

The Escanaba Tribune.

J. A. Crozer, Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. I.

ESCANABA, DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

TERMS: \$2.50 a Year, in Advance.

NO. 39.

Selected Miscellany.

AN EXCURSION IN CHINA.

A CONSUL'S ADVENTURE.—The Temple of

Fly Come—Pik Lok and its Villages

—Country Hospitality.

Correspondence Boxon Advertiser.

Pik Lok Tung Monastery.

PROVINCE OF KWANG TUNG (CANTON),

CHINA, MAY, 1870.

At night we anchored at Tai Tong Hail. The next day, Friday, we met another dead body floating down the river. That night brought us to the large market town of Tsing Yung. The next day about noon, as we were passing the custom house at Pak Ma (new) intending to land at the town to get some provisions, a crowd of the employees at the custom house ordered our boatman to stop, so that our boat might be examined. Our men paid no attention to them, and passed by the first custom boat, without resistance, but the soldiers on board the next one seized the gunnals of our boat with their hooks, and "were about to stop us, when my traveling companion, who was on the roof, extricated us from them for attempting to stop or board without permission." The boat with the American flag flying, telling them at the same time, that the United States Consul was on board, and he would resent any such interference. They still paid no heed, and he then seized a plank, and aimed a blow at the head of the leader, when all let go, and allowed us to proceed. I was lying down at the time, hearing a great storm of voices, but blissfully ignorant of the cause. A hundred yards further on we moored to the wharf, and my friend promptly made his way to the custom-house, and called for the head official. He demanded of that functionary for what reason his soldiers attempted to stop and board in that irregular and disorderly way a boat on which the U. S. flag was flying, and which was carrying a U. S. Consul. The officer apologized, begged not to be reported to his superiors, said it was a mistake of the soldiers, who did not understand the courtesy of the Consul, and such a case, and that he would make amends. My friend then gave the message with which he was charged—that the consul was traveling for pleasure, information and health; that his boat was moored at the town; that he had given his boatmen strict orders not to smuggle anything, under cover of the flag; that it was quite possible, however, that they were doing so secretly; that if he desired to find out, and would so indicate immediately, the consul would receive and entertain him officially within an hour, and would give him an opportunity to search the boat thoroughly. He sent word back with his card, that he was perfectly satisfied, and did not wish to examine the boat.

We now entered the Tsing Yung Pass. The river here breaks through a bold and lofty range of hills, from 1500 to 2000 feet in height. The pass is three miles or more in length, and there are many abrupt turns in its course. The base of some of the cliffs which bound on the passing traveller are almost perpendicular. The river throughout the pass is quite swift and deep, and has an average width of about 150 yards, but in some places it may be less than 75 yards wide. The water was not to be depended upon in such a pass, and rowing against the current was out of the question, so our boatmen had to resort to "steering," which indeed they had been compelled to do often before. Eight or ten men, each provided with a short rope, to one end of which is attached a cotton collar; the foremost man holds the end of the main rope, which is paid out from the top of the main to a sufficient length; he quickly mounts the bank, and scrambles up to the roadway; the next man fastens his short rope in a trice to the main "coue"; the next, whose rope is a little longer takes a longer interval and fastens his, and so on to the last. They then throw their weight cheerfully into the collars, and away they go at a swinging gait. A substantial roadway is cut out of the steep hillside. It is about five feet wide, and paved with granite. Viewed from the water it looked not unlike the track of a railroad skirting the side of a mountain. The handsome granite arched bridges, which spanned every chasm and waterfall breaking from the hills, served to complete the illusion, and I half expected to hear the roar of the locomotive startle me at the close. Indeed, with a very long, winding, and crooked width of this track, a perfect bed for the iron road would be ready here. One could not help admiring the substantial character of the bridges. Every one, and they were numberless, was built of dressed granite, and looked as if intended to last for ages. This is the character of all the public or co-operation works of China that I have seen.

About midway of this pass we came to the temple and monastery of Fee Loi—"dy come." The tradition is that a dragon which occupies the shrine at the top of the mountain "came by flying," and took his abode at this spot. Broad, handsome steps of granite reaching below the water's edge lead up to the main entrance. The principal buildings are erected some forty or fifty feet above the river, and occupy the broad lap of a great chasm which detaches here. The temple is built after the fashion of all such in China. We were offered tea, which we declined, and intimated that we wished to go to the top and see the shrines and small temples above. The priest said, "Yes, there was a temple on either side of the chasm, but that the left one was to be preferred. After climbing some three or four flights of steps to the second row of main buildings, I began to feel that the ascent was too fatiguing one, and as I wished to carry away some mementos of the place I asked for a cane. A solid-looking old priest brought out a very handsome specimen of nature's pranks in this shape of a gnarled, knotted, twisted and curled stick, the head of which had grown back upon itself like the hilt of a sword. He asked three dollars for it; I offered him one. After "clicking" for some time in fell to two, and I started on without it, telling him he ought to give it to a sick man who needed it to climb the hill. He retorted that if I was sick I was great man and had plenty of money. I left him and proceeded some distance up the hill, when called after us that he would take a dollar. The stick proved of good service the rest of the way. It is useless to attempt to describe the scenes which a hundred varieties reared in the tall heads and stately trees their boughs arm over us every little climbing mattock, and around their huge trunks clambered and sported vines and bright creepers; brilliant flowers waved in the cool breeze which swept up the gorges, or nestled coolly on some ledge of rock, and the sunbeams which it rushed out over itself in a dark green pool, panting and silent. O! it was a scene for a painter! And that painter ought to be put through the heat and sweat of a tropical country for a few months preparatory to being let loose in such a place! Then he could paint.

