

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM BREMSE and Henry Miller were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in New York harbor, a few days ago.

No apprehension exists in New Orleans regarding another flood in the Mississippi, which is seriously threatened.

Senators Sumner and Wilson both oppose the nomination of Gen. Butler for Governor by the Republicans of Massachusetts.

Two men, named George and McArthur, were last week suffocated by foul air arising from a blast at the bottom of a well in Hudson City.

The entire southern portion of the Clarence Hotel in New York has been engaged as a city residence of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

BABY, who killed his wife at Pittsburgh on July 13, was acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and will be sent to the Dismont Lunatic Asylum.

The furniture manufactory of J. R. Hoffman & Brothers at Fort Wayne, was destroyed on Thursday morning. Loss \$1,000; insured \$6,000.

A six hundred-pound twelve-inch rifled gun burst at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, during the trial of a new kind of powder. No person injured.

A BLACKSMITH named John Taylor, was murdered at Tolono, Ill., Saturday night, for between \$200 and \$300 in money which he had upon his person.

GEN. ALFRED PLEASONTON, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been elected President of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati Railway Company.

All public work in New York city has been stopped in consequence of the Tammany combination and four thousand men are thrown out of employment.

The failure of the new customs treaty with Germany is imminent. The German plenipotentiaries object to the alterations in the text made by the Assembly.

GEN. McCLELLAN declines to accept the office of Comptroller of New York, because he would thereby, under the existing circumstances, become a contestant for the position.

A MERCANTILIST named Steinberg, under arrest at East Saginaw, for forgery, shot and killed himself in his cell Sunday morning. He loaded his pistol with nails from his boot heel.

SECOND LIEUT. PENNO, tried at St. Paul for embezzling public funds, was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered, to refund \$1,500, and to imprisonment for five years in the Penitentiary.

TUESDAY morning all the visiting Knights Templar, accompanied by a number of Knights of Baltimore, proceeded to Mount Vernon to see the home of Washington and hold Masonic services at his tomb.

In the four-oared race at Quebec, on Wednesday, the Quebec and Beaupre crews started, the Beaupre's winning by two minutes. In the single scull race Kelly was first, Chamber second, and Ferry third.

A GREAT fire occurred in Virginia City on Wednesday, involving a loss of \$700,000, upon which there is insurance to the amount of \$350,000. Many persons were injured by falling walls, but none killed outright.

A YOUNG German, formerly a book-keeper in a dry-goods house in New York city, was arrested in Dubuque, on Friday last, on an order telegraphed from the Chief of Police of New York. He is charged with forgery.

On Saturday night of last week ten masked men went to the house of Anderson Moore, colored, in Drew county, Ark., and took John Keogh, colored, away. He has not been heard of since, and it is thought he was murdered.

A CRIMINAL of Dubuque purchased ten kegs of what he supposed to be nickels, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, paying therefore four hundred dollars. On reaching home and opening the kegs he found all but one filled with sand.

JNO. WILLIAMS, Alfred Disbrowe, and Noles alias Madeline Hampton, all colored, were hung on Saturday, in St. James' parish, La., for the murder of Frank McDonald, on May 10. They were executed on the spot where the murder was committed.

TONY CARTER, one of the prisoners who broke from the Nevada State Prison, was recaptured, and again tracked and severely wounded. The main game is pursued by the troops from Carson. It is believed the bulk of them will be recapTURED.

OMAHA City has refused to deliver to the Union Pacific Railroad Company \$250,000 of her bonds, which she agreed to give for the location of the bridge where the same is now being built. She also refuses to execute a deed for the local depot ground.

PAMPHLETS have been issued by the Catholic bishops of Switzerland upon the dogma of Papal Infidelity. The bishops insist upon the validity of the decision adopted by the Ecumenical Council upon the infidelity of the Pope, the supreme head of the church.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been appointed to try Paymaster Hodge. Among the officers detailed for the court-martial are Major General George G. Meade, Col. D. Clark (Inspector General), Col. Israel Vodges (First Artillery), and Col. N. W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster General.

The Pittsburg Post proposes a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, which removes disability from citizens of foreign birth from being eligible to the Presidency, and gives Carl Schurz an even chance with Fred Douglass. It is the intention to push this matter with earnestness.

A BOY seven years of age, belonging to the strong woman of O'Brien's Menagerie, died at Stoenen, N. Y., last Tuesday night, from effects of starvation. The woman bought the child in Paris for \$100 to perform with her in the menagerie. Tiring of him at Stoenen, she tied his hands behind his back and shut him up in a room where he starved to death.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met on Wednesday, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Horace Austin; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Yale, of Winona, both by acclamation; Secretary of State, S. P. Johnson, of Goodhue; Treasurer, Wm. Seager; Associate Justice, N. J. R. McMillan and J. M. Berry; Attorney General, F. E. Cornell.

