

Poetical Breveles.
STAYFAYRE.
Still let it ever be thy pride
To longer for the day to ride,
Or to be master of thy steed,
To cheer the dreary march along
Of the great army of the poor,
Over dead sand, over desolate moor,
Over the dead, over the dead, over the dead,
Without reward; for then shall learn
The wisdom early to discern
True beauty in utility.

—Longfellow.

SOLITUDINE.
O solitude! first state of human kind!
Which makes me unknown or despised;
For naught I can do, but make me stand
As one who's lost his master, joined
At once to all, and to none.

The serpent made up there.—
—Copper.

KINSHIPS.
Shee little bittinnesse
Which most lye unknown or despised;
For naught I can do, but make me stand
As one who's lost his master, joined
At once to all, and to none.

is now estenged in her eyes.—
—Love.

SLANDER.
Carol by the woor, how will woor it flow,
That tends to one woor than my foo,
Five vritte a scandal, innocent a farr,
Or from the soft-edged ringin' steel a hearr.

is now estenged in her eyes.—
—Love.

CHIEFLYNESS.
Why shold a man whose blood is warm
Within him, not stand in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the same,
By being peevish?

PRAYER.
This prayer is the stoty sound
That canticles lips repeat,
But deep voice of heart,
That clasps Jehovah's feet.

—Slovensky.

FIFTH READING.
The bitter earth spites—It is her
That won't earth a home for her;
To starry rest in Eternity!—
—Miss London.

AVARICE.
Avarice overflows
He destined mark; and with abundance
cur'd,
In width the fits of poverty endure.—
Baby.

BOW EVA STANLEY BOARDED
AROUND.

In the thriving village of Hollythorn
there was (as common to such places) a
church, postoffice, a couple of stores, and
a district school, the said school being
taught by a young lady who had a wid-
owed mother and brothers and sisters to assist
in supporting.

For the sake of economy Miss Eva Stan-
ley "boarded around." Among the scholars
was considered a prig among the teachers.
Her father died when she was but a
child, and she died after about two
years of illness, which bitterly impoverished
the family. Eva had, however, (she being
the eldest), received a good plain educa-
tion before the great calamity came upon
them, and, nobly-hearted and useful,
began her work of assisting in the support.

The last week previous to the holiday
vacation she had been boarding with a
Mr. Carpenter, who was making gigantic
preparations for guests she was expecting
from New York.

"You never tell us my brothers, Eva," she
said, and began to give the pretty
teacher a description of them.

"There's Sam, George and Johnny, the
youngest; and such times as they have get
over here and rusticate, as they call it.
But, dearest, I do get much rest or
peace; for they are like a lot of boys at
play, and are a crew of rascals, and I
have one ever seen. The last time they visited
me all together John and Sam actually cut
a pane of glass from the window and pol-
luted George out of my best room with snow.

You see there is always a regular strife for
that particular room, for the bed is a spring
one, and they say they don't sleep on any
other in the city. But they don't stay long
in the room, for I told them I wanted to
keep you in that room, and we had the con-
versation. I am so afraid they will break
or ruin something that I am glad that you
are here. It may keep them in check a
little."

"I had just as soon occupy some other
room, Mr. Carpenter, and do not wish to
annoy your brothers—have no right
to do so."

"No, you don't, Eva," peremptorily ex-
claimed her hostess, "but what is the use
of your going home vacation week? You
fan her just as well as not, and do up
your sewing on my machine. Your moth-
er has got enough mouths to feed, I guess,
and won't mind you!"

The subject was dropped, and the entire
household retired, so far, on the morrow
the teacher, young, ardent and full of life,
was in high spirits. But without sending
any word of their intentions, she had en-
closed to take the steamer, train and boat
which would land at Hollidaysburg about
bed-time. George and John did so, and when
they safely seated in the cars began to speculate
about the absence of Sam.

"No reason on earth why he should not
have been aboard," said George.

"No, for certain, he was," said his hostess,
"but consider the hand," said John.

"I can't make it out, but I'm sure he
has got some reason, and I'll find out
what it is."

"I don't think of that, but I reckon you
are right. We must contrive to get him
out somehow."

"Bet your life on that!"

The brothers put their heads together
and hatched incendiary sonic schemes for
ousting Sam and see-swingly, when
the train reached Hollidaysburg about eleven
o'clock, they approached the house of their
host, in a highly enterprising manner.