After a bath in the cool mountain water we slept, and when we woke and prepared

we descended, and bade adieu to Fee Loi Tze. Leaving the pass and coming again into the level country we witnessed a novel mode of collecting toll of the passing boats. There are frequent streams which flow from the rice-fields and creep singularly into the river. At the mouth of each there is always a deposit of soft mud and sand which would be very troublesome for men "freckling" a boat to cross. Accordingly the owner of the land maintains a footbridge,—generally a single plank,—and stations here a decept old man or woman to collect "cash" from the boats making use of the bridge. Seated on his shelf in the bank, under a mat covering with a little eastern toilet and fan of rice straw, he sits and collects, reaching out a long bamboo with a cotton pocket on the end of it, and the host owner drops in a "cash"—one tenth of a cent—or in lieu thereof a mill of rice. The revenue from such a source must be a considerable one for a Chinaman, and happy is the farmer who happens to own the mouth of a lazy river!

We reached this place, Pik Lok, on Sunday night. The village of Pik Lok is a miserable little place, more poverty-stricken and desolate than any other I have visited in China. The population is about three hundred, and the only branch of industry which the inhabitants seem to be engaged in is quarrying limestone from the hill which directly overhangs the town, conveying it broken into small pieces, in squeaking, wooden-axled wheel-barrows, up the hill side, and across the narrow plain on which the houses stand, and placing it in little piles, row after row, each man's product by itself, whence it is taken up by others and loaded into boats which carry it down the river—ever so far as Canton (see map) —to be turned into lime. Now the first question is, "Why don't these people build a kiln?" The answer is, because they have no fuel. The United States Consul was on board, and he would resent any such interference. They still paid no heed, and he then seized a plank, and aimed a blow at the head of the leader, when all let go, and allowed us to proceed. I was lying down at the time, hearing a great storm of voices, but blissfully ignorant of the cause. A hundred yards further on we moored to the wharf, and my friend promptly made his way to the custom-house, and called for the head official. He demanded of that functionary for what reason his soldiers attempted to stop and board in that irregular and disorderly way a boat on which the U. S. flag was flying, and which was carrying a U. S. Consul. The officer apologized, begged not to be reported to his superiors, said it was a mistake of the soldiers, who did not understand the courtesy of the Consul, and such a case, and that he would make amends. My friend then gave the message with which he was charged—that the consul was traveling for pleasure, information and health; that his boat was moored at the town; that he had given his boatmen strict orders not to smuggle anything, under cover of the flag; that it was quite possible, however, that they were doing so secretly; that if he desired to find out, and would so indicate immediately, the consul would receive and entertain him officially within an hour, and would give him an opportunity to search the boat thoroughly. He sent word back with his card, that he was perfectly satisfied, and did not wish to examine the boat.

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"Independent in all Things."

ESCANABA, DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

TERMS: \$2.5

The Escanaba Tribune

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY J. A. CROZER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ESCANABA, DELTA CO., MICH.
TERMS-\$2.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES

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|------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Square. | \$1.00 | 11.50 | 12.50 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 30.00 |
| 2 Squares. | 1.50 | 22.50 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 Squares. | 2.00 | 30.00 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 20.00 |
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| 6 Squares. | 6.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 50.00 |

Cards occupying the space of five lines less of this type will be inserted only at \$1.00 each, by notifying us of any mistakes in these advertisements and will remember that they will be inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Twenty advertisements will be allowed to change the advertisements twice a year without extra charge.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Terrible Fighting on the Meuse River.

Napoleon Surrenders McMahan's Command in person.

PAGE, Sept. 2nd 1870.

The ministry have just given the following news to the public. In the absence of official reports from Generals commanding in the north east, and from the multitude of telegrams received from various Belgian towns, under date of August 31st, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., are extracted the following which bear character of probability.

