?" What should I say? Fear advised me to again reply "N. Y." and in the time that would elapse before they could arrest me make good my escape. Duty whispered: "Be a man." I heeded it and told him all. He had no time to chide me even had he desired. It was a time for action then. I heard him send this message to the superintendent's office:

"No. 19 and No. 27 will meet in a collision near Coal Switch. Send working crew and physicians at once."

I paced the office like a madman, and prayed that God would in his mercy spare those poor hapless passengers; that He would not stain my hands with their blood; yet all the time knowing how impossible such a thing would be. The minutes seemed hours. Twenty of them passed, then thirty,

POPULAR PLAGIARISM.

An Offense Which is Very Often Committed Unconsciously.
A preacher of New York has been accused of plagiarizing from a brother in the pulpit two sentences which he introduced into one of his sermons recently, and considerable fuss is being made about the affair.

This charge of plagiarism, says the Boston Traveller, is being made very frequently against writers of late. There surely never has been a time when so many authors have been accused of stealing from others of their craft as to-day. We have no reason to believe that they are less honest than they used to be, and there surely must be some reason for this curious state of things.

It is only within a few years since we discovered that mother earth had, with feminine unscrupulousness, deceived us basely with regard to her age. Consequently new ideas are scarce; our ancestors gleaned the field of originality, and left us a rich legacy of thought which we have both consciously and unconsciously appropriated as our own.

It is a familiar fact that one may unconsciously plagiarize, not only the thoughts that one hears expressed, but the very words that give them expression. It is almost impossible to trace the subtle workings of the mind of the highly developed and sensitive individual, susceptible to the most delicate impressions.

Through the official's kindness the newspapers never learned of my criminal carelessness or the averted catastrophe, for all of which I was very thankful. I soon secured a new position in the East, where I have remained ever since.

THE MONKEY DRUMMER.
An African Story Accredited to Emin Pasha.
Emin Pasha, the story of whose rescue from Central Africa is well known to the world, is an enthusiastic student of natural history, and had made a collection at his headquarters on the Upper Nile, which he was compelled to abandon.

One of the objects of his interest in the equatorial province was a species of chimpanzee, and Mr. Stanley tells some remarkable stories regarding Emin's observations.

According to Stanley's account, the equatorial chimpanzee is not greatly the inferior in intelligence of some of the human beings found there. The forest of Msongwa is infested by a tribe of chimpanzees of great stature, who make almost nightly raids on the villages and little plantations of the Mswa natives, carrying away their bananas and other fruits.

On one occasion, Emin says, a chimpanzee of his intelligent tribe stole a drum from the huts of his Egyptian troops and made off with it, beating it as he ran.

The monkey took the drum to the headquarters of his own "people," who were evidently much charmed with it, for the Egyptian soldiers often heard the monkeys beating it vigorously but irregularly. Sometimes in the middle of the night some sleepless chimpanzee would get up and go to beating the drum.

Just what the other chimpanzees thought of this midnight musical performance will never be known positively. But from the fact that no sound of battle and slaughter among the intelligent chimpanzees ever followed, the Egyptians were forced to conclude that they liked it.—N. Y. Sunday Journal.

Rank Among Actors.
Fine Distinctions of Etiquette Observed in the Green-Room.

There is no place under heaven in which hierarchical grades are so rigidly established as in the dancers' green-room at the European opera-houses. The star, says the Chicago News, bears exactly the same relation to the subjects as a queen does to the ladies of the court, and the subjects the same relation to the coryphees as, say, the ladies of the bedchamber to the dressers of her Majesty.

Were a subscriber to pit or box tier, who has his entree to the green-room, engaged in a conversation in the wings with a member of the quadrille, and a coryphee to come up, the former would have to go away. The same etiquette would be observed by a coryphee if a subject came up; and if the star deigned to speak to the gentleman the subject would be expected to fall back in an attitude which would express the deep sense she felt of the honor done her by the star in deigning to address the admirer of the subject.

A star would think herself called upon to resent being invited to dine with an inferior member of the corps de ballet unless her leave were first asked. The etiquette would be to ask her what members it might be agreeable for her to meet, and whether, if she did not desire to make a choice herself, it might be agreeable for M'lle Such-a-One to be invited? Nor would it be thought rude if she made a choice excluding the danseuse so named. Subjects stand in a relative position toward coryphees. But young ladies of the quadrille should be only asked to meet each other.

The Test.
A philosopher says that no woman shows that she is truly independent and self-reliant until she enters a restaurant alone, pays for what she eats, and goes out with a look of proud disdain on her face and jumps aboard a street-car without asking the driver to stop.

The Life of Trees.
Recent information gathered by the U. S. Forestry Commission assigns to the pine tree 300 and 700 years as the maximum, 425 years to the silver fir, 375 years to the larch, 345 years to the red beech, 310 to the spruce, 300 to the larch, 170 to the ash, 145 to the elder and 130 to the elm. The heart of the oak begins to rot at about the age 300 years. The holly oak alone escapes this law. It is said, and there is a specimen of this aged 410 years in existence near Aschaffenburg in Germany.—Chicago Times.

CURED BY WHIPPING.

Radical and Effective Indian Remedy for Fever and Ague.

After a week or ten days the fever with which I had been afflicted abated somewhat, says a writer in Forest and Stream, and Peter, taking my double-barreled rifle by way of armament and half a dozen hard biscuits by way of grub, gave notice of two days' absence, and, bundling his blanket about him, went off up the trail.

Late in the evening of the second day, while I was lying on the bearskin with swimming brain and fevered brow, he came back, but not alone. Two strogg, athletic squaws, each totting a large pack, were his companions. He introduced them as "Old Blackbird squaw and her gal; pooty young squaw—great medicine."

The elder of the two was about as tough, leathery-looking a specimen of aboriginal ugliness as I have ever fallen in with, and making due allowance for difference in age the daughter was the perfect model of her. They both cast their loads unceremoniously aside, and the elder proceeded at once to business. Watching me closely as she did so, she rolled a large handful of leaves in her hand until they were partially pulverized, then passed them over to the younger squaw, who soon made a pint of very bitter tea from them which I was told to drink. I managed to gulp it down, hot and bitter as it was, and the old squaw then seized me without ceremony, packed me snugly in bearskin and blankets, after which she and her daughter, wrapping their own blankets about them, lay down on either side of me, crowding me in a manner more close than pleasant.

My leathery belles answered to help get up a copious perspiration, which was just what they intended; and when I awoke from the first sound, refreshing sleep I had enjoyed for weeks it was with a cool, clear head and limbs free from pain.

With the rise of the sun the confounding ague began to threaten me; and Mrs. Blackbird, with the help of her interesting daughter, proceeded to take measures for expelling it in a manner quite as novel and original as her treatment of fever. First, she undid a bundle of dirty-blue cloth, and took therefrom several bundles of neatly bound, minute twigs. I had heard some hard stories of "whippin' out the ague," and smelled a pretty extensive mice immediately; but, on the whole, concluded to go through, so I snatched them to divest me of my clothing and seize me firmly by the wrists; and I made no objection even when Mrs. Blackbird began to apply the switches gently to the bare skin.

Gradually the blows increased in rapidity and severity; old Peter, who had stood by as spectator at first, stepped forward and seized a wrist firmly in each hand so suddenly that I had no time to object, and the whipping immediately became energetic and general. Each of the squaws, with a switch in each hand, vied with the other in rapidity of hitting; and as the sluggish, torpid blood strove to dash with answering speed through the tingling veins the pain became unendurable. I had resolved to bear all that was asked of me in hopes of a radical cure, but the torture was too severe; and I ordered them to desist, trying at the same time to wrench myself loose from Peter. They only laughed, and laid on the harder.

I became mad with pain, and I went in on my muscle, biting and butting furiously at old Peter, and giving the leathery females ungallant kicks about the ribs and abdomen—a proceeding that made them laugh all the more, and brought down the switches with increased vigor. I entreated and cursed by turns, tried bribery and flattery, begged for a resting spell, and threatened death to the party of conspirators immediately I got loose, but all in vain. They flogged me for a time that seemed an age, and only let me off when I was too exhausted to stand alone. Then I was again enveloped in skins and blankets, when, strange as it may seem, I almost immediately fell into a deep slumber, from which I did not awake until evening. When I did awake it was with a general sense of soreness all over the outer man, but where was the ague? Gone. Completely cured, as well as the fever.

A MUSICAL SPIDER.
How He Was Mystified and Pleased by a Tuning Fork.

A gentleman in California has been trying experiments with a spider, and he seems to think that the spider enjoys certain sounds even after he finds they are not caused by the buzzing of a fly caught in the web. This is what a San Francisco paper says about it:

"A gentleman was watching some spiders when it occurred to him to try what effect the sound of a tuning fork would have upon them. He suspected they would take it for the buzzing of a fly. He selected a large, ugly spider which had been feasting on flies for two months. The spider was at one edge of its web. Sounding the fork the man touched a thread at the other side and watched the result.

"Mr. Spider had the buzzing sound conveyed to him over the telephone wires, but how was he to know on which particular wire it was traveling? He ran to the center of the web very quickly and felt all around until he touched the thread against the other end of which the fork was sounding, then, talking another thread along, just as a man would take an extra piece of rope, he ran out to the fork and sprang upon it. Then he retreated a little way and looked at the fork. He was puzzled. He had expected to find a buzzing fly. He got on the fork again and danced with delight. Evidently the sound was music to him."

An Artificial Clam.
A New Yorker has succeeded in making an artificial clam which tastes better than the original, will keep fresh for five years, and costs only half as much as the bivalves dug out of the sand. His orders from clubs and restaurants will make him rich in three years. The clam has not used the public as he ought to, and this is the result.

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."
Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY
for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time. "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you \$100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to W. H. HOOKER & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

LIME!

BUILDERS' AND MECHANICS' SUPPLY HOUSE.

J. M. LE BEAU & CO.

NO. 317 LUDINGTON ST.

Having bought the stock and good will of F. ROCK & CO., now offers to those in need thereof

BUILDING MATERIALS

Brick, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Etc.

In any quantity and on favorable terms.

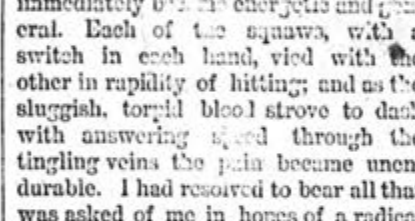
The public can depend upon finding us hereafter, as the establishment is a permanent one.

COAL.

J. F. OLIVER,

ALL KINDS OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Blossburg



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By the TON, CARLOAD or CARGO.

Office on Merchant's Dock.

ESCANABA, MICH.

HARDWARE.

Builders' : Hardware,

LIME AND HAIR

Sash, - Doors - and - Blinds,

Garden and Farm Tools,

—And all articles of—

Heavy and Shelf Hardware at Low Prices,

By W. W. OLIVER, Carroll Block,

408 LUDINGTON STREET,

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

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

OPEN TO-DAY!
 —OUR NEW STOCK OF—
EMBROIDERIES and FLOUNCINGS!

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.
 —ALSO—
 Wash Goods—Ginghams, Zephyrs and
 Toile de Nord.

ED. ERICKSON,

Local Retail Market.

Corrected weekly by Erickson & Bissell,
 Postoffice block

Sugar, Granulated	per lb.	28
C. Sues	per lb.	25 @ 40
Tea	per lb.	25 @ 1.00
Flour	per cwt.	2.15 @ 3.50
Butter	per lb.	20 @ .30
Cheese	per lb.	15
Eggs	per doz.	12 @ .19
Hams	per lb.	12 @ .16
Bacon	per lb.	10 @ .12
Lard	per lb.	15 @ .20
Codfish	per lb.	1.00
Mackerel	per bb.	1.00
Pork	per bu.	1.00
Potatoes	per bu.	1.00
Turnips	per bu.	1.00

PERSONAL.

—Jas. Corcoran and wife are visiting at Oshkosh.
 —F. H. Van Cleve has been in Chicago all the week.
 —Mr. E. W. Kolle went to Chicago on business Monday.
 —Dr. and Mrs. Thomas returned from a visit outside yesterday.
 —Harlow Brainard's daughter, Alice, is nearly restored to health.
 —Mr. Nursey has been at Chicago, but is at home again.—Calumet.
 —O. N. Hught and family departed, for Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday.
 —Miss Kittie McLaughlin attended at party at Menominee on Friday night.
 —Dick Conway is reported very ill, with diphtheria, at his camp on the Soo road.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong returned, a day or two since, from a month's visit in Hoosierdom.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Hartnett are expected at home, returning from their wedding tour tomorrow.
 —Leon D. Brown, general agent of the Manitowoc Manufacturing Co. was in town on Monday.
 —Letters from Mr. Selden give information that his health is much improved by his sojourn in Florida.
 —Mr. O. B. Fuller and family are at the Oliver for a time, while their little son is treated for an obstinate ulcer on his leg.
 —Sam Harris and wife departed yesterday to make their wedding tour, which will be not the less enjoyed for the delay.
 —Messrs. Cates and Carlson, who had been at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras festivities, arrived at home last Monday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burns and Miss Sara McHale departed Thursday afternoon, for New York. They will be gone a month or more.
 —Dr. Banks' visit in Wisconsin was spoiled by the intelligence of the illness of his little daughter, Daisy, and he reached home on Thursday.
 —Ed. Erickson starts for New York Monday next for his spring stock of dry goods and will purchase a line of millinery goods; a new departure for him.
 —Supt. Lindsey did not get away for his usual visit at the east last week, but returned hither. He departed again Thursday—may go east this time or may not, as business necessities shall be pressing or otherwise.
 —Mr. Enoch DeBeque, visiting at Maple Ridge last week, was entertained by his old neighbors there—notably by Herman Johnson and James R. Steele—with eating and drinking, with music and dancing, and "a good time," both for guest and entertainers, resulted. Mr. DeBeque gives us the fact and expresses, warmly, his appreciation of the attention he received.
Money to Loan
 on city real estate. Inquire of Mead & Jennings, First National Bank Bldg.
 —Fine Shoes for Ladies, just received at Ed. Erickson's.
 —Buy your shoes at Erickson's, Ladies; his stock is as large as any and of the very best, and he is content with small margins of profit.
 —Erickson's store is now Dry Goods, exclusively—the clothing and men's goods have gone across the street. As a result the Ladies have the store to themselves.

THE MOURNING for Sherman and Porter and the funeral pageants eclipse the birthday of Washington; but in spite of the eclipse it was honored, and we think Mr. Depew's letter to the Michigan Club worthy reproduction and reading:

"As the human race has moved along down the centuries, the vigorous and ambitious, the dissenters from blind obedience and the original thinkers, the colonists and state builders, have broken camp with the morning, and have followed the sun until the close of day. They have tarried for ages in the fertile valleys and beside great streams; they have been reared by barriers of mountains and seas beyond their present resources to overcome; but as the family grew into the tribe, the tribe into the nation, and equal authority into the despotism of courts and creeds, those who possessed the indomitable and unconquerable spirit of freedom, have seen the promise flashed from the clouds in the glorious rays of the sinking orb of day, and first with despair and courage, and then with courage and hope, and lastly with faith and prayer, they have marched westward. In the purification and trials of wandering and settlement they have left behind narrow and degrading laws, traditions, customs, and cases, until now as the Occident faces the Orient across the Pacific and the globe is circled, at the last, and in their permanent home the individual is the basis of government and all men are equal before the law. The glorious example of the triumphant success of the people, governing themselves, is the feeble spirit of the effete and exhausted Asiatic with the possibilities of the replanting of the Garden of Eden, and the restoration of historic grandeur of the birthplace of mankind. It is putting behind every bayonet which is carried at the order of Bismarck, or the Czar, men who, in doing their own thinking, will one day decide for themselves the problems of peace and war. It will penetrate the breeding places of anarchy and socialism, and cleanse and purify them.

"The scenes of the fifth act of the grand drama are changing with the world as its stage, and all races and tongues the audience. And as it culminates in power, and grandeur, and absorbing interest, the attention remains riveted upon one majestic character. He stands the noblest leader who was ever entrusted with his country's life. His patience under provocation; his calmness in danger, and lofty courage when all others despaired; his prudent delays when the Continental Congress was imperative and the staff almost insubordinate, and his quick resistless blows when action was possible; his magnanimity to his defamers and generosity to his foes; his ambition for his country and usefulness for himself; his sole desire the freedom and independence of America, and his only wish to return after victory to private life and the peaceful pursuits and pleasures of home, have all combined to make him, by the unanimous judgment of the world, the foremost figure of history. Not so abnormally developed in any direction as to be called a genius, yet he was the strongest, because the best balanced, the fullest rounded, the most even, and most self-masterful of men the incarnation of common sense and moral purity, of action and repose.

"The Republic will live so long as it reveres the memory and emulates the virtues of George Washington"

—Wixson's New Gallery, is open.

AN ILLUSTRATION of the way in which the McKinley bill has been misrepresented is furnished by a well-known photographer of this city. A great outcry has been raised because the McKinley bill raised the tariff on albumenized paper from fifteen to thirty five per cent. It has been said by the Free-Trade newspapers that this would increase the cost of photographs, but no such increase has been apparent. This photographer said to day that before the McKinley bill became law, albumenized paper, which was largely under the control of a combination of three firms in New York, was sold for \$38 a ream. After the bill became law this combination put up the price to \$40, and this was one of the stock arguments used by the democrats in the last campaign. The photographer exhibited a letter from the Scoville & Adams Co., of New York, one of the firms in the combination, offering to sell the albumenized paper for \$34 a ream, or \$4 less than the price before the law took effect. This is the result of home competition. Twenty years ago, when the duty on albumenized paper was thirty five per cent., it was albumenized in this country, and none was imported. When the tariff was reduced to twenty-five per cent., and later to fifteen per cent., gradually the industry was destroyed, so that last year the production in this country was 1,000 reams out of 20,000 consumed. The agents of the foreign manufacturers used every possible means to drive the American manufacturers out of the business, even selling at reduced rates to photographers who would sign an agreement to use only the imported albumenized paper. It took 12,000,000 eggs to albumenize the paper used in this country last year, and those eggs were all purchased in Germany, where the work was done at less than half the labor cost in this country. Under the McKinley bill the industry is again starting up in this country, and as a result albumen paper is being offered at \$4 a ream less than the old rates.—Boston Journal.

Smoke the "Phoenix"—at Mead's.

—Back Home, is Wixson, and may be found at Wells avenue and Elmore.

—J. N. Mead puts up Flavoring Extracts and so can warrant their purity. Try them.

—Wixson's New Gallery, corner of Wells avenue and Elmore street, the finest in the northwest, is now open and ready for business.

There will be a special convocation of Delta Chapter 118 on Saturday evening, Feb. 28th, promptly at 8 o'clock. Companions take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly. Visiting companions are cordially welcomed.
 F. H. ATKINS H. P.
 FRED E. HARRIS, Sec.

J. N. MEAD.

J. N. MEAD

OFFERS FOR THE LENTEN SEASON

LAZELL'S PERFUMES--

- Roman Frangipanni
- White Hyacinths
- Russian Violets
- Tuberose
- Trailing Arbutus
- Persian Rose
- Marie Stuart
- Patchouly
- Lily of the Valley
- Musk

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES--

- White Rose
- Stephanotis
- Violet
- Ylang Ylang

AND FLORENTINE'S--

- Wild Crab Apple Blossom

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 19.—Prof. Alexander Winchell died at 9 o'clock this morning of aortic stenosis and Bright's disease. Prof. Winchell held the chair of geology and paleontology in the University of Michigan. He was a firm believer in evolution, and for that reason was forced out of Vanderbilt college in 1878. His name has been assigned to fourteen new species. Prof. Winchell was elected president of the Geological Society of America at its last meeting. He was one of the organizers of the American Geological society, has been state geologist of Michigan, and a member of the United States Geological survey, and has made numerous and important contributions to scientific literature, among them, "Sketches of Creation," "Evolution," "Geology of the Stars," "Preadamites," "Geological Excursions," "World Life," and "Reconciliation of Science and Religion."

