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And Solicitor in Chancery.
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L. J. SMITH, M. D.,
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Office Corner Wells and Tilden Avenue
Residence opposite Presbyterian Church.

DR. G. M. GRONDIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
Graduate of the Faculty of Victoria, Montreal.
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OLUME VI. ESCANABA, DELTA COUNTY, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875. NUMBER 17.

THE NEWS.

Washington.

ACCORDING to financial intelligence received at the treasury, the current price of gold will seriously interfere with the arrangement made with the syndicate to place the 5 per cent. funding bonds upon the European market. It is believed at the department that unless the price of gold falls, there will be no further subscription for the bonds by the syndicate, for many months to come, and that even the remainder of the $25,000,000 subscribed for two months ago, but not yet delivered, may not be taken.

THE books of the Internal Revenue office show that in February last there were distilled 6,130,613 gallons of spirits, and tax was paid upon 11,504,356 gallons. There were remaining in the warehouses on the 28th of February 7,973,656 gallons. On the 1st the amount of spirits in the warehouses was 12,747,610 gallons.

THE postmaster-general has instructed postmasters that on all mailable matter of the third class, postage must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

THE different departments of the Government have begun to make preparations for the Centennial, Congress having appropriated $500,000 for their expenses. Of this, only $5,000 has been allotted to the Post-Office Department. The railroad companies have already offered to the Department to build a magnificent postal-car in which the entire operations of the postal service may be exhibited.

The East.

FOURTEEN tenement-houses burned at Fall River, Mass., on the 24th ult. Loss $40,000. ——Dickerson & Co., match dealers of New York, were burned out on the 25th. Loss $200,000.—— On the same date, the Winnepiseogo paper mill, at Franklin, N. H., was burned. Loss $50,000.

THE third match game of billiards for the Delaney emblem and the championship of America, at the three ball French game, played in New York on the 25th ult., between Cyrille Dion and Vignaux, was won by the latter in the fifty-sixth inning. Winner's average, 12. Vignaux's highest run, 80; Dion's 119.

BOSTON people are fitting out an expedition for the Black Hills, to start the middle of April. The expedition will consist of 500 men with a regular military organization for protection.

MR. CANTHER, editor of the Independent, at Vineland, N. J., was shot and it is feared mortally wounded, on the 19th inst., by a man named Landis, "the founder of Vineland."

THE funeral of Ada, daughter of Maj. Gen. Hancock, took place in New York on the 27th The body was taken to Morriston, Pa., for interment.

The West.

A LADY named Mrs. J. A. Hanson, of Vallejo, Cal., while en route east, jumped from a train on the Union Pacific road on the 24th inst., and has not since been heard of.

AT Chicago, on the 25th, rail road freights had a strong downward tendency. First class freights had been reduced to 30 cents to New York, and 25 cents to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, the great Minnesota wheat farmer, who was reported to have failed a few months ago, has settled his losses in the grain markets and with speculative dealers without being declared bankrupt, and all proceedings against him have been withdrawn. Mr. Dalrymple's home indebtedness was but slight, and he comes honorably out of his troubles.

THE Indiana Legislature at its late session passed a law requiring all public notices of sales of real estate for delinquent taxes in counties containing 15,000 or more inhabitants to be advertised in a German newspaper, if there is one published in such county.

THE miners in the Black Hills are in a bad fix. A body of hostile Sioux Indians are said to be closing in on them from one direction, while United States cavalry are approaching on another line with orders to arrest them and burn their stock.

THERE is a bill pending in the Illinois Legislature appropriating $10,000 to western sufferers from the grasshopper plague.

THE entire tribe of Sheebit Indians, about 120, were baptized into the Mormon Church at St. George, Utah, on the 20th.

THE Attorney-General of Kansas has given a formal opinion that the act of the Legislature authorizing counties and towns to issue bonds for the purchase of seed grain is unconstitutional, and that the bonds voted under it are illegal and void. This leaves the frontier farmers entirely dependent on charity and personal favor for grain to put in the spring crops.

LAKE SUPERIOR is said to be entirely frozen over. There is two feet of ice from the south shore to Isle Royale, and it is possible to cross with teams.

A FIRE at Saginaw, Mich., destroyed the Granite State Hotel and its stables, with the contents of the latter, including nine horses, and also destroyed the Bank Block and dwelling-house. Loss, $75,000

The South.

IT is said that the $2,000,000, of missing Missouri 7 per cent. burned bonds were by one of the auditing committee years ago, but no record was made of those destroyed. The register in the State Auditor's office shows that these bonds have been redeemed and canceled, and it is definitely known that no coupons belonging to these bonds have been presented for payment.

THE Tennessee legislature has adjourned. A bill passed taxing railroads 1¼ per cent. on gross earnings, yielding a revenue to the state of from $110,000 to $135,000. The act regulating trial by jury will save the state $100,000, making it optional with parties to have a jury. The bill taxing losing litigants in civil cases with the costs will save $200,000.

AN extra session of the Louisiana legislature will meet April 14.

A FIRE at Montana, Henry county, Mo., on the 28th ult., destroyed twelve business houses, leaving but two standing in the town. The people were suffering for food. Loss $60,000.

R. M. BROWN, editor of the Water Valley (Miss.) Central, was found dead near his home a few days ago. It is supposed that he fell from his mule, while returning from his plantation.

DETECTIVES have captured near Sherman, Texas, one Matt. Morris, the last of the gang who robbed the express messenger at Memphis on the first of February. One thousand dollars of the stolen money was found in possession of a woman in his company.

A UNITED STATES steamer is awaiting, at New Orleans, to receive Senator Sherman and others, who have been appointed commissioners to proceed to Vera Cruz, and secure a coaling station at that place.

A TORNADO in Ouachita Valley, Ga., on the 19th inst., was terribly destructive between Smithland and Ray's Point. The loss of life and destruction of property was very great. Mr. James Adair and child are among the slain. Smithland was leveled to the ground, and at Ray's Point, plantation buildings, fence rails, horses, and cattle were scattered for miles. The track of the tornado was 300 yards wide, and extended for 15 miles.

Foreign.

THE Oxford-Cambridge boat race was won by the former, time 22 minutes 2 seconds.

MOODY and Sankey's work of evangelizing London is successfully progressing. At three of their recent meetings there were present respectively 16,000, 14,000 and 19,000 people.

THE Irishmen held a mass meeting in Hyde Park, London, on the 20th. It is estimated that 30,000 people were gathered. Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners, condemning the coercive laws in Ireland and condoling with the family of John Mitchell.

SPAIN is daily becoming more arbitrary in her treatment of the press. The Iberis newspaper has been suspended. The government also detains and examines telegraphic dispatches.

THE murderer Starkey has been delivered at Havana, to the American detectives, to be taken back to New York. A correspondent says Starkey was furnished money by ex-Congressman John Fox, to get away from Cuba to South America.

DON CARLOS has again been defeated near Bedasirs. The enemy lost 300, and the Alfonsists 68, killed. The Carlists are concentrating for an attack on Puyarda.

BISMARCK contemplates amending the law against the Jesuits, so as to make it operative against other religious societies.

DISPATCHES from St. Petersburg say that Gen. Kaufman has lost the favor of the Czar, in consequence of Mr. Schuyler's report concerning affairs in Turkestan, and that the Russian government has rejected the general's plan of reorganization in Central Asia.

A ROYAL decree has been issued by Don Carlos calling into the military service all the males in the Navarre Provinces over 18 years of age.

AN explosion occurred in a coal mine near Charleroi, Belgium, on the 24th, killing a number of persons.

THE title of Duke of Lauerbonerg is to be conferred on Bismarck.

The Beecher Trial.

ON the 24th, after the conclusion of Bessie Turner's cross-examination, Geo. L. Perkins and Geo. G. Sedgwick, swore that Tilton, supported on either side by the Woodhull and Claflin women, carried a flag in the commune procession in New York in 1871. C. C. Higgins, a lawyer, testified that Tilton and these women occupied a carriage in that procession. John C. Southwick was then sworn and said himself and partner, Jackson Schultz, assisted in starting the Golden Age, but when Tilton became so familiar with the Woodhulls, they withdrew their support. Tilton told witness that there was not a word of truth in the Beecher scandal, and that he (Tilton) gloried in having written the life of Woodhull, etc. Court then adjourned.

ON the 25th, a negro named James B. Woodley, formerly employed by Mrs. Woodhull as a house servant, was sworn for the defense, and stated that Tilton was a frequent visitor at the house and office of the Woodhull crowd; that he had seen him in the house very early in the morning, and supposed he had been there all night; that he frequently saw him (Tilton) in the private rooms of Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. He stated that he heard Tilton ask the Woodhulls to publish the scandal, saying Plymouth church would give $100,000 to suppress it; that Col. Wood, the Woodhull's husband, refused to have anything to do with it. The witness had frequently seen Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull in each other's arms. Another domestic named Lucy Ann Giles, had seen Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull in the latter's bedroom in undress, and at all times of the night; she frequently served them with refreshments in Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom. While Tilton and the woman occupied one room, the latter's man, Blood, occupied another. R. A. Gray, a mailing clerk in Mrs. Woodhull's office, testified to seeing Tilton and the woman together in a private room, acting in a very lover-like manner. The court then adjourned over Good Friday.

ON the 29th, a number of witnesses were sworn. Lawyer John Winslow testified to conversation between Tilton and Tracy in regard to the latter's breach of faith in appearing against Tilton, after discussing the case in his behalf. Employes on Beecher's farm, and others, gave evidence proving that the pastor was at the farm on June 2nd, 1873, and on the 6th of June. He was also there May 26th. (According to charges of the prosecution, Beecher was in Brooklyn on those dates). Horace B. Claflin was examined, and gave some admissible evidence as to the tripartite agreement. S. D. White, a broker, swore that he heard Tilton charge Tracy with unprofessional conduct. A great deal of testimony was taken of an irrelevant character, and what use is to be made of it, it is difficult for an unprofessional mind to determine.

XLIVTH CONGRESS.

Senate—Extra Session.

TUESDAY, March 23.—Consideration of the resolution approving the action of the President in Louisiana, was resumed, and after some debate the resolution passed. It is as follows: *Resolved*, That the action of the President in protecting the government of Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is the executive, and the people of that State, against domestic violence and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State, is approved.——The Committees on Public Buildings and grounds, on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and Printing, were authorized to sit during the recess. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.—A committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn. The committee performed this duty and reported that the President had no further communication to make, when resolutions of thanks to Vice President Wilson and to President Pro-tem. Ferry, were adopted, and the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY

The United States Treasury will soon issue a circular, amending the regulation governing the redemption of United States currency, so that in cases of mutilation, deduction will be made in proportion to the part missing. In the case of legal tender notes, if less than 1-10 of the original proportion is missing, the mutilation will be disregarded; if 1-10 of the note is missing 1-10 of its face value will be deducted; if more than 1-10 and less than 1-15 be missing, 1-5 of the face value will be deducted, and so on, reckoning by tenths, but no note of which less than 1-4 of the original is presented will be redeemed without evidence that the missing portion is totally destroyed. The same rule will be applied to mutilated fractional currency with the substitution of 1-5 for 1-10. The amended regulations take effect on May 1st next.

CHICAGO TIMES EDITOR IN PRISON.

In the criminal court at Chicago, on the 29th, Judge Williams sentenced Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail for contempt of court, in having published articles constructively reflecting on the character of certain members of the grand jury. The editor occupied the private office of the jailor until his release by the following order of the Supreme Court:

WATERMAN, March 29.—*To George R. Chandler:*—The following is the order for the release of Mr. Storey:

Upon the plaintiff in error entering into a recognizance before the sheriff in $3,500, with George Chandler as surety, he will be discharged from custody.

(Signed) WILLIAM K. MCALLISTER,
Judge of the Supreme Court.
William C. Goudy.

MRS. PROCTER will publish the autobiography left by Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall) in the course of the year. As Mrs. Procter knew many of the distinguished men of the present century, the book is likely to be of interest.

THERE are 10,448 school children in Fillmore county.

The Psalm-Book in the Garret.

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

A garret grows a human thing
With lonely oriental eyes,
To whom crowding fingers bring
The world in yesterday's disguise.

Ah, richer far than noctile blaze
The soft grey silence of the air,
As if long years of ended days
Had garnered all their twilights there.

The heart can see so clear and far
In such a place with such a light—
God counts His heavens star by star,
And rains them down unclouded night.

Where rafters set their cobweb'd fest
Upon the rugged oaken ledge,
I found a flock of singers sweet,
Like snow-bound sparrows in a hedge.

In silk of spider's spinning hid
A long and narrow Psalm-book lay;
I wrote a name upon the lid,
Then brushed the idle dust away.

Ah, dotted tribe with ebon heads
That climb the slender fence along!
As black as ink, as thick as weeds,
Ye little Africans of song!

Who wrote upon this page "Forget
Me Not?" These cruel leaves of old
Have crushed to death a violet—
See here its spectre's pallid gold.

A penciled whisper during prayer
Is that poor dim and girlish word,
But ah, I finger longest where
It opens of its own accord.

These spotted leaves! How they once basked
Beneath the glances of girlhood's eyes,
And parted to the gaze unmasked,
As spread the wings of butterflies.

The book falls open where it will—
Broad on the page runs Silver Street!
That shining way to Zion's Hill
Where base and treble meet to meet.

I shake the leaves. They part at Mear—
Again they strike the good old tune;
The village church is builded here;
The twilight turns to afternoon.

Old house of Puritanic wood,
Through whose unpainted windows streamed
On seats as primitive and rude
As Jacob's pillow when he dreamed.

The white and undilluted day!
Thy naked aisle no roses grace
That blossomed at the shuttle's play;
Nor saints distempered bless the place.

Like feudal castles, front to front,
In timbered oak of Saxon Thor,
To brave the siege and bear the brunt
Of Bunyan's endless Holy War.

The pulpit and the gallery stand—
Between the twain a peaceful space,
The prayer and praise on either hand,
And girls and Gospel face to face.

I hear the reverend Elder say,
"Hymn fifty-first, long meter, sing!"
I hear the Psalm-books' fluttered play
Like the flocks of sparrows taking wing.

Armed with a fork to pitch the tune,
I hear the Deacon call "Dundee!"
And mount as brisk as Bonny Doon
His "fa, sol, la," and scent the key.

He "lines" the note for sister Gray;
The old Scotch warbling strains begin;
The base of Bashan leads the way
And all the girls fall sweetly in.

How swells the hymn of heavenly love,
As rise the tides in Fundy's Bay!
Till all the air below, above,
Is sweet with song and earnway!

A fugue let loose cheers up the place
With base and tenor, alto, air;
The parts strike in with measured grace,
And something sweet is everywhere!

As if some warbling brood should build
Of bits of times a singing nest,
Each bringing that with which it thrilled
And weaving it with all the rest!

The congregation rise and stand:
Old Hundred's rolling thunder comes
In heavy surges, slow and grand,
As beats the surf its solemn drums.

Now come the times when China's wail
Is blended with the faint perfume
Of whispering crape and cloudy veil,
That fold within their rustling gloom

Some wounded human mourning-dove,
And fall around some stricken one
With nothing left alive to love
Below the unregarded sun!

And now they sing a star in sight,
The blessed Star of Bethlehem;
And now the air is royal bright
With Coronation's diadem.

They show me spots of dimpled sod,
They say the girl's of old are there—
Oh, no, they swell the choirs of God;
The dear old Songs are everywhere!

Scribner for April.

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

I was once sent for in great haste, to attend a man of respectability, whose wife, a lady of intelligence and refinement, had discovered him in his room, lying senseless upon the floor.

On arriving at the house, I found Mrs. Harris in great distress of mind.

"What is the matter with Mr. Harris?" I asked on meeting his lady, who was in tears, and looking the picture of distress.

"I'm afraid it's apoplexy," she replied. "I found him lying upon the floor, where he had, to all appearances, fallen suddenly from his chair. His face is purple, and though he breathes, it is with great difficulty."

I went to see my patient. He had been lifted from the floor, and was lying upon the bed. Sure enough his face was purple and breathing labored; but somehow the symptoms did not indicate apoplexy. Every vein in his head and face was filled, and he lay perfectly stupid; but still I saw no clear indication of an actual or approaching congestion of the brain.

"Hadn't he better be bled, doctor?" asked the anxious wife.

"I don't think that it is necessary," I replied. "I think if we let him alone, it will pass off in the course of a few hours"

"A few hours! He may die in half an hour!" she exclaimed.

"I don't think the case so dangerous as that, madam."

"Apoplexy not dangerous?"

"I hardly think it is apoplexy," I replied.

"Pray what do you think it is, doctor?" Mrs. Harris looked anxiously into my face as she spoke.

I deliberately hinted that he might possibly have been drinking too much brandy; but this she positively and almost indignantly objected to.

"No, doctor, I ought to know about that," she said. "Depend upon it, the case is more deeply seated. Won't you bleed him, doctor? A few ounces of blood taken from the arm may give life to the stagnant circulation of blood in his veins

Thus urged, I, after some reflection, ordered a bowl and bandage, and opened a vein from which the blood flowed freely, and relieved him of about eight ounces of his circulating medium. But he still lay as insensible as before, much to the distress of his poor wife.

By this time several friends and relatives, who had been sent for, arrived, and urged upon me the adoption of some more active means for restoring the sick man to consciousness. One proposed blisters all over the body and another a blister on the head; another immersion in hot water. I suggested that it might be well to use the stomach pump.

"Why doctor!" asked one of his friends.

"Perhaps he has taken some drug," I replied.

"Impossible, doctor," said his wife. "He has not been from home to-day, and there is no drug of any kind in the house."

"No brandy?" I ventured the assertion again.

"No, doctor! No spirits of any kind, not even wine in the house," returned Mrs. Harris, in an offended tone.

I was not the regular family physician and had been called in to meet the alarming emergency, because my house happened to be nearest to the dwelling of Mr. Harris. Feeling my position to be a difficult one, I suggested that the family physician had better be called.

"But the delay, doctor!" urged his friends.

"No harm will result from it, be assured," I replied.

But my words did not assure them. However, as I was firm in my resolution not to do anything more for the patient until Dr. Solly came, they had to submit. I wished to make a call of importance in the neighborhood, and proposed going—to be back by the time Dr. Solly arrived; but the friends of the sick man would not suffer me to leave the room.

When Dr. Solly come, we conversed aside for a few moments, and I gave him my views of the case, and stated what I had done, and why I had done it. We then proceeded to the bedside of the patient. There was still no sign of approaching consciousness.

"Don't you think his head ought to be shaved and blistered?" ask the wife, anxiously.

Dr. Solly thought a moment, and then said:

"Yes, by all means. Send for a barber; and also a fresh fly blister, four inches by nine."

I looked into the face of Dr. Solly with surprise. It was perfectly grave and earnest. I hinted to him doubt of the good that mode of treatment would do; but he spoke confidently of the result, and said that it would not only cure the disease, but, he believed, take away the predisposition thereto, with which Mr. Harris was affected in a high degree.

The head of Mr. Harris was shaved; and Dr. Solly applied the blister with his own hands, and which completely covered the scalp from forehead to occiput.

"Let it remain on for two hours, and then make use of the ordinary dressing," said Dr. Solly. "If he should not recover during the action of the blister, don't feel uneasy. Sensibility will be restored soon after."

I did not call again, but heard from Dr. Solly the result.