On the 30th ult. a series of engagements occurred between Napoleon's army and the enemy near Sedan, lasting from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Our troops were attacked by Prussians from the woods and heights of Stenay. The attack, which was vigorous at first, and forced our army to a retrograde movement, soon lulled so that at 2 p. m. we took the offensive again and retained it until 7 in the evening, when darkness put an end to operations. After night-fall, we re-crossed the Meuse, to form again near Donchey, a few miles east of Sedan.

The first day's fighting has cost us considerable losses, although we inflicted heavy damage to the Prussians. The Infantry of Neuvoo, particularly distinguished itself, and performed prodigies of valor. The Prussians ruined the town of Neuvoo in that vicinity, and killed most of the inhabitants. On the 31st the Prussians again took the offensive at 7 a. m., on the left bank of the Meuse, between Donchey and Donchey. Our forces retreated slowly, until Marshal MacMahon had drawn the Prussians into an angle formed by ramparts formed by ramparts of Sedan and heights on the side of river. There the Prussians experienced very serious losses, and were compelled on account of the murderous fire to retreat. They affected this about noon, withdrawing towards Villontray. After several unsuccessful attempts, they at last succeeded in placing themselves on opposite side of the meuse.

This furnishes a direct contradiction of King William's dispatches to the Queen, which announces that he repulsed the French. Everything seems to indicate that engagements will be resumed immediately in the same section of country.

London Sep. 2nd, 2 p. m.—The following dispatch, dated at Boulogne, a few miles from Sedan, to-day reports; A battle yesterday was very bloody, and resulted disastrously for the French, who retreated on Maubec. The Prussians now occupy Gieny a few miles to north west of Sedan. Some 10,000 officers and soldiers of the French Army have been forced into Belgium territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Great numbers of the wounded were admitted into Belgium for humanity's sake.

BERLIN, Sep. 2nd.—King William telegraphed the Queen from Sedan yesterday, 3 p. m.—A battle has raged since half past eight this morning.

Our forces have advanced victoriously. The 4th, 5th and 7th Corps and Bavariane were engaged. The enemy was almost entirely driven into the city.

MUNICH, Sep. 1st.—The Bavarian Minister received the following concerning Tuesday's battle; "We were victorious. French were driven over the Meuse. The first Bavarian Corps participated successfully."

LATEST.

Private congratulatory dispatches are flying over the country, and were received here this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock announcing that Napoleon and his entire army has surrendered. It seems almost impossible, but is believed to be entirely authentic.

OFFICIAL.

BERLIN Sep. 3rd.—The following highly interesting dispatch has just been made public here.

BEFORE SEDAN, FRANCE, Friday Sep. 2nd, from King to Queen.—A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Se-

dan are prisoners of war has just been concluded with Gen. Wilkes, commanding instead of McMahon who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no command. Left everything to the Regent at Paris. His residence Lahall appointed after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately.

What a course events, with God's guidance have taken.

If protection is to be a recognized policy of the country, we do not know that any Wisconsin man will object to the protection of Wisconsin industry; but every Wisconsin man ought to object to a policy which taxes our state millions every year for the benefit of classes of industry which do not exist here.—*McLennan News.*

But the *News* and every Wisconsin man ought not to object to a policy which encourages those classes of industry which do exist here. The *News* should look up the figures when it must be convinced of the great benefit of a tariff to Wisconsin industry. The census of 1870 shows that at that time under free trade there were but 15 woolen factories in the state with a total capital of \$100,000 and turning out a total product valued at \$172,000. Remember this was after a long free trade period. The heavy tariff imposed early in the war had the effect to encourage manufacturers and we now find that the number of woolen mills has increased to 63, of which turn out more goods in a year than all the mills in the state did in 1860. Three of these have invested a capital of \$375,000 and the annual product of all is worth several millions. Besides this, the Wisconsin farmer can take his wool to the factory and exchange it for double the amount of cloth he could in 1860, and the cloth is of better quality. Further—According to the census of 1860, two blast furnaces were in operation, Wisconsin, turning out 2,000 tons of iron worth \$57,000 per annum. Now under a heavy tariff on iron, there are in operation in the state of Wisconsin six blast furnaces turning out 35,000 tons annually, while four more are building and will be in operation in a few months with a capacity of 33,000 tons, and three more are projected. The capacity of those now running is as follows: Iron Ridge, 5,700; Mayville, 2,200 tons; Iron Ridge, 5,700; Mayville, 3,300; Depere (two) 11,400; Milwaukee, 15,000. Those now being built are the Appleton furnace, 6,000 tons; Green Bay, 6,000; Fond du Lac, 6,000; Milwaukee, 12,000. If it were not for the tariff, neither the blast furnaces or the woolen mills could exist in Wisconsin. Then does not protection benefit Wisconsin industry?—*McLennan Northwest.*

The Northern Life Insurance Co.—We have shown through the new and elegant building lately erected by the above Company in Milwaukee, W. W. BUTTERFIELD, Prop.