Foreign.

NEWCASTLE is inundated with foreign work men.

QUEEN VICTORIA suffers from rheumatism in her foot.

The Princess of Wales will soon return from the continent.

BEECHER'S trial has concluded, and he has been sentenced by the court martial to transportation to a penal colony for life.

The Congress of the Universal Peace League is in session at Zürich, Switzerland.

The Roumanian Government has ordered strict quarantine to be imposed on all vessels from Turkish ports.

The disarmament of rebels in Algeria meets with obstacles. The tribes surrender all their bad arms, but keep the good ones. The French soldiers have burnt several more villages belonging to the tribes which still hold out.

The Congress of the Internationale commenced in London on Thursday. Delegates from Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland are present. Carl Marx (7) presides. The object of the meeting is to arrange for immediate action on the continent.

LATE advice from the Cape of Good Hope is to the effect that diamonds continue to be found in great numbers in the fields at the North, and the rush to the diggings and excitement over the discoveries are unabated.

The Vendome column is to rise again, but there has been some doubt as to replacing the figure of Napoleon over the crown. There now, it is said, decides to have a statue of Napoleon in a cocked hat and gray clothes placed there instead of the same Napoleon in imperial robes.

The Escanaba Tribune.

CHAS. D. JEWELL, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

TERMS: \$2.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. I.

ESCANABA, DELTA CO., MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

NO. 44.

Love's Choice.

The stroller in the peninsular field
Doth many a wailing dove destroy,
Soothing to me to sing her wild reply.
Sometimes the Little dove doth eye;
Sometimes he takes delight in one,
Sometimes in all, sometimes in none.

But when, in dusky woodland ways,
He sees, beside some dreaming stone,
The fresh, unadorned Violet race—
Her eyes like eyes for me to see,
They make her look like final choice,
And Nature speaks in Passion's voice.

The slender beauty's garden through
May a wavy impulse led,
Sometimes is charmed by gold and blue,
Sometimes by brown and matting red,
Sometimes by green and silver blue,
Please just the same, or not at all.

But when, remote from pleasure's white,
He stands at some unpeopled shore,
The ardent, cheerful, guileless girl—
Of mortal mould but soul divine—
Too good, too beautiful to know
How fair her worth and beauty show.

Then all his raving fancies pause,
Enraptured by this overwhelming grace;
It is him at last he loves, and here
He stands, a spirit in his face.
'Tis the best good that Heaven can give;
He wins it and begins to live.

SHAKES.

Everybody in and around Norway Flat was acquainted with Shakes. Shakes was everyone's favorite, and everyone's laughing-stock. What his real name was no one on the Flat, excepting the Postmaster, knew or seemed at all anxious to ascertain. In outward appearance, he was a specimen of debased humanity. Debanchery was indelibly stamped upon every feature.

It was about the middle of November. The ground was covered with several inches of snow. The tinkling of sleigh-bells was heard in the distance, and the little town on the Flat was instantly thrown into a commotion. It was all occasioned by the arrival of "Barnard's Monthly Express." The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The winter of '59 had set in.

It was about the middle of November. The ground was covered with several inches of snow. The tinkling of sleigh-bells was heard in the distance, and the little town on the Flat was instantly thrown into a commotion. It was all occasioned by the arrival of "Barnard's Monthly Express."

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

It was about the middle of November. The ground was covered with several inches of snow. The tinkling of sleigh-bells was heard in the distance, and the little town on the Flat was instantly thrown into a commotion. It was all occasioned by the arrival of "Barnard's Monthly Express."

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

It was about the middle of November. The ground was covered with several inches of snow. The tinkling of sleigh-bells was heard in the distance, and the little town on the Flat was instantly thrown into a commotion. It was all occasioned by the arrival of "Barnard's Monthly Express."

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express was an important event in the otherwise monotonous routine of every day life at Norway Flat; for it remembered that the era of wagon roads and railroads had not then been inaugurated, and communication with towns that distant retreat and civilization was at best infrequent and uncertain.

The arrival of the express

The Escanaba Tribune

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY CHAS. D. JEWELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ESCANABA, DELTA CO., MICH.

TERMS \$2.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES

	1/2 page	1/4 page	1/8 page	1/16 page
1 Square.	\$1.00	41.50	20.50	10.00
2 Squares.	2.00	83.00	41.00	20.00
3 Squares.	3.00	124.50	61.50	30.00
4 Squares.	4.00	166.00	82.00	40.00
M. Column.	1.00	6.00	3.00	1.50
M. Column.	2.00	12.00	6.00	3.00
M. Column.	3.00	18.00	9.00	4.50
M. Column.	4.00	24.00	12.00	6.00
1 Column.	8.00	32.00	16.00	8.00

Cards occupying the space of five lines or less of this type will be inserted one year for \$5.00.