"If I can't have my old quarters," he
chuckled, "you won't, that I am cer-
tained to. See here."

He lifted the pitcher, apprehended the
bed, raised it high, and suddenly dashed
it over the top of the sleeper!

Such a torrent of scalding water as he had
ever before heard rang through the house, and
before Sam could collect his scattered
clothes, he had to jump into the kitchen,
where he deposited his luggage and remov-
ed his boots. Then he quietly stole up
stairs and opened the door of the best
room. Sam, enough thought he, "my fine
chaps, you are in clover!" for there were
no mistakable signs of the room before
occupied. Garments were lying upon
the floor, and the bed was pressed, by sum-
mering form.

"To think of coping with their naked
strength by dragging them forth, was not
practicable, but there stood the plumper of
water, and he knew that a good dousing
with the icy fluid would bring them out
of a sweat.

"I'll get you on Earth!" exclaimed George,

"I'm not, but some time, and as I am a sin-
ner, and he has failed. Run and call
Hannah."

With admirable presence of mind, he
thought it out, and when he had done so,
he had to dash into the house. But her cry
had already been heard, and the inmates
came running down the hall just as he ap-
peared.

"George! John! for goodness sake
what does this mean, and who have you
here?" asked Mrs. Carpenter.

"Blamed if I know," said George;

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THE TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
CHAS. D. JEWELL, Editor.
FEEHS - \$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

The new stone church of the Congregational Society at Ann Arbor, Michigan, occupying a site on State street, directly opposite the law department building, is in an advanced state of completion externally. When finished it will be one of the finest places of worship in the city. The estimated cost is about 50,000.

The University at Ann Arbor Michigan, opened its school year on the 24th, with a full attendance, many of the old students returning, and a large number of new ones enrolled. This is one of the finest and most thorough institutions in the west and has a very able corps of teachers. A gymnasium has lately been erected for the use of the students.

The Northern Wisconsin Fair, held at Oshkosh this week, has been a decided success. The number of entries being much larger than any previous year and the several departments showed a marked improvement. This is of leading interest to the farmers of Northern Wisconsin and they all take hold and make a grand fair indeed. The crowd was immense and all the hotels were overflowing. Some of our citizens visited Oshkosh this week, and all report a jolly time, and a few days of recreation in that beautiful city. Of course they had "some fun with the boys."

The Situation.

The financial storm which has affected the entire country for the past two weeks appears to have at last spent its force. Last night's papers report an improvement in the financial situation in all parts of the country, and predict an early resumption of business upon a perfectly sound basis. New York banks have already commenced sending currency to the west and south for the purpose of moving the crops, and it is reported that the currency supply will fully equal the demand. In an editorial upon the subject, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of the 2d inst. says:

"The improvement in the financial situation yesterday was quite marked. In New York the demand for currency from the country banks fell off—Previous orders for greenbacks were in some instances countermanded, and in other cases currency was expressed from the country to the city. Only one suspension was reported, and that was understood to be of a temporary character."

In Chicago the recovery from the secondary panic, caused by the suspension of the Union National Bank, was complete. The banks were further strengthened by additional receipts of currency and the general tone of the money market was greatly improved. On "Change prices" of grain advanced; the September settlements were made without difficulty.

The situation at home, partially owing to the railroad company's neglecting to pay their men, and the demand from all sources on our business men for the few dollars they were indebted to merchants in Chicago and other places east, currency has been a very scarce article, but through all the panic Escanaba's business men have conducted themselves in a manner that reflects highly to their credit. Such of them as had balances in the bank, have let them remain, and where it has been possible, increased instead of diminished their deposits. By this action they have prevented any serious run upon the bank, which has been enabled to promptly honor the drafts of all panicky depositors, and to-day is in a condition to help those who have been its friends in a time of need."

SURVEYS.—The following is the amount of ore and pig iron shipped from this port up to Wednesday the 1st inst.