After we left, the friends stood anxiously around the bedside upon which the sick man lay; but though the blister began to draw, no signs of returning consciousness showed themselves, further than an occasional moan, or an uneasy tossing of the arms. For full two hours the burning plaster parched the tender skin of Mr. Harris' shorn head and was then removed. It had done good service. Dressings were then applied; repeated and repeated again, but still the sick man lay in a deep stupor.

"It has done no good. Hadn't we better send for the doctor?" suggested the wife.

Just then the eyes of Harris opened and he looked with half stupid surprise from face to face of the anxious group that surrounded the bed.

"What's the matter?" he at length asked. At the same time feeling a strange sensation about the head, he placed his hand rather heavily thereon. "Heavens and earth!" he was now fully in his senses, "Heavens and earth what ails my head?"

"For mercy's sake keep quiet," said his wife, the glad tears gushing over her face. "You have been very ill. There! there, now!" And she spoke very soothingly, "Don't say a word, but lie very still."

"But my head! What's the matter with my head? It feels as if scalded. Heaven's and earth, Sarah, I don't understand this!. What's my arm tied up this way for?"

"Be quiet, my dear husband: and I'll explain it all. "Oh, be very quiet. Your life depends upon it."

M. Harris sank back upon the pillow from which he had risen, and closed his eyes to think. He put his hand to his head, and felt it tenderly from temple to temple, and from nape to forehead.

"Is it a blister?" he at length asked.

"Yes, dear. You have been very ill. We feared for your life," said Mrs. Harris, affectionately. "There have been two physicians in attendance."

Harris closed his eyes again. His lips moved. Those nearest were not much edified by the whispered words that issued therefrom. They would have sounded very strangely to ears polite and refined. After this he lay for some time quiet.

"Threatened with apoplexy I suppose?" he then said interrogatively.

"Yes, dear," replied his wife. "I found you lying insensible on the floor, on happening to come into your room. It was most providential that I discovered you as I did, or you would certainly have died."

Harris shut his eyes and muttered something, with an air of impatience, but its meaning was not understood.

Finding him out of danger, friends and relatives retired, and, and the sick man was left alone with his family.

"Sarah," he said, "why in heaven's name did you permit the doctors to butcher me in this way? I am laid up for a week or two, and all for nothing."

"It was to save your life, dear."

"Save—"

"Hush! There, do for heaven's sake be quiet; everything depends upon it."

With a gesture of impatience, Mr. Harris shut his eyes, teeth, and hands, and lay perfectly still for some minutes. Then he turned his face to the wall, muttering in a low, petulant voice, "Too bad! too bad! too bad!"

I had not erred in my first and my last impression of Harris' disease, neither had Dr. Solly, although he used a very extraordinary mode of treatment. The facts of the case are these:

Harris had a weakness. He couldn't taste wine or strong drink without being tempted into excess. Both himself and friends were mortified and grieved at this; and they, by admonition, and by good resolutions, tried to bring about a reform. At last his friends urged him to shut himself at home for a certain time, and see if total abstinence would not give him strength. He got on pretty well for a few days, particularly so as his coachman kept a well-filled bottle for him in the carriage-house, to which he not infrequently resorted, but a too ardent devotion to this identical bottle brought on this supposed apoplexy.

When the truth leaked out, as such things always will, the friends of Harris had many a hearty laugh, but they concealed from the object of their merriment the fact that they knew anything more than appeared of the supposed illness.

Improved Cities.

The London Daily Telegraph says: Few towns needed or have accomplished so much in the way of sanitary improvement as those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in reference to which Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, has made public an interesting series of reports. From these it appears that in Edinburgh, £350,000 have been spent since 1867 in creating new thoroughfares and opening up some of the most unwholesome parts of the Old Town, The good intended by the act is already being reaped, 'not only in the general appearance, but in the health of the city. To execute these works a rate is levied which realizes £19,000 per annum, and will cease in 1867. In Glasgow the total sum raised for these purposes has been £1,776,343, which has been expended in the construction of forty new streets in those parts of the city where the population was packed together at the rate of 400 to 1,000 per acre. Here, as in Edinburgh, the results have been most satisfactory: 'The city has been cleared of the foulest dens of crime and profligacy, and their occupants have been scattered among a population breathing a purer moral atmosphere, thereby affording facilities to the police for bringing the vicious to justice more easily and certainly than when the whole formed a concentrated and combined colony of ruffianism.' Liverpool is also mentioned in these reports, but there overcrowding and other unsanitary conditions have been but slightly touched by the improvement acts. The report states: 'In Liverpool street improvements which would have had a very beneficial effect as sanitary works have from time to time been devised, and in some cases authorized by Parliament, and never carried out, mainly on account of the enormous cost to which it is in the power of the claimants to put the corporation."

A Fiendish Mother.

An old negro woman by the name of Brown, living about nine miles south of Covington, Ky., had a daughter 12 or 13 years of age, who had for a long time been bed-ridden with a hopeless attack of paralysis. Her mother, an incarnate fiend, growing weary of the constant care and trouble which the afflicted daughter required at her hands, determined to put her out of the way and selected the most cruel and torturing method that debased ingenuity could suggest—burning—expecting to conceal her crime under the guise of an accident. Having perfected her diabolical plans, about two weeks ago she set about putting them in execution. Placing the child on a chair by the fireplace, she began saturating the head and clothing of the almost helpless child from a bottle of turpentine that she had procured for that purpose. The child struggled with what power of motion it could command, knocked the bottle from the hand of its mother and broke it, saturating the mother's clothing with the inflammable fluid. In the struggle the mother's clothing took fire from the fire-place, and she abandoned her terrible crime to save her own life. She ran and threw herself into a branch near by, and extinguished the flames, but not until she was fatally burned. At the time it was supposed to be an accident, but the monster-woman subsequently, when in the agonies of death from burning, revealed the facts as above detailed.

The Sun's Heat Moving Clock Work.

A clock which strikes the hours and is operated by the solar rays has lately been invented and constructed by the Abbe Allegret. It is simply a modification of the apparatus invented for the use of metrological observatories for registering the times at which the sun shines or is obscured. Allegret has two balls, one black and the other yellow, fixed at opposite ends of a lever sustained by a central pivot. When the sun shines the black ball absorbs more heat than the yellow one, and the vapor of a liquid contained in the former is elevated to a higher temperature than in the latter. As a result the vapor leaves the one ball, and being condensed to the other, this becomes the heavier, disturbs the equilibrium of the system, and in so doing liberates a weight, giving motion to a clock-work attachment. In the sun-dial here referred to a pair of these balls is fixed at every hour mark. When the shadow of the rod of the sun dial reaches any particular hour mark one of the balls is shaded, a preponderance of liquid enters the ball, the lever tilts, the mechanism is set going, and the bell sounded as many times as the number of the hour to be indicated. It is necessary, however, that the sun shine at the hour mark is passed by the shadow, or the time will not be struck.

The Roll of the Lords.

There are 23 spiritual and 465 temporal Lords upon the roll of the Lords. The total number (491) is one less than the number on the roll of last session. The name of Prince Arthur, as Duke of Cannaught and Strathearn, appears on the roll for the first time. The names of Lord Kildare (now Duke of Leinster) and Lord Panmure disappear. The other changes are but substitutions. The earl of Clonmell and Lord Castlemaine take the places of the two Irish representative peers deceased; the Bishop of Ely comes into the House on the retirement of the Bishop of St. David's, and Baron Ravensworth is advanced to a place among the Earls. The House of Lords consists of five Princes of the blood, 19 Dukes, 32 Marquises, 171 Earls, 37 Viscounts, 26 Prelates, and 192 Barons. John Wilson Patten (Lord Winmarleigh) is still the junior Lord.—*London Times.*

The Women who Followed the Sea.

It is no new thing for women to become sailors. We are informed in an ancient history that Artemesio, Queen of Halicarnassus, commanded five ships at the defeat of the Persians at Salamis, and made a bravo resistance, distinguishing herself by undaunted courage and ability and a perfect knowledge of strategy. Toward the end of the battle, seeing herself in great danger of being taken, she lowered her flag and attacked a Persian vessel with terrible fury. Her stratagem had the desired effect, for the conquerors, believing the vessel to be one of their own, failed to pursue her. There are several instances on record of American women, wives of deceased captains, navigating their vessels into port after the death of their husbands.

In the reign of George III, of Great Britain, an Irish woman named Hannah Whitney served for five years in the royal British navy, and kept her secret so well that she was not known to be a woman till she retired from the service. A few years later a young Yorkshire girl walked from Hull to London in search of her lover. She found him enlisted on his Majesty's man-of-war Oxford, and thereupon she donned a sailor's suit, assumed the name of Charlie Waddell and enlisted on the same ship. Her lover, not being as faithful to her as she to him, deserted the ship, and, in attempting to follow his example, she was arrested and her sex detected. The officers raised a contribution for her, and she was dismissed from the service and sent home.

In 1782 a Mrs. Cola became somewhat famous by serving on board a man-of-war as a common sailor. She afterward resumed her proper attire, and opened a coffee house for sailors. In 1800 a girl of fifteen tried to ship at London, on board a South Sea whaler, and being refused, she put on boy's clothes and hired herself to a waterman, and became very skillful in rowing. She did not learn to swim, however, and one day the boat capsizing, she was nearly drowned. In this crisis her sex was discovered, and she ceased to be a "jolly young waterman," and became a domestic servant in her own apparel.

Another girl, aged fourteen, named Elizabeth Bowden, being left an orphan, went up to London in 1807 from a village in Cornwell, in search of employment. She did not succeed in finding such work as she desired, and, putting on male attire, walked to Falmouth, and there enlisted as a "boy" on board His Majesty's ship-of-war Hazard, and did good service aloft and below. Her sex was finally discovered, however, and, by the kindness of the officers, the poor girl was placed in a proper position. Still another, Rebecca Ann Johnson, had a cruel father, who dressed her as a boy when she was thirteen years old, and apprenticed her to a collier ship, on which she served four years, and then left the service because a brutal mate gave her a severe beating for being slow when called on watch.

In 1815, when the British war vessel Queen Charlotte was paid off, a negro woman was found among the crew who had served ten years at sea under the name of William Brown, and had become so expert a sailor that she was promoted to be a captain of the foretop. She had all the peculiarities of a good sailor, and had kept her secret so well that no one suspected her real sex. This woman had been married, and had adopted a sailor's life to escape the abuse of a cruel husband.

"Hail, Columbia!"

"Hail, Columbia!" is said to have been composed under the circumstances as follows: In the year 1798, when patriotic feeling pervaded the country, and when there were several parties in the field, Mr. Fox, a young actor, called one morning upon his friend, Mr. Hopkinson, and after stating that the following evening had been appointed for his benefit, begged his friend to do something in his behalf. "If," said Fox, "you will write me some patriotic verses to the tune of the 'President's March,' I feel sure of a full house." Mr. Hopkinson in a short time wrote the first verse and the chorus, which were submitted to Mrs. Hopkinson, who sang them to a piano accompaniment, and proved the measure and music to be in keeping. In this way the second and other verses were written, and when Mr. Fox returned in the evening he received with delight the song as it now stands. The following morning, the announcement was made that Mr. Fox would sing a new patriotic song. The theatre was crowded; the song was sung and received with rapture; it was repeated eight times and again encored, and when he sung the ninth time the whole audience stood up and joined in the chorus. Night after night "Hail Columbia," cheered the visitors of the theatre, and in a very few days it was the universal song of the boys in the streets, from one end of the city to another. Nor was the author forgotten. The street in which he resided was on the occasion crowded, and "Hail, Columbia" broke on the stillness of the midnight from 500 patriotic voices.

The Cry of a Cougar.

A gentleman living on the mountain, about a mile and a half southwest of this city, was awakened from his slumbers on Thursday night by a strange noise, resembling the wail of a man in great distress. He turned out of bed, intent upon playing the part of the Good Samaritain, but, strange to say, the direction from which the noise came seemed to have changed, and it became apparent that the incognito form which emanated the melancholy refrain was traveling on the main road. He went to the house of a neighbor, who, by the way, is an old Oregonian, and calling him out of bed he directed his attention to the noise in question. The Oregonian smiled a disdainful smile, and remarked: "Well John, you are badly fooled this time; that is the cry of the cougar, or Oregon lion." It is needless to say that John did not wish to pursue the subject any longer, but wended his way back to bed again, trembling at the idea of what the consequences might have been had he obeyed his first impulse and ran down the road to interview the night walker.—*Portland (Oregon) Bulletin.*

TWEED AND ALPACA SUITS.—Pretty and inexpensive suits for early spring are being made of the gray tweeds that sell for twenty-five cents a yard. The overskirt is of the empress shape, trimmed with many rows of machine stitching and with another shade of gray, or perhaps plaid or stripes. The basque has similar trimming down the front and back. The skirt may either be black or gray. Alpaca and fine black mohairs are made up in the same style, and finished with very fine knife plaitings.

Wit and Wisdom.

THOUSANDS of furies march in the drunkard's triumph.

NEW BEDFORD has but one whaler left—a school-master.

THEY do say that this winter closely resembles that of 1701, Remember it.

HINT to managers of poultry shows—Exhibits some henpecked husbands.

IT is the high price of slate pencils that is driving the saloon keepers to the poor house.

ADVICE (gratis) to the Dyspeptic.—Chew and eschew.—*Punch.*

SOONER or later deaf men repent of walking on a railroad.

WE should never play with favor; we cannot too closely embrace it when it is real, nor fly too far from it when it is false.

THE lady who advertised a lecture on "Moods," was disgusted at not having the "first person present."

THE Financial Chronicle estimates that there is now over $300,000,000 of specie in the United States.

WITHIN a twelve month the Merchants of Boston expect to have a paying steamship line of their own to Li

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ADLER'S HALL.

SEATING CAPACITY 300

This Hall is new built, well ventilated, convenient of entrance, and located in the most central portion of the city in Adler's Brick Block.

Address, S. ADLER, Escanaba, Mich.

THE

PEOPLE'S BAKERY

Confectionery
—AND—
Restaurant,

NO. 89 LUDINGTON-ST

Is where you can always find the best

BREAD & RUSKS,
ROLLS & BUNS,
PIES & CAKES

Baked fresh every day

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS!

Warm Meals at All Hours!

Day oarders can be Accommodated

Do not forget the place, No. 89 Ludington-St.

R. C. SUMMERS,
ESCANABA, - - MICHIGAN.

J. N. HILLER

Has the

MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

OF

FURNITURE!

In the Upper Peninsula, at his

Furniture Rooms on Ludington Street.

His stock consists of

SOFAS & LOUNGES,
PARLOR & BED ROOM SETS,
SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.,

Wool, Hair, Husk and Excelsior

MATRASSES,

Hair, Wool and Feather

PILLOWS,

CHAIRS,
TABLES,
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
MIRRORS,
BRACKETS,

and EVERYTHING usually kept in this line, which he proposes to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also agent for the celebrated

SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

Which I sell at manufacturer's prices and keep machine needles, oil and thread.

I keep on hand the best stock of Coffins and Trimmings in this part of the State, and will be found prepared at all times to fill any order in the

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

J. N. HILLER.

N. LUDINGTON & CO.

Are prepared to furnish

L-U-M-B-E-R

Either at

Wholesale or Retail

At

Lower Prices

Than can be obtained elsewhere.

Manufacture the

VERY BEST

Lumber on the

Bay Shore.

Lumber Yard in rear of the TRIBUNE Printing Office.

Escanaba, - Michigan.

L. STEGMILLER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

Has the LARGEST and most COMPLETE Assortment of

JEWELRY

Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, ever brought here. Ladies and Gents Fine Gold Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Gold and Silver Chains, Table Castors and Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings and Butter Dishes, Silver Spoons and Forks, Finger and Ear Rings, Cups and Coolers, Vases, &c.

Fine and varied Assortment of Ladies Belts,

Office and Parlor Clocks

of every description,

In a word everything usually found in Jewelry Establishments can be found at my store.

Especial attention given to repairing.

L. STEGMILLER.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Passengers for CHICAGO, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Rochester, Albany, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cairo, San Francisco, Sacramento, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, St. Paul, Marquette, Menasha, Madison, Cheyenne, Omaha, Yankton, Winona, Duluth, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and all points North, West, South and East, should buy their tickets via CHICAGO and the

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

Close connections are also made with the Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha for all far West points.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS ARE MADE AT JUNCTION POINTS WITH TRAINS OF ALL CROSS ROADS.

Pullman Palace Cars.

These celebrated cars are run on all night trains on all the lines of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul or Chicago and Milwaukee.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad, for all points west of the Missouri River. Among the INDUCEMENTS OFFERED by this Route to the traveling public are all the modern improvements: Rock and Gravel Ballasted Track, Steel Rail, Rock and Iron Bridges, Parlor and Drawing Room Day Coaches, Reclining and Lounging Easy Chairs, Westinghouse Air Brakes, Miller's Patent Safety Coupling and Platforms, Speed, Safety and Absolute Comfort.

Running Through Five Great States

and operating over 1,700 miles of road, this Company presents to the traveling public THE BEST ROUTE that CAN BE OFFERED by any Competitor.

All ticket agents sell tickets via this route. If you wish the best traveling accommodations see that your tickets read by this route, and take no other.

H. C. WINCHELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. A. THOREY, Superintendent.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

THE TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

CHAS. D. JEWELL, EDITOR.

TERMS—$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

A CARD.

To the electors of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit:

Having been requested by a large number of persons in various parts of the Circuit, without respect to party, to become a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Judge for this Circuit, I have assented to do so. While I have held the office, I have ever aimed to perform its highly responsible duties faithfully, impartially, justly and well, devoting to it my best faculties and energies; and if you should by your suffrages re-elect me to it, I shall endeavor in like manner to fulfil them in the future.

February 26th, 1875. DANIEL GOODWIN.

Electo n Notice.

LANSING, Feb. 19th, 1875.

To the Sheriff of the County of Delta.

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the election to be held on the first Monday of April, in the State of Michigan, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court: one in place of Benjamin F. Graves, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1875, and one to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Isaac P. Christiancy;

Also, two Regents of the University in place of Thomas D. Gilbert and Hiram A. Burt, whose terms of office will expire December 31, 1875;

Also, a Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, to which your county is attached, in place of Daniel Goodwin whose term of office will expire December 31, 1875.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of SEAL the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

E. G. D. HOLDEN, By M. CROSBY,
Secretary of State. Deputy.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Township of Escanaba, in the County of Delta, and State of Michigan, that the next Annual Township Meeting will be held on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1875, at the office of Emil Glaser, Esq., in said Township, at which Township Meeting the following officers are to be chosen to wit:—One Supervisor, one Township Clerk, one Township Treasurer, one School Inspector, one Commissioner of Highways, one Overseer of Highways, one Justice of the Peace for full term of four years, and one Justice of the Peace to fill vacancy one year and one Justice of the Peace to fill vacancy three years, four Constables and 1 Township Superintendent of Schools.

The polls of said Meeting will be open from 8 o'clock a m. until 5 o'clock p. m., with an adjournment of one hour for dinner at 12 m.

JAMES F. ATKINSON, Town Clerk.
Dated at Escanaba this 24th day of March, 1875.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Registration of Escanaba Township, County of Delta, State of Michigan, will meet at the office of Emil Glaser, Esq., in said town, on Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1875, for the purpose of completing the list of qualified electors. The Board will be in session from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., with an adjournment of one hour for dinner, at 12 m.