Advertisers will confer a "or by notifying us of any mistakes in their advertisements and will receive a credit for any amount inserted until called out and charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be allowed to change their advertisements twice a year without extra charge.

Mr. P. Mitchell, Military State Road Commissioner, was kind enough to inform the *Gazette* that the state Road, from the mouth of the Menominee River, on Green Bay, is built as far north as section 9, town 37, range 28, and that a possible road, used by the different lumbering companies on the river, for taking supplies over, extends from the end of the State road as far north as T. 39, R. 30, while a highway used for hauling hay is built to sec. 7, T. 40, R. 29, leaving but about forty two miles of road to be constructed in order to reach Lake Michigan. The condition of this road, along its entire length, is represented as being very good, and in the winter it becomes one of the best in the state. The total distance from Menominee to Lake Michigan is something like one hundred miles. It is said that the lumbering companies along the Menominee are very anxious to see this road completed through to Michigan, and we have no doubt but what they would aid the scheme with material assistance. Over four thousand men are employed in the woods in that section in the winter, consequently the local travel must be considerable over the road during that season.—*Portage Lake Mining Gazette*.

We doubt not that Mr. Mitchell knows whereof he speaks but still we cannot with our knowledge of the country, quite agree with him in all of his statements. Lake Michigan lies about 96 miles north and 16 miles west of Menominee, making the distance in a direct line about 98 miles, to which add 60 rods per mile, and we think it a very low estimate for deviations from such direct line, we have a total distance of about 116 miles, of a road which any person that has lived in the part of the country for any length of time and has any knowledge of lumber roads knows must be exceedingly rough. We have no doubt but what the lumbering companies of Menominee are anxious to have the road completed, we would if we were the happy possessors of stock in any of the above said companies. The number of men given above can be divided by ten and then be nearer the actual number employed. As far as local travel is concerned it consists of hauling supplies to the lumber camps, and would not in the least contribute to the support of a stage route.

We will now examine and compare the above route with the old one. The distance from Menominee to Escanaba over a good road is 60 miles, and the distance from Escanaba to Michigan by rail about 73 miles making a total distance of not over 133 miles or 26 miles longer than the proposed route, with less than 75 miles of staging.

The Great Fire in Wisconsin.

We copy the following from the Green Bay *Advocate*:

Last week we gave a long array of accounts of the fires which are devastating these northern counties. It seemed then that the devouring element had spent itself for want of more surface to burn over; but the week that closes as we go to press has been largely more disastrous everywhere. Mills, houses, barns, hay, and all kinds of property are swallowed up by the advancing flames. Families by the hundreds are driven away from their burning homesteads, and make the best of their way, with their cattle and what household stock they can carry off, to the nearest places of safety. The long drought leaves timber and soil dry as tinder, and the fire almost devours the ground itself. The creeks, wells and springs are all dried up, leaving nothing with which to stay the progress of the flames but the slow digging of ditches—which offer very little obstruction, as the cutters are carried long distances in the wind. The crops left in the ground, such as potatoes, turnips, &c., are all destroyed and the destruction of hay, cordwood and other outstanding property, is immense.

The present drought is almost unparalleled in the history of this country. Since the 8th of July last, when we had a heavy shower in the night, rain has fallen but once (the night of Sept. 5th) in sufficient quantity to lay the dust. We have been three months almost without rain.

What will be the result in the most populated part of the country, cannot be foreseen. No access to the water supply is possible, and such can be obtained only from the settlements, where it penetrates the

parched ground from one to two feet, and destroys the life of the trees.

From the westward, we hear that the fire extends to Keshena and the Wolf River.

The Green Bay and Menominee papers have about concluded that the C. & N. W. Ry company will build their extension to Escanaba. We had positive knowledge of such intention three months ago, but were not at liberty to state our authority. The managers are not foolish enough to build a second line, sixty or seventy miles in length, parallel to the one they already have in operation. If they conclude to compete for the prospective traffic of the Menominee district they will do it by building the shortest line possible from the mines to Escanaba. Our belief is that the line recently surveyed will be adopted, since that will enable them to tap the iron road, from the mouth of the Menominee River, on Green Bay, is built as far north as section 9, town 37, range 28, and that a possible road, used by the different lumbering companies on the river, for taking supplies over, extends from the end of the State road as far north as T. 39, R. 30, while a highway used for hauling hay is built to sec. 7, T. 40, R. 29, leaving but about forty two miles of road to be constructed in order to reach Lake Michigan. The condition of this road, along its entire length, is represented as being very good, and in the winter it becomes one of the best in the state. The total distance from Menominee to Lake Michigan is something like one hundred miles. It is said that the lumbering companies along the Menominee are very anxious to see this road completed through to Michigan, and we have no doubt but what they would aid the scheme with material assistance. Over four thousand men are employed in the woods in that section in the winter, consequently the local travel must be considerable over the road during that season.—*Portage Lake Mining Gazette*.