	Total
Jackson	97,104
Marquette	17,125
Cleveland	27,125
Angeline	27,265
Barnum	27,265
Dixie	27,265
Cascade	14,900
McComb	6,607
Gates	8,410
Smith	8,410
Green Bay	17,125
the Lake	17,125
Winton	2,000
Hagley	2,000
St. E.	2,000
Mount	4,910
Pittsburg & Lake Superior	18,910
Carr	1,430
Chisholm	1,430
Jaguar	2,000
Goodwin	2,000
First Hematite	2,000
Holloway	2,000
Total	400,400
Pioneer Pig Iron	3,100
Deer Lake	2,000
Escanaba Furnace Co.	400
Total	3,500

The following are the total shipments from the port of Marquette:

	Total
Cleveland	6,434
Lake Superior	110,874
Champion	55,017
Lake Angelus	2,000
Edwards	20,605
McComb	2,000
Gates	2,000
Alton	2,000
Chisholm	2,000
Holloway	2,000
First Hematite	2,000
Keweenaw	10,111
Total	107,915

For persons probably aware of the quantity of beer drunk annually in the United States, the following table gives the following statistics in regard to beer drinking in the United States. As Escanaba is not behind, taking into consideration the number of inhabitants, in getting away with the cheering field, we give the figures that you may see how it is yourselves.

The Bay City Tribune says the annual departure of choppers for the pinnacles have commenced, and already a number of camping parties fully equipped have gone into camp for the winter. The indications thus far are that operations will be conducted on a reduced scale. Wages will be lower than last winter, and there are also fewer applications for work than in former seasons.

Iron producing minerals are widely scattered over India. There are magnetic and specular iron ore and red hematite in beds and veins there are clay irons from the coal bearing strata, and there are surface deposits derived from metamorphic strata and from laterite. The production of iron is the work of poor people of low caste scattered over the country. They have small clay furnaces, with charcoal for fuel, and the blast is caused by foot hand bellows. The native manufacturing, however, is rapidly decreasing, owing to the difficulty of obtaining charcoal. All attempts by the English manufacturers of iron in India have hitherto utterly failed.

Beer Drinking in the United States.

The Black River (Ohio) Commercial tabulates the following statistics in regard to beer drinking in the United States. As Escanaba is not behind, taking into consideration the number of inhabitants, in getting away with the cheering field, we give the figures that you may see how it is yourselves.

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The average cost of a barrel at wholesale is ten dollars, and when retailed, the price is not less than 100 per cent. Thus the consumer pays not less than 200 for every barrel drunk, making about thirty gallons per head to those who use them.

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The average cost

JE TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
CHAS. D. JEWELL, EDITOR.

TERMS \$5.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

The new stone church of the Congregational Society at Ann Arbor, Michigan, occupying a site on State street, directly opposite the law department building, is in an advanced state of completion externally. When finished it will be one of the finest places of worship in the city. The estimated cost is about \$50,000.

The University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, opened its school year on the 24th, with a full attendance, many of the old students returning, and a large number of new ones enrolled. This is one of the finest and most thorough institutions in the west and has a very able corps of teachers. A gymnasium has lately been erected for the use of the students.

The Northern Wisconsin Fair, held at Oshkosh this week, has been a decided success. The number of entries, being much larger than any previous year and the several departments showed a marked improvement. This is of leading interest to the farmers of Northern Wisconsin and they all take hold and make a grand fair indeed. The crowd was immense and all the hotels were overflowing. Some of our citizens visited Oshkosh this week, and all report a jolly time, and a few days of recreation in that beautiful city. Of course they had "some fun with the boys."

The Situation.

The financial storm which has affected the entire country for the past two weeks appears to have at last spent its force. Last night's papers report an improvement in the financial situation in all parts of the country, and predict an early resumption of business upon a perfectly sound basis. New York banks have already commenced sending currency to the west and south for the purpose of moving the crops, and it is reported that the currency supply will fully equal the demand. In an editorial upon the subject, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of the 2d inst. says:

"The improvement in the financial situation yesterday was quite marked. In New York the demand for currency from the country banks fell off—Previous orders for greenbacks were in some instances countermanded, and in other cases currency was expressed from the country to the city. Only one suspension was reported, and that was understood to be of a temporary character.

In Chicago the recovery from the secondary panic, caused by the suspension of the Union National Bank, was complete. The banks were further strengthened by additional receipts of currency and the general tone of the money market was greatly improved. On "Change prices" of grain advanced; the September settlements were made without difficulty.

The situation at home, partially owing to the railroad company's neglecting to pay their men, and the demand from all sources on our business men for the few dollars they were indebted to merchants in Chicago and other places east, currency has been a very scarce article, but through all the panic Escanaba's business men have conducted themselves in a manner that reflects highly to their credit. Such of them as had balances in the bank have let them remain, and where it has been possible, increased instead of diminished their deposits. By this action they have prevented any serious run upon the bank, which has been enabled to promptly honor the drafts of all panicky depositors, and to-day is in a condition to help those who have been it's friends in a time of need.

Simpsons—The following is the amount of ore and pig iron shipped from this port up to Wednesday the 1st Inst.

Jackson	7,104
New York	50,472
Cleveland	47,125
Albion	1,000
Batum	8,465
Potter	2,609
Cassino	6,400
Grand Central	1,000
South	1,000
Green Bay	1,000
Allen	1,000
Waukegan	1,000
Mazury	1,000
Emma	1,000
Pittsburg & Lake Superior	18,614
Cass	1,000
Gibraltar	2,000
Port Huron	20,300
Burt Peninsula	1,000
Hawell	1,000
Total	105,409

The following are the total shipments from the port of Marquette:

Cleveland	61,434
Lake Superior	11,073
Champion	1,000
Lake Angelus	1,000
Waukegan	1,000
Edwards	30,000
Metamora	1,000
Whitefish	1,000
Reedsburg	1,000
Albion	1,000
Shenango	1,000
Huron	1,000
Kenosha	1,000
Total	107,409

General elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, Tuesday, October 14. It is anticipated that the Republicans will carry all of these States.

Items of Interest.

How to make an Indian loaf—give him a gallon of whiskey.

Louise Muhlbach, the German novelist, is dead.

Julia Roderick Bonlix, a well known German comic poet, is dead.

The new car shops at Jackson will afford employment for 1,000 hands.

Kalamazoo claims an increase in population of about 1,000 within the last year.

Since harvest not less than 250,000 bushels of grain have been marketed in Janesville Wis., and at high prices.

Three hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred Texas cattle have been driven through Summer County Kansas this season.

A colporteur in Kansas was told that "this'ere region ain't much on Bibles, and if you want to make money bring us out a load of shot-guns."

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the second week in September were: 1873, \$27,620; 1872, \$187,018; increase, \$90,602; or 48% per cent.

The patients of the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum were treated to an excursion to Grand Haven on the 23d, the Michigan Central charging nothing for the ride.

The Niles Mich. *Democrat* recently had a touching obituary, closing with a well-used quotation, which the intelligent compositor rendered: "He is not dead, but squeaked."

A cow belonging to William Castor of Niles swallowed a hair-pin, which found its way through the stomach to the heart, causing the animal to die last week. This should be a warning to cows to be careful what they eat.

A Clay county, Kentucky, auctioneer pulled out a revolver and announced: "If any man goes to folioing around while the sale is going on I shall interrupt him in his career. Put them shot guns over by the fence an' leave 'em there!"

Mrs. Lydia Jewell died the other day at Bay Macomb County Michigan, aged, according to her own reckoning, 100 years 2 months and 15 days. She was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom who lived to a good old age but only four survived their mother.

A horrible effluvia coming from a tumble down shanty at Detroit, which had been occupied by Dennis Sullivan, a confirmed drunkard, caused an investigation on Sunday, and Sullivan, body half devoured by rats, was found upon a filthy bed of rags.

"The irredeemable paper currency" of which we hear so much once and which, generally from Democratic sources, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, "prove to be a pretty good sort of a thing just now. Greenbacks and national bank notes alike are taken as quickly as gold or silver taken as quickly as gold or silver.

"So yer mother's dead, is she?" inquired a boot-black yesterday of a rater solemn-faced lad, who had come back with his kit, after an absence of a day or two. "Yes she is," replied the boy, and then straightening himself up he continued: "and dad did the fair thing by her—seven more licks than Mrs.—had the other day."—Detroit Free Press.

A Sunday-school teacher was explaining the omnipresence of the Deity to his scholars, and ended by telling them that He was everywhere. Whereupon a red headed boy asked: "Is He in my pocket?" The teacher replied that the question was rather profane but he would answer "Yes, He was everywhere." "I've got you there," said the boy; "I ain't got no pocket."

The Bay City Tribune says the annual departure of choppers for the pinery have commenced, and already a number of camping parties fully equipped have gone into camp for the winter. The indications thus far are that operations will be conducted on a reduced scale. Wages will be lower than last winter, and there are also fewer applications for work than in former seasons.

Iron producing minerals are widely scattered over India. There are Magnetic and specular iron ores and red hematite in beds and veins there are clay iron ores from the coal bearing strata, and there are surface deposits derived from metamorphic strata and from laterite. The production of iron is the work of poor people of low caste scattered over the country. They have small clay furnaces, with charcoal for fuel, and the blast is caused by foot or hand bellows. The native manufacturing, however, is rapidly decreasing owing to the difficulty of obtaining charcoal. All attempts by the English manufacturers of iron in India have hitherto utterly failed.

Beer Drinking in the United States. The Black River (Ohio) Commercial furnishes the following statistics in regard to beer drinking in the United States. As Escanaba is not behind, taking into consideration the number of inhabitants in getting away with the cheering fluid, we give the figures that you may see how it is yourselves.

Very probably are aware of the quantity of beer drunk annually in the United States. The Congress of Stevens that met in Cleveland during the month of June 1873 made some startling revelations concerning the manufacture of beer. Their report states that 1,500,000 barrels had revenue to government in 1872. How much that did not they do not state. In 1871 they reported the number of barrels on which U. S. revenue was collected to be 7,129,748. Here, then, in a single year the increase is shown to have been 1,741,739 barrels.

The coverage of the last year gave to each man, woman, child and animal about 100 pints. But as there were probably not more than 10 in ten of our populated who drink beer daily during the year, these nine millions of barrels by four millions of persons, making about 360 gallons per head to those who used them.

The average cost of a barrel at wholesale is ten dollars, and when retailed, the profits are not less than 100 per cent. Thus the consumer pays not less than \$20. for every barrel drunk, making the aggregate cost to the drinkers of 180 million of dollars! A sum sufficient to build and equip a railroad across the continent if there were no barrels were laid side by side in it—they would extend for a distance of 1,000 miles.

The territories to the United States, number 261, exceed 2,000 in 1872, an increase in one year of 110.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To all whom it may concern i.e.

In the Matter of the estate of Frederick Kurtz deceased. At a session of the Probate Court, of Delta County, Michigan, held on the 24th instant, and before the Hon. J. V. Atkinson and Henry C. Smith, they were appointed commissioners to receive, examine and assess all property of the deceased, and to render an account against said estate.

Therefore, in pursuance of such appointment, it is hereby ordered that the undersigned will examine and adjudge all such claims on the first day of each month if presented within six months of the date of this order, and will render an account of the same against said estate.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

R. ROYCE & DRURY.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
100 Main Street, Escanaba, Mich.
P. LOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
Solicitor in Chancery,
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.
SANDISH, HALLARD & GRAY.
John H. Sandish, NELSON H. GRAY,
T. S. ADAMS, EVERETT H. HALLARD,
Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery
and Proctors in Admiralty,
Office over U. S. Custom House, Pearl and
Canton Streets, Grand Rapids, Mich.

E. O. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Real Estate, Collection and Insurance
Agent.

AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
Collections made with promptness. Office over
Clark's Block.

E. MIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace,
and Real Estate Agent;

[Deutscher Friedensrichter. Bewilligt
die in causis verringen Gedenk.]

Collections promptly made and Remitted.

AG'g't for Green Bay Marble Works,
Escanaba Mich. Mar. 1st 1873.

J. F. ATKINSON,
General Real Estate and Insurance
Agent.

And Justice of the Peace;
Pay taxes under law, examine land and
real estate, furnish correct title to
title to any land in Escanaba. Particular
attention given to giving a clear title.
From several years of experience in this line of business,
he is confident that he can give a clear title
with completeness and promptness,
and collect as soon as collected. Office one
block east of T. K. Kilian's store, Escanaba.

J. SIPHEN,
Proprietor of
SIPHEN'S BILLIARD ROOM
Dealer in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Hall suitable for Billiard and Dancing par-
tiers, 15x25 ft.

W. H. RADCLIFFE,
SHERIFF.

May always be found at his office in Hart &
Radcliffe's new building on Ludington Street,
first east of the First Street bridge, ready
and willing to attend to all business
pertaining to his office.

L. J. SMITH, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.

Office of Wells and Tilden Avenues,
opposite Presbyterian Church.

E. A. BREWSTER, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon.

Office in Clark's block; residence Tilden House,
one hours from 11 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m.

LUDINGTON HOUSE.

E. GAYNOR, Prop'r.

This new and splendid Hotel now offers better
rooms and board than any other hotel on the Up-
per Peninsula. The rooms are handsomely
furnished with Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, and
every convenience to be found at a first-class
Hotel.

GOOD STABLING FOR HORSES.

Have on hand large supply of food and tame
hay, oats, barley, etc., to supply their teams re-
quired for travel.

Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 9, 1873.

TILDEN HOUSE.