BOARD \$2.00 PER DAY.

The Butterfield House has been greatly enlarged and newly furnished throughout, and gives accommodations as good as any house on the street.

All stages stop to take and leave passengers.

Houghton Postage Late Mich.

EMPIRE HOUSE.

New & Elegantly Furnished.

A. B. WHEELOCK, Prop.

OCONTO, WIS.

DÉPOT HOUSE.

Negaunee, L. S., Mich.

THOS. WALIS, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY OF HANCOCK, MICH.)

The new Proprietor has secured another place of residence, and has now established and occupies accommodations to travelers. His house is situated but a few steps from the Railroad Depot and easily accessible to all parts of the village.

UP-LAKE FRIENDS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

W. H. WELLSTEAD.

BLACKSMITHING,

GUN REPAIRING,

And Jobbing of all kinds done with neatness and Dispatch.

DUNLAP HOUSE.

J. M. BELANGER, PROP.

Marinette, Wis.

This house is nearly new and neatly furnished.

The Lake Superior Stage Line stops here.

BAUMONT HOUSE.

Green Bay, Wis.

This long established and well known Hotel is still open for the accommodation of Guests, and the proprietors will spare no pains or expense to make it pleasant for their Guests.

A. DEUREUR & CO. Proprietors.

E. P. LOTT.

COUNTY CLERK,

REGISTER OF DEEDS,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office at the Tribune Printing Office.

BROCKINGTON & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

CHOICE WINES

AND LIQUORS,

CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS,

Confectioneries &c., &c., &c.

Negaunee Mich.

MARQUETTE HOUSE.

M. A. MOLONEY, Prop.

Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Negaunee Mich.

Before Sedan, France, Friday Sep. 2nd, from King to Queen.—A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Se-

dan are prisoners of war has just been concluded with Gen. Wilkes, commanding instead of McMahon who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no command.

Left everything to the Regent at Paris.

His residence Lahall appointed after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately.

What a course events, with God's guidance have taken.

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The Escanaba Tribune.

ESCANABA, Sep. 3rd, 1870.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DELTA LODGE NO. 195, F. & A. M.

Regular communications of this Lodge are held at a hall over Loring's Store in Escanaba on the third Thursday in each month.

E. T. Ellsworth, W. M. C. J. Wright, S. W. James Robertson, J. W. J. N. Miller, Trevor, J. D. Ross Seely, Thos. N. Lee, D. B. Houghton,

H. O. OF OUR VILLAGE LODGE NO. 315, I. O. G. T.

General meetings of the Lodge are held in the Old Fellow's Hall, in Escanaba, every Saturday evening.

J. C. Dougherty, W. C. M. McCallie, W. T. J. A. Thompson, W. S. Columbus Press, W. T. E. P. Lott, D. D.

ESCANABA LODGE, NO. 118, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings of this Lodge are held in their Hall Escanaba every Monday Evening.

E. Glaser, N. G. C. H. Weidman, Treas.

E. P. Royce, D. D.

EXCELSIOR ENCAMPMENT OF PATRIOTS, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings of this Encampment are held at the old Fellows Hall in Negaunee, Mich. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

F. M. Johnson, Scrub. H. H. MELTON, C. P.

RELIGIOUS.

S. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Rev. Charles Langner, Pastor Services Monday at 10 A.M., afternoons at 3; Communion at 3 P.M.

Rev. Mr. N. F. Price, preacher in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath at 10 A.M. and 12 P.M. Sabbath school at 2:30 P.M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P.M. Young People's Meetings, Tuesday evening at 7:30.

We publish our paper without correcting the proof in order to give the news to our home readers without delay.

The news which we publish on our second page is so important, that we give it to the exclusion of other matter.

A man by the name of John Dowd, has been having the Delirium Tremens at the Tilden house, for several days. He is a crockery merchant in Ohio, and is said to be a man of good character and much influence at home.

Fred. Harris has taken the contract for removing the dwelling house in rear of Mr. Wallace's Store to a lot on Wells Avenue, and putting the work through in a characteristic manner.

The Will of the late Richard Mason was sustained by the Probate Court, in Judge O'Malley's decision of Friday last. An appeal was immediately made to the Circuit Court by the contestants, Richard Mason Junior.

Dr. Levy, has been extracting corns and playing billiards in town for sometime past, and as he had confidence enough in his skill at the latter game, to risk money on it, left for Marquette, yesterday morning a wiser and a poorer man, wiser, because he knows from sad experience, that the "Champion of New Orleans," has no business with Escanaba Billiardists.

The Schooner Ostrich, a Chicago Lumber Vessel, went ashore 15 miles this side of Menominee, in a gale a week ago last Tuesday, and was hauled off with slight damage by the combined efforts of the Saginaw and Tug Escanaba, on Sat. day last.