We also were informed of the intention of the company to extend their line direct to this place, but thought it an act of charity to allow the above mentioned Green Bay and Menominee papers to relieve themselves of their overwrought feelings in long-winded, nonsensical and speculative articles to the contrary.

POTATO BUGS

MR. EDITOR.—If your correspondent W. was late with his communication on the "Bug," what little I have to say, will probably be considered quite out of "seas-n." But, if it is "better late than never," you will allow me to have my say still.

I read with some care and interest both of the articles you published on the Bug, as well as your comments at the beginning of the second. The subject cannot be considered a very grave one; but, considering the value of the Potato crop, the money made and lost in growing the vegetable, it must regard as a subject of interest. In the first article W. states what he claims to have seen, viz., "tobacco juice kill instantly." In the second "Farmer" claims to have seen the bugs "soaked in the juice," without effect &c.

Now, it is not to be supposed that either of these gentlemen intend to state untruths, and yet their statements are so directly opposite, that both cannot be true unless the kind of tobacco used in the two cases was different, or the bugs of a different breed, for like causes produce like effects."

After reading these articles, one is forced to the conclusion that the infallible remedy against the ravages of the "bug" has not been discovered yet—Certainly tobacco juice is not the thing, nor is Paris Green sure death, and if it were, the "pepper box" arrangement for applying it, would be rather slow for a mere patch. Neither of these are practicable as *preventives* or cures. But it will hardly be considered fair to condemn one remedy without naming something as good, or better, to take its place.

This I propose to do, though it is too late in the season to give them a fair trial. I do not claim to have seen the remedies I shall name tried, but, from the nature of the case, I have not the slightest doubt of their infallibility. Neither of them will involve any great outlay of money, and to make everyone safe and secure against loss, I am willing to offer this guarantee, viz.: "No cure, no pay." All I shall ask is, that either one of the remedies shall be fairly tested before being condemned. I may say further, that I am not at all particular which of the remedies is tried, for I am perfectly certain that either will do the work. Now, if my friend, if you have suffered loss from the "bug," and have also read the foregoing, you are anxious to have the remedies named without any more words, but you need not be in any way about the matter, as there will not be any opportunity to test them, short of eight or nine months yet. They are very simple and anyone who is disposed to test them, can make the necessary arrangements and get the needed material in a very short time. All one will be obliged to do, is to just to make up his mind to go in. He will be sure of success. Perhaps I ought to say care should be taken to observe the numbers 1, 2, &c., so as not to get things mixed. One is just as sure as another, and it will save time not to be trying different remedies on the same field at the same time. Notice now, No. 1. Go to your patch with horse cultivator (or plough) while the dew is on, start a boy ahead, (two if the bugs very numerous) catch the bugs, pull out their teeth, and drop them so they can be "cured" with the cultivator. They will do no more mischief, that will end them.

No. 2. If the bugs are of the breed that have wings, catch them and clip the left wing short, and when they attempt to fly, they will whirl around so rapidly as to make their heads swim, and they will soon die of the "Tremens." No. 3. If they are of the "hard shell" or gray back variety, catch them and give them a pinch of snuff, and they will get into "snoring" so rapidly and with such violence as to snap their heads off in about ten seconds.

What will be the result in the most populated part of the country, cannot be foreseen. No access to the water supply is possible, and such can be obtained only from the settlements, where it penetrates the

I have said already, I have never seen either of these remedies tried but it "stands to reason" that they will do the job for the bugs, at any rate no charge will be made if they fail after fair trial.

NO FARMER.

HUMANITARIAN USE OF GUNPOWDER.

Cholera has lost its terrors. A scientific investigator of Florida has studied out the problem, and announces that as yellow fever and cholera are caused and fed by animalculæ floating in the air, a system of concession can clean every infected atmosphere and crush out the epidemic. In proof, the inventor W. J. Hardee, proposes to begin in Charleston, S. C., where the yellow fever is raging, and attest the truth of his discovery at the risk of his own life. He gives himself ten days to clear out the disease, and means to work substantially as follows: Take one ton of gunpowder for the entire city of Charleston, and work twelve consecutive nights, using five pounds of powder at each explosion, beginning at 9 P.M. At the end of ten days, there will not be a case left in the city.

SIEGMUND ADLER

Begs leave to announce to the Public, that he is NOW RECEIVING his Fall Stock of Goods.

RARE BARGAINS

in the Eastern Markets, I am now prepared to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in DRY GOODS!

In the Dry Goods Department I have BARGAINS in NEW and DURABLE materials for Fall and Winter wear. LADIES I can show you something.

ENTIRELY NEW

in the Dress Goods line.

DOMESTICS!

ALSO FLANNELS, MERINO'S, CASSIMERS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c., &c.

A Specialty made of Ladies' & Gent's Furnishing Goods!!