J. W. HUTCHINSON, Prop'r,

Will try to make and maintain a reputa-
tion.

BEST KEPT HOTEL

In the Upper Peninsula.

Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 9, 1873.

Q LIVER HOUSE.

DAVID OLIVER, Prop'r.

At this well known hotel may be found

A well set table and good beds.

An excellent stable connected with the house.

Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 9, 1873.

H. SELDEN,

CIVIL ENGINEER

LAND AGENT

Escanaba, Mich.

J. WILLIAMS

CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER

Supervision of construction of Blast Furnaces,
Mills and Forges.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES

Furnished to order. Address, Escanaba, Mich.

F. E. HARRIS,

Carpenter, Joiner & Builder,

All work in his line promptly attended
to and general satisfaction given.

Orders left at his residence on Ogden Avenue,
at the First Street bridge, will receive im-
mediate attention.

JOHN F. HARTMAN.

Architect and Builder,

Will furnish all kinds of Building
Material.

Office at my residence in Harrison St.

Orders left or sent to the TRIBUNE OFFICE will
receive prompt attention.

JOHN F. HARTMAN.

Escanaba, Mich. Dec. 9, 1873.

N. NEW CABINET SHOP.

ADOLF ADEL

Begs leave to call the attention of the people of

Escanaba to the fact that he is prepared to

do all kinds of Blacksmithing work. Plow

shares, reaper-blades, sickles, Wagons and Buggies

repaired, etc. Also, Tires, Spokes, Axles, etc.

Opposite the Oliver House.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES HANDY

Begs leave to call the attention of the people of

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do all kinds of Blacksmithing work. Plow

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Opposite the Oliver House.

THE ART TONSONIAL.

FREEMAN & BRO.

LIVERY STABLE

Best carriages and horses in the Lake Superior

region. Marquette, Mich.

Barn on Front St. opposite new Bank

Building.

N. NESE, KUSTERMANN & HOOT,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS, &c.,

of every kind and description.

Special inducements offered to pur-

chasers in both prices and time.

Address NEESE, KUSTERMANN & HOOT,

Green Bay, Wis.

JAMES BACON,

Keeps on hand.

COFFINS & HEARSE

Caskets, coffins, remains, etc. to fit 5 inches,

and up to 6 feet.

House let at liberal terms.

B. P. & H. L. SWEEZ,

Manufacturers of

Lumber Wagons, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

M. BOND.

ESCANABA BANK.

The Escanaba Tribune.

Escanaba, Saturday, October 4th, 1873.

RELIGIOUS.

S. J. JESUIT CHURCH. Rev CHARLES LANGFORD, Alter-
nate Minister. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and
1:30 p.m. Sabbath School at 9 a.m. P. M.
Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

M. E. CHURCH. Rev. T. H. Raskerville, Pastor.
Sunday Services at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Prayer
Meeting at 8 P. M. Wednesdays.

Methodist. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Prayer
Meeting at 8 P. M. Thursdays.

Episcopal. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Prayer
Meeting at 8 P. M. Fridays.

SECRET SOCIETIES. None.

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

Regular Communications of this Lodge are held at their Hall every Friday evening in the month of

Sept. Wright & M. James Robertson, Secy.

Henry H. Miller, V. W. M. George Preston, Trusty.

J. N. Hillier, Treasurer, D. G. M. Marquard, D. G. M. Marquard, Mich.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESCANABA BANK.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Collections made and remitted for at current

rates of exchange.

Interest paid on deposits by special arrangement.

We sell DRAFFTS upon all FOREIGN COUNTRIES, and PASSAGE TICKETS by the best and favorite lines of the several rates.

J. F. OLIVER, Cashier.

Escanaba, Mich. Mar. 13th 1873.

FRANK E. BAKER, Dealer in

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES

Eggs, Butter, & Lard.

FRESH VEGETABLES

And Fruits,

CANNED LOBSTERS,

And Salmon,

Oysters, &c.

Also,

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Nuts

and Candies, Oranges and

Lemons, Drifted Fruits

of all kinds.

making the most

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of city or Fancy & Staple Groceries to be found

in town.

JOHN K. STACK, Wholesale and retail

LIQUOR DEALER,

Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.

Takes pleasure in announcing to his customers

and friends how he has now

the largest stock of

PURE COFFEE DISTILLED

BOURBON & RYE WHISKIES

Imported & Domestic Brandies & Gins,

BOTTLED ALE & PORTER, &c.

All of which he can sell at prices lower than ever before.

JOHN K. STACK.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

WINES & LIQUORS,

Chalice, Tobacco, Pipe, &c.

FANCY GOODS.

Milwaukee Lager Beer

Stock Ale and Porter

Always on hand.

Also agent for the celebrated

CHESAPEAKE BRAND OF OYSTERS

Which will be sold by the

Case, Can or Dish.

EAT STORE No. 5 Dowman Street,

Sonata by Petrarch.
SINGING SONGS.
From the morning leaves this verse:
"How coolly fans my fishing check above,
While I sit on the bank, where it's all green,
Fishing all wild in native loveliness,
I seem to see once more that vision fair,
That never, cannot me one thought
I see the story of that golden half,
Fishing all wild in native loveliness,
Or gathered into many a tangled knot;
With a spool across my stricken bosom shot,
Filling it with olden memories,
Which only with my life can ever be forgot."

READ.

How life is spent! gone are my happy days!
Death comes to all, and we must die; can't
Bliss the present, and the past's blank.
The future loves all its hopes to day;
Her recollection in my memory lives,
And the past's joys are still in my heart,
So that my course of life need not have
The latter words have swept over a bark
That had no more in port; the hollowing
That makes the shrubs all shivered, while all
The mists and shrubs around are dead.
The stars are looking overhead,
My hours, now so bright, without one
spark—
Lay's light, the only light I loved—drewed
—Tennyson's Magazine.

FARM AND HOMESTEAD.

Why Potatoes Run Out.

A New York farmer says: "Some one asks why it is that potatoes are soon run out. There are two grand reasons. There are but few potatoes in a hill that are fit for seed. Some are overgrown, coarse, rank, and will not transmit the original quality. Others are undergrown, and not fully-developed seed. A potato of medium size, perfect in all parts, with change of ground, will produce its like ad infinitum. The other reason, cutting potatoes before they are ripe, continually, will diminish the plant. It requires the seed to be perfect. If cut, cut lengthwise. Single eyes will run out any potato. There is no other seed that will bear multiplication. Like the potato; the only wonder is, that it does not run out completely."

Profit in Feeding Sheep.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., Mr. George Burt presented the following definite statistics relative to the cost and profit of feeding sheep for market:

He paid for 200 sheep for fattening, \$915; for keeping two months, \$4; eight tons hay, \$15 per ton, \$128; four loads cornstalls, \$16; 14 bushels corn, \$6; 93 cents per bushel, \$88.60; one barrel salt, \$20; Total, \$60.53. January 4th he sold 171 sheep at 8 cents per pound, \$1,622.40; 28 at \$1 cent per pound, \$171.19; one pelt, \$1.50, total \$1,706.69; profit on the 200 sheep, \$478.14. Mr. Burt holds that sheep in winter should be kept in small flocks, less rather than more, than in a flock, in yards where they can have free access at all times to water; and they should be kept free from all disturbing or exciting causes; that open sheds are better for them than a close barn, and that it is best to feed grain to them whole.

Tame Grasses.

If we were asked what, in our opinion, was most needed by the farmers of Kansas, we should unhesitatingly answer, more tame grass—more blue grass, orchard grass and timothy, and more so. During the months of May and June there are probably no more than 500,000 cattle here, and probably that will fall, until the prairie grasses indigenous to the eastern half of Kansas, but, from July 1 to November 1, they do not fill the bill.

For dairy purposes, particularly, we must have rich, nutritious food the year through. The flow of milk must be kept up to make the business profitable. By seeding to the tame grasses and to clover, we can have a supply at a reasonable cost, that keeps the cows full at feed. We would recommend to all who have cows to make their arrangements as early as possible, adding more in the coming season.

A mixture of two or more varieties is probably the better plan, but make a start of some land looking towards the work.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Feeding Horses.

Warming horses. Very much of the value and availability of the horse depends upon the quantity and quality of his food, and on the manner in which it is given to him. Too much food at one time, too little at another, food of improper kinds or in a bad state of preparation, is the foundation of one-half the ills that horsemen are heir to. There is no worse economy than the stinting of food, or the administration of bad food, because it is cheap. Also, there is no more wasteful practice than the giving of too much and too little of the same food, with the neglect to which they are systematically subjected. The horse, even in the rudest state, is of a somewhat delicate organization. His powers are very great—greater than is generally supposed; but in order to their development and to their long endurance, it is necessary that he be fed with the greatest care and with an everlasting judgment. Probably the capital invested in farm-horses in the United States would go twice as fast if the animals would last in a fit condition twice as long; as they were thoroughly well fed and cared for.

Rubber.

Every farmer who has occasion to drive a nail into seasoned oak posts knows its difficulty to bend and break. If the point be moistened in the mouth it will usually drive more easily. Oil greatly helps, but then it is inconvenient to dip each nail separately into it. Another plan observed is that boards become more pliable, especially from the rusting of the nail which, by clinging to the wood, causes not only an enlargement of the nail hole, but the wearing away of the nail itself, rendering the fence or the building shaky and insecure. This may be prevented by heating any rough greases until it smokes and then pouring it over the nail to be used. The grease will penetrate the pores of the iron, and cause the nail to last, without rusting, an indefinite period. Besides this, no trouble will then be experienced in driving the nail into the hardest wood.

bowles and H. W. Bowles,
According to "Gash," who has recently been to Springfield, this is the way Samuel Bowles edits his paper: He breakfasts tragiically in bed, and reads from beginning to end, every day, what at home, the morning. No physician, man or woman, there partakes of the meal, nor does he for his weekly employment in which he takes much pride, as it was his father's paper, to the office, and writes editorial; and at night, usually speaking, reads his proofs or manuscripts, or dictates to his wife.

Saving Seed Corn.

A practical farmer writes to Moore's Barn: "The time to pick seed corn is in the fall, as soon as the husk is about half ripe. Full off all the husk, but leave enough to it with another one, then hang them up in dry, airy places, leaving them until wanted for planting. By following the directions given in the paper, I have succeeded in saving, over several years, a large amount of seed corn."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The Clock Tracer.
by Lucy Landon.
Traces, say I, have the trick—
How you can a clock that's stiff,
Putting in his face behind,
(After those whom her brooks it) to find
Regular and pure and wise?

Tinkles, have you learned Tim's trick,
How it is he makes clocks that's stiff?
What is there with a thing as knowing
What it was first not going to be?
Put it in the face behind, and
In their garden, Eve and Adam?

Is there, an animal song,
That you can sing, and have the trick—
Some great time-piece that can show
All the small cracks to you? Are
Are the stars set right by some
Greatly swinging pendulum?

Tinker, where's the noseomed screw
That you can turn, and have the trick—
When he slips into the face?
Up behind the old clock's face?
Does time ever seem fast?

Grandma paused, but the children
said, "Oh, don't stop, do tell another
one about the ratitakeane that
Up—Alex killed." But grandma
said, "No, no more this time. Good
night."

But Jason was not to be diminished in
such a summary manner. "Was that
a true story, grandma?" he said.

"Certainly it was true," grandma
answered. "It happened right here on
this farm, more than fifty years ago,
when I was a little girl," and grandma
sighed again and wiped her spectacles
thoughtfully, remembering that she
was the only living member of the
family who began pioneer life in West-
ern New York.

BY ELIZABETH BROOKS.

Grandma liked old-fashioned ways
and things, and never would consent to
have a "gaily cost stow" in her room,
but insisted on keeping her own "Franklin"
there, with its big folding doors ready for a fire inside of them,
as well as when, for the sake
of the stars, while it was a summer
when a little fire is pleasant. She
always has plenty of company each
evening, for when twilight comes the
little ones flockled in there from the
out-door play, delighted to cuddle
down before the pleasant open fire
and listen to grandma's stories of old times.
When the "Franklin" doors were wide
open the bright fire-light glowed in
every corner of the room, so that
grandma's fingers, aided by the practice
of many years, could easily guide her
knitting needles around the little
knitting that was always her evening
work.

"Grandma," said Jason, one evening,
when they had quieted down after
a very noisy romp, "Grandma, tell us
about the time when you were a
little girl and used to go after the cows
through the woods, and chase the bear?"

"Oh," said grandma, "will you never
be tired of hearing that old story I
told you?" she said, "You must know it all by heart by this
time; you had better tell it to me."

"Oh, no, no, grandma, please do
tell me that one," cried the children,
from whom came the sound of a
loud laugh, "from what we have
heard, you are perfectly safe."

Grandma continued: "One good effect
of the fire-alarm telegraph has been to
make the sense too many, take out I too
make the sense correct."

Darwinian—If the races of men are
descended from monkeys, from what
have horses descended?

Meteorological—One good effect
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