Alfred Meigs, Esq., of Ogdensburg is to take charge of the L. S. Miner for the 1st of October, and Mr. Loring, the present implementer, will publish a paper in New Hampshire.

The Marquette Journal speaks of a concert given by Prof. Thompson's class in vocal and instrumental music, as a decided success, and says that a repetition was given at the request of the citizens. Could you bring your class down here for an evening Professor? We will insure you a full house.

Dr. Briar, practical Optician, writes us that he will visit Escanaba on or about September 5th, with his improved spectacles and optical instruments, Microscopes, Optometers, Marine and Opera Glasses, Compasses, &c., &c. Dr. G. may be found at the Tilden House where he will remain for a few days only.

One of the best hotels we have stopped at in a long time, is the Sweet Hotel at Grand Rapids Mich.

There are 6 cases of Typhoid Fever under treatment now in this village, and it behoves every one to prepare to meet this dreaded and often fatal disease, with a system in perfect order.

We regret to learn that our friend A. J. Barrup, for several years past in charge of the Merchant Dock at this place, is to go to Watertown Wis., and assume the duties of "Mine Host" of the Linden House, the principal Hotel at that place. From a late experience there, we should say that a change is imperatively needed, and while Escanaba will lose a good citizen, the R.R. Company faithful and efficient officer, Watertown will gain a good landlord.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors in another column, that they have authorized the survey of the Swamp Land State Road from Escanaba to Masonville, by Day's River. We hope to see this road early and thoroughly completed, for its advantages cannot be overstated.

Mr. Luther G. Noyes, Correspondent and Canvassing Agent for the Chicago Republican, was in town during the week, and has gone north. He will return in a few days and we hope will succeed in getting a large list for his paper there; for, unlike its contemporaries, the Tribune and Times, the Republican is a sound Tariff paper, and is moreover as good a paper in any other respect as the others. It is time we stopped patronizing these papers which are doing their best to cut our throats, and help our friends. Try the Republican for six months and we think you will be satisfied that our advice is good.

Charles Robinson Esq., of the Green Bay Advocate, called upon us during the week on his way to Lake Superior. We are glad to see that he is recovering from the troubles with which he has been afflicted, and hope that he will long adorn the profession. He is one of the oldest and best Editors in the State of Wisconsin, having been connected with the Advocate for over 25 years, and is also identified with the early history

of Escanaba, having delivered the first Fourth of July oration here, five years ago. While in Grand Rapids, we met Marshal Henry, Attorney J. H. Standish and other officers of the U. S. Court for the western district of Michigan to which this County belongs, and are glad to know that the important interests which frequently pass into the jurisdiction of this Court will be in such good hands.

There are, at the present writing, about 1500 people in Escanaba and there are 110 daily papers, 12 tri-weeklies, 634 weeklies, 62 semi-monthlies, and 275 monthlies, taken here, which we confidently believe is a better showing than can be made by any other town, great or small, in the State of Michigan, and we challenge comparison.

The Annual School Meeting for School District No. One, to elect officers &c., for the current year, will be held at the School House, Monday Evening next, at eight o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

The Safes of the Methodist Book Concern were broken open and robbed of \$45,000, on the night of the 30th ult.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.—This Fair, which closed its labors last Friday Evening, was by far the most successful enterprise of the kind ever undertaken in Delta County, and produced the large sum of \$1,547 netting over \$1,200. It was subscribed too liberally by persons of all denominations, but its great success is mainly owing to the exertions and constant labor of Rev. Father Langner, T. Killian, and others of their own society. Rev. Mr. Eis, of Marquette, was also present aided in the work. We point to this as something rarely if ever equaled in the history of church matters, for here was taken in, at this Fair alone, saying nothing of the large amounts that are annually donated, over one dollar each for every man woman and child in the village. The Ball on Thursday night was well attended and realized a large amount for the Fair. The dancing and fun was kept up until a late hour and all seemed to be satisfied that they had received the worth of their money. There were 81 tickets sold.

The amount received will clear off the old standing debt and place the society firmly on its pins.

A CARD.—The Rev. Charles Langner, Pastor of the Catholic Church at Escanaba desires to thank most warmly all the patrons of his successful Fair, Protestants as well as Catholics, for their generous assistance. Especially he wishes to acknowledge the liberality of Mr. Killian who gave the Hall free of charge, and the untiring exertions of the Ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, who acquitted themselves nobly in their respective charges.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

Escanaba, Aug. 25th 1870.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, Present, A. J. Perrin, Negaunee, Chairman, Pro Tem. James Mason, Masonville, E. P. Lott, Clerk.

On Motion of James Mason, A. J. Perrin was elected Chairman, for the ensuing year.