Having made arrangements with a Wholesale Clothing House in Chicago, I am prepared to furnish goods for Men and Boys wear at the lowest figure.

RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES!!

I have here a finer stock of Millinery Goods, all kinds of hats, &c., which I have ever brought into this country, all of which I am bound to sell Preliminary cost.

I shall endeavor to constantly keep a large assortment of well selected goods, and will make a special effort to give the best value for the money.

NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

At the old stand opposite the Post Office.

RELIABLE AND FIRST CLASS.

Establishment.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Especial Attention given to Repairing.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Having been in business so long in this city, I feel an obligation to repeat my offer.

Consult your own interests by giving me a call.

Mrs. JOHN STONHOUSE

2-56

On Luddington Street, at door next to

M. BOND'S

At the old stand opposite the Post Office.

KNOWS YOU CAN GET.

THE BEST STOCK AND BEST FITS

AT M. BOND'S

OLD, RELIABLE AND FIRST

CLASS-BOOT AND SHOE

ESTABLISHMENT.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Especial Attention given to Repairing.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Having been in business so long in this city, I feel an obligation to repeat my offer.

Consult your own interests by giving me a call.

M. BOND'S

At the old stand opposite the Post Office.

KNOWS YOU CAN GET.

THE BEST STOCK AND BEST FITS

AT M. BOND'S

OLD, RELIABLE AND FIRST

CLASS-BOOT AND SHOE

ESTABLISHMENT.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Especial Attention given to Repairing.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Having been in business so long in this city, I feel an obligation to repeat my offer.

Consult your own interests by giving me a call.

M. BOND'S

At the old stand opposite the Post Office.

KNOWS YOU CAN GET.

THE BEST STOCK AND BEST FITS

AT M. BOND'S

OLD, RELIABLE AND FIRST

CLASS-BOOT AND SHOE

ESTABLISHMENT.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Especial Attention given to Repairing.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Having been in business so long in this city, I feel an obligation to repeat my offer.

Consult your own interests by giving me a call.

M. BOND'S

At the old stand opposite the Post Office.

KNOWS YOU CAN GET.

THE BEST STOCK AND BEST FITS

AT M. BOND'S

OLD, RELIABLE AND FIRST

CLASS-BOOT AND SHOE

ESTABLISHMENT.

ESCANABA, MICH.

The Escanaba Tribune.

ESCANABA, Oct. 7th, 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DELTA LODGE NO. 193, F. & A. M.

Regular communications of this Lodge are held at their hall over Barnes' Store in Escanaba on the first Tuesday of each month.

G. T. Ellsworth, W. M. U. J. Wright, S. W. James Robertson, J. W. O. A. Page, Pres.

H. Fletcher, Secy. Thos. N. Lee, D. D. Houghton.

HOPE OF OUR VILLAGE LODGE NO. 315, I. O. O. T.

Regular meetings of this Lodge are held in the Odd Fellows Hall, in Escanaba, every Saturday evening.

Charles Confer, W. C. Agnes Stomhouse, W. T. Sergt. J. N. Martin, W. S. Wal, J. Edwards, W. T. J. P. Dodge, P. W. C. E. P. Lott, D. G. W. C. T.

F. M. Johnson, Scribe. H. H. Myerson, C. P.

REGULAR ENCAMPMENT OF PATRIOTS, I. O. O. P.

Regular meetings of this Encampment are held at the Odd Fellows hall in Negaunee, Mich. on the first and third Fridays of each month.

F. M. Johnson, Scribe. H. H. Myerson, C. P.

RELIGIOUS.

S. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Rev. Charles Langner, Pastor, Services (Morning at 10 A.M.; afternoon at 3; Catalogue at 2 P.M.)

REV. N. E. PIERSON preaches in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath at 10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M. Sabbath School at 3:30 P.M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P.M.

REV. WM. MAHON, Methodist Episcopal Minister, preaches in Clark's Hall at 10:30 A.M. and 7 o'clock P.M.

Silver Gray Blanket's at Adler's.

Work has at last been commenced on the long talked of Furnace.

Service at the Presbyterian Church,

will hereafter be at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and seven o'clock in the evening of each sabbath.

There will be a donation at Rev. Mr. Pierson's residence, next Thursday evening, the 12th instant. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

It has taken Myers Ephraim nearly

all of the present week to open his stock of goods and place them on the shelves. For particulars see next week's TRIBUNE, or call on him at his store.

W. J. Wallace returned from the east

during the week, where he has been to purchase his winter stock of Stoves, Hardware &c.

He is now prepared to furnish anything in the way of Hardware line, from a three penny nail to a Heating Furnace.

We have not heard anything from

or that history of Delta County, re-

quested by us in our last week, issue,

but hope are another to be the re-

cipients of a sufficient amount of man-

uscript to enable us to get up a neat lit-

tle volume entitled "History of Delta

County, by—" whom shall it be?