JAMES F. ATKINSON, Town Clerk.
Dated at Escanaba, Mich., March 24th, 1875.

The Circuit Judgeship.

As was the case last week, so it is this, the second page of the TRIBUNE is for the greater part taken up by communications in regard to the most proper candidate for Circuit Judge. At the request of the friends of Judge Goodwin we publish an article from the pen of Thos. B. Rice, and at the solicitations of Judge Ingalls partisans we give place to a communication from "Circuit." Either of the articles will repay a perusal, and should be carefully read, that each and every voter may act intelligibly in the matter at the election on Monday next. Let the *merits* of the two candidates, however, be the criterion on which you found your judgement, and do not let the questions of locality, spite, or sympathy control your choice. Vote for the man, whom in your judgement, you consider the best fitted for the position, and then, at least, your conscience will never smite you.

Important.

The following has been sent to various township clerks under date of March 22.

WHEREAS, This Legislature having passed laws making radical changes in matters pertaining to township elections, which so soon occur; therefore,

Resolved, That the clerk of the House be and he is hereby instructed to prepare and forward at the earliest possible time, to each township clerk, circular stating as follows:

1st. That the law creating the office of county superintendent of schools is repealed;

2d. That the repeal takes effect and the county superintendents are abolished from and after the first Monday of April next;

3d. That each township should at this spring election elect one township superintendent of schools;

4th. That each township should elect at this spring election one school inspector, whose term of office will be one year instead of two years, as heretofore;

5th. That hereafter each township will elect, each year, one commissioner of highways whose term of office will be one year instead of three years as heretofore; and that hereafter there will be only one commissioner of highways, who will be elected each year, with all the powers and duties of the former board of highway commissioners, and that all commissioners of highways heretofore elected are thereby legislated out of office;

6th. That the dog law is repealed from and after April 1st next.

DANIEL L. CROSSMAN,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

Candidate for Circuit Judge.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The transcendent importance of the subject of this letter is the only reason I have for again occupying your space or claiming the attention of your readers. Inasmuch as Judge Goodwin's competitors, even if so disposed, could not, in the light of his past judicial history, successfully question his great ability as a lawyer, or his eminence as a judge, and that the only point made against his re election for Circuit Judge is the locality of his residence, it is desirable that this point should be thoroughly considered in all its aspects.

In the case of Royce v. Goodwin, 22 Michigan Reports, 497, Judge Goodwin's election for Circuit Judge was contested in the Supreme Court of this state, and the principal question, as stated in the opinion of the Court, was based upon the fact of Judge Goodwin's residence at Detroit, beyond the limits of this judicial district. The unanimous opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Campbell, in which, in speaking of the Circuit Judges, the Court says:

"When we consider the nature of their functions, their independence of local affairs becomes still more apparent. Judges differ from all other public servants in having no representative duties. The judicial department of every civilized government is one of three co-ordinate parts of the sovereignty which acts for the state in expounding the laws and enactments in which the other departments have acted for the people as legislators and approvers of legislation. It represents only the law by which the people have, by their proper agents, bound themselves. It cannot, therefore, in any of its duties, be said to serve any county, circuit, or district. Its services are all performed on behalf of the state, as the sovereignty from which all the law emanates. We held in the case of The People ex rel. Schmittdiel v. The Board of Auditors of Wayne county, 13 Mich. R., 233, that services in the administration of justice were in no proper sense local services. The salaries of all the Judges are payable out of the state treasury, and the only object of having local courts is to bring justice home to the people, but not to have cases decided as the desire of the people might shape the decision. And as any judge may lawfully sit anywhere, there is nothing whatever to make it important that he should reside in one place rather than in another. By both the civil law and the English law no judge was allowed to sit in his own home or county at all to try criminal or civil cases. It is only during the present century that this restriction has been removed—so jealous was the law of any distributing local influences which might warp justice. There is nothing, then, in the nature or duties of the office which could justify us in importing into the constitution a clause which, from comparison of various parts of the instrument, may be safely assumed to have been purposely left out. We must, then, as matter of construction, decide that the Constitution does not require residence."

This extract from the opinion of the court clearly demonstrates not only that non-residence in the district is no ground of objection, but that it is a circumstance to be desired, which should have much weight in favor of a candidate, for the reason that it removes the judge from the local influences from which he should be isolated.

Another consideration in favor of a non-resident judge is that in every case in which the candidate elected has been a party, attorney or counsel in a cause, civil or criminal, the cause will have to be removed for trial, by change of venue, to some county outside of the district. Our statutes make ample provision upon the subject, and under those provisions every party, plaintiff or defendant in a civil case, and The People or defendant in a criminal case can insist upon a change of venue to some county in which the Circuit Judge of this district does not preside.

Your correspondent, "Justice," volunteers an argument in favor of the support of home talent; but up on that subject it is necessary to say only that home talent is able to speak for itself, and that if the lawyers residing in the district desired the election of one of their number, or wished as a body to address the public upon the subject of the candidacy for Circuit Judge, they would not have waited for baseless arguments to be thrust forward in their behalf. THOS. B. RICE.

Circuit Judge.

To the Editor of the Escanaba TRIBUNE.

Dear sir:—I was much surprised to see in your paper of last week a communication signed "Veritas," which makes so many misstatements that is worthy of some attention. He says that if "the people of Delta County wished a resident judge they need not look to Menominee for a candidate." Your correspondent seems to forget that Delta Co. furnished the candidate at the last election, and that Menominee County gave him a solid support at that time. As no one else in this portion of the district seemed disposed to come forward, Judge Ingalls finally acceded to the wishes of many citizens who desire for numerous reasons to have a resident judge. I would also call your correspondents attention to the fact that in all the articles that have emenated from the prolific pen of Thos. B. Rice, the former incumbent of the offices of Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Court Commissioner, to which positions Mr. Ingalls was elected last fall by very large majorities, no word has he dared to breathe against the fitness of our candidate for that position. What Veritas means by his labored and hardly original Judas Iscariot comparison, I do not know but my acquaintantance with the people of your county would lead me to suppose that they did not Judas very much. How many Carpenters, Chandlers and Butlers does your peaceful village contain anyhow? I confess that I have met an individual in my travels who claimed to hail from those parts who resemble the latter somewhat, in style of personal beauty, but as the aforementioned individual had the reputation of being a "brightening editor," I forbear to mention any names.

Seriously now Mr. Editor, the people of Menominee offer you a candidate, whom his friends and neighbors delight to honor, and we have too much confidence in your good judgement to believe that you will allow any sectional arguments to prevail against a candidate, who, if elected, will permit nothing of the kind to influence his judicial action.

Yours, &c., CIRCUIT.
Menominee Mich., March 20th, 1875.

Is it So.

ED. TRIBUNE:—In the communication last week signed "Escanaba," the writer says the people of Escanaba will vote solid for E. S. Ingalls and that the people of Menominee will do the same. Now it seems to me that this statement is a slander on the intelligent voters of Delta Co. As a resident of Escanaba, I know this statement to be entirely erroneous, but on the contrary Mr. I. will not receive one-half the votes cast, and I have seen a letter written by a prominent citizen of Menominee saying that Mr. I. will not receive one-half the votes cast in that Co. Now if the writer had signed his communication "Menominee" instead of "Escanaba," I would not consider his letter worthy of notice, but when he assumes to take away our good name I am compelled to resist. Oh! how the mighty have fallen Mr. Escanaba!

"THE TRUE ESCANABA."

The Detroit *Free Press* says "there is some satisfaction in knowing that the Legislature has passed the joint resolution providing for the submission to the people at the next general election of a proposition to strike out the anti-license clause in the State Constitution. Such a proposition ought to have been submitted independently at the last general election, and if this course had been taken the Legislature would now be in a good position to handle the liquor question. It is to be regretted that the people cannot pass upon the proposed constitutional amendments until November, 1876, but as amendments to the Constitution can only be submitted at general elections the delay is unavoidable.

A grand reunion of all the veterans of the war will be held at Chicago, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May. Preparations are in progress to make it a reunion of the grandest scale.

COME

Warm Meals all hours at the Star Restaurant, opposite the Post Office. Also board by the day or week at living rates for those lodging themselves. Call and see me. WM. LEWIS.

Lost.

A pocket book containing a contract for two lots and a house situated in this village, also a few minutes of Pine Lands, and other papers of no value, excepting to the owner. A reward of $5 will be given to anyone returning the same to the TRIBUNE office.

Notice.

All parties indebted to the firm of Hanrahan & Brown are hereby forbidden to pay any other person than the undersigned, as the books of the firm have been purloined.

JAMES HANRAHAN.
Dated Escanaba, March 25th, 1875. 16-w4

CAUTION.

My wife, Esther Danforth, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her as I will pay no debts of her contracting. DAVID DANFORTH.

FOR SALE.

N. LUDINGTON by their Agent, offer Lots in Blocks 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72.—CHEAP.

A NEW STOCK OF
THE FINEST LEATHER
IN THE WORLD!
AT
Mc MAHON'S
TO BE MADE INTO
GENT'S FINE BOOTS
SPRING STYLES:
"ALEXIS," "BROADWAY"
"LONG SCOTCH," &c.
ALSO THE
Velvet Top Congress Gaiter.
All the rage in the East.
NEXT DOOR TO RAMSPECK'S

JOB DODGE.

Buy Your Boots & Shoes of ... if you want the best of Fits

PRICE LIST:

Best French Calf, Tongue Sewed Boots,	$12 00
" " " Crimp Boot,	11 00
" " " Pegged, Tap Sole,	8 50
" " " Pegged,	8 00
Tappier Boots,	85

Ladies fine Shoes a Specialty.

JACOB HEITZMAN,

The Pioneer of Escanaba

In the Meat Business, has built and fitted up a neat and commodious a

MEAT MARKET!

As can be found north of Chicago.

The VERY BEST qualities of Meat such as

Lamb,
Mutton,
Veal,
Pork,
Beef,

ALSO

Smoked Hams,
Corned Beef,
Lard & Tallow

Always on sale at the most Reasonable Prices.

WILLIAM MORSCH,

Attends to the wants of customers at this Market.

J. HEITZMAN

Also has a

MARKET ON THE HILL

WELL STOCKED WITH MEATS

Equal in Quality and Price to those mentioned.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

Simon Greenhoot vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company."—In Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1875, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of Simon Greenhoot, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, the defendants above named, for the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty Eight Dollars and Twenty Cents, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 23d day of February, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

Myers Ephraim vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company."—In Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1874, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of Myers Ephraim, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, the defendants above named, for the sum of Six Hundred and Forty-Seven Dollars and Twenty-Nine Cents, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 23d day of February, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

William J. Wallace vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagaley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company."—In Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1874, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of William J. Wallace, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, the defendants above named, for the sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 23d day of February, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

John Gross vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company."—In Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1874, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of John Gross, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, the defendants above named, for the sum of Three Hundred and Ninety Four Dollars and Eighty-Three Cents, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 23d day of February, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

Simon Greenhoot vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company."—In Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1874, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of Simon Greenhoot, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, the defendants above named, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1875.

Dated, this 23d day of February, A. D 1875
E. P. ROYCE, Attorney for Plaintiff

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

Simon Greenhoot vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company." In attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of Simon Greenhoot, the above named plaintiff, against the lands tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners known by the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company," the defendants above named, for the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy-two Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Att'y for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

John F. Oliver, Frederick O. Clark & Eli P. Royce vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company." In Attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1875, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of John F. Oliver, Frederick O. Clark & Eli P. Royce, the above named plaintiffs, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, James Lyons, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners known by the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company," the defendants above named, for the sum of Five Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars and Fifty-Eight Cents, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Att'y for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

John F. Oliver vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company." In attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1875, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of John F. Oliver, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners known by the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company," the defendants above named, for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Four Dollars and Ninety-One Cents, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Att'y for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

Sigmund Adler vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company." In attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the first day of February, A. D. 1875, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of Sigmund Adler, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners known by the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company," the defendants above named, for the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-Eight Dollars and Thirty-Six Cents, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Att'y for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

Simon Greenhoot vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company." In attachment.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1875, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of Simon Greenhoot, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners known by the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company," the defendants above named, for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and Fifteen Cents, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Att'y for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.—The Circuit Court for the County of Delta.

Anna F. A. Atkinson vs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company." In attachment.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of February, 1875, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta at the suit of Anna F. A. Atkinson, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Joseph Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kloman, William Smith, Samuel H. Hartman, William Bagley, Waterman Palmer & Murt K. Salsbury, partners under the firm name of "Escanaba Furnace Company," the defendants above named, for the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1875.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1875.
E. P. ROYCE, Att'y for Plaintiff.

An entire new line of carpets from a hemp to a 5 ply and the best makes of Brussels now in stock at ADLER'S.

SCHILLER,
WINEGAR
& COMPANY

List of Prices:

GROCERIES

Granulated Sugar,	13cts ℔ lb
Cut Loaf Sugar,	14cts ℔ lb
Best Coffee A Sugar,	12cts ℔ lb
Best Yellow A Sugar,	11cts ℔ lb
Best Rio Coffee,	28cts ℔ lb
Best Java Coffee,	40cts ℔ lb
Best Gunpowder Tea,	$1.00 @ $1.25 ℔ lb
Best Japan Tea,	85cts ℔ lb
Good Japan Tea,	70cts ℔ lb
Good Mixed Tea,	60cts ℔ lb
Best "German" Soap,	7cts ℔ bar
Star Candles,	20cts ℔ lb
Best Kerosene Oil,	25cts ℔ gal.
White Wine Vinegar,	35cts ℔ gal.
Crackers—Boston, Soda, Sugar, Picnic, Desert,	10 to 20c

PROVISIONS

Mess Pork,	13cts ℔ lb
Mess Beef,	9cts ℔ lb
Best Sugar Cured Hams,	18cts ℔ lb
Dried Beef,	16cts ℔ lb
Best Dairy Butter,	32cts ℔ lb
Fresh Eggs,	40cts ℔ doz.
Best Spring Wheat Flour,	$6.00 ℔ bbl.
Best Winter Wheat Flour,	$7.50 ℔ bbl.
Family Mackerel,	$1.40 ℔ kitt
No. 1 Mackerel,	$2.00 ℔ kitt
Prime Leaf Lard,	18cts ℔ lb
Fresh Cod Fish,	10cts ℔ lb
Potatoes,	$1.00 ℔ bushel
Cheese,	20cts ℔ lb

GRAIN

No. 1 White Oats,	75cts ℔ bushel
Corn,	$1.20 ℔ bushel
Feed,	$2.25 ℔ cwt.
Bran,	$1.25 ℔ cwt.
Corn Meal,	$3.00 ℔ cwt.
Timothy Hay,	℔ ton

All other goods Proportionately Low

"IS OUR MOTTO. "ENDEAVOR TO PLEASE."

Just Received at the Store of

MYERS EPHRAIM

WINTER GOODS

LADIES' GOODS	GENT'S GOODS
Delaines,	Hats & Caps,
Wool Plaids,	Under Shirts,
Alpacas,	Over Shirts,
Cor'd Alpacas,	Drawers,
Sable Plaids,	Wool Jackets,
Merinos,	Home-made
Emp. Cloths,	Socks,
Poplin Beige,	Woolen Mitts,
Waterproof,	German Socks
Repellants,	G an Mitts
Calicos,	Fancy Scarfs,
Balm'l Skirts,	Ready-Made
Shawls,	Clothing,
Nubias,	Boots & Shoes
Scarfs,	Arctic Boots,
Wool Jackets,	ArcticRubb'rs
Hoods,	Boot Packs,
Wool Mittens	Slippers,
Woolen Hose,	&c., &c.
Underwear,	
Gauntlets,	Ladies' Shoes,
Gloves,	Gaiters,
Mittens,	Slippers,
Zephrys,	Rubbers, &c.,
Rouchings,	Sheeting,
Braids,	Ticking,
Ribbons,	Cotton
Furs,	Flannels,
Velvet,	Blankets,
Velveteen,	Comforters,
Bugle Fringes,	Spreads,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

CUSTOM TAILORING A SPECIALTY

Shirts Made to Order.

No. 42 Ludington Street.

—1874— LOOK, EVERYBODY! —1874—

GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS! EVERYBODY GOING TO

E. P. BARRAS

—FOR THEIR—

GROCERIES—DRY GOODS—NOTIONS

—CONSISTING OF—

SUGARS, TEAS, VEGETALES, UTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

Beef, Pork, Flour, Meal, Canned Fruits, Pickles, and everything that belongs in

A FIRST CLASS CITY GROCERY

—ALSO—

A GOOD TOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOT OFTEN SURPASSED

EITHER IN AMOUNT, QUALITY OR PRICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES | RUBBERS | LADIES' SLIPPRES | &C.

AN IMMENSE STOCK JUST RECEIVED!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CORNER OF LUDINGTON STREET AND TILDEN AVENUE,

ESCANABA - - - - MICHIGAN.

J. F. OLIVER & Co.

GENERAL

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

HAY,

SALT,

WOOD,

& COAL.

Dock and Warehouse:

Foot of Ludington Street,

Escanaba, Michigan

J. F. OLIVER. F. O. CLARK.

Clothing! Clothing Clothing! *Clothing Clothing Clothing*

S. GREENHOOT,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING

HATS AND CAPS,

GENT'S

Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

THE LATEST STYLES.

STORE ON LUDINGTON-ST.

Escanaba.

Furnishing Furnishing Furnishing *Goods, Goods, Goods.*

Hamilton &

Merryman Co.

Manufacturers of

GANG-SAWED

LUMBER!

Shingles,
Lath & Pickets,
Flooring,
Siding,
Dressed Lumber.

Of all descriptions.

Doors, Windows, Moulding, &c. Furnished to Order.

Having plenty of side track facilities we are able to

Ship Promptly

Write for quotations free on board cars. Address HAMILTON & MERRYMAN Co. Marinette, Wisconsin.

HARDWARE

W. E. ROYCE,

At his store on Tilden Avenue, near the dock has on hand a fine stock of Hardware, consisting in part of

Pocket and Table Cutlery,

Shelf and Builders' Hardware,

Nails, Glass and Rope,

Carpenters, Blacksmiths and

Machinists' Tools,

Building Material,

Revolvers, Fishing tackle

Of all Descriptions.

He employs the best of workmen in his mechanical department, and guarantees satisfaction to all who may buy of Him.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TORTON H. BRURY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Solicitor in Chancery.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

W. FARRELL,
Architect and Builder.
Plans, Specifications & Estimates carefully made
Office and Shop in Clark's block,
Ludington street, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

T. LOSSELYUNG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCOS,
Cigars, Pipes, &c., &c.,
Ludington Street, Escanaba, Mich.
Orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Escanaba, Nov. 1, 1873. 48-tf.

CHRISTIAN OLSON,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILOR.
The Best Material Always Used!
West end Ludington Street,
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

R. R. SELDEN,
CIVIL ENGINEER
AND
LAND AGENT
Escanaba, 1-tf Mich

HEEKMAN & BRO.
LIVERY STABLE
Carriages and horses in the Lake Superior Marquette, Mich.
Stores on Front St. opposite new Bank Building.