On Motion the following bills were allowed and orders drawn on the Treasurer.

Escanaba Tribune, Printing \$5.00

E. P. Lott, Express and Stamps, 7.38

C. C. Royce, Supplies, 18.10

P. Farrelly, Board Prisoners, 7.83

H. B. Smith, Rent, 60.00

William Daney, Wood for Jail, 40.00

J. James Handly, Rep. Jail, 5.00

W. H. Selden, Surveyor State Road, 31.00

On Motion, the order allowing \$10. per year for wood for jail was repealed.

On Motion, of James Mason it was ordered that side walk 6 feet wide be built on the west side of jail lot and the Chairman is hereby authorized to let the contract for the same.

On Motion, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

August, 27th 1870.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, Present, same as yesterday.

On motion of James Mason the following bills were allowed and orders drawn on the Treasurer.

F. O. Clark, Justice fees and At-

torney fees defending Billings, \$18.50

Wm. Smith, rent of Jury Room, 12.00

P. Farrelly, Board of Prisoners, .18.68

In the matter of the petition of S. C. Baldwin, E. P. Royce, D. Langley Jr. and 52 others, asking for a re-survey of that part of the Green Bay and Little Bay de Noe State Road, lying between Escanaba and Masonville. It appears to the Board, that said road would be a benefit to the public, therefore it is hereby ordered that the request of the petitioners be granted, and the Chairman is hereby authorized and ordered, to have the survey made as soon as practicable.

And it is further ordered that the road survey follow the most practical and useful route.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Tuesday the 13th day of September next.

A. J. PERRIN, Chair.

E. P. LOTT, Clerk.

NEW FIRM.

While in Milwaukee, we stepped into the new wholesale Gents Furnishing House, of Strass, Cohen & Co., the senior partner of which is C. B. Strass, of this place. They are located at 337 & 339 Broadway in very pleasant rooms and although they have been running for about four weeks have already built up

quite a trade and bid fair to rival the elder houses of the City. Mr. Strass's

long experience in business in this country will enable them to produce just the goods required in this climate,

and we hope they will receive a liberal patronage.

The Green Bay Furnace is to go into blast on Monday next. They expect to do-blasted good work when they get to blasting.

AT WALLACE'S

HARDWARE STORE,

May be found the following goods

besides many other articles to number

to mention. Cook Stove, Box

Stove, and Parlor Stove, both for wood

and coal, Plows, Grain Cradles, Sifters,

and Smashes, Shovels, and Spades, Hoes,

Hay, Straw, and Manure Fork, Potato

Hooks, and Spading Forks, Double

Bitt and Single Bitt Axes, Hatchets,

Broad Axes, Hammers, and Adzes,

Shingle, and Lath Hatchets, Locks,

Latches, Bolts, and Screws, of all sizes,

Butts, and Hinges, of all sizes, Cut and

Wrought Nails, and Spikes, of all sizes

and kinds, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Hammer,

and Scales, Plates, Wardrobe, Hooks,

Tacks and brads, picture nails, cord and tassels, Black Walnut and Gilt

Picture Moulding, Anglers, Chisel Bits and Stocks, and such a nice assortment

of table and pocket cutlery, as you very seldom see in so small a place. Cow

Bells, and Dinner Bells, and Guns, and Pistols, Gun Cartridges, Powder, Shot,

Lead, and Caps, Brass, and Iron Padlocks,

Locks, a nice assortment, and Paints,

and Oils, till you eat rest, Strictly Pure, Paint, and Oil, at low prices!

Doors, and Sash, of the very best quality and cheap, and when you come to Glass, and Putty, I have a large lot of best quality Bar Iron, and Steel

Washers, and Nuts of all sizes, Wrapping paper of all sizes, and speaking of ropes, and cordage, I will simply say

I have everything from Gill Net Twine, to Six Inch Hawser, of Linen Cotton, Jute, and Manila also tarry rigging, Tackle, Block Marlin, Pitch, Oakum, Rosin, Coal Tar, South Carolina Tar Coking Irons, and Mallets, Carriage, and Wagon bolts, Carpenters Plains, Saws, Squares, Bric, and Plastering Trowels, Mouse Traps, Steel Traps, all sizes a fine assortment of Japan Ware, and Tin Ware, for the Million of every shape and size and at reduced prices and a splendid assortment of French stamped and refined ware, Brass Kettles and two of Perkins Patent Refrigerators at cost, and a little more of those nice dressed sliding and door locks just received, and for sale cheap a new lot of the new patent bed springs that every one likes so well when you want one of sturdy good Wingers you can always find them at Wallace's Wash Board, Tubs, and Pails, Felt Paper for Buildings and a nice lot of those Pickering Pump with Hoses and Galvanized Pipe, Cables, and Whiting, Mineral Taint, Axle Grease, Silver Light Lamp Burners, as well as the other kinds of Kerosene Burners, Lamp Holders, and Chimneys of all sizes and kinds, Plated Ware, Tea and Table Fork, Tea set and Table Spoons, and Knives, to match, Mustard Spoons, Cake Baskets, and Castors, Razors, and Strops, Leather Boxes, and Brushes, Pocket Compasses, and Rules of all sizes, Fish Poles, Reels, Lines, Hooks, and Sponges, Fly Bait, &c. Rubber Match Safes, Vanish, and Paint Brushes, White Wash, Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Stove, and Blacking, Brushes, Feather and Hair Counter Brushes, Horse Brushes, Cards, Curry, and Main Combs, Fauget, Wood, Brass and Iron, Window Springs, Cubard Cat, Shears, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Carpet Stretchers, Can Openers, Knife Sharpeners, Bullet Molds, Gun Locks, Jew Harps, Carpet Rods, Flower Pots, Chandlers, and Side Lamps, Patent Stove Thermometers, Coal Sifters, Shoe Thread, Awls, Tacks, and Knives, Hammers, and Plunbers, Blak Smiths Pinchers, Knives, and Rasps, Files, Buck Saws, and Cross Cut Saws, and Key Hole Saws, Churns and Toilet Sets, Cash Boxes, and Fry Pans, Sugar Kettles, all sizes, Hooks and Staples, Looking Glasses, Cheap Wire sieve cloth several sizes, Wrenches and Saw Sets, Spoke and Draw Shaves, Clock and Shelf Brackets, Crimping Machines, Spirit Levels, Board Rules, Sheath Knives, and Butcher Knives, Iron, Tea, and Table Spoons, Beef Steak Malls, Potato Mashers, Roasting Pins, and Meat Saws, Butchers Cleavers, Copper, Brass, Tin, Steel and Iron Wire, Coal Hobs, Fire Shovels, Tongues, and Pokers, Horse Shoes, and Nails, Porcelain Kettles, Ax heads, Well Wheels, and Buckets, and Curbs, Lead Pipe, Neck Yokes, Pick Handles, Maul, and Hammer, Handles, Machine Oil, Bath Brick, & all kinds of Wht Stones, and Grind Stone, and Fixtures, Stove Pipe and Elbows, Babbitt Metal, Rivets, Sheet, Zinc, and Bar Lead, Cable, and Pump Chain, and Fixtures, Carpenter Pencils, and Gunlock Tape Lines, Wadcutters, and

Globe Level.

BOARDERS AT

responsible charges. His bar is furnished with the best of all kinds of liquors.

HENRY MEIER, Corner of Duane and Madison Streets, Escanaba, Mich.

AMERICAN HOUSE, —

R. McCullough, Prop.

This Hotel is well situated, well furnished, and stands among the best on the route between Escanaba and Green Bay.

How the Prussian Army is Recruited.
The Berlin correspondent of the London Telegraph says:

"After the first burst of passionate protest against the aggressions of France had subsided, the inhabitants of the capital returned to their avocations, stripped that Linden of its bunting, and made up their minds to the war as a necessary evil. Round the barracks and military storerooms large crowds were collected from early morning till late at night; but these were chiefly composed of military drifts, assembled at short intervals for conversion into full-fledged soldiers, and exhibiting, previous to their being swallowed up by the ever-yawning gateway, a strange variety of costume. From the ragged blouse and greasy cap to the fashionable frock-coat and carefully brushed "eylinder," there was but a step; gentlemen and proletarians were side by side, waiting for their turn to assume the blue tunic and helmet; and every ten minutes or so a motley throng of some five or six hundred civilians, torn off from every class of society, was marched in under the care of a few sergeants, at one gate, to emerge half an hour later from another, smartly looking, completely equipped both of soldiers. In itself, however, all social distinctions had vanished from among them, had to be revived till the end of the war. They went in doctors, cabmen, lawyers, shop-walkers, clerks, waiters, rentiers and aristocrats; they came as Prussian cavalry, artillery and infantry, armed at all points, and ready to march against their country's foes. My stay in Berlin lasted exactly thirty-six hours; and the windows of my room overlooked one of these transformation scenes in the Charlotte-Strasse. All day and night the process went on without interruption or remission."

The First Locomotive in America.

From the London Courier.

Not many of the present inhabitants of London are aware that the first locomotive engines in America, were brought here in 1829, on the sloop Eliza, then salied by Charles McEntee. There were two of them sent from England in the steamer Geo. Canning, by Horatio Allen, then a young civil engineer in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's service, who had been sent to England in 1827 to purchase four locomotives, to be used on the company's railroad connecting the mines at Carbonado with the canal at Honesdale. Some months later, two more engines arrived from England in the ship Eliza Hicks Mr. Allen, coming with them. They were put in two canal boats, towed up here by the old Congress, and sent to Honesdale, where one was put on the track. Mr. Allen ran it for a short distance across a trestle bridge and up the road, and then backed it down. None of the locomotives were used after that, as they were declared too heavy for the road, although weighing only four tons each.