Don't forget the donation party in

the Presbyterian parsonage, but come

along with us and bring your neighbor.

Remember that "every man

makes a mistake, and in so far as

because you can't count it, makes

as our richer friend.

Mr. R. M. Smith, Indian Agent for

Michigan, has been in town the past

week paying off the Indians living in

this vicinity. We were glad to see

him take such decided action in regard

to furnishing Indians a poor. If the

law was strictly enforced it would save

quite an item to our public treasury,

by avoiding the expense of burying

two or three Indians each year.

Frank Murray and Frank Lucas,

of this village were arrested last Wed-

nnesday upon complaint of the Indian

Agent, Mr. R. M. Smith for selling

liquor to Indians, and held to bail in

the sum of three hundred dollars each

to appear at the next term of the Uni-

ited States Court at Grand Rapids, to

answer for the offence.

C. E. Brotherton Esq., is now engag-

ed with a number of men, locating land

for the C. & N. W. Ry Co., on the line

of their road between this place and Menominee. We have been informed

by pretty good authority that this part

of the road will be constructed next

season.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The passenger

train due here at 11 P.M. Monday even-

ing met with one of these unaccount-

able accidents which are so often hap-

pening, yet cannot be prevented. The

train was coming down the grade ap-

proaching the bridge across the Es-

canaba River, when one of the axles

of the "tender" broke and threw the

engine off the track. Had it happened

a few moments later the train would

have been upon the bridge, and would

no doubt have been precipitated into

the dark waters beneath. We have

greatly inquired into the particular's

and find that the accident was not caus-

ed by the neglect of any of the officers

or employees of the road.

Just as we were going to print last

week, Mr. Calvin Howard, stalked into

our Sanctum and placed before our as-

tonished eyes three as fine looking ap-

petites as we could wish to see, which

were grown on his farm near Flat Rock

in this county. He informs us that he

has grown apples on the same tree for

the past three years, this year's produc-

tion is about two bushels. He also

treated us with some very fine wa-

ter radish for which we return thank-

The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held Monday, Oct. 9th.

A man by the name of Antonia Rose-
co was shot and severely wounded at
the Bay Garage Marquette Co., by a
man named John LaLiberty, while at
attempting to make peace between the
would be murderer and a third party.

We have frequently called the atten-
tion of the "City Fathers," to the fact
that many of our side walks are in a
bad condition. As the corporation is
responsible for damages caused by
broken or uneven side walks, we think
it would be well for them to attend to
the matter at once.

RETRIVED.—Ye Editor, and he here-
nowledges the kindness of E. P.
Lott Esq., who has so ably attended to
the Editorial Department, and to W.

B. Linsley Esq., who took all care of

our minds in regard to Custom House

duties. At some future time we will

tell the people what we saw, while ab-

sent.

The season for handling fresh Oys-
ters having commenced I shall keep

constantly on hand the best brands

Eating houses and Saloons supplied

at reasonable rates. T. KILLIAN.

The keepers of the Peninsula Point
and Escanaba Light Houses will hear
of something to their advantage by
calling at this office.

An Indian boy got his foot badly
mashed at Day's River last Monday
evening in attempting to jump on a
passing train. He was brought to this
village and attended by Dr's Brewster
and Smith, who, after a careful exami-

nation, decided that amputation was
the only means by which the little suf-
ferer's life could be saved, which was
done the following morning. This
should be a warning to parents, and
they ought to be thankful to conduct-
ors and others if they would prevent
them from attempting such dangerous
sport, by a free use of a rope end or
switch.

DROWNED.—At three o'clock in the

afternoon of the 2nd inst., while the

Barge Forest City was crossing Saginaw

Bay, a man by the name of Thomas

Williams fell overboard from the fore-
deck. The Collo Campbell, hav-

ing the Barge in tow, had sailed and

turned around immediately, but al-

though every effort possible was made

to save him, he was drowned. As the

stem of the Barge was passing him,

the wheel struck within about four

feet of him, he was soon to swim around

it, but made no effort to catch hold of

it, and so sank himself.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the
undermentioned, whose accounts have run over six
days not settled before the fifteenth of October, will
they will be put into the hands of my attorney, H.
Killian.

Myers Ephraim of the late firm of S.
Adler & Co., having retained the cloth-
ing and tailoring part of the business, now
turns his thoughts to the citizens of Escanaba for
past patronage and begs leave to inform them that he will remain at the old stand for a few days.

He will then go to Milwaukee to get

more goods and return to Escanaba.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

falling of the ice.

He will be back in time to meet the

Johnny and his Little Dog.

Johnny had a little dog,
With hair so black and bright,
And every time that Johnny went,
The pup went too, you bet.

He followed him to school one day,
The pup happened to be near,
But when the teacher booted him
He walked off on his ear.