THE SCHEME for a new railroad to divide the ore traffic of the Menominee range with the C. & N. W. is still talked of by the Milwaukee papers. The latest concerning it is to the effect that twelve mines are ready to contract with the new concern for the transportation of their output for a term of years, and that when as many more shall have joined in the agreement something will be done. The scheme contemplates a road to do that work only. Of the 32 mines which shipped from the Menominee range last year the Chapin, Florence and Iron River, the output of which the C. & N. W. will handle, certainly, shipped nearly a moiety of the whole output of the range—1,022,485 tons out of 2,082,271—and it is hardly to be believed that the Dunn and Armenia, belonging to the Schlesingers, have been left out of the late deal that their output 183,612 tons last year—is not secured for the Northwestern. The remainder—876,174 tons last year—is not a great tribute to offer for the building of a hundred or more miles of railroad with the necessary terminal facilities; especially when it is remembered that the mines will insist on lower rates of freight than here tofore (or there would be no reason for the scheme) and we hardly expect to see the road built at present.

WITHIN the past five years a mill for rolling copper, brass, zinc, etc., has been established at Kenosha, Wis., which employs from 130 to 150 men. The copper comes from the Lake Superior country and the zinc from Illinois and Missouri. At first most of the product was shipped east for a market, but lately special machinery for manufacturing ore reeds and boards has been put in, and they propose supplying the western market. Besides this two other companies have been formed, one employing 230 operatives, to make other goods, the proximity of the mill, from which they get their raw material, being one of the chief sources of this success.

THESE businesses, so near this source of supplies of breadstuffs and meat, are due to the development of the copper and zinc industries of Upper Michigan, Illinois and Missouri by the tariff. If, as under the "Walker Tariff" of 1846, we had a scanty production of copper on our sea coast from imported ores, copper would not only now, as then, be costing from 24 to 30 cents per pound, but there would be no brass works at or near Kenosha, any more than without the increased production of pig iron in the south rolling mills and foundries would be springing up in that section of the country.

THE MANY FRIENDS of Miss Marguerite Nau were stricken with sorrow on learning that her death occurred that morning at 6:05 o'clock. Miss Nau was a daughter of the late Lambert Nau, and was born and reared in this city. She was born on the 17th day of September, 1858, and at death was 32 years, 5 months and eight days old. Her death was caused from consumption and she had been ill with that fatal malady about a year. The deceased was one of the most highly esteemed young ladies in the city and every one who knew her loved her. She was a great favorite in society and her many winsome ways gained for her the fondness of all. Her funeral takes place this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the French Catholic church. The interment will be in the Allouez cemetery. The deceased leaves two sisters, Mrs. Horace Gosselin, of Milwaukee, and Louise of this city; and four brothers George Lambert, Fred and Phillip, all of this city, to mourn her sad demise.—Advocate, Green Bay.

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.

Q. R. HESSEL,
 Successor to Hessel & Hentschel,
 —DEALER IN—
Meats of All Kinds!
 Made from animals carefully selected, slaughtered at home, and
RIGIDLY INSPECTED,
 both on the hoof and after slaughter, and
Every Ounce Warranted.
 My predecessors have made a good reputation and acquired a large trade, and I propose to retain the one and increase the other.
Q. R. HESSEL.

A. H. Butts,
 —Dealer in—
LUMBER
 OFFICE AND YARD,
 Near C. & N. W. Passenger Depot.
 A full assortment constantly on hand, consisting of
Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
 Sash, Doors and Blinds at Lowest Prices.
 Estimates furnished contractors and others on short notice.
GIVE ME A CALL.

DRUGGIST.
GEORGE PRESTON,
 —Dealer in—
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
 Pure Old Liquors
 For Medicinal Purposes Only,
Paints, Varnishes, Kalsomines,
 —AND—
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,
 302 LUDINGTON ST.
 East End
 He has on hand, new this season, a full stock of
Wall Paper and Borders,
Panels, Centre Pieces, Etc.
 Give the undersigned a call. No trouble to show goods.
GEORGE PRESTON.
 Please find number above.