The two that arrived first were sent up the canal, but stood for years in a shed near where Bulen & Evans' store now stands, and were finally broken up and sold to James W. Baldwin—for old iron, we believe.

Mr. Allen has the honor of being the man who ran the first locomotive in America. He is now one of the engineers on the East River Bridge. Thurlow Weed says the first locomotive run in America was on the Albany and Schenectady Railroad; but he is mistaken, for the company's road was built about three years before work was commenced on the Albany and Schenectady—John B. Jarvis being chief engineer of both works, going to the engine after completing the other.

GEO. MORSE.—A Berlin letter says of the Prussian chief-of-staff: "Gen. Count Metzke has become more taciturn than ever, and is this well known scarcely anybody ever speaks to him, but everybody waits until he speaks. People here are so accustomed to his peculiarities and solitary habits, evidently the result of his constantly pondering over his duties, that they even feign not to see him when he passes." Yet he can express himself very drolly and very clearly, on occasions, as I myself can testify, having heard him once explain the topography of the seat of the Danish War. "Well," he said, on meeting the General in the street, "how are things getting on, General?" "Thank you, sir," replied the General, "my rice crops are getting on beautifully, but my potatoes are very backward." The Bourgeois gentleman disappeared.

PRUSSIAN NAVAL FORCE.—In 1862 and 1863 it was urged, in the Prussian Lower Chamber, as an objection to the creation of a navy, that Prussia could not furnish the requisite number of seamen. Since that time, however, great changes have taken place—the acquisition of the new province has more than doubled the available number of sailors, whose iron-clads require smaller crews, in proportion, than other vessels; and as ships do not fight nowadays under sail, it is no longer necessary to have men to attend exclusively to the rigging. According to official returns the North German Confederation can present dispose of the following number of sailors: In Old Prussia, 12,005; in the new provinces, 17,420; in Mecklenburg, 3,462; in Oldenburg, 2,440; in Lubeck, 609; in Hamburg, 7,443; in Bremen, 5,150; or altogether, 43,320 men.

No. 28.

Nervous debility, with gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, languor, asthenia, loss of memory, spasmodic fits, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory and threatened impotence and infidelity, find a sovereign cure in Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. twenty-eight. Composed of the most potent curatives, they strike at once at the seat of the malady, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price \$3 per package of five boxes and a large vial of powder, which is very important in obstinate old cases. Sold by all drugists and sent by mail to all parts of the world. Address Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co., 589 Broadway, New York. W. H. Atcheson—Burnham & Van Slack, Hartford, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Jenks & deacon, St. Louis; Minot, N. D.; Dr. G. W. Grinnell, St. Louis, Mo.; Farndad, Shetley & Co., Detroit, Mich.

We take pleasure in noticing the old, well-known house of Messrs. Seymour, Atcheson & Co., importers and jobbers of fine white goods, gent's furnishing goods, notions, &c., &c. and 62 Wahab avenue, corner of Randolph street, Chicago. This house has this fall made extensive preparations for a large store, buying at the lowest gold rates, the wares needed, office goods at extremely low prices. Parties doing business in their line of goods should give them a call, as they will find what they want.

The largest oil house in the western country is that of Messrs. Clark, Handford & Co., 51 South Water street, Chicago. They always keep on hand the largest and most complete assortment of oils to be found in the West. Their stock of standard, illuminating and lubricating oils, white lead, varnishes, glases, axle greases, pine tar, &c., are supplied at prices which deft competition. Circulars and price list sent upon application.

THE GRAND MAIL LINE OF SHIPS.—Agents in all the principal cities of the northwest. S. Ross, General Western Agent, No. 2 Lake street, Chicago.

THE WESTERN HOUSE NAIL CO., manufacturers of Patent Hammered Horse Nails, Office 98 Water Street, Factory 60 to 68 West Van Buren street corner Clinton street, Chicago.

TRIMMERS, SUIT & WHARFERS, 242 Lake street, Chicago, manufacturers of above, also 18 sizes and styles of Farmers Feed-Binders and Steamers.

Our advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary headed, Book for the Millions—Massachusetts in another column. It should be read by all.

Those people whose hair is turning gray should use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to restore it to its natural color and vigor.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICAL, leading wholesale druggists of the Northwest, corner Lake street and Wahab avenue, Chicago.

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Our advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary headed, Book for the Millions—Massachusetts in another column. It should be read by all.

Those people whose hair is turning gray should use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to restore it to its natural color and vigor.

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