Nature's home he met a cow,
And at the cow did fly;
She towed him up five hundred feet—
And how is that for high?

The poor beast never came down again,
And John was left a mourner;
For the pup was left in the steep-top
Of the little church round the corner.

When Johnny heard his darling's fate,
A word he scarcely said;
But when the pup was weeping cried,
"Now put me in my little bed."

THE CHOLERA.

Terrible Ravages of the Disease in Russia—Villages Dying Out. The Pestilence Virulent from the Black Sea to the White, from the Great Mountains to the Prussian Frontier.

Bern (August 21) Correspondence London Times.

Like an invading force, the cholera sends fatal shafts in advance before discharging its regular broadsides. Berlin, as yet free from the scourge, is fast being drawn within its deadly shadow. During the last few days fatal cholera cases have occurred at Cantzic, Elbing, Altona, Coblenz, Leipzig, and Vienna. In other words, the shores of the Rhine and the Danube, and the centre of Germany have been simultaneously visited. As usual in the early stages of the disease, in which it is restricted to individual cases, a controversy has arisen in some of those towns whether the enemy they have to wrestle with is the real Asiatic friend or a bad sort of dysentery. This is a dispute which at the beginning of the epidemic cannot be well decided. On the one hand the cholera does not always display its extreme virulence at the very outset; on the other hand, the worst cases of dysentery have exactly the same outward symptoms as cholera, and even to the anatomist display the same peculiar disorganization of the body. In addition to the localities just touched by it, the scourge continues to rage at Konigsberg and in the neighbouring districts of East Prussia. At Konigsberg about 140 persons are seized daily, of whom one-third succumb.

RUSSIA.

The intelligence we receive from Russia concerning the progress of the epidemic is still very alarming. At Moscow, according to the official report, 479 persons were suffering from the disease on August 21. Of these 30 recovered on that day and 26 died, leaving 426 under medical treatment. On the 22d there were 23 fresh cases, 22 recoveries, and 18 deaths. On the 23 the fresh cases amounted to 42, recoveries to 18, deaths to 19, those under treatment being 40. On August 26 the sum total of all those in Moscow seized since the beginning of the epidemic (March 13) was 5,055. Of these 2,310 had recovered and 2,351 had died. A comparison of these last figures with those recorded in the third week of August proves that the mortality, which at one time exceeded half the number of cases, has latterly considerably diminished. In the neighborhood of the old capital, however, the disease has not yet exhausted its virulence. In the Tergiff Posad, some forty persons are being carried off in every 24 hours. In the village Zabatchevka 18 persons died on the 22d inst.; in the village of Svetogorova 16 succumbed on the same day; the hamlet of Isaroff having no less than 84 victims within the same period. This unfortunate Isaroff was obliged to close its barbers' houses, and send its orphans to a monastery of St. Sergius to be taken care of by the priests.

From the interior of Russia we have only fragmentary intelligence, which, however, is but too well calculated to reveal the immense extent of this year's epidemic. To begin with St. Petersburgh, the total number of those having the disease averages between 160 and 200 per day. There are daily twenty fresh cases, about as many recoveries, and some twelve or fifteen deaths. The reduction of the metropolitan mortality to these comparatively satisfactory figures is probably owing to the exertions of the police, who have been lately supervising the disinfection of the sewers and cesspools with the utmost rigor. At Wina and Nishni-Novgorod the application of the same strict discipline has led to the same favorable result; but in the small towns and in the villages, where people are very much left to themselves, the infection is spreading further and further, and without as yet abating in intensity. According to the latest advices, the provinces most visited are Mohileff, Vitebsk, Biazan, Saratof, Yaroslav, Novgorod, Witebsk, Kurk, and Tamboff. In the last mentioned province matters have reached a terrible climax. By the 12th of August the number of sufferers, which on the first of that month had dwindled to 6,124, had again increased to 6,124, of whom full one-half had died. The districts most severely affected were Tamboff and Borisselkob, in the former of which 1,238 persons out of 2,500 seized, died less than a fortnight, the latter having 631 deaths in 1,205 cases in the same period. That disastrous fortnight saw 208 deaths out of 284 seizures in the District of Koelof, 197 deaths out of 388 in the District of Lipetzk, 102 deaths out of 287 seizures in the District of Morshansk, 100 deaths out of 266 seizures in the town of Kursanoff, &c. In Borisselkob the calamity is so great that the railway from that place to Zaryazin, on the lower Volga—an important which otherwise would have attracted considerable attention—was opened without any demonstration on the part of the government or public. That the Emperor will not undertake his contemplated journey to the Caucasus in the present state of the Volga provinces, through which he would have to pass, may be regarded certain.