T. & H. L. SWEET,
Manufacturers of
Lumber Wagons, Buggies Cutters, &c,
Fond du Lac Wisconsin.

Anton Wagner,
Has his new store on Ludington Street has a fine stock of fresh
Groceries,
Provisions,
Canned Fruits,
TEAS AND COFFEES
Butter, Vegetables, &c
In fact everything that constitutes the stock of a first-class grocery can be found here.

HARNESS SHOP.
G. E. BAERISCH,
(Successor to F. D. Clark)
HARNESS MAKER & SADDLER,
DEALER IN

WHIPS
BUFALO
ROBES,
BLANKETS, SLEIGH-BELLS,
And a large stock of
SADDLERY HARDWARE.

INSURANCE AGENCY,
H. H. DRURY.
FIRE
NORTHWESTERN AGENCY, NEW YORK,
Cash Assets. $2,700,000.
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK,
Cash Assets. $1,400,000.
LIFE
NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO,
Cash Assets over $16,000,000
ACCIDENT
TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN,
Cash Assets. $3,000,000.

DON'T FORGET THAT
HELLER & SCHRAM
Are giving Extraordinary Bargains
—IN—
ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats & Caps, Furs, Gent's Boots and Shoes,
And a great variety of Gent's
FURNISHING GOODS
LADIES' SHOES,
Of the very latest styles and for sale cheap.
Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.
No. 49 Ludington-St.,
ESCANABA, - - - - MICHIGAN.

ATTENTION LABORING MEN!
You cannot afford to pay as much for your tobacco as you did one year ago when wages were much higher than now, so I would call your attention to the reduced prices in
TOBACCOS

Common Smoking, worth 40 cents,	for 37½	cents	
Solace " "	" 1.00	" 75	"
Nelson " "	" 1.00	" 85	"
Mint " "	" 1.25	" 1.00	
Four Jack " "	" 2.25	" 2.00	
Plug Tobacco " "	1.00	" 80	cents
" "	" 90	" 60	"
" "	" 80	" 70	"
" "	" 75	" 60	"

Great reduction in
CIGARS
By the box or thousand
The above prices are strictly for cash.
A. M. KENT,
Ludington-St., Escanaba Mich

DOBBINS' CURATIVE
QUICK & CERTAIN RELIEF
SCIATICA NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM
NERVOUS COMPLAINTS
LAWSON'S CURATIVE
The only remedy ever discovered that will
Positively Cure
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
AND
RHEUMATISM,
Chronic forms of the disease have seldom required the use of more than one bottle.
ONE BOTTLE—usually less—CURES
DYSPEPSIA, PLEURISY,
ERYSIPELAS.
One or two applications cures CHILBLAINS, CHAFED FEET, TIC DOLOREAUX, NERVOUS TOOTHACHE, SICK HEADACHE.
This bottle is a sure Cure for NERVOUS HEADACHE, LAME BACK, ERYSIPELAS, or SORE THROAT.
Price, One Dollar.
If you are afflicted, send to your druggist for the article; he will get it for you, or send ONE DOLLAR BY MAIL to us and it will be sent post paid.
LAWSON CHEMICAL CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SOLD IN CITY AND COUNTRY BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Wholesale, by all Wholesale Druggists in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit & St. Louis.

The Escanaba Tribune.

Escanaba, Saturday, April 3rd, 1875.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological Report for the week ending March 31st, 1875.

DAYS.	Mean Bar.	Mean Ther.	Wind Dir.	Wind Vel.	Weather.
Thurs.	30.005	34	S	20	Cloudy.
Friday	29.946	40	W	24	Clear.
Satur.	30.153	21	N	12	Clear.
Sunday	30.195	27	S E	12	Cloudy.
Mond'y	30.121	32	S	6	Cloudy.
Tuesd'y	29.927	29	S	10	Cloudy.
Wedns.	29.861	34	S	3	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature during the week 41
Minimum " " " 20
Weekly Mean Barometer 29.973
" " Thermometer 31
Amount of melted snow during the week 1 Ginch

WILLIAM E. SMITH,
Sergt. Sig. Ser, U. S. A.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS AT ESCANABA.

GOING SOUTH—	Arrive.	Depart.
Passenger	12.05 p. m.	12.05 p. m.
Accommodation		8.00 p. m.
GOING NORTH—		
Passenger	5.40 p. m.	4.00 p. m.
Accommodation		5.00 a. m.

W. H. STENNETT,
General Passenger Agent.

JOTTINGS.

Winter again!

New goods at Atkinson's.

"Fan-evers-knuckle-down-tight."

Part of the sidewalks clear of snow.

Business should soon begin to pick up.

Heavy rain storms the early part of the week.

Fine stock of general dry goods at Myers Ephraim's.

The ice in the harbor is yet upwards of three feet thick.

There is no cause for growling on account of lack of rain.

School report omitted this week on account of lack of space.

Recollect that this office is prepared to do all kinds of job work.

Political matters at this present writing are literally "red hot."

What if Tilton is a terrible mean man, how does that help Beecher?

Not any great promise of activity in the real estate market just at present.

The tugs in the Detroit River commenced limbering themselves up last week.

Whenever you get a local, don't be backward about bringing it to this office.

Fresh oranges and lemons any quantity of them just received at McKenna's.

Escanaba has a merchant who plays marbles with the boys—"for keeps," you know.

The taxation of church property has been beaten in the legislature by a large majority.

Next Monday night we shall know who our township officers will be for the ensuing year.

The melting of snow again reveals an accumulation of filth on, around and near to our sidewalks.

Daughters mind your fathers, John Trent killed his the other day down in Illinois because she wouldn't dance.

It takes money to purchase election tickets at this office, and if you've got it, you can procure all you want.

The patrons of Bittner Bro's meat market have had the opportunity to luxuriate upon bear steaks this week.

The legislators of the Upper Peninsula are to be allowed five dollars per day for their services during the past session.

The ever welcome pay car of the North-Western railroad company put in an appearance here on Thursday evening last.

Township Clerk's Orders for sale at this office—and they are for sale at rates that it makes it cheaper for officers to buy than to write them.

Don't forget the donation party to be given next week, Tuesday, at the M. E. Church for the benefit of Rev. P. J. Wright. Let there be a rousing turn out.

We understand that Mrs. Wm. Farrell and Miss Maggie Oliver are soon to engage in the millinery business—that at least is the rumor and we give it for what it is worth.

And now we know any quantity of fellows who are continuously complaining about the hard times, but smoke their ten cent cigars every day with the utmost regularity.

The Postmaster-General has instructed postmasters that on all mailable matter of the third class postage must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The musical entertainment of the Menominee Haymakers came off this week, and the writer hereof much regrets that he was unable to avail himself of their kind invitation to attend.

Since Herman Newman left town, Escanaba is without a wagon maker. An excellent chance is offered to a young man with a limited capital and a considerable degree of go-ahead-ativeness.

Mrs. Cooney, mother to Rev. Father Cooney, who lectured in St. Joseph's Church on Temperance and other subjects, died in Monroe County, Michigan, on the 17th ult., at the advanced age of 108 years.

The maple sugar farmers throughout the country are commencing to make preparations for the coming sugar harvest. What the crop will be, however, can not now be foretold with any degree of certainty.

E. P. Barras wishes us to notify the people that he is the only agent in the village for Briggs Bro's celebrated seeds—headquarters at Rochester, N. Y. They are warranted reliable and the best in the market.

The Kewaunee Enterprise says Friend Spafford, well known in sailing and other circles hereabouts, will have command of the Prop. Truesdell in the Goodrich Line the coming season. We hope so, and also hope the Truesdell will run to this port.

Ed. Curran, a young man in the employ of L. S. Goodman, broke one of his legs in the early part of the week, while in the woods loading logs. We have been unable to learn the particulars of the accident, but understand he is now getting along finely.

Schiller, Winegar & Co. have just received another supply of goods among which may be mentioned garden and field seeds of all kinds, the choicest sugar cured hams in the market and a 1000 &c. which you can examine by calling on the boys. They are always glad to welcome visitors.

Some poor Swede got a fearful pummeling in front of one of the saloons a few evenings since and we understand that he was in no wise to blame for the fracas either. The young men who indulge in such pastimes ought to be ashamed of themselves, and if they continue should be made to pay dearly for their sport.

While at Oshkosh last week, when Prof. Pepper's Assistant, "George," was arranging the Ghost scene, all the place glass used in this representation fell with a crash, smashing it to "smithereens." The Prof. immediately telegraphed to the east for a new supply and will soon be enabled to goon with his show as usual.

By a notice in another column it will be seen that Village Marshal, McFall, is bound to have the taxes paid on every dog in the village that breaths the breath of life after the 15th inst. He has, through the benevolence of Mr. George T. Burns, secured a burial place for those of them who are unfortunate enough to be killed for the reason that the taxes are not paid on them.

We trust our friends in the several towns in the county will send us the returns of town meetings at the earliest moment after the result is announced. The better way to do this is to take a ticket of each party and mark opposite the name of each and every candidate the vote they have received, and then send them to us by the first mail. Every favor of this kind will be duly appreciated.

The April number of Whitney's Musical Guest and Literary Journal has been received, and is full of interesting literary and musical matter. The musical contents of the April Guest are especially noteworthy and include a splendid version of the "Gloria in Excelsis," a Laughing Song, the "Reapers Galop," two beautiful selections "O Sacred Flood" and "Fresh from the Throne." The subscription price including postage is $1.50 per year, and to secure it send your money to W. W. Whitney, Toledo, Ohio.

Thank Heaven the spring election is nearly at hand, and after this issue we shall not be bothered with communications in regard to Circuit Judge. In an inopportune moment we admitted to these columns an article in favor of one of the aspirants, and since that time, any amount of communications in regard to the matter have been handed in for publication, and rather than suffer the imputation of showing partiality to either party we have given place to all alike.

We learn through Mr. H. W. Sprague, General Agent for the celebrated music house of W. W. Kimball of Chicago, that Messrs. Brewster & Hiller are to be the representatives of that house for this section of the state. We heartily congratulate Mr. Kimball in securing so competent a firm to act as agents. They will keep constantly on hand the Smith American Organ which has won a wide reputation in this place as well as throughout the entire west—Mr. Kimball has sold over fourteen thousand during the past year. They also sell the Hallet Davis & Co., and other pianos.

Cedar Wood.

Billy Van Heest wants us to mention that he will soon be able to deliver a few cords of dry cedar wood, so useful for kindling in winter and for general use in summer. Orders for the same may either be left with him or at this office.

The Corner Store.

It was at J. F. Atkinson's that one of our draymen landed when he came from the depot with that load of groceries, and J. F. allows he is selling at the lowest figures for cash—as that is what it takes to buy them in the first place.

The Goodrich Line.

The Prop. Depere has been assigned to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Escanaba route for the coming season and will be officered as follows:—

Commander—Henry E. Stine.
First Officer—Miller.
Engineer—D. O'Brien.
Clerk—W. H. Guyles.
Steward—Geo. Nelson.

Dr. Crawford

Will again be in Escanaba on Monday next, the 5th inst., and may be found at the residence of Dr. Brewster. To those who are not personally acquainted with Dr. C., we would say that he is no "traveling man" but a resident of Menominee and has made regular monthly visits to this place for the past year. His work gives universal satisfaction.

Testimonial.

I take great pleasure in congratulating the citizens of Escanaba in having so valuable a music teacher in their midst as Mrs. Maggie F. Wall. Having been musically and personally acquainted with her for the past five years, feel perfectly confident in saying that she is a thorough and practical teacher and would advise all who are desirous of learning music to secure her services. Respectfully Yours,

HENRY W. SPRAGUE,
General Agent and Sup't of Agencies for the Music House of W. W. Kimball, Chicago.

Donation.

The ladies and gentlemen who are interesting themselves in making the Donation for the benefit of Rev. P. J. Wright a success, are sparing no pains to make it interesting for all who favor them with their attendance. Spelling matches will help to fill up the time of the evening, and two prizes are to be awarded to those who prove most efficient—one to be given to the young people and the other to those more advanced. It is also possible that there may be experiments in light and various other amusements. Go to the church next Tuesday evening and have a good social time.

That Easter Ball.

The ball on Monday evening last, in Elliott's Hall, given under the management of Escanaba Fire Company, was indeed a glorious success all around. The boys worked hard and were handsomely paid for their labors with a crowded hall. The affair was one of the most social and enjoyable parties of the season, and we feel confident that all who were present must have enjoyed themselves—which certainly was the wish of both the committees and the entire Company. The music was done by Kent, Harris and Sutherland in their usual happy style.

A New Arrival.

One would judge from the appearance of things at Pat Fogarty's Flour and Feed Store he does not intend to let man or beast want for the necessaries of life. He has five different brands of flour ranging in prices from $5.75 to $6.00 per barrel. He has also got graham, rye and buckwheat flour, bolted corn meal, cracked and whole corn, wheat and oats, ground feed, millings and bran, clover seed, timothy seed, red top seed, &c. He is also daily expecting seed wheat, barley, spring rye and buckwheat to sow in your potato fields to feed the bugs and take their attention off the potatoes. Pat understands the business—he used to be a granger.

A Change.

Captain A. Taylor has sold his tug Escanaba to the Stephenson Bros. at Menominee, who will hereafter use her at that port. The Captain has also purchased from the same parties the well known Steamer Queen City, so well known in the waters of Green Bay, and the coming season will run in connection with the C. & N. W. R. R. along the East Shore of Green Bay, his route extending as far north as Ellicott's Bay on the Northern Peninsula of Wisconsin. The Queen City has lately been thoroughly rebuilt, and is now perfectly sea worthy, and will make a good boat for the route for which she is destined.

Inventions.

Mr. Geo. Barclay of Fayette, has invented a self-dumping apparatus for the purpose of loading pig-iron from docks on board vessels and barges. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the claims of the invention to speak understandingly thereof, but are told by people who have seen the machine at work, that it saves the labor of from three to five men.

H. Newman, formerly a resident of Escanaba, but more latterly of Fayette has also had his brains at work, and just sent for a patent, which if granted and proves of practical utility, (and which to us seems highly probable) will have a tendency to greatly reduce the expenditures of railroads.

Personal Mention.

Sam. Kitchen, Geo. Barclay, F. E. Lespelius, Herman Newman and a few others whose names we did not learn—but all residents of Fayette visited Escanaba this week.

Jos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., having finished his business in patching up the affairs of the Escanaba Furnace Company here, started for home last Wednesday. He claims the Company will go into bankruptcy on Monday next. In the meantime scores of merchants and hundreds of poor laborers patiently await the result, with the hope that they may speedily do something so that they may know on what they have to depend. Should there be an increase in the price of iron, the furnace here will probably soon go into blast, for it will not be policy to let so valuable a property lie idle, and either the assignee, or some other company will be fairly obliged to put it at work.

His name is Jones and he is agent for the well known cigar and tobacco firm of Sweetland & Co., of Milwaukee. He is a genial soul, full of fun and tells a good story, but if he hadn't been terribly spry, he would have brought himself into discrepute at the Tilden House this week. Nothing criminal about the matter, however.

Myers Ephraim returned home on Tuesday last, from a business trip to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Our old railroad friend, O. A. Page, who left us last week to take up his residence in the city of Green Bay, was in town on Thursday and Friday attending to business matters.

Henry W. Sprague, general agent for the music house of W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill., was in Escanaba a good portion of this week attending to the establishing of an agency for the sale of their instruments and other business matters.

Supt. J. B. Milliken is expected home this Saturday evening. It is a current rumor that a change in the management of the affairs of the C. & N. W. will soon take place, as Mr. M., it is said will assume the management as far south as Green Bay.

Myers Ephraim who has just returned from Milwaukee tells us that Mr. James A. Burns and Miss Maggie McFaile were married at that place early in the week.

Capt. Taylor went on a visit to Green Bay on Sunday afternoon returning on Tuesday. It is also the intention of Capt. T. to remove his family to Green Bay in a few weeks.

Jas. M. Watson, the gentleman who has had charge of the Escanaba Signal Office for some time past, left here on Tuesday last for Washington. Mr. Smith succeeds Mr. W. at Escanaba.

J. W. Hutchinson is again walking the streets of the beautiful city—Chicago. If that man don't stay at home in the future we will suggest that he do his roting down there hereafter.

R. H. Dodge has opened a bakery and restaurant in the building recently occupied by Flood & Dodge. [16-tf.]

Fire Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Fire Company next Tuesday evening. Each member who wishes his name to be in good standing must attend as business of the utmost importance is to be transacted. Those having uniforms will return them to the Steward, Byron D. Winegar.

By order of THE FOREMAN.

There's Millions in It!

If you will always go where you can get the largest stock and latest styles to select from as then you will not buy what you do not need. Myers Ephraim in this connection would disseminate the news that he has just received the most elegant general assortment of dry goods ever brought to Escanaba, and this is not all, he has not forgot the boys, but has also brought back with him some really nobby patterns for full suits or coat, vest or pants. Myers must have full confidence in a brighter future or he never would have ventured to bring in so extensive an invoice and therefore deserves a liberal patronage.

After waiting four years a Menominee lover finally popped the question, and answered "of course I'll have you. Why you fool you, we could have been married three years ago."

One of the township caucuses held at Menominee, adopted resolutions pledging themselves to the support of Judge Ingalls, and commending him to the support of others. There was another caucus held there however that didn't say anything about it, so it would appear the people are a little divided upon this question in our sister village.

The R. R. company have been very busy the past few days in filling the piers at the Escanaba river bridge with stone, and driving piles to protect them from the ice, should there be a sudden break-up in the river. Should the present warm weather continue uninterruptedly, it is very probable there will be quite a rise in that stream, and the precautions taken, show that those in charge are careful of the interests of the company.

The warm rainy weather of the past week has had the effect to make impassable nearly every road leading to the village. The stage from Fayette started from here on Tuesday morning, and when last heard from was at Charlie Beggs, and the driver said he should not proceed further until the snow had settled, as it was impossible for horses to wade through the snow and water on top the ice. The ice, of course is perfectly sound, but it is covered with such a depth of snow, that it is entirely out of the question to even try to get over it.

Teas! Teas!

An immense assortment of teas all the way from 30 cts and upwards in price. All grades and all prices. The fifty cent tea sold at the "Cheap Store" can not be excelled by any of like price sold in this market. Call and examine them at J. J. McKenna's.

Ladies Calico Ball.

Mrs. Hanrahan informs us that the ladies in charge of the Calico Ball, to be given by the Ladies Temperance Association connected with the St. Joseph's Church, have changed their programme so far as regards the neckties, as published last week. The Ball will come off however at the time advertised, April 15th, and no pains will be spared to make it an interesting entertainment.

Peter's Parlor Music.

No. 4 of this handsome monthly contains just $2.40 worth of music at sheet music rates, and is sold at the low price of 50 cents, or a whole years subscription will be given for $4.00. The Parlor Music is made up of easy and moderately difficult Piano music, and is a magazine that should be in every house where there is a piano. Send 50 cents to J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway N. Y., for a specimen copy.

Rather High-Handed.

A report comes to us of a rather high-handed outrage perpetrated on the N. W. Railway between Green Bay and Menominee by a crew of three card monte men. It appears that the swindlers managed to rope in some unsophisticated individual from the rural district of Marinette to the tune of $80. Mr. greeny "squealed" before getting off at Marinette and when the conductor endeavored to make the sharper deliver over his ill-gotten gains, he drew a revolver in each hand, and swore that he would shoot the first man that interfered with him in any way, and walked through one or two cars in this manner until he reached the 2d class car, where he changed his clothes and left the train at Menominee. If the story as related is true, it is high time that the R. R. Co. adopt some means to protect their passengers from these low-lived thieves, and if there is no law now existing on the statute books by which such men can be punished, it is high time there was one enacted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DOG OWNERS.

All dogs found running at large after the 15th inst. will be shot or otherwise disposed of unless the taxes on the same as required by law have previously been paid. Remember to call around and pay your dog tax or you will have to stand the consequences.

HENRY McFALL, Village Marshal.

101 new styles of Wall Paper the nicest you ever saw at ADLER'S.

If you care to see the latest patterns of Wall Paper free of charge, call at ADLER'S.

If you don't know where to find the best goods for the least money call at the brick store they will tell you and convincing you at once.
Yours &c., S. ADLER.

Reduction on account of having bought at half prices, Corsets worth $1, for 50 cents until they are all sold. S. ADLER.

500 yards of calico remnants from 2 to 5 yards at 8 cents per yard at ADLER'S.

Latest styles of gentlemens hats received by Express to-day at ADLER'S.

Spring styles of calico's at ADLER'S.

New and large variety of children's shoes all colors and sizes, direct from manufacturers at ADLER'S.

Mens driving boots rubber hip boots at list prices at ADLER'S.

New goods in every department at bottom prices at ADLER'S.

For the Holidays, boys clothing the best and cheapest at ADLER'S.

Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden from harboring or trusting my wife Lizzie Anderson as from this date I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Escanaba, March 25th, 1875. 16-w4

"TRIBUNE" Office.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
HAND BILLS,

CHOICE SEED POTATOES!
Warranted True to Name.
It pays the Potato Grower to change his Seed often and get the best.
I have a limited quantity of the following varieties of Seed Potatoes which I offer for sale.
Extra Early Vermont, ... $2 00 per Bush.
Late Rose, ... 2 00 " "
Compton's Surprise, ... 2 00 " "
Brownell's Beauty, $1 50 per Peck; $2 50 1-2 Bush.; $4 00 per Bush.
I intend to make the growing of choice seed Potatoes a specialty, and shall recommend no variety above what I think their merits warrant.
Parties buying Seed Potatoes from me can depend on getting seed true to name.
I intend to give many new kinds of Potatoes a trial, and shall offer for sale for seed only such as I find meritorious.
For further particulars send for my circular sent free to all applicants.
All orders accompanied with the Cash will receive prompt attention.
Orders may be left with J. N. Hiller, Escanaba
Address A. LATHROP,
16 w9 Lathrop,
Delta County, Michigan.

PAT FOGARTY,
DEALER IN
FLOUR & FEED!
Corn, Oats, &c.,
Tilden Ave., ESCANABA, MICH.

A BRAVE BOOK!!
"WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW."
A Woman's Book about Women, by Women. (Mrs. E. B. DUFFEY.)
The ONLY work of the kind ever written BY A WOMAN. Is a necessity in every household, its entirety novelty and eminent PRACTICALNESS creates an IMMENSE DEMAND. Notwithstanding the delicate subjects necessarily treated, it is written in such a BRAVE, PURE style as will not offend the most fastidious. LADY Agents never have had such an opportunity to make money and do good. Terms and sample sheets mailed free on immediate application. 14w8
J. S. GOODMAN, 99 Washington St. Chicago, Ill

J. F. ATKINSON,
CASH DEALER IN
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS
Flour and Feed,
CORNER LUDINGTON & DOUSMAN-STS.,
ESCANABA, MICH.

THE
Best place to buy your
Iron,
Steel,
Nails,
STOVES
Cutlery,
Glass,
Pumps,
&c., &c., is at the store of
W. J. WALLACE
DEALER IN
HARDWARE!
Also dealer in
Sash,
Doors,
Blinds,
And all kinds of
BUILDING MATERIAL
Of the best quality.
Job Work Done Neatly!
ESCANABA, MICH.

Choppers Wanted.
Twenty-five wood choppers wanted to chop cord wood to whom good wages will be paid. Steady work and sure pay. Inquire of or address, H. J. BEBEAU, Fayette, Mich.

Oxen for Sale.
A yoke of heavy oxen, well matched and in good order, for sale at reasonable figures. Reason for selling—I have no further use for them.
W. J. WALLACE.

Yes, it's at
FRANK BAKER'S
You can get a Fresh glass of
MILWAUKEE LAGER!
Two kegs tapped daily.
ALSO THE CELEBRATED
PEDRO CIGARS!
A favorite brand in this market.
Don't fail to Call on Frank
When you need anything in his line.

THE CHEAPEST & BEST
JOHN SEMER
Still continues to do business at the same old stand where he deals in
All kinds of
Groceries
Provisions
And in fact, a COMPLETE stock of
EVERYTHING IN THIS LINE!
Can always be found at his store.
Those who have to provide for
FAMILIES,
BOARDING HOUSES,
OR LUMBER CAMPS
Will save money by calling at his Store.
THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID for FURS
No. 48
LUDINGTON STREET, - ESCANABA, MICH.

Everybody will tell you that
JOHN N. HILLER
Has the finest assortment of
GROCERIES
Ever displayed in the Northern Country.
Be sure and visit the store of
JOHN N. HILLER
Before making any purchases.

JOHN K. STACK,
Wholesale and retail
LIQUOR DEALER,
Ludington St., Escanaba, Mich.,
Takes pleasure in announcing to his customers and friends generally that he has now on hand the largest stock of
PURE COPPER DISTILLED
BOURBON & RYE WHISKIES!
KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKIES
Of all the most desirable brands,
Imported & Domesti Brandies & Gins,
BOTTLED ALE & PORTER, &C.,
THE CHOICEST CIGARS!
AND TOBACCO.
All of which he can sell at prices lower than ever before offered in this market.
tf. JOHN K. STACK.

Upholstering!
In connection with my harness business I am prepared to do all kinds of upholstery work, as re-covering sofas, fixing up chairs, mattresses, &c. As this is also a branch of my business in which I have had an extended practice, I warrant satisfaction. I would also inform the public that I have lately made additions to my stock of satisfactory hardware and am fully prepared to execute all kinds of work in this line.
G. E. BAERISCH.

WALL PAPER!
JUST RECEIVED
100 NEW STYLES OF WALL PAPER
For the Spring Trade!
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Oil Cloth and Paper Shades, Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c.
White, Blank, Buff & Browns

Gilt, Pannel and Satins.
I TRIM ALL PAPER SOLD BY ME WHICH SAVES HOURS OF TEDIOUS WORK
FRAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER
C. C. ROYCE, Druggist & Bookseller.

Frank D. Clark & Co.
Have the choicest stock of fresh
GROCERIES & PROVISION,
To be found any where in the Upper Pen.
They buy their goods of the heavy wholesale dealers and by paying
CASH DOWN
Get much better bargains, and can sell better goods for less money than the ordinary grocery men who pay for poor grades.
You can get
Wonderful Bargains
At FRANK D. CLARK & Co's,
And at the the same time get the best quality.

LOOK!
OVER HIS SHELVES!
BEFORE PURCHASING
Provisions Elsewhere.
CONRAD LINS,
The old reliable dealer in

BOOTS	AND	SHOES
BOOTS	AND	SHOES
BOOTS	AND	SHOES
BOOTS	AND	SHOES
BOOTS	AND	SHOES

Rubbers, Gaiters,
Overshoes, Sheepacs, Cloth Boots, Slippers, &c.,
Is still at the same stand
No. 35 Ludington Street.
CUSTOM WORK
Is made a specialty, and Satisfaction Guaranteed as he uses the best of stock and employs
THE BEST WORKMEN.
ORDERS from up the line or across the Bay promptly attended.

LEGAL.

The Eleventh Judicial Circuit Terms of Circuit for 1874 and 1875.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the laws of the State, I have fixed and appointed the times of holding the several terms for the years 1874 and 1875 of the Circuit Court in and for the Counties constituting the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, of said State as follows to-wit:

In the County of Menominee, for the year 1874 the first Monday of May, and the second Tuesday of September, for the year 1875, the first Monday of May and first Tuesday of September.

In the County of Delta, for the year 1874, the second Monday of May, and the first Tuesday of September, for the year 1875, the second Monday of May and fifth Tuesday of August.

In the County of Chippewa, the fourth Monday of May and the fourth Monday of August in each year.

In the County of Cheboygan, the first Tuesday of June and the second Tuesday of August in each year.

In the County of Mackinac, the second Tuesday of June, and the first Tuesday of August in each year.

In the County of Manitou, for the year 1874, the third Monday of June and fourth Monday of July, for the year 1875 the second Monday of June and fourth Monday of July.

Dated, October 20, 1873.

DANIEL GOODWIN,
Circuit Judge 11th Circuit.

AT
S. ADLER'S
IN HIS
NEW AND SPACIOUS
BRICK STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
YOUR
DRY GOODS!

EAGLE

LIVERY STABLE,
on Ludington Street,
NEXT DOOR TO JOHN SEMER'S STORE.
My Stock, consisting of Covered and Open Single and Double Buggies and Carriages,
ARE ENTIRELY NEW
and of the best styles, gotten up expressly to this country. I have also a large number of
GOOD SADDLE HORSES OR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Rigs furnished at all hours of the day and night
I am also prepared to do heavy hauling, having a large number of
DOUBLE AND SINGLE TEAMS DRAYS, &C.,
Persons leaving their orders at my office will be promptly attended to.
JAMES B. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

THE FIRM OF
Brewster & Hiller
Have just received a new Stock of
DRUGS
And Druggists' Sundries
Embracing every Article usually kept in a First Class Drug Store.
They call attention also to the fact that the
American Bible Society
Has its Repository with them, and that a better Bound Bible can be bought there for $1 than elsewhere for $2.
Messrs. Brewster & Hiller bought the entire stock of N. E. Leach, when he closed out, consisting of
STATIONERY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
BLANKS
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS,
Of the latter they have the largest assortment on the Upper Peninsula,
Price per set, with silk or Gut E Strings, 25 cts
The best brand of
Pure White Kerosene Oil!
Always on hand and for sale by the barrel or gallon.
They also keep for sale the celebrated
Iron Crown Cigars!
and the
Flor de Pumar
A general favorite in this vicinity. The sale of the latter brand has been so large that they have concluded to retail them at
10 Cts.
LEGAL BLANKS
Of all descriptions kept constantly on hand.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.
BREWSTER & HILLER.

Spring Goods!!
ARRIVING DAILY
DRY GOODS,
Gents Furnishing Goods
&c. &c.,
Just Received at the Store of
I. EPPSTINE & CO.
Prints 8 Cts per Yard!
BEST, 10 CENTS.
Unbleached Sheetings
All colors Yarn, except red,
Flannels going at the lowest prices,
Worsted Goods down to the bottom notch,
Cotton Batten at 20 cents per pound.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS
A fine assortment at low prices.
Zephyrs, Nubias, Children's Hoods and Jackets; Woolen Hose, Gloves, Gauntlets.
Ladies' Ties, Ruchings, Trimmings,
Embroideries, Laces, Corsets, Collars, Ribbons, Marcelles, Kid Gloves, Undergarments, Ladie's and Gent's fine Handkerchiefs,
All Colors Waterproof,
Best Machine Thread at 5c a spool. Bed Quilts, Fine White and Checked Shirts, Neckties, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Overalls, Undershirts and Drawers, Socks, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, White and Silk Handkerchiefs, in a word everything in this line is kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest possible prices.
Call and see us, and bring the cash, and you can secure good bargains.
I. EPPSTINE & Co.,
Ludington St., Escanaba, Michigan.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS
and lots of them.
At the new brick store recently erected by
GEO. RAMSPECK,
Consisting of
Imported & Domestic Wines & Liquors,
Imported Wines and Brandies, directly from the bonded Ware-House.
WARRANTED TO BE PURE
DOMESTIC LIQUORS
Mineral Water, Wines and Liquors prepared expressly for Medicinal purposes, at
Wholesale or Retail
GEO. RAMSPECK'S.
Ludington St. Escanaba.

Kisses.

I.

Give me kisses—do not star
Counting in that careful way;
All the coins your lips can print,
Never will exhaust the mint;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

II.

Give me kisses—do not stop
Measuring nectar by the drop;
Though to millions they amount,
They will never drain the fount;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

III.

Give me kisses—all is waste,
Save the luxury we taste;
And for kissing—kisses live
Only when we take or give;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

IV.

Give me kisses—though their worth
Far exceeds the gems of earth,
Never pearls so rich and pure
Cost so little, I am sure;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

V.

Give me kisses—say, 'tis true,
I am just as rich as you;
And for every kiss I owe,
I can pay you back, you know;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Points in Butter-Making.

At the recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association there was an interesting discussion concerning several points in butter making, reported by the Utica Herald as follows:

Mr. Arnold was asked how he would build a milk-room for a farm dairy. He replied that where the milk was usually all right and conditions favorable he would need only a cheap, tight room, with double walls, to enable him to control the temperature. As for setting, he preferred large pans, large enough to hold a whole milking. It is time to skim when the finger can be drawn through the top without having the cream close behind it. When cream will do this it is about ripe enough to churn. When cream foams in the churn it may be cured by warming. Cream shou'd not be churned as soon as taken from the milk. It should be stirred together and allowed to ripen all alike. This will occur in twelve hours or so. But cream should not stand until whey is formed in the cream jar.

Freezing does not materially hurt sweet cream. In old cream the result is an oiliness to the butter. In thawing out frozen cream heat very gradually. It does not hurt cream to freeze for weeks, but it must not freeze and thaw and freeze again, for this is harmful. Sometimes, however, a mere freezing will accomplish decomposition of the cream. Preserving the grain of the butter consists in keeping whole the structure which is formed by the coming together of the minute particles in which the butter comes. When butter is examined with a glass it appears crumbly if the grain is perfect. It has almost a granular appearance.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

A circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company, gives the following:

The company have already 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers, who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from fifty to two hundred head.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until Dec. 1 following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count every day.

5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means, in the spring.

8. Give the lambs a little mill-feed in time of weaning.

9. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

11. Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wounds, and if it is fly-time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs.

15. Cut tag-locks in early spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

Management of Geese.

In mating geese, three or four should be put with each gander, and not more than this, if the object is to breed from the eggs. Set them early in the season, for a larger proportion of vigorous young will be obtained from the earliest bloods. When the goslings are hatched, shut them up at once with their mother, lest they get at the water and become wet, as in that case many of them are sure to die. Feed them, while in the coop, with fresh tender grass, cut fine, chopped cabbage, and a small quantity of dough made from corn meal. Supply them with water in a shallow pan.

When they are three weeks old they may be let out, if the weather is fine, and after this they are to be fed with only a little meal twice a day, for which grain in the kernel may be substituted at the age of six weeks. Grass is as much their natural food as it is that of the cow, and as soon as they are let run they will take to it. However, the tame Canada goose and the long necked Chinese goose depend less upon grass, finding much of their food in the marshes and shallow water. All kinds of fowls eat grass, but none make so much use of it as the goose.

In the winter, the supply of grain must, of course, be greatly increased, but it should be accompanied by some form of green fodder. Apples are useful, one being allowed daily to each bird; the cheaper sorts may be stored in autumn for this purpose. Bowen, cut fine, well soaked during several hours, and sprinkled with meal is a valuable article. Bulk may be obtained by using whole or ground coarse bran and oats. An important point in deciding upon keeping geese is the advantage of the locality. They must have water for swimming and drinking, but their range upon this should be confined or they will swim away and forage in your neighbor's mowing lots. Geese are very destructive to grass, eating some and tramping down a great deal more. They should have a pasture to themselves and can be shut up with safety, tight near the ground. They will not generally fly more than four or five feet, and if disposed to go higher than this, their wings may be clipped. Yokes are abominable cruel contrivances.

In the Eastern States geese may be plucked twice a year, and thrice in the South. If plucked too near freezing weather, they suffer from the cold, and do not do well. Geese are hardy, healthy, and pay good returns, and their value is annually increasing, as fewer and fewer relatively are kept.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Curing and Preserving Meats.

The following is extracted from an address before a farmers' club on this subject. One recipe was: For three dozen hams, three pounds saltpeter, one-half bushel fine salt, one and a half gallons molasses; mix them well together, and rub the hams well; let them lie twelve or fourteen days; then make a pickle that will bear an egg, and cover the hams with it. After lying three or four weeks in pickle, rub them with bran and hang them up to smoke.

The recipe I have adopted for my own use is as follows: For twelve hams, one pound saltpeter, twelve pounds fine salt, one half gallon molasses. These ingredients, when well mixed, will have about the consistency and appearance of damp brown sugar. Rub them thoroughly with the mixture, lay them singly on a dry platform. At the end of one week rub them again and hang them up to smoke; let them dry thoroughly, but do not smoke them more than ten days.

Many persons like a light flavor of smoke, others do not. Meats cured for the English market are never smoked, and I have known persons to kiln-dry their meat as they would their tobacco. It is necessary, however, to have it thoroughly dried. I would not be understood entirely discarding brine. In some cases it is not only valuable, but indispensable. The sides, or what is known as mess pork, being nearly all fat, produces neither fibrine nor albumen, and consequently cannot be injured either by salt or water, and can be kept sound and sweet an infinite length of time by simply keeping it covered with pure brine, or, as the gentleman from Wheatland suggested at our last meeting, by keeping it covered with salt, and taking it to the pump now and then, and filling the cask with cold water. I would here, however, drop a caution. All brine requires to be assiduously watched and kept pure. It extracts the juices of the meat; they, being lighter than the water saturated with salt, rise to the top, become exposed to the air and soon decompose, thereby containing the whole contents of the cask.

Recipe for making brine: Six pounds of salt, one pint of molasses, six ounces saltpeter; dissolve them by boiling in four gallons of water. In the pickle, when perfectly cool, keep any sort of fresh meat sunk and closely stopped. This pickle may be kept pure, and its strength undiminished for almost any length of time, by occasionally reboiling it and skimming off the impurities; but as old brine is an excellent fertiliner, and salt is not expensive, throw on the compost heap and renew.

Practical Suggestions.

Salt should be furnished to all animals regularly. A cow, or an ox, or a horse, needs two to four ounces daily. Salt increases the butter in milk, helps the digestive and nutritive processes, and gives a good appetite. The people of interior Europe have a saying that a pound of salt makes ten pounds of flesh. Of course, salt only assists in assimilating the food, it does not make flesh nor muscle.

A piece of paraffine candle about the size of a nut, dissolved in lard at 150° Fahrenheit, the mixture applied once a month, will keep boots waterproof.

The length of a double whiffletree and the neck yoke for a sleigh should be just as long as the sleigh is wide from the center of one runner to the other.

To clean cider barrels, pour in lime water, and then insert a trace chain through the bung hole, remembering to fasten a strong cord on the chain so as to pull it out again. Shake the barrel until all the mould in the inside is rubbed off. Rinse with water, and finally pour in a little whisky.

For closing cracks in cast-iron stoves—Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is to be added the same quantity of clay finely pulverized, together with a little salt. The mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack in the stove filled with it. The cement does not peal off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made. The same substance may be used in setting the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove pipes, serving to render all joints perfectly tight.

In boiling potatoes for pigs, says the Gardener's Chronicle, they should be strained, as the water from them is injurious to a less or greater degree, as it contains the poisonous alkaloid called solanine, which, it should be noted, is more abundant when the tubers begin to bud out.

Household Hints.

It is a good old rule that little children, until their 7th year, should always be allowed to sleep out, and not be disturbed until they awake of themselves naturally. It is a wrong and injurious practice, though exceedingly common, for relatives to disturb the sleep of little babies with ill-judged caresses and untimely kisses. It should be impressed upon the minds of mothers and nurses, and evermore insisted, that the sleep of children should be a natural one, not only never to be intemperately disturbed, but likewise never to be artificially hastened or prolonged. The foolish and wicked custom of administering opiates to little infants cannot be too severely condemned; even the usual arts for inducing slumber by frequent practice among nurses, which are born of their impatience, the practice of rocking, stroking the head, etc., should all be strongly discountenanced.

The following recipe for a cough medicine will thoroughly cure a severe cough in a majority of cases: Balsam Tolu, 4 ounces; tincture of sanguinaria, 4 oz.; tincture of lobelia and digitalis, each 2 oz.; tinctures opium and oil anise, each 1 oz, (tincture oil anise is made by dissolving oil anise, ½ teaspoonful in, alcohol, 1 oz.) Mix well, and shake before using. Dose half a teaspoonful three times per day, in an equal amount of honey. Half the above recipe will make as much as is usually needed, even for a very severe and deeply seated cough.

A little alum was dissolved in hot water, and thrown into a tub of thick soapsuds. In a moment the soap curdled, and, accompanied by the muddy particles, sank to the bottom, leaving the water perfectly clear, pure, and devoid of smell. This water was found very useful for washing clothing again, when poured off the sediment. A similar result was attained in a quick manner by filling a boiler with soap-suds, placing it on a fire, and throwing a bit of alum into it. When the suds boiled, the scum went over and left the water clear, and as useful for washing clothes as it had originally been.

It is said that charcoal will fatten fowls, and at the same time give the most improved tenderness and flavor. Pulverize and mix with the food. A turkey requires about a gill a day.

To make silk which has been wrinkled appear like new, sponge on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, and iron on the wrong side.

A mixture of oil and ink is a good thing to clean kid boots with; the first softens and the latter blackens them.

The Scientific American cautions people against the too frequent use of camphor as a medicine. It says the nature of camphor is that of a nervous stimulant similar to opium or alcohol, and when taken in large doses, causes irritation of the nervous system, and produces convulsions, often fatal in their effects.

The Fashions.

Spring Wraps.—The first article of spring attire to be put on when warmer days come is a wrap of lighter quality than the heavy winter cloak. The first importations of these garments are mantles, fichus dolmans, round capes, and sacques. There are fewer sacques than usual, and these are of the half-fitting French shape already noted, with long fronts and short back. Mantles take various shapes, and are not much trimmed, being merely bordered. The simplest shapes have long square tabs in front and a demi-long cape behind, outlining the figure and draping the tournure just as sacques do; the neck is very high, and is always finished with a standing collar, ruche, silk pleating, or a lace frill. The fichus are jaunty wraps, and when lapped in front and fastened over the tournure have the effect of a sleeveless basque. Some have deep peplum sides, and others would almost serve as tabliers. There are also sleeveless sacques, trimmed to have the appearance of a fichu. Round capes are simple talmas, and fit the shoulders closely. These are easily made, and require very little material. They came into favor late last summer, and will doubtless be very popular this year. Dolmans are not changed in shape; hence a lady who has one left over from last fall is supplied with a spring wrap. Odd little pockets of shirred silk, shaped like bags, cornucopias, or old-fashioned reticules, are placed on the sides of sacques, fichus, and polonaises.

Worth's New Costumes.—Worth's novelty for spring is the "costume all in one," that is, with waist, skirt, and the simulated polonaise front all joined together. This is really a princesse dress, with the back of the waist very long, in Marguerite shape, cut in four English forms, sloping outward on the tournure. The skirt is then arranged in three soft panier puffs, with a flounce at the foot, edged with knife pleating. This dress is made of gray silk in the new matelasse designs, combined with gray and white striped silk. The front of the skirt is trimmed to the knee with bias striped flounces and gray silk pleatings. The front of the upper part has a polonaise front buttoned on down the sides, and closing over a long vest of the striped silk. This dress has the effect, now fashionable, of making the figure look slender and the waist as long as possible. There is, however, a rumor that crinoline is about to be restored in its greatest dimensions. At present skirts cling closely to the figure, and most new dresses are provided with a drawing-string run in a case half a yard below the waist, across the back breadths, to draw all the fullness to the tournure. This case begins at the back of the first side gore.

Items About New Suits.—The trim mings of skirts of suits is unusually alike all around. There is a fancy for narrow knife pleating bordering the skirt with a wide bias shirred flounce above it. Another design is two rows of pleating each a finger-length deep headed by a broad bias band that has from six to twelve rows of shirring, leaving only a narrow frill each side of the gathers. The new knife pleatings are so finely folded that they look like crimping. Shirring is done in rows that they are very close together, and the space between clusters is puffed up sharply. Plaid flounces on plaid goods are both pleated and shirred. A new tablier is of shirred horizontal puffs, fifteen in number, covering the three front breadths with the exception of a knife pleating at the bottom. This is prettily made of plain gray silk, while the back has a revers of winged overskirt of striped silk. The basque is striped, and the sleeves are plain and shirred down the outside seam.

A Remarkable College Class.

Rev. J. S. C. Abbott writes to the Independent as follows concerning the famous class in which he was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825:

"George Cheever and I learned our alphabet together; Longfellow and I were classmates in school, fitting for college, Hawthorne is painted upon my mind's eye, as silent, solitary, with melancholy mien, he walked the college grounds; Jonathan Cilley, who might have been one of the greatest men in the nation, but who was early shot by Graves in a duel, at Washington, rises sadly before me. In the preceding class was Frank Pierce, with whom I have had many a tussel to see which should throw the other on the bed. Socially he was one of the most lovable of men, and his wife, Jane Appleton, the friend of my childhood, was certainly one of the most beautiful and accomplished of women. Pitt Fessenden, a ruddy boy of seventeen, was admitted by all to be the 'smartest' little fellow in his class. Calvin Stowe was the wit. You could generally tell where he was by the roars of laughter. John P. Hale, in a lower class, was an incessant joker. His fund of humor was exhaustless: He had ability to make a first-class scholar, but his genius led him in other directions. S. S. Prentiss, or 'little Prentiss' as we always called him, was a mere boy in college; but he was then brilliant, chivalric and the soul of honor. No one who knew him could be surprised at the brilliant prospect which opened before him.'"

Ducks.

"Speaking of shooting ducks," says Dr. P., "puts me in mind of a great storm that occurred when I lived on the island. As you are all aware, our island was near by Casco Bay. An awful storm arose, and was so fierce that it drove all the ducks in the Bay into a pond, covering about an acre, near my house. In fact so many ducks crowded into that pond that I could not see a drop of water." "Sho," says Smith, "did you shute any of 'em?" "That's what I was coming at. I went into the house and got my double barreled shotgun, and discharged both barrels in the midst of them, but to my astonishment, they rose in the air leaving not a solitary duck in the pond!" "Good gracious! ye don't say," says Smith, "didn't ye hav any shot in yer gun, or what in thunder was the trouble?" "Well, I was coming to that," said Dr. P., "it astonished me at first; but as soon as the ducks rose, a few hundred yards in the air, and commenced to separate a little, believe it or not, I picked up twenty-nine barrels of ducks, and it was a poor season for ducks, too. You see, the ducks were wedged in so solid in the pond that when they rose they carried the dead ones into the air with them, and when they separated, down came the twenty-nine barrels of dead ones."

A jewelry firm at Lancaster, Pa., has just come into possession of a silver medal presented by President Madison to the Chief of a Western Indian tribe. On one side is a likeness of Mr. Madison, and on the other of a United States officer clasping the hand of an Indian, with the motto, "Peace and friendship."

NEVADA.

Drinking and Gambling—Its Home Influence.

From the Virginia City Enterprise.

Nevada, with 55,000 people, has 900 licensed places where liquors are retailed. This is at the rate of one liquor dealer to each sixty-one inhabitants. It is estimated that the receipts of these liquor saloons average $40 per day, or at the rate of 60 cents per capita. Let us make a further estimate of the money daily squandered in one (Storey) county in pandering to the popular vices of drinking and gambling. There are in the county twenty licensed gambling games, whose games are sustained at an average daily cost of $100 each, or $2,000 daily. This does not include the winnings of the games, which doubtless aggregate as much more. But we will place the expenses and profits of these games at $3,000 daily. We have, therefore:

Expended in liquors daily	$ 10,000
Expended in gambling daily	3,000
To al	13,000
Or, monthly	390,000
Or, yearly	$4,680,000

Which is equivalent to the labor of 3,250 miners daily at the rate of $4 per day. This is a very suggestive showing for a single county.

A Store Where They Retail.

From the Charlevoux Sentinel.

Last Monday, a big, awkward, green-looking chap from the vicinity of Intermediate Lake entered the store of Fox, Ross & Buttars, and gazed around with curious eyes and open-mouthed wonder. Edging his way to a position where George Miller was tying up a package for a young lady customer, and gazing around a few moments on the shelves, he suddenly broke out with—

"I say, yer look almighty smart, but yer ain't the boss here, I take it!"

"No, air," replied George, with one of his bland smiles, "Mr. Buttar will be in soon. Can I do anything for you?"

"Y-a-a-s, p'raps!" taking another look around the store. "Ye've got a pretty big store for these parts. I reckon ye don't retail nor nothin' of that sort?"

"Oh, yes," replied George, as he showed a roll of ribbon to the young lady, "we both wholesale and retail!"

"Yer don't say!" exclaimed the stranger, "then I've a job for ye if yer charges are reasonable," and he drew from under his coat a long bundle which he laid upon the counter and proceeded to untie. "Ye see, the weather has been powerful cold for the past few weeks, and I've suffered a heap with peaky blizzards; now here's two bran new shirts I bought up to Gran' Rapids. They're too alefired short. I want you re-rail them. Put good wide strips onto 'em, so they'll come clean down to the knees. I don't never wear drawers in the winter—"

"Whoop!" broke from the capacious throat of Jack Ingalls, who sat upon the counter by the stove. George blushed, the young lady dropped her veil over her face, Dick Cooper rolled off the counter in convulsions and Mr. Fox went into the office and lay down on the carpet. The stranger seemed to be struck with amazement. He gazed around for a moment in a dazed sort of way, and then gathering up his shirts strode in wrath for the door. There he turned and broke out with—

"Ye think yer a purty durned smart set ye, everlastin' fools! If I ever ketch one of yer infernal carkasses up in Banks, I'll spile yer pictur, consarn ye!" And he left to get his retailing done elsewhere.

The Sand Blast.

In regard to the art of cutting and engraving stone and glass by means of an air blast charged with sand, the invention of Mr. Tilyman, of Philadelphia, Mr. Newton made the following statement before the British Association: "When effects on patterns of a delicate nature are desired, and only small quantities of material are to be removed, a blast of air from an ordinary rotary fan is used as the propelling medium. Sand driven by an air blast of the pressure of four inches of water will completely grind or demolish the surface of glass in ten seconds. If the glass is covered by a stencil of paper or lace, or by a design drawn in any tough elastic substance, such as half-dried oil, paint or gum, a picture will be engraved on the surface. Photographic copies in bichromated gelatin from delicate engravings have been thus faithfully reproduced on glass. In photographic pictures in gelatin taken from nature the lights and shadows produce films of gelatin of different degrees of thickness. A carefully regulated sand-blast will act upon the glass beneath these films, more or less powerfully in proportion to the thickness of the films, and the half-tones of gradations of light and shade are thus produced on the glass. If the sand-blast be applied to a cake of resin on which a picture has been produced by photography in gelatin, or drawn by hand in oil or gum, the bare parts of the surface may be cut away to any desired depth. The lines left in relief will be well supported, their base being broader than their top, and, there being no undercutting, as is apt to occur in etching on metal with acid, an electrotype from this matrix may be made, and can be painted from on an ordinary press. The process has also been used for the cleaning the exterior of buildings, and it was intended some fine day to polish up the St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. This could be done very rapidly, without injuring the sharp lines or edges of the masonry. A number of beautiful and curious specimens of glass, marble, slate, granite, etc., operated upon by this process, were exhibited during the reading of the paper, and excited the most intense interest. Among these was a plate of glass about an inch thick, which had been pierced through in about ten minutes, and also a large flat file, in which a slit about four inches long and three-eighths of an inch broad had been cut by the sand-blast. Mr. Newton stated that small shot or grins of cast iron of about one-twenty-sixth of an inch in diameter, in place of the sand, have been found to cut granite more rapidly, probably because they are not broken by the shock, and the whole force of the blow is thus spent in disintegrating the stone, instead of being partly wasted in crushing the grains of sand.

Only Three Left.

Mr. John McIntyre, of East Fallowfield township, was a member of Company H, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Sixteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which was made up in Crawford County during the war of 1812, with John McDowell as captain. Colonel Samuel Gonity commanded the regiment. The company numbered sixty-three men, and all of these, save James McConnel, now living near Sharon, Mercer County, James D. McIntyre formerly of this county, but now residing in Iowa, and a brother, John McIntyre, already mentioned, are the only survivors. Mr. McConnel is aged ninety-nine years, James D. McIntyre is in his eighty-third year, and John McIntyre in his eighty first year. Thus of all that band of Crawford County patriots who went forth to defend their country against a foreign foe, but three remain, and they too, in the course of nature, will soon be laid in their graves.—*Crawford Democrat.*

Joseph has just died in Paris. He was remarkable only as the sole survivor of the family which Traupman tried to extirpate. He wrote a history of that crime in verse, and the verses were bad enough to inspire some regret that Traupman missed him.

A Striking Sun-Dial.

A sun-dial that strikes the hours has been invented by Abbe Allegret. It is simply a modification of what is termed the solar counter, for registering the times which the sun shines or is obscured. To effect this there are two balls, one black and the other yellow, fixed at opposite ends of a lever sustained by a center pivot. When the sun shines the black ball absorbs more heat than the yellow one, and the vapor of of a liquid contained in the former is elevated to a higher temperature than in the latter. As a result the vapor leaves the one ball, and being condensed in the other, this becomes the heavier, overbalances the equilibrium, and in doing so sets free a weight, giving motion to the requisite clock-work. In the sun-dial referred to a pair of these balls is fixed at every hour mark. When the shadow of the gnomon reaches any particular hour-mark one of the balls is shaded, a preponderance of liquid enters the ball, the lever tilts, the mechanism is set going, and a gong sounded as many times as the number of the hour to be indicated. Of course the sun must shine at the time of the hour-marks being passed by the shadow, or the time will not be struck.

Six Millions.—About two years ago Dr. J. Walker, an old and prominent physician of California, discovered, by actual experience upon his own system, a medicine which may honestly be termed "a boon to suffering humanity." Being a combination of herbalistic extracts, pungent and sour to the taste, and yet possessed of gentle stimulative characteristics—although entirely free from alcohol—he named it Vinegar Bitters, and despite the prejudice existing among his profession, against all patented medicines, he determined to brave the jeers of his brother practitioners, and give to suffering humanity the benefit of his accidental discovery. He did so, and the benefits from its use became known. The demand increased, and immense quantities were sold, at a merely nominal price. Its merit is told in the *fact* that "in two years over six millions of bottles have been sold;" and still the demand increases. Surely such a man should be ranked among the benefactors of the human race.—Com.

An Army With Saintly Names.

The Panama correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle speaks thus of a Catholic army in South America: His Holiness the Pope must read with rare pleasure the solemn acts of the free and independent Republic of Ecuador. His faithful devotee, President Garcia Moreno, has, as Cabinet members, learned Jesuits, and they have prevailed upon Moreno and the Republic's legislators to enact a certain class of laws, whereby religion, morality, and order are to be preserved. The first and most remarkable edict is that which divides the army into four divisions with such fanciful titles in detail as "Division of the Son of God," "Division of the Good Shepard," "Holy Lancers of Death," "Warriors of the Blessed Virgin," etc. In thus organizing the army, the Republic was first, with great pomp and solemnity, put under the protection of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus." President Moreno is Commander-in-Chief, and every officer and soldier is sworn to uphold the "Holy Roman Catholic church." The organization of this army has caused derision among the other Republics of South America. Some journals, however, look upon it in a grave light, and consider that it is the renewed effort of the clergy to get political as well as religious power in their hands.

A Tartar Tent.

A writer on the Tartars says: Their tents are made of felt, stretched on a framework of thin curved strips of wood six feet long, which fold up for the camels to carry, and when opened out takes the form of a segment of a circle. Four of these frames form the circular side of the tent; and on the top are placed curved rafters which concentrate in a hoop three or four feet in diameter which is the roof-tree and chimney. As soon as it is all bound together with camel's hair ropes, nothing short of a tornado will make it budge. When the bright fire of the *saxual* (a shrub which serves as fuel here) throws its ruddy light over the bright colored carpets, rugs and cushions which are so spread within, and lights up the arms and cooking utensils, the saddles and bridles, Tartar guitars, and various household articles which are hung upon a light trellis of wood covered with thick white felt, there are less pleasing interiors to be seen not far from London or New York than the kibitko of the Tartar.

Silk Suits.—Handsome black and chocolate brown costumes, made stylishly, yet not overloaded with trimming, have the edge of the skirt cut in leaf points, and a knife pleating placed beneath. The tablier is six bias folds two or three inches wide, piped, and edged below with fringe, and then laid in crescent shape on the front breadth. A revers over-skirt trims the back breadths. The basque has a shirred Pompadour square in front, edged with knife pleating. The back has long forms that run up to the shoulder seams; fringe trims the edge. The sleeves have shirring down the outside seam, and a cuff edged with pleating.

The conspicuous triumph of Messrs. George Steck & Co., of New York, at the Vienna World's Fair in 1873, at which their pianos obtained the highest award—the only gold medal—has begun to yield them substantial fruits. The increased popularity of the Steck instruments is noticeable not only in New York, where their excellence has long been acknowledged, but throughout the country, and more especially in those communities that lay special claim to a cultivated musical taste.—*New York Independent.*

Bronchitis, or Chronic Sore Throat.—It is attended with irritation of the bronchial tubes, which convey the air we breathe into the lungs. This irritation produces sore throat, hoarseness, coughing, and sometimes spitting of matter streaked with blood. If it is neglected it will extend down to the lungs, and settles into confirmed Consumption. Allen's Lung Balsam will be found a most valuable remedy for curing this disease, and prevent its running into Consumption.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.—Com.

There is no risk in buying a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ. These instruments are known to be the best of their class in the world. But if the opinion of a dealer be asked, he will frequently recommend some other, for the simple reason that he can get larger commissions for selling inferior instruments.—Com.

A funny joke and all the more palatable, as its truth can be vouched for, says a New Jersey paper, occurred at a prominent church in that state. It seems that a worthy deacon had been industrious in selling a new church book costing 75 cents. At the service in question the minister, just before dismissing the congregation rose and said: "All ye who have children to baptise will please to present them next Sabbath." The deacon, who by the way was a little deaf, having an eye on selling the books, and supposing the pastor was referring to them, immediately jumped up and shouted: "All who haven't can get as many as you want, by calling on me at 75 cents each."

A youngster, while warming his hands over the kitchen fire, was remonstrated with by his father, who said: "Go way from the stove; the weather is not cold." The little fellow, looking up at his stern parent demurely, replied, "I ain't heating the weather; I'm warming my hands."

Iron and Hardware.

S. D. Kimbark, successor to Kimbark Bros. & Co., who is perhaps most widely and generally related to the iron and heavy hardware trade, and who is regarded as a general western authority in matters and statistics pertaining to that interest, when interviewed by a Chicago Tribune reporter recently, candidly referred to the depression in the outside manufacturing industry as the most conspicuous feature in the records of the year, but reasoned in a way to apply effects on a national rather than a local scale. The business of the great house on Michigan avenue of which Mr. Kimbark is the head, dating back a quarter of a century, entering somewhat largely into the history of the commerce of the city, has attained a stability and uniformity by simple magnitude which would naturally prevent its being affected to any noticeable degree by the ordinary vicissitudes of the markets. It is claimed that to the operations of this house is due the acquisition of considerable of the original territory of trade now constituting the common ground of the commerce of Chicago, including the Salt Lake district and remoter fields to the West and South which were traversed by its agents, and made accessory to the business of the city, long before any buffalo or Indian, or other native of those fertile but unchristian lands had ever been scared by the whistle of a locomotive. And when it is remembered that for twenty years the house has constituted a sort of steady centre of distribution of iron and hardware supplies for manufacturers, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, and merchants throughout the entire dominion of Western commerce, with 5,000 permanent names on the books of the firm, and sales aggregating as high as $2,000,000 a year, it is reasonable to suppose that it would require something more than the temporary depression in the manufacturing industry to perceptibly affect the uniform volume and course of business. The establishment itself is one of the memorable curiosities and solid attractions of the city, a centre of very great interest to intelligent visitors generally, as well as to a special community of mechanics, manufacturers, and dealers,—and may be properly designated as a perpetual industrial exposition of iron, steel, nails, carriage and heavy hardware, blacksmiths outfits, add wagon wood material, each classified department and every broad floor of the lofty building affording a display in enormous bulk more calculated to surprise and interest the imagination of a wagon-maker, iron mechanic or dealer than a world's fair.—Com.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

Clayesback, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidentally, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude, Mrs. A. W. Williams.

A large field of cryolite has lately been discovered in Nevada. This valuable mineral, which has become an important source of its sodium compounds, and metalic aluminium, has heretofore only been found, in considerable quantities, in Greenland.

Prince & Co's Organs.

Five octaves, two full sets of reeds. Solid walnut cases, elegant bronze finish. Price with six stops, $125; eight stops, $180. Address Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.—Com.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of our paper, that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.—Com.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon.—Com.

Electricity is Life.—All nervous disorders, chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood, aches and pains, nervous and general debility, etc., quickly cured after drugs fail by wearing Volta Electric Belts and Bands. Valuable book free, by Volta Belt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Com.

The best Elastic Truss, warranted the best, is Pomeroy's, 744 Broadway, N. Y. Get it.—Com.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—Com.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$ 6 00	@$ 6 50
Hogs—Live	7 90	@ 7 75
Sheep—Fair to prime	5 00	@ 7 00
Cotton—Middling		@ 16¼
Flour—Spring Extra	4 75	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring	1 18	@ 1 18½
Corn—Western New	65	@ 66
Oats—Western	60	@ 70
Rye—Western—New	90	@ 92
Barley—State		@ 1 25
Pork—Mess		@20 25
Lard		@ 14¼

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00	@ 6 00
Medium to choice	4 75	@5 00
Common to fair	3 50	@ 4 00
Hogs—Live	6 50	@ 7 30
Sheep—Live, good to choice	4 50	@ 5 50
Butter—Good to Choice	20	@ 26
Eggs—Fresh	20	@ 21
Flour—White winter extra	5 50	@ 6 00
Spring extra	4 50	@ 5 25
Wheat—Spring, No. 1		@ 99
Spring, No. 2		@ 94½
Corn—New		@ 67½
Oats—No. 2		@ 34½
Rye—No. 2		@ 1 00
Barley—No. 2		@ 1 05½
Pork—Mess, new		@20 00
Lard	13½	@ 14

CINCINNATI.

Beef Cattle	$ 3 50	@ 5 00
Hogs—Live	6 50	@ 7 30
Sheep—Live	4 10	@ 5 50
Flour—Family	4 75	@ 5 00
Wheat	1 04	@ 1 13
Corn—New	63½	@ 63½
Oats		@ 43
Rye	1 10	@ 1 12
Barley	1 15	@ 1 25
Pork—Mess		@21 75
Lard	13½	@ 14

ST. LOUIS

Beef Cattle—Choice	$ 4 00	@ 4 75
Good to prime	3 00	@ 3 75
Hogs—Live	6 80	@ 5 00
Sheep—Good to choice	4 00	@ 5 25
Sheep—Live, good to choice	4 00	@ 5 50
Butter—Choice	20	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	18	@ 21
Flour—White winter extra	5 50	@ 6 00
Spring extra	4 50	@ 5 00
Wheat—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 01½
Spring, No. 2		@ 96½
Corn—New		@ 60½
Oats—No. 2		@ 34½
Rye—No. 1		@ 1 06
Barley—No. 2		@ 1 00
Pork—Mess		@20 25
Lard	13½	@ 14½

MILWAUKEE.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00	@ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
Common to fair	3 75	@ 3 75
Hogs—Live	6 55	@ 7 25
Sheep—Live, good to choice	4 00	@ 5 50
Butter—Choice	20	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh	18	@ 21
Flour—White winter extra	5 50	@ 6 00
Spring extra	4 50	@ 5 00
Wheat—Spring, No. 1		@ 1 01½
Spring, No. 2		@ 96½
Corn—New		@ 60½
Oats—No. 2		@ 34½
Rye—No. 1		@ 1 06
Barley—No. 2		@ 1 00
Pork—Mess		@20 25
Lard	13½	@ 14½

PILES! OPIUM

WHAT ARE PILES? READ! "PLAIN BLUNT Facts," a Treatise on the Causes, History, Cure and Prevention of PILES. Published by P. MUNTADE, 37 Walker Street, New York. Sent FREE upon receipt of 10 Cents in Stamps to pay postage.

MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, 112 John Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TELEGRAPHY Wanted, intelligent young men and ladies, to learn and engage in the telegraphing business and assist in introducing the Typewriter on telegraph lines. Permanent and profit

Kisses.

I.

Give me kisses—do not stay
Counting in that careful way;
All the coins your lips can print,
Never will exhaust the mint;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

II.

Give me kisses—do not stop
Measuring nectar by the drop;
Though to millions they amount,
They will never drain the fount;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

III.

Give me kisses—all is waste,
Save the luxury we taste;
And for blessing—kisses live
Only when we take or give;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

IV.

Give me kisses—though their worth
Far exceeds the gems of earth,
Never pearls so rich and pure
Cost so little, I am sure;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

V.

Give me kisses—nay, 'tis true,
I am just as rich as you;
And for every kiss I owe,
I can pay you back, you know;
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again!

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Points in Butter-Making.

At the recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association there was an interesting discussion concerning several points in butter making, reported by the Utica Herald as follows:

Mr. Arnold was asked how he would build a milk-room for a farm dairy. He replied that where the milk was usually all right and conditions favorable he would need only a cheap, tight room, with double walls, to enable him to control the temperature. As for setting, he preferred large pans, large enough to hold a whole milking. It is time to skim when the finger can be drawn through the top without having the cream close behind it. When cream will do this it is about ripe enough to churn. When cream foams in the churn it may be cured by warming. Cream shou'd not be churned as soon as taken from the milk. It should be stirred together and allowed to ripen all alike. This will occur in twelve hours or so. But cream should not stand until whey is formed in the cream jar.

Freezing does not materially hurt sweet cream. In old cream the result is an oiliness to the butter. In thawing out frozen cream heat very gradually. It does not hurt cream to freeze for weeks, but it must not freeze and thaw and freeze again, for this is harmful. Sometimes, however, a mere freezing will accomplish decomposition of the cream. Preserving the grain of the butter consists in keeping whole the structure which is formed by the coming together of the minute particles in which the butter comes. When butter is examined with a glass it appears crumbly if the grain is perfect. It has almost a granular appearance.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

A circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company, gives the following:

The company have already 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers, who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from fifty to two hundred head.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until Dec. 1 following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count every day.

5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means, in the spring.

8. Give the lambs a little mill-feed in time of weaning.

9. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

11. Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wounds, and if it is fly-time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs.

15. Cut tag-locks in early spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

Management of Geese.

In mating geese, three or four should be put with each gander, and not more than this, if the object is to breed from the eggs. Set them early in the season, for a larger proportion of vigorous young will be obtained from the earliest bloods. When the goslings are hatched, shut them up at once with their mother, lest they get at the water and become wet, as in that case many of them are sure to die. Feed them, while in the coop, with fresh tender grass, cut fine, chopped cabbage, and a small quantity of dough made from corn meal. Supply them with water in a shallow pan.

When they are three weeks old they may be let out, if the weather is fine, and after this they are to be fed with only a little meal twice a day, for which grain in the kernel may be substituted at the age of six weeks. Grass is as much their natural food as it is that of the cow, and as soon as they are let run they will take to it. However, the tame Canada goose and the long necked Chinese goose depend less upon grass, finding much of their food in the marshes and shallow water. All kinds of fowls eat grass, but none make so much use of it as the goose.

In the winter, the supply of grain must, of course, be greatly increased, but it should be accompanied by some form of green fodder. Apples are useful, one being allowed daily to each bird; the cheaper sorts may be stored in autumn for this purpose. Rowen, cut fine, well soaked during several hours, and sprinkled with meal is a valuable article. Bulk may be obtained by using whole or ground coarse bran and oats. An important point in deciding upon keeping geese is the advantage of the locality. They must have water for swimming and drinking, but their range upon this should be confined or they will swim away and forage in your neighbor's mowing lots. Geese are very destructive to grass, eating some and tramping down a great deal more. They should have a pasture to themselves, and can be shut up with silence, tight near the ground. They will not generally fly more than four or five feet, and if disposed to go higher than this, their wings may be clipped. Yokes are abominable cruel contrivances.

In the Eastern States geese may be plucked twice a year, and thrice in the South. If plucked too near freezing weather, they suffer from the cold, and do not do well. Geese are hardy, healthy, and pay good returns, and their value is annually increasing, as fewer and fewer relatively are kept.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Curing and Preserving Meats.

The following is extracted from an address before a farmers' club on this subject. One recipe was: For three dozen hams, three pounds saltpeter, one-half bushel fine salt, one and a half gallons molasses; mix them well together, and rub the hams well; let them lie twelve or fourteen days; then make a pickle that will bear an egg, and cover the hams with it. After lying three or four weeks in pickle, rub them with bran and hang them up to smoke.

The recipe I have adopted for my own use is as follows: For twelve hams, one pound saltpeter, twelve pounds fine salt, one half gallon molasses. These ingredients, when well mixed, will have about the consistency and appearance of damp brown sugar. Rub them thoroughly with the mixture, lay them singly on a dry platform. At the end of one week rub them again and hang them up to smoke; let them dry thoroughly, but do not smoke them more than ten days.

Many persons like a light flavor of smoke, others do not. Meats cured for the English market are never smoked, and I have known persons to kiln-dry their meat as they would their tobacco. It is necessary, however, to have it thoroughly dried. I would not be understood entirely discarding brine. In some cases it is not only valuable, but indispensable. The sides, or what is known as mess pork, being nearly all fat, produces neither fibrine nor albumen, and consequently cannot be injured either by salt or water, and can be kept sound and sweet an infinite length of time by simply keeping it covered with pure brine, or, as the gentleman from Wheatland suggested at our last meeting, by keeping it covered with salt, and taking it to the pump now and then, and filling the cask with cold water. I would here, however, drop a caution. All brine requires to be assiduously watched and kept pure. If extracts the juices of the meat; they, being lighter than the water saturated with salt, rise to the top, become exposed to the air and soon decompose, thereby containing the whole contents of the cask.

Recipe for making brine: Six pounds of salt, one pint of molasses, six ounces saltpeter; dissolve them by boiling in four gallons of water. In the pickle, when perfectly cool, keep any sort of fresh meat sunk and closely stopped. This pickle may be kept pure, and its strength undiminished for almost any length of time, by occasionally reboiling it and skimming off the impurities; but as old brine is an excellent fertilizer, and salt is not expensive, throw on the compost heap and renew.

Practical Suggestions.

Salt should be furnished to all animals regularly. A cow, or an ox, or a horse, needs two to four ounces daily. Salt increases the butter in milk, helps the digestive and nutritive processes, and gives a good appetite. The people of interior Europe have a saying that a pound of salt makes ten pounds of flesh. Of course, salt only assists in assimilating the food, it does not make flesh nor muscle.

A piece of paraffine candle about the size of a nut, dissolved in lard at 150° Fahrenheit, the mixture applied once a month, will keep boots waterproof.

The length of a double whiffletree and the neck yoke for a sleigh should be just as long as the sleigh is wide from the center of one runner to the other.

To clean cider barrels, pour in lime water, and then insert a trace chain through the bung hole, remembering to fasten a strong cord on the chain so as to pull it out again. Shake the barrel until all the mould in the inside is rubbed off. Rinse with water, and finally pour in a little whisky.

For closing cracks in cast-iron stoves—Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is to be added the same quantity of clay finely pulverized, together with a little salt. The mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack in the stove filled with it. The cement does not peal off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made. The same substance may be used in setting the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove pipes, serving to render all joints perfectly tight.

In boiling potatoes for pigs, says the Gardener's Chronicle, they should be strained, as the water from them is injurious to a less or greater degree, as it contains the poisonous alkaloid called solanine, which, it should be noted, is more abundant when the tubers begin to bud out.

Household Hints.

It is a good old rule that little children, until their 7th year, should always be allowed to sleep out, and not be disturbed until they awake of themselves naturally. It is a wrong and injurious practice, though exceedingly common, for relatives to disturb the sleep of little babies with ill-judged caresses and untimely kisses. It should be impressed upon the minds of mothers and nurses, and evermore insisted, that the sleep of children should be a natural one, not only never to be intemperately disturbed, but likewise never to be artificially hastened or prolonged. The foolish and wicked custom of administering opiates to little infants cannot be too severely condemned; even the usual arts for inducing slumber by frequent practice among nurses, which are born of their impatience, the practice of rocking, stroking the head, etc., should all be strongly discountenanced.

The following recipe for a cough medicine will thoroughly cure a severe cough in a majority of cases: Balsam Tolu, 4 ounces; tincture of sanguinaria, 4 oz.; tincture of lobelia and digitalis, each 2 oz.; tinctures opium and oil anise, each 1 oz. (tincture oil anise is made by dissolving oil anise, ½ teaspoonful in, alcohol, 1 oz.) Mix well, and shake before using. Dose half a teaspoonful three times per day, in an equal amount of honey. Half the above recipe will make as much as is usually needed, even for a very severe and deeply seated cough.

A little alum was dissolved in hot water, and thrown into a tub of thick soapsuds. In a moment the soap curdled, and, accompanied by the muddy particles, sank to the bottom, leaving the water perfectly clear, pure, and devoid of smell. This water was found very useful for washing clothing again, when poured off the sediment. A similar result was attained in a quick manner by filling a boiler with soap-suds, placing it on a fire, and throwing a bit of alum into it. When the suds boiled, the scum went over and left the water clear, and as useful for washing clothes as it had originally been.

It is said that charcoal will fatten fowls, and at the same time give the most improved tenderness and flavor. Pulverize and mix with the food. A turkey requires about a gill a day.

To make silk which has been wrinkled appear like new, sponge on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, and iron on the wrong side.

A mixture of oil and ink is a good thing to clean kid boots with; the first softens and the latter blackens them.

The Scientific American cautions people against the too frequent use of camphor as a medicine. It says the nature of camphor is that of a nervous stimulant similar to opium or alcohol, and when taken in large doses, causes irritation of the nervous system, and produces convulsions, often fatal in their effects.

The Fashions.

Spring Wraps.—The first article of spring attire to be put on when warmer days come is a wrap of lighter quality than the heavy winter cloak. The first importations of these garments are mantles, fichus, dolmans, round capes, and sacques. There are fewer sacques than usual, and these are of the half-fitting French shape already noted, with long fronts and short back. Mantles take various shapes, and are not much trimmed, being merely bordered. The simplest shapes have long square tabs in front and a demi-long cape behind, outlining the figure and draping the tournure just as sacques do; the neck is very high, and is always finished with a standing collar, ruche, silk pleating, or a lace frill. The fichus are jaunty wraps, and when lapped in front and fastened over the tournure have the effect of a sleeveless basque. Some have deep peplum sides, and others would almost serve as tabliers. There are also sleeveless sacques, trimmed to have the appearance of a fichu. Round capes are simple talmas, and fit the shoulders closely. These are easily made, and require very little material. They came into favor late last summer, and will doubtless be very popular this year. Dolmans are not changed in shape; hence a lady who has one left over from last fall is supplied with a spring wrap. Odd little pockets of shirred silk, shaped like bags, cornucopias, or old-fashioned reticules, are placed on the sides of sacques, fichus, and polonaises.

Worth's New Costumes.—Worth's novelty for spring is the "costume all in one," that is, with waist, skirt, and the simulated polonaise front all joined together. This is really a princesse dress, with the back of the waist very long, in Marguerite shape, cut in four English forms, sloping outward on the tournure. The skirt is then arranged in three soft panier puffs, with a flounce at the foot, edged with knife pleating. This dress is made of gray silk in the new matelasse designs, combined with gray and white striped silk. The front of the skirt is trimmed to the knee with bias-striped flounces and gray silk pleatings. The front of the upper part has a polonaise front buttoned on down the sides, and closing over a long vest of the striped silk. This dress has the effect, now fashionable, of making the figure look slender and the waist as long as possible. There is, however, a rumor that crinoline is about to be restored in its greatest dimensions. At present skirts cling closely to the figure, and most new dresses are provided with a drawing-string run in a case half a yard below the waist, across the back breadths, to draw all the fullness to the tournure. This case begins at the back of the first side gore.

Items About New Suits.—The trimmings of skirts of suits is unusually alike all around. There is a fancy for narrow knife pleating bordering the skirt with a wide bias shirred flounce above it. Another design is two rows of pleating each a finger-length deep headed by a broad bias band that has from six to twelve rows of shirring, leaving only a narrow frill each side of the gathers. The new knife pleatings are so finely folded that they look like crimping. Shirring is done in rows that they are very close together, and the space between clusters is puffed up sharply. Plaid flounces on plaid goods are both pleated and shirred. A new tablier is of shirred horizontal puffs, fifteen in number, covering the three front breadths with the exception of a knife pleating at the bottom. This is prettily made of plain gray silk, while the back has a revers of winged overskirt of striped silk. The basque is striped, and the sleeves are plain and shirred down the outside seam.

A Remarkable College Class.

Rev. J. S. C. Abbott writes to the Independent as follows concerning the famous class in which he was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825:

"George Cheever and I learned our alphabet together; Longfellow and I were classmates in school, fitting for college, Hawthorne is painted upon my mind's eye, as silent, solitary, with melancholy mien, he walked the college grounds; Jonathan Cilley, who might have been one of the greatest men in the nation, but who was early shot by Graves in a duel, at Washington, rises sadly before me. In the preceding class was Frank Pierce, with whom I have had many a tussel to see which should throw the other on the bed. Socially he was one of the most lovable of men, and his wife, Jane Appleton, the friend of my childhood, was certainly one of the most beautiful and accomplished of women. Pitt Fessenden, a ruddy boy of seventeen, was admitted by all to be the 'smartest little fellow in his class. Calvin Stowe was the wit. You could generally tell where he was by the roars of laughter. John P. Hale, in a lower class, was an incessant joker. His fund of humor was exhaustless: He had ability to make a first-class scholar, but his genius led him in other directions. S. S. Prentiss, or 'little Prentiss' as we always called him, was a mere boy in college; but he was then brilliant, chivalric and the soul of honor. No one who knew him could be surprised at the brilliant prospect which opened before him."

Ducks.

"Speaking of shooting ducks," says Dr. F., "puts me in mind of a great storm that occurred when I lived on the island. As you are aware, our island was near by Casco Bay. An awful storm arose, and was so fierce that it drove all the ducks in the Bay into a pond, covering about an acre, near my house. In fact so many ducks crowded into that pond that I could not see a drop of water." "Sho," says Smith, "did you shute any of 'em?" "That's what I was coming at. I went into the house and got my double barreled shotgun, and discharged both barrels in the midst of them, but to my astonishment, they rose in the air leaving not a solitary duck in the pond!" "Good gracious! ye don't say," says Smith, "didn't yo hav any shot in yer gun, or what in thunder was the trouble?" "Well, I was coming to that," said Dr. F., "it astonished me at first; but as soon as the ducks rose, a few hundred yards in the air, and commenced to separate a little, believe it or not, I picked up twenty-nine barrels of ducks, and it was a poor season for ducks, too. You see, the ducks were wedged in so solid in the pond that when they rose they carried the dead ones into the air with them, and when they separated, down came the twenty-nine barrels of dead ones."

A jewelry firm at Lancaster, Pa., has just come into possession of a silver medal presented by President Madison to the Chief of a Western Indian tribe. On one side is a likeness of Mr. Madison, and on the other of a United States officer clasping the hand of an Indian, with the motto, "Peace and friendship."

NEVADA.

Drinking and Gambling—Its Home Industries.

From the Virginia City Enterprise.

Nevada, with 55,000 people, has 900 licensed places where liquors are retailed. This is at the rate of one liquor dealer to each sixty-one inhabitants. It is estimated that the receipts of these liquor saloons average $40 per day, or at the rate of 60 cents per capita. Let us make a further estimate of the money daily squandered in one (Storey) county in pandering to the popular vices of drinking and gambling. There are in the county twenty licensed gambling games, whose games are sustained at an average daily cost of $100 each, or $2,000 daily. This does not include the winnings of the games, which doubtless aggregate as much more. But we will place the expenses and profits of these games at $3,000 daily. We have, therefore:

Expended in liquors daily	$ 10,000
Expended in gambling daily	3,000
Total	13,000
Or, monthly	390,000
Or, yearly	$4,680,000

Which is equivalent to the labor of 3,250 miners daily at the rate of $4 per day. This is a very suggestive showing for a single county.

A Store Where They Retail.

From the Charlevoux Sentinel.

Last Monday, a big, awkward, green-looking chap from the vicinity of Intermediate Lake entered the store of Fox, Rose & Buttars, and gazed around with curious eyes and open-mouthed wonder. Edging his way to a position near where George Miller was tying up a package for a young lady customer, and gazing around a few moments on the shelves, he suddenly broke out with—

"I say, yer look almighty smart, but yer ain't the boss here, I take it!"

"No, sir," replied George, with one of his bland smiles, "Mr. Buttar will be in soon. Can I do anything for you?"

"Y-a-a-s, p'raps!" taking another look around the store. "Ye've got a pretty big store for these parts. I reckon ye don't retail nor nothin' of that sort?"

"Oh, yes," replied George, as he showed a roll of ribbon to the young lady, "we both wholesale and retail!"

"Yer don't say!" exclaimed the stranger, "then I've a job for ye if yer charges are reasonable," and he drew from under his coat a long bundle which he laid upon the counter and proceeded to untie. "Ye see, the weather has been powerful cold for the past few weeks, and I've suffered a heap with pesky blizzards; now here's two bran new shirts I bought up to Gran' Rapids. They're too alefired short. I want you re-rail them. Put good wide strips onto 'em, so they'll come clean down to the knees. I don't never wear drawers in the winter—"

"Whoop!" broke from the capacious throat of Jack Ingalls, who sat upon the counter by the stove. George blushed, the young lady dropped her veil over her face, Dick Cooper rolled off the counter in convulsions and Mr. Fox went into the office and lay down on the carpet. The stranger seemed to be struck with amazement. He gazed around for a moment in a dazed sort of way, and then gathering up his shirts strode in wrath for the door. There he turned and broke out with—

"Ye think yer a purty durned smart set ye, everlastin' fools! If I ever ketch one of yer infernal carkisses up in Banks, I'll spile yer pictur, consarn ye!" And he left to get his retailing done elsewhere.

The Sand Blast.

In regard to the art of cutting and engraving stone and glass by means of an air blast charged with sand, the invention of Mr. Tilyman, of Philadelphia, Mr. Newton made the following statement before the British Association: "When effects on patterns of a delicate nature are desired, and only small quantities of material are to be removed, a blast of air from an ordinary rotary fan is used as the propelling medium. Sand driven by an air blast of the pressure of four inches of water will completely grind or demolish the surface of glass in ten seconds. If the glass is covered by a stencil of paper or lace, or by a design drawn in any tough elastic substance, such as half-dried oil, paint or gum, a picture will be engraved on the surface. Photographic copies in bichromated gelatin from delicate engravings have been thus faithfully reproduced on glass. In photographic pictures in gelatin taken from nature the lights and shadows produce films, of gelatin of different degrees of thickness. A carefully regulated sand-blast will act upon the glass beneath these films, more or less powerfully in proportion to the thickness of the films, and the half-tones of gradations of light and shade are thus produced on the glass. If the sand-blast be applied to a cake of resin on which a picture has been produced by photography in gelatin, or drawn by hand in oil or gum, the bare parts of the surface may be cut away to any desired depth. The lines left in relief will be well supported, their base being broader than their top, and, there being no undercutting, as is apt to occur in etching on metal with acid, an electrotype from this matrix may be made, and can be painted from on an ordinary press. The process has also been used for the cleaning the exterior of buildings, and it was intended some fine day to polish up the St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. This could be done very rapidly, without injuring the sharp lines or edges of the masonry. A number of beautiful and curious specimens of glass, marble, slate, granite, etc., operated upon by this process, were exhibited during the reading of the paper, and excited the most intense interest. Among these was a plate of glass about an inch thick, which had been pierced through in about ten minutes, and also a large flat file, in which a slit about four inches long and three-eighths of an inch broad had been cut by the sand-blast. Mr. Newton stated that small shot or grins of cast iron of about one-twenty-sixth of an inch in diameter, in place of the sand, have been found to cut granite more rapidly, probably because they are not broken by the shock, and the whole force of the blow as thus spent in disintegrating the stone, instead of being partly wasted in crushing the grains of sand.

Only Three Left.

Mr. John McIntyre, of East Fallowfield township, was a member of Company H, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Sixteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which was made up in Crawford County during the war of 1812, with John McDowell as captain. Colonel Samuel Gonity commanded the regiment. The company numbered sixty-three men, and all of these, save James McConnel, now living near Sharon, Mercer County, James D. McIntyre formerly of this county, but now residing in Iowa, and a brother, John McIntyre, already mentioned, are the only survivors. Mr. McConnel is aged ninety-nine years, James D. McIntyre is in his eighty-third year, and John McIntyre in his eighty first year. Thus of all that band of Crawford County patriots who went forth to defend their country against a foreign foe, but three remain, and they too, in the course of nature, will soon be laid in their graves.—*Crawford Democrat.*

Joseph has just died in Paris. He was remarkable only as the sole survivor of the family which Traupman tried to extirpate. He wrote a history of that crime in verse, and the verses were bad enough to inspire some regret that Traupman missed him.

A Striking Sun-Dial.

A sun-dial that strikes the hours has been invented by Abbe Allegret. It is simply a modification of what is termed the solar counter, for registering the times which the sun shines or is obscured. To effect this there are two balls, one black and the other yellow, fixed at opposite ends of a lever sustained by a center pivot. When the sun shines the black ball absorbs more heat than the yellow one, and the vapor of a liquid contained in the former is elevated to a higher temperature than in the latter. As a result the vapor leaves the one ball, and being condensed in the other, this becomes the heavier, overbalances the equilibrium, and in doing so sets free a weight, giving motion to the requisite clock work. In the sun-dial referred to a pair of these balls is fixed at every hour mark. When the shadow of the gnomon reaches any particular hour-mark one of the balls is shaded, a preponderance of liquid enters the ball, the lever tilts, the mechanism is set going, and a gong sounded as many times as the number of the hour to be indicated. Of course the sun must shine at the time of the hour-marks being passed by the shadow, or the time will not be struck.

Six Millions.—About two years ago Dr. J. Walker, an old and prominent physician of California, discovered, by actual experience upon his own system, a medicine which may honestly be termed "a boon to suffering humanity." Being a combination of herbalistic extracts, pungent and sour to the taste, and yet possessed of gentle stimulative characteristics—although entirely free from alcohol—he named it Vinegar Bitters, and despite the prejudice existing among his profession, against all patented medicines, he determined to brave the jeers of his brother practitioners, and give to suffering humanity the benefit of his accidental discovery. He did so, and the benefits from its use became known. The demand increased, and immense quantities were sold, at a merely nominal price. Its merit is told in the *fact* that "in two years over six millions of bottles have been sold," and still the demand increases. Surely such a man should be ranked among the benefactors of the human race.—Com.

An Army With Saintly Names.

The Panama correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle speaks thus of a Catholic army in South America: His Holiness the Pope must read with rare pleasure the solemn acts of the free and independent Republic of Ecuador. His faithful devotee, President Garcia Moreno, has, as Cabinet members, learned Jesuits, and they have prevailed upon Moreno and the Republic's legislators to enact a certain class of laws, whereby religion, morality, and order are to be preserved. The first and most remarkable edict is that which divides the army into four divisions with such fanciful titles in detail as "Division of the Son of God," "Division of the Good Shepard," "Holy Lancers of Death," "Warriors of the Blessed Virgin," etc. In thus organizing the army, the Republic was first, with great pomp and solemnity, put under the protection of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus." President Moreno is Commander-in-Chief, and every officer and soldier is sworn to uphold the "Holy Roman Catholic church." The organization of this army has caused derision among the other Republics of South America. Some journals, however, look upon it in a grave light, and consider that it is the renewed effort of the clergy to get political as well as religious power in their hands.

A Tartar Tent.

A writer on the Tartars says: Their tents are made of felt, stretched on a framework of thin curved strips of wood six feet long, which fold up for the camels to carry, and when opened out take the form of a segment of a circle. Four of these frames form the circular side of the tent; and on the top are placed curved rafters which concentrate in a hoop three or four feet in diameter which is the roof-tree and chimney. As soon as it is all bound together with camel's hair ropes, nothing short of a tornado will make it budge. When the bright fire of the *saxual* (a shrub which serves as fuel here) throws its ruddy light over the bright colored carpets, rugs and cushions which are so spread within, and lights up the arms and cooking utensils, the saddles and bridles, Tartar guitars, and various household articles which are hung upon a light trellis of wood covered with thick white felt, there are less pleasing interiors to be seen not far from London or New York than the kibitko of the Tartar.

Silk Suits.—Handsome black and chocolate brown costumes, made stylishly, yet not overloaded with trimming, have the edge of the skirt cut in leaf points, and a knife pleating placed beneath. The tablier is six bias folds two or three inches wide, piped, and edged below with fringe, and then laid in crescent shape on the front breadth. A revers over-skirt trims the back breadths. The basque has a shirred Pompadour square in front, edged with knife pleating. The back has long forms that run up to the shoulder seams; fringe trims the edge. The sleeves have shirring down the outside seam, and a cuff edged with pleating.

The conspicuous triumph of Messrs. George Steck & Co., of New York, at the Vienna World's Fair in 1873, at which their pianos obtained the highest award—the only gold medal—has begun to yield them substantial fruits. The increased popularity of the Steck instruments is noticeable not only in New York, where their excellence has long been acknowledged, but throughout the country, and more especially in those communities that lay special claim to a cultivated musical taste.—*New York Independent.*

Bronchitis, or Chronic Sore Throat.—It is attended with irritation of the bronchial tubes, which convey the air we breathe into the lungs. This irritation produces sore throat, hoarseness, coughing, and sometimes spitting of matter streaked with blood. If it is neglected it will extend down to the lungs, and settles into confirmed Consumption. Allen's Lung Balsam will be found a most valuable remedy for curing this disease, and prevent its running into Consumption.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.—Com.

There is no risk in buying a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ. These instruments are known to be the best of their class in the world. But if the opinion of a dealer be asked, he will frequently recommend some other, for the simple reason that he can get larger commissions for selling inferior instruments.—Com.

A funny joke and all the more palatable, as its truth can be vouched for, says a New Jersey paper, occurred at a prominent church in that state. It seems that a worthy deacon had been industrious in selling a new church book costing 75 cents. At the service in question the minister, just before dismissing the congregation rose and said: "All ye who have children to baptise will please to present them next Sabbath." The deacon, who by the way was a little deaf, having an eye on selling the books, and supposing the pastor was referring to them, immediately jumped up and shouted: "All who haven't can get as many as you want, by calling on me at 75 cents each."

A youngster, while warming his hands over the kitchen fire, was remonstrated with by his father, who said: "Go 'way from the stove; the weather is not cold." The little fellow, looking up at his stern parent demurely, replied, "I ain't heating the weather; I'm warming my hands."

Iron and Hardware.

S. D. Kimbark, successor to Kimbark Bros. & Co., who is perhaps most widely and generally related to the iron and heavy hardware trade, and who is regarded as a general western authority in matters and statistics pertaining to that interest, when interviewed by a Chicago Tribune reporter recently, candidly referred to the depression in the outside manufacturing industry as the most conspicuous feature in the records of this year, but reasoned in a way to apply effects on a national rather than a local scale. The business of the great house on Michigan avenue of which Mr. Kimbark is the head, dating back a quarter of a century, entering somewhat largely into the history of the commerce of the city, has attained a stability and uniformity by simple magnitude which would naturally prevent its being affected to any noticeable degree by the ordinary vicissitudes of the markets. It is claimed that to the operations of this house is due the acquisition of considerable of the original territory of trade now constituting the common ground of the commerce of Chicago, including the Salt Lake district and remoter fields to the West and South which were traversed by its agents, and made necessary to the business of the city, long before any buffalo or Indian, or other native of those fertile but unchristian lands had ever been scared by the whistle of a locomotive. And when it is remembered that for twenty years the house has constituted a sort of steady centre of distribution of iron and hardware supplies for manufacturers, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, and merchants throughout the entire dominion of Western commerce, with 3,000 permanent names on the books of the firm, and sales aggregating as high as $2,000,000 a year, it is reasonable to suppose that it would require something more than the temporary depression in the manufacturing industry to perceptibly affect the uniform volume and course of business. The establishment itself is one of the mercantile curiosities and solid attractions of the city, a centre of very great interest to intelligent visitors generally, as well as to a special community of mechanics, manufacturers, and dealers,—and may be properly designated as a perpetual industrial exposition of iron, steel, nails, carriage and heavy hardware, blacksmiths outfits, and wagon wood material, each class of department and every head floor of the lofty building affording a display in enormous bulk more calculated to surprise and interest the imagination of a wagon-maker, iron mechanic or dealer than a world's fair.—Com.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

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A large field of cryolite has lately been discovered in Nevada. This valuable mineral, which has become an important source of its sodium compounds, and metalic aluminium, has heretofore only been found, in considerable quantities, in Greenland.

Prince & Co's Organs.

Five octaves, two full sets of reeds. Solid walnut cases, elegant bronze finish. Price with six stops, $125; eight stops, $180. Address Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.—Com.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of our paper, that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.—Com.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon.—Com.

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The best Elastic Truss, warranted the best, is Pomeroy's, 744 Broadway, N. Y. Get it.—Com.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—Com.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$ 6 00 @ $ 6 50
Hogs—Live	7 90 @ 7 75
Sheep—Fair to prime	5 00 @ 7 00
Cotton—Middling	@ 16¼
Flour—Spring Extra	4 75 @ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring	1 18 @ 1 18¼
Corn—Western New	83 @ 86
Oats—Western	69 @ 70
Rye—Western New	99 @ 99
Barley—Sale	@ 1 25
Pork—Mess	@ 20 85
Lard	@ 14¾
CHICAGO.	
Cattle—Choice to extra prime	5 00 @ 6 00
Medium to choice	4 75 @ 5 00
Common to fair	2 50 @ 4 00
Hogs—Live	6 50 @ 7 30
Sheep—Fair, good to choice	4 50 @ 5 50
Butter—Good to Choice	20 @ 26
Eggs—Fresh	20 @ 24
Flour—White winter extra	5 50 @ 6 00
Spring extra	4 50 @ 5 25
Wheat—Spring, No. 1	99 @ 99½
Spring, No. 2	84 @ 84½
Corn—New	66 @ 67½
Oats—No. 2	34 @ 34½
Rye—No. 2	1 03 @ 1 05
Barley—No. 2	1 05½ @ 1 06
Pork—Mess, new	20 00 @ 20 25
Lard	13½ @ 14
CINCINNATI.	
Beef Cattle	$ 3 50 @ 5 00
Hogs—Live	6 50 @ 7 30
Sheep—Live	4 00 @ 5 50
Flour—Family	4 75 @ 5 00
Wheat—Red	1 10 @ 1 11
Corn—New	62½ @ 70½
Oats	@ 63
Rye	1 10 @ 1 12
Barley	1 15 @ 1 20
Pork—Mess	20 00 @ 20 75
Lard	13½ @ 14
ST. LOUIS.	
Beef Cattle—Choice	$ 4 00 @ 4 75
Good to prime	3 00 @ 3 75
Hogs—Live	6 00 @ 6 60
Sheep—Good to choice	4 00 @ 5 00
Flour—Spring XX	4 25 @ 5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Fall	1 12 @ 1 13¼
Corn—New	69 @ 70½
Oats	@ 62
Rye	1 00 @ 1 01
Barley—No. 2	@ 1 08
Pork—Mess	20 75
Lard	13½ @ 14
MILWAUKEE.	
Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$ 5 00 @ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 00 @ 4 75
Common to fair	3 75 @ 3 75
Hogs—Live	6 60 @ 7 25
Sheep—Live, good to choice	4 00 @ 5 50
Butter—Choice	20 @ 22
Eggs—Fresh	18 @ 21
Flour—White winter extra	5 50 @ 6 00
Spring extra	4 50 @ 5 00
Wheat—Spring, No. 1	@ 1 04
Spring, No. 2	@ 98½
Corn—New	@ 69½
Oats—No. 2	@ 34½
Rye—No. 1	@ 1 06
Barley—No. 2	@ 1 08
Pork—Mess	@ 20 00
Lard	13½ @ 14½

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