Nor do the western and southern regions show any improvement. In Smolensk, whose villages are said to be dying out, Orel, the sanitary state of which is never very good, has seen its railway laborers infected. The town of Tula suffers still; the worst off is the country surrounding it. From the 12th to the 18th of August, 163 were taken ill in the district of Vene, of whom 77 died. In the province of Kaluga the sum total of deaths, according to the latest advices, is 889—i.e., rather more than a third of the 2,605 cases reported to the police. In the district of Medin alone, 71 died out of 161 seized, between July 26 and Aug. 2. In town of Charkoff 73 fell ill and 30 died on August 18, the sum total of patients on the day following being 132. In the town of Pultava 56 fell ill and 25 died between August 13 and 15, the number of patients under treatment on the 17th being 31. From Boston-on-Dnepr, Nicholayevsk, Taganrog, Kurk, and Chernomorov we have no numerical returns. At the latter place it is said the troops of the Thirty-fourth Division of Infantry that suffer, being encamped in the open air. The sand register extends south and

east. From Nishni-Novgorod southwards the Eastern governments of Penza, Astrakan, Orenburg, and the Ural territory are touched. At Penza the district the most smitten is Nishne love which alone has one-half of the dead in the province. In the town of Astrakan the first case occurred on the 14th of July, from which date to the 6th of August 552 cases and 326 deaths are recorded. The 2d of August was a black day to the place. On it, died 50 out of 116 seized. And, that no point of the compass should be exempt, cholera appeared in the beginning of the current month at Archangel. The rapidity of its spread and the sternness of its reign in those northern parts are described in the gloomiest colors; but it seems latterly to have somewhat abated. As will appear from above, European Russia is entirely overrun by the disease. From the Black Sea to the White, from the Great Mountains to the Prussian Frontier.

Like an invading force, the cholera sends fatal shafts in advance before discharging its regular broadsides. Berlin, as yet free from the scourge, is fast being drawn within its deadly shadow. During the last few days fatal cholera cases have occurred at Cantzic, Elbing, Altona, Coblenz, Leipzig, and Vienna. In other words, the shores of the Rhine and the Danube, and the centre of Germany have been simultaneously visited. As usual in the early stages of the disease, in which it is restricted to individual cases, a controversy has arisen in some of those towns whether the enemy they have to wrestle with is the real Asiatic friend or a bad sort of dysentery. This is a dispute which at the beginning of the epidemic cannot be well decided. On the one hand the cholera does not always display its extreme virulence at the very outset; on the other hand, the worst cases of dysentery have exactly the same outward symptoms as cholera, and even to the anatomist display the same peculiar disorganization of the body. In addition to the localities just touched by it, the scourge continues to rage at Konigsberg and in the neighbouring districts of East Prussia. At Konigsberg about 140 persons are seized daily, of whom one-third succumb.

The poor beast never came down again, and John was left a mourner. For the pup was left in the steep-top of the little church round the corner.

When Johnny heard his darling's fate, a word he scarcely said. But when the pup was weeping cried, "Now put me in my little bed."

AT THE GRAVE.

A Singular Scene—Robert Dale Owen's Address at the Funeral of his Wife. From the New Harmony (Ind.) Register.

The funeral was early on Sunday morning last, the weather being most beautiful, and the ceremonies were conducted at the grave. They were opened by Mr. Owen himself. He said:

"I think it is a commendable custom that, as to funeral ceremonies, the wishes of the departed on that subject should, as far as possible, be carried out when those wishes are known.

During Mrs. Owen's illness she said nothing in regard to her funeral. But some two or three months ago it changed as men say—though there is not such thing as chance—but it happened that my wife and I had a conversation on funerals. She said she would not wish to have the bell tolled at her funeral, especially if there were sickness near. She thought tick persons sometimes suffered by hearing it, and she did not wish her death to be the occasion of gloom or suffering of any kind. Music, she said, she thought fitting; music serious and appropriate indeed, but also hopeful and encouraging, with nothing of the desponding and sepulchral about it, for gloom seemed to her most inappropriate. And what about a funeral sermon? I asked. 'No,' she replied, 'not an ordinary funeral sermon; for these usually contain unmeaning and often unmerited praise. But I should like,' she added, 'that some one who had the ideas of death that I have would express them at the grave.'

"All this was said incidentally, and I think without the least idea in her mind that I might soon have to put it; for she was in perfect health at the time; and I, being more than ten years her senior, expected to go before her, but it was otherwise ordered.

"Then I sought to fulfill her wishes. I requested that the bell should not be tolled, there being at that time a lady—a dear friend of hers seriously ill at my house. Then I selected as suitable for music on such an occasion as this, a poem by Mrs. Stowe, entitled 'The Other World,' and I had a few days

(print d) distributed accordingly, and Mr. Owen resumed:

"Some friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"No article of belief, moral or religious, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. They will sing a portion of that ode. Afterwards I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subject of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my esteemed friends, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Ervin—one or both—desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The singing was conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles B. Parke, Miss Louisa Davis, and Mr. J. D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said: