The Escanaba Tribune.

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BRIEF MENTION.

GENERAL SHERMAN says there are 4,000,000 of people loafing around cities who ought to be scratching the western prairies for a living.

THIS will be a busy year. Just think of it—366 days, fifty-three Sundays, leap year, Centennial celebration, and the Presidential election.

THE estimated area of Cuba is 34,800 square miles; with its dependencies, 47,278. The area of New York state is 47,000 square miles.

A SPRINGFIELD man went to Philadelphia to buy the sole right to sell cigars on the national show grounds. When they asked him $20,000 for a single site he "skooted."

THE trustees of the Peabody donation fund of London, in their annual report, say that when the buildings now in course of erection are completed they will have provided dwellings for 1,846 families.

BROOKLYN is preparing for annexation. In 1872 the total valuation of the town was $22,418,914, and on May 1, 1885, was $27,579,000, showing a loss of nearly $3,000,000. The debt in 1872 was $473,800, and since that time it has nearly trebled.

FITZHUGH LEE, George B. McClellan and Ambrose B. Burnside will probably be the respective field officers of the Southern Middle States, and New England battalions of the Centennial legion.

TWENTY years ago Boston controlled the Calcutta trade, ninety-six vessels arriving in 1837 with 147,000 tons of freight. Now hardly a dozen vessels a year arrive therefrom Calcutta. This trade now centers in New York, and is controlled by Greek merchants.

THE Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* asserts that the rice-growing industry upon Cape Fear has become extinct. The total production in that neighborhood during a single season at the time of the war was 200,000 bushels. Now it is scarcely 10,000 bushels.

IT may be of interest to the public to state that of the six hundred and fifty-eight soldiers who were discharged during the war on account of losing their voices, exactly six hundred and fifty-eight of them regained their voices within forty days after their discharge, and some of them within forty minutes.

OFFICIAL statistics show that the canals of Canada have cost in round numbers for construction $25,000,000, and that their gross earnings in 1875 were $392,407. The expenditures on their account for the same year, on the other hand, footed up to $401,278, or $8,871 more than gross revenue.

TARSUS, Asia Minor, rendered famous as the home of Paul the Apostle, was recently visited by a great conflagration, caused by rats gnawing matches in a closed store. The grand bazar and other property was destroyed, at a loss of $750,000. The town has a population of 8,000 in summer and 30,000 in winter.

COOPER'S novels are having a great run in Russia. Translated into that language, 3,000 copies of the leading stories were sold in a year. Bret Harte's tales and poems have also appeared in Russian, and have surpassed the sale of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis," done in that language.

A MONSTER ox, five years old, weighing 5,000 pounds, will represent Middletown, N. Y., at the Centennial. He is of English extraction, twenty-two hands high, and measures twenty-five feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. His exhibiting weight will be 6,000 pounds. His owner has refused $5,000 for a fourth interest in him.

A FARM owned by David Jacks, of Monterey, says the San Francisco *Call*, containing 10,000 acres, was planted in wheat, last year, and the yield was fifteen centals per acre, and at $1 per cental, it would give a crop worth $150,000, of which one-fourth, or $37,000, is net to the planter. A few years ago this entire tract could be purchased for $10,000.

A NEW YORK M. D. suggests that there should be a state examiner in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, and the principle of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, representing only medical science, but no school or other interest. Every one licensed should be at liberty to practice his profession as he might elect, whether a homoeopath, allopath or electric.

THE people of Philadelphia are rejoicing over the complete success of an experiment recently inaugurated to supply them with fresh beef, butchered in Chicago, packed in cars kept at a uniform low temperature, transported to Philadelphia, and sold direct to consumers at thirty-three per cent. less than they have been paying. The result has been that all the city butchers have put down the price of beef five cents per pound, and a further decline is anticipated.

ONE of the wealthiest of the new members in Congress is William A. Piper, of San Francisco, who owns two hundred acres of land within the city limits, the largest tract in possession of a single person. He is probably the only man in Congress of the pure Swedish stock, descended from the early settlers on the Delaware. His mother lived to be one hundred years old, and died in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg, where Mr. Piper was born in 1825.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Washington.

AT a session of the managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, held at Washington, it was decided to erect additional buildings to the Homes at Milwaukee and Dayton.

THE Senate, in executive session, considered the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, adverse to the confirmation of Mr. Dana. No action was taken, but it is thought the adverse report will be agreed to.

THE Postage Bill, reported favorably from the Senate Postal Committee, provides that the rate for first-class mail matter shall be 1 cent per ounce for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles; also, that transient newspapers and magazines shall pay postage for any distance at the rate of 1 cent for every three ounces, and 1 cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces additional.

THE sub-committee of the Judiciary, to whom was referred the charges against the Hon. Charles Hays, of Alabama, of selling a cadetship to West Point, have concluded their investigations, and find nothing in the testimony to show that Mr. Hays received a penny to make the appointment.

THE committee in the cases of Bromberg vs. Haroldson, of Alabama, give the seat to Haroldson, a Republican and a negro; also in the case of Finley vs. Walls, of Florida, to the contestant, a Democrat.

THE President has approved the bill making an appropriation for invalid and other pensions.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PIERREPONT in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, on the 22d, states that Gen. Babcock admitted to him on March 3, that he was instrumental in giving publicity to the secret letter of Pierrepont to the District Attorneys at Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis, but claimed that it was an act of self defense.

TREASURER NEW says that although he desires to resign the 1st of April, he has not yet spoken to the President on the subject.

SECRETARY BRISTOW has replied to a letter which appeared in the *N. Y. Herald* of the 18th, charging him with prosecuting a claim against the Government for losses sustained by a Kentucky firm, who had engaged in raising mules for the Government, and although they had a large stock on hand at the collapse of the rebellion, the authorities at Washington refused to purchase them; they thereby greatly declined in value. Secretary Bristow after he had resigned the Solicitor-Generalship, argued the case as an Attorney before the Supreme Court and received as fees 10 per cent. of the judgment—$10,870.

RICHARD H. DANA has written to a Senator that he does not think it necessary that he should come to Washington to vindicate his character before the Foreign Relations Committee. A memorial asking for Dana's confirmation, has been forwarded to Senators Boutwell and Davis, signed by two hundred members of the Massachusetts Legislature.

THE Treasury department will receive during the present week from San Francisco, fourteen tons of silver coin, in anticipation of the period for commencing the circulation of silver. This will amount to $500,000. The amount of silver in the vaults of the Treasury here at this time is less than $30,000.

The East.

J. Q. A. SARGENT, of Manchester, Mass., contradicts the published statements that he paid ex-Secretary Belknap $12,000 to obtain contracts, and pronounces the story unqualifiedly false.

W. H. COFFIN, formerly acting Vice-President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, N. Y., states that the whole story of Senator Thurman's concern in the alleged conspiracy to pass two land grant bills through Congress in 1872 and 1873, for that road, by improper means, is a fabrication.

THE discovery is made that a large number of $5 bills, counterfeit, on the Merchant's National Bank of New Bedford, Mass, have been put in circulation in Philadelphia. Three men charged with "shoving the queer" in the latter city, have been arrested.

THE opera house and Boston dry goods store, at Scranton, Penn., burned on the 23d, inflicting a loss of $200,000. Insurance, $75,000. Positive evidence exists that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A joint session of the City Council was called by the mayor, to take special action in the matter, and the city has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary. Two previous attempts were made to burn the opera house within the past week.

THE weavers of the woolen mills in Great Falls, N. H., have all struck because of a 12½ per centum reduction.

WARD CHENEY, President of the Silk Association of America, died on the 22d, at Manchester, Conn.

THE steamship Ohio has arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, with 308 cases of goods for the exhibition, in the British section of the Centennial.

IF the City Council of Boston would only act favorably on the petitions presented it would create a lively movement in Back-bay real estate. A petition has been presented signed by firms representing $100,000,000 of property, also by a large number of physicians, praying for immediate action to give the city a defined system of parks, sewers and drainage, on the ground of its necessity and the cheapness of land and labor. The scheme which has been presented proposes an expenditure of something like six or eight millions for a complete sewerage and park system.

A. BARBER, of the firm of Barber & Bacon, lumber and grain dealers at West Northfield, Mass., has been missing since the 13th. He leaves $20,000 liabilities.

The West.

INDIANA has made a loan of $570,000 on three year 6 per cent. bonds at par.

THE colored citizens of Chicago have elected delegates to attend the Colored Men's Convention, to be held at Nashville next month. John Jones and L. B. White were chosen delegates, and William Baker and J. W. E. Thomas alternates.

THE Governor of California has approved of the bill punishing wife-beaters with public whipping.

THE following new rates on live stock have been made by the general freight agents at Chicago: From Chicago to New York, 45; Philadelphia, 40½; Baltimore, 39½; Buffalo, 25. The old rates were respectively, 60, 54, 52, 32½. A reduction of five cents per hundred pounds was also made on box meats and malt, the new rate being 50 cents.

THE Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was sold on the 23d for $600,000. The sale was forced by a suit of the German bondholders to recover nearly $4,000,000.

ON the 23d inst. a boiler in the Union Pacific Company's rolling mill, at Laramie, exploded with terrible force, completely wrecking the south half of the mill. Four men were instantly killed, and ten others seriously wounded. The boiler was carried through the stone wall of the mill and out a quarter of a mile on the prairie. The damage is estimated at $15,000. The cause of the explosion is not ascertained.

JUDGMENT upon Lieut.-Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, removes him from office and disqualifies him from holding office in future. Upon request of the House, the Senate discontinued proceedings against ex-Superintendent of Education Cardozo.

ASSISTANT TREASURER FLANDERS, of New Orleans has received $300,000 in silver coin, half dollars and dimes, sent from San Francisco by order of Secretary Bristow. It is expected that $1,000,000 will be sent to this point.

NEWS is received by a party from Custer City of a fight between miners and Indians on Deadwood River, sixty miles north of Custer City. The miners attacked the Indians and killed thirteen. One white man was killed. The Indians had been running off stock. More trouble is expected. Another sensation is reported north of Cheyenne.

THE Hendricks Club of Indianapolis, Ind., propose to put in nomination Landers, the independent nominee for Governor and Holman, in consideration for his withdrawal, shall have Morton's place.

SUPERINTENDENT J. P. FARLEY has taken full possession of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and states that no change will be made until the first of next month.

JOEL D. HARVEY has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate for Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois District, in place of Gen. Webster, deceased.

Foreign.

A GREAT meeting of leading Liberals was held at Leicester, England, on the 27th, to protest against the title bill. In the House of Commons the bill has passed to a third reading. When it comes up in the House of Lords it is understood that there will be some opposition to the Queen assuming the title "Empress of India."

THE following is official: The Servian Government has no intention whatever of attacking Turkey, or of impeding the work of pacification undertaken by the great powers, a course which might subject Servia to collective proceedings on the part of the great powers. Servia's military preparations are merely due to the completion of her military organization.

THE Imperial revenue of Germany for the year 1875 falls $2,800,000 short of what was anticipated. The savings effected, however, exceed the estimates by $6,825,000, thus giving a surplus of $4,025,000.

THE Mexican government has imposed an extraordinary tax of half of one per cent. French and Spanish residents objected to paying it, and Foster, United States Minister, declines to act with other foreign legations in protest against the tax.

A DISPATCH from Rome announces the death of Paul Dahlgren, Consul General of the United States to Italy, and son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren.

IT is estimated that Servia will have 30,000 men disposable in case of war.

AFTER an animated debate in the House of Commons, the royal titles bill, making Queen Victoria Empress of India, passed to a third reading by a vote of 209 for the bill, and 134 against.

JOHN SCOTT & SONS, engineers and shipbuilders of Inverkeithing, Scotland, near Edinburg, have failed. They employed about four hundred operatives.

THE question of universal amnesty to all who committed riotous acts during the reign of the Commune in Paris coming up in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, a vote of urgency was carried unanimously in both bodies. A committee on amnesty motions will be immediately appointed.

IN the House of Commons the royal title bill passed the committee.

IT is understood that Don Alfonso's army will be reduced by 100,000 men during the coming year.

THE budget of France, just published, shows estimated revenue £534,400,000, and expenditures £533,400,000. No increase of taxation is proposed. The treasury will have completely repaid the Bank of France by 1879. This will set free £30,000,000 yearly.

Crimes and Casualties.

LATE advices of the extent of the floods in Massachusetts and Connecticut show that the damage is very serious. The loss occasioned by the giving away of Mossy Pond Dam, Mass., is over $200,000. The summary of buildings destroyed includes the Clinton tannery, Fullerville Company's factory, comb factory and four other buildings. The principal losses were at Fullerville, which is now a complete ruin, where there was a thriving manufacturing settlement. The losses in the neighborhood of Clinton, Mass., aggregate $350,000, and about Norwich, Conn., the same amount. At Fafteville, Ct., on the 27th, five men were drowned by the washing away of a dam embankment they were strengthening.

OFFICER WINNEY returned on the 23d from Wayland, N. Y., with Bryant, who was arrested there for forging three notes of $200 each on his father, who lives in Spring Arbor.

GEORGE FREELY, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., was arrested on the 23d for shooting a man named Thatcher and for threatening to shoot his father.

A BOOK-KEEPER named Hudden, of the New York Marine Bank, has absconded, and an examination of his books shows that the bank has been defrauded of $38,000.

RUMORS are current in San Francisco that the facts have come to light showing that J. T. Babcock, late coiner in the mint, has embezzled about $25,000.

JOHN WIGGINS, at Salt Lake, is sentenced to be shot June 23, for the murder of John Kramer, the prisoner choosing this mode of death in preference to hanging or decapitation.

AN express package was robbed of its contents, $1,000 in currency, recently, while en route from Detroit to Alpena, Mich.

THE jury in the trial of the election judges of the Twentieth Ward, Chicago, failed to agree.

THE Judicial Court, full bench, overruled the exceptions in the case of Thomas Piper, convicted of the murder of Mabel H. Young in the belfry of Warren Avenue Church, Boston, and judgment is to be pronounced on the verdict.

General.

COL. NEW has withheld for the present his resignation of the office of United States Treasurer. This he does at the request of the President and Secretary Bristow.

THE hog story about Secretary Bristow is reported by a *Courier-Journal* correspondent to have been related in jest, to a representative of an Ohio journal, who was out to look up sensations. The man who told it is now surprised that his auditor believed the yarn.

THE Governor of Minnesota has not signed the bill appropriating $58,000 for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Bombay announcing the appearance of the plague on the banks of the Euphrates.

THE new Secretary of War thinks Gen. Sherman should make Washington instead of St. Louis his military quarters, as heretofore.

CONKLIN'S friends hope that his strength in the New York Convention will have a favorable influence upon the Pennsylvania Convention, which meets next week.

THE expense of Clymer's Investigating Committee for witness fees and mileage, stenographic reporting, telegraphing, and printing of evidence, will be over $20,000.

JUDGE BALLARD, of Louisville, has ruled out the Public Library Lottery of that city as an illegal association, and purchasers of tickets can recover money lost.

SPECIALS from six counties in Illinois and five counties in Missouri, covering a large portion of the western part of the former state and of Northwestern Missouri, indicate that the recent cold weather has done considerable damage to the fruit crop. The peachbuds have suffered most severely.

THE morning passenger train over the Northwestern road March 22, was one of the largest which ever entered Wells street depot, Chicago. Over thirty coaches were drawn by three engines. Cause of the glut the blockade on the Pacific railroad, for the past five or six days.

CAILEY CLARK, a fourteen-year-old boy, attempted to hang himself at the County jail, Cleveland, the other day, because of his terror of being sent back to the Reform Farm, from whence he had recently escaped.

THE U. S. supreme court reverses the decision of the supreme court of Louisiana in the Mrs. Gaines' case, and decides that the appeal should be taken to the circuit court of the United States, since the suit is between citizens of different states.

BETWEEN ten and twelve inches of snow fell in Memphis on the 19th and 20th. Such a storm was never before witnessed so far south.

JAMES AND JOHN PERRYMAN, two brothers, quarreled while at supper in their father's house, when the latter stabbed the former in the neck, from the effects of which he died. Both were intoxicated.

AT 9 o'clock on the evening of the 20th, Ben. Bloomstine, a Jew peddler, residing at 144 Beale street, was stabbed and killed by a negro bootblack named Bob Wheeler. The latter was blacking Bloomstine's boots, and the Jew jokingly remarking that he would never get his pay, the bootblack drew a knife and stabbed him in the neck, severing an artery. Bloomstine walked a few steps and fell dead.

Origin of the Great Lakes.

The question of the origin of the great lakes is one that requires more observation and study than have yet been given to it, says J. S. Newberry in the *Michigan Geological Survey*, before we can be said to have solved all the problems it involves. There are, however, certain facts connected with the structure of the lake basins, and some deduction from these facts, which may be regarded as steps already taken toward the full understanding of the subject. These facts and deductions are, briefly, as follows:

1. Lake Superior lies in a synclinal trough, and its mode of formation, therefore, hardly admits of question, though its sides are deeply scored with ice-marks, and its form and area may have been somewhat modified by this agent.

2. Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are excavated basins, wrought out of once continuous sheets of sedimentary strata by a mechanical agent, and that ice or water, or both. That they have been filled with ice, and that this ice formed great moving glaciers, we may consider proved. The west end of Lake Erie may be carved out of the conferous limestone by ice action, as its ice bottom, and sides, and islands—horizontal, vertical, and even overhanging surfaces—are all furrowed by glacial grooves, which are parallel with the major axis of the lake.

All our great lakes are probably very ancient, as, since the close of the Devonian period, the area they occupy has never been submerged beneath the ocean, and their formation may have begun during the coal epoch.

This, at least, may be positively asserted in regard to the agency of ice in the excavation of the lake basins, that their bottoms and sides, wherever exposed to observation, if composed of resistant materials, bear indisputable evidence of ice action; proving that these basins were filled with moving glaciers in the last ice period, if never before, and that part, at least, of the erosion by which they were formed is due to these glaciers.

A Dinner in Siberia.

From a Letter from Siberia.

Our dinner party in the evening—and it was really a dinner party—was exceedingly merry. Each one laid his stores under contribution. Some brought out frozen bread, others frozen caviare, others still, frozen preserves, others again, sausages which could not be bent even if put against the knee and pulled with all the strength of both arms. Can you imagine without laughing the appearance presented of seven half-famished people sitting at table with thirty different dishes before them, and unable to touch one of them except at the risk of breaking their teeth? Nothing could be done except to wait patiently for the dishes to thaw. Gradually, as each article of food softens, faces brighten, and when at last a knife entered one of the dishes, there were shouts of triumph, which announced the beginning of the meal. At the close of the meal we had some excellent fruit, which had been kept frozen. Throughout Siberia, as soon as very cold weather sets in, all fruit is placed out of doors with a Northern exposure, that the sun may never touch them. They are complete, as just plucked from the tree. When placed on the table they are as hard as wood, and when they fall accidentally on the floor they make the same noise that a wooden ball would do. The heat of the dining room gradually softens them, and they resume their original form. When eating some game one day, I out of curiosity, asked how long it had been killed. I was told "over two months." When cold weather sets in, nearly every butcher kills all the meat he requires during the winter. Fish become so solid that in all the markets they are seen leaning against the wall on their tails, no matter what their length or weight may be.

IN Swinton, Va., a boy seventeen years of age, while feeding sheep, was hit in the stomach by an old ram and killed.

XLIVth CONGRESS.

Summary of Proceedings in Both Houses

Senate.

TUESDAY, March 21.—The joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature against bridging the Mississippi River, referred; also petitions from Good Templars and other temperance organizations in their several states, all praying for the passage of prohibitory liquor laws in the District of Columbia and the territories, and also for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of liquors among officials of the civil, military and naval service......Morton's bill for counting votes of President and Vice-President, was debated by Messrs. Morley, Jones, Stevenson, Thurman, Withers and Morton. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.

TUESDAY, March 21.—Mr. Caulfield, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in the employment of the United States to solicit or contribute funds for election purposes, or to canvass in any election in any state, county or district in the United States. Mr. Blaine wished to know if the bill included senators and members of Congress, not merely applying to government clerks, who contributed $5 or $10, while the former paid $5,000 or $10,000, and over $90,000 for carrying their own election. The main question being reconsidered by 206 to 4, Blaine's amendment, making the bill include senators and congressmen, was carried......Speeches were made by Foster and Blaine against the sweeping reduction proposed in the legislative appropriation bill and by Holman in support of it......A bill to pay bounties to colored soldiers and their widows and heirs, was referred......After which the House adjourned.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably on the petition of the New York chamber of commerce in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, and reported a bill in relation to the payment of said fund......Mr. Edmunds introduced a joint resolution providing for amending the constitution of the United States—referred......Senator Morton's bill for the counting of Presidential and Vice-Presidential votes, came up after the expiration of the morning hour, and two amendments; one providing that a joint ballot of both Houses by states shall decide which return shall be counted, and the other, the House of Representatives by states, were lost; also a third providing that the President of the Senate shall decide, in case the two Houses fail to agree.

House.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—The Senate amendment appropriating $150,000 instead of $100,000 to supply a deficiency in the Sioux fund was not concurred in......The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee, prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the United States government. After debate by Blaine, Brown, Goode, Stowell, Holman, Townsend, Hoar, Harris, Cox, Luttrell, Caulfield and Southard, a vote was taken; a substitute to the original bill offered by Brown was agreed to without the yeas and nays. Blaine's amendment to the original bill providing that Senators and Congressmen shall be brought under the provisions of the act although adopted, was rejected when presented as an amendment to the Brown substitute. It provides for the punishment of any person who shall receive anything of value from any employe or officer of the government for political purposes.

Senate.

THURSDAY, March 23.—A call was made upon Christiancy, of Michigan, to press for consideration the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill fixing the President's salary. Christiancy declined......Senator Morton's bill came up, and several amendments were offered and lost. Then the question recurred upon the passage of the bill, but the Senate laid it aside for the post-route bill......Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

House.

THURSDAY, March 23.—Bills passed: Prohibiting the cutting of timber on any Indian reservation; authorizing commissioned officers to make deposits under the act of May 15, 1872; to reduce the area of the military reservation of Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, to an area of 54 square miles; forbidding the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate states, in the late rebellion......Pending action on the bill fixing the salary of army officers, the House went into committee of the whole. ......Several bills were referred to appropriate committees, and the House adjourned.

Senate.

FRIDAY, March 24.—The Senate, after amending the post route bill, in several minor points, passed it......Consideration was resumed of Senator Morton's bill, No. 1, to provide for the counting of the votes of President and Vice President, when two sets of certificates are returned from one State. It places the settlement of the validity of the returns in the hands of the Senate and the House, the ballots being cast not by states, but by members in their individual capacity as representatives. After debate the bill was put to vote, and passed 32 to 26. Edmunds, of Vermont, Conkling, of New York, and Howe, of Wisconsin, Republicans, voted against the bill.

House.

FRIDAY, March 24.—The bill reported from the Appropriation Committee to reduce the salaries of all Senators, Congressmen and employes of the government 10 per cent., was argued at length by Hurlbut, Kasson, Foster, Randall, Baker and Chittenden. Motions were made to reduce the salaries of Senators from $4,000 to $3,000, or $2,500, but action was not taken upon them.

Senate.

MONDAY, March 27.—Resolutions were passed giving all government employes a holiday on the 14th of April, 1876, to attend the unveiling of the Lincoln monument......Resolution adopted calling upon secretary of state as to the status of the awards of the mixed commission between Venezuela and the United States......The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill coming up in regular order, Sargent announced that the Senate committee had restored about forty consulates which the House had abolished. The first amendment made by the Senate to appropriate $17,570 instead of $15,056 for salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, agreed to.

House.

MONDAY, March 27.—The Payne resumption bill providing for a gradual resumption of specie payments, put to vote to-day, to the universal surprise of members of the House, did not show even a majority strength; a two-third's vote was required for its passage. The vote was only 81 yeas to 156 nays......Upon motion of Randall, an evening session was agreed upon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to consider the Legislative and Judicial appropriation bills......A long debate upon an amendment offered by Townsend of Pennsylvania to substitute silver for United States notes under $3, and for postage, revenue stamps, etc., closed the proceedings.

WHY is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though he is the first in pity, he is the last in help.

HAND BILLS,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
BUSINESS & VISITING CARDS,
Checks, Receipts, &c.,
Neatly printed at the
"TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

THE LOVERS.

BY ELLA V. JOHNSON.

The lamp is burning dimmer,
The fire is growing low,
'Tis hard upon the daylight,
And darling, I must go.

The stars are slowly paling,
Within the wintry dawn;
But still your eyes are brighter
Than sunlight in the morn.

And on your cheek the roses
Are blooming sweet and fair
As any that in summer
Bloomed in open air.

While on your lips caresses,
Seem like a charm to dwell—
Fit were they made for kissing,
And being kissed as well.

And still your hand is clinging,
So fondly to my arm,
As though within my bosom
You'd nestle from all harm.

But while your cheek is resting,
Dear love against my own,
I scarce can think of going
Out in the gloom alone.

But soon we'll ne'er be parted,
Whatever time will bring,
Be it the frost of autumn,
Or sunshine of the spring.

So, while the stars are fading,
Before the coming day,
I'll kiss you once again love.
And hasten then away.
—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Items of Interest.

A LARGE feeder of pork states that if a farmer will thoroughly cook the meal, he may assume that from seven to eight bushels will make 100 pounds of pork.

THE first out-door growth of strawberries arrived in New York. They came per steamer from Florida, and sold at the small price of $4 to $4.50 per quart.

WHILE an Iowa woman was struggling in the water and likely to drown, her husband yelled out: "New bonnet—swim for life!" and she kicked out and safely reached shore.

MME. RISTORI, who recently reached Rome after a successful tour of nearly two years' duration in Brazil, Mexico, the United States and the Australian colonies, will play in London in June, possibly along with Signor Salvini.

A FACETIOUS boy asked one of his playmates why a hardware dealer was like a bootmaker. The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," said the other, "because the one sold the nails, and the other nailed the soles."

A BRIGHT little three-year-old girl in Hartford, having become a little mixed between her religious instruction and her nursery rhymes, gravely recites: "The Lord is my shepherd, and he lost his sheep, and he don't know where to find them."

A LITTLE fellow being told by a young man to get off his knee, that he was too heavy in that way, made quite a sensation present by yelling back: "Too heavy, hey? Sister Sal weighs a hundred pounds more than I, and you held her on your knee for four hours last night."

A NEWSPAPER contains an announcement to this effect: "Wanted—At this office, a bull dog of good size, sound teeth, and ferocious disposition, that will attend to his business, and take his pound of flesh from the man who soils our floor with tobacco juice and steals our newspapers."

RESIDING at Crescent, New York, are two old men, hale and hearty. They are twin brothers, and yet the birthday of one comes in the present year, and that of the other not until next year—one of them coming into the world on New Year's eve and the other on New Year's morning.

Two young ladies in the library yesterday afternoon were discussing a preference expressed by one of them for clean-shaven men, when the other was heard to remark: "I don't object to a man with a reasonable quantity of hair on his face, but I wouldn't like to marry a buffalo robe."

DEACON G., of New Jersey, furnishes bread for communion service in his church. He saves the dice-like bits that remain when the sacrament is over. The other day, while the communion bread-plate was passing, his little son said: "Ma, they are taking quite a good deal, and you was going to have bread pudden to-morrow. Ain't they mean?"

THE Salem *Observer* says: "We heard a day or two ago of a most praiseworthy act on the part of a noble hearted and wealthy gentleman of this city, who, holding notes and mortgages for $80,000 for money furnished to aid humble but deserving persons, cancelled these obligations by destroying them. It is not often that a fire is kindled for so noble a purpose or that will call forth gratitude from so many hearts."

A NORRISTOWN man dreamed that he was the chief of the Pawnees, and getting up in his sleep he procured a large cheese knife, gave an ear-piercing whoop, and removed his wife's hair with as much neatness and dispatch as if he had been a persecuted red man from his birth. It was a fortunate thing for his wife that her hair was hanging on the back of a chair and not on her head.

A YOUNG lady graduate of a Western medical college, when asked by her father what he should get her for a birthday present, caused the gentleman to turn pale by exclaiming: "O, my darling pa! if you would only go to the hospital and buy me the head and arm of a man, I would be the happiest girl in the world. I could dissect it on the kitchen table, you see!"—*N. Y. World.*

WHEN a man with a double team of fast trotters invites you to go sleighing with him you had better comply. We know of nothing which contains so much variety to the square inch as such a ride. There is a healthful excitement in wondering if the next ball thrown from the horses' heels is going to knock out seven of your teeth, or merely destroy the sight of one eye for life.

SEVERE has been the downfall of the German historical writer Gregorovius. Having in one of his recent descriptive pamphlets mentioned an obscure Italian town as having been a place of great importance in the time of Frederick II. and of Manfred, he was at once made an honorary citizen of the town. A few days thereafter, however, the "leading citizens" discovered in an Italian newspaper published in an adjacent city a letter from Gregorovius, in which their town was described as very dirty and unsafe for pedestrians after nightfall, whereupon the civic honors with which he had been rewarded was withdrawn.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PETNER BROTHERS,

Proprietors of the

MARINE MEAT MARKET

Ludington Street,

Constantly on hand a choice supply of

PORK,
MUTTON, POULTRY,
HEADCHEESE,
SAUSAGE,
BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

We flatter our meat chest and always have on hand a full stock of the above advertised to keep in merit a continuance of the patronage already received.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 Broadway, New York,

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,

STEREOSCOPES, AND STATUARY VIEWS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns

Being Manufacturers of the

SCIENTIFIC LANTERNS,
ORNAMENTAL PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISING STEREOPTICON,
ANTOPTICON,
MAGIC LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Our Article being the best of its class in market

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions sent on application.

Enterprising men can make money with our MAGIC LANTERN.

Mention this advertisement for reference.

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

Always baked fresh every day.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS!

Ice Cream at All Hours!

Boarders can be Accommodated

Don't forget the place, No. 89 Ludington-St.

R. C. SUMMERS,

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

Heller

&

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DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Trunks, Valises, &c.

Also a Specialty of Ladies' & Children's FINE SHOES.

Frank D.

Clark & Co.

Have the choicest stock of fresh

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

To be found any where in the Upper Pen.

We buy our goods of the heavy wholesale dealers and by paying

CASH DOWN

We can much better bargains and can sell better goods for less money than the ordinary grocer who asks for poor grades.

You can get

Wonderful Bargains

At FRANK D. CLARK & Co's,

and at the same time get the best quality.

LOOK!

OVER HIS SHELVES!

BEFORE PURCHASING

Provisions Elsewhere.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Passengers for CHICAGO, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Rochester, Albany, Toronto, Montreal, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco, Sacramento, Ogden, Salt Lake, Denver, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, St. Paul, Marquette, Menasha, Madison, Cheyenne, Yankton, Winona, Duluth, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and all points North, West and East, should buy their tickets via 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, Keokuk Line and Pan Handle, for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

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

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

Pullman Palace Cars.

Elegant Palace cars are run on all night trains on all the lines of this road, and this is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul or Chicago and Milwaukee.

Passengers for all points West and Northwest should see that their tickets read over this route.

Passengers for all the Western points connect with the Overland Stages at the Union Pacific Railroad for points west of the Missouri River. Among the EQUIPMENTS OFFERED by this Route are all the modern improvements, Rock and Gravel Ballasted Track, Iron Bridges and Iron Bridges, Turbe and Drawing Room Day Coaches, Smoking and Dining Cars, Westinghouse Safety Air Brakes, Miller Platform Coupling and Platforms, Comfort and Complete Comfort.

Passengers Through Five Great States

Having 2,000 miles of road, this Company can offer superior facilities that a Road 1,000 miles long cannot offer to Travelers. Tickets and information can be obtained at all Ticket Offices in the Northwest, or by addressing the undersigned, and tickets can be had at the office in the Depot at Chicago. Ask for Tickets by this route.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

THE TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

TERMS—$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. D. JEWELL, Editor.

Large deposits of mica have been discovered in the Black Hills country.

The Lansing *Republican* says the U. S. land offices have received directions to enter no more applications to locate soldiers' homesteads under section 2306 of the revised statutes of the United states.

A Sioux City dispatch says hundreds of teams of Black Hills adventurers are caught between Yankton and the Hills, and it is feared that great suffering will ensue, as many of them are beyond the reach of fuel and feed for their stock, and unable to move in any direction on account of the deep snow.

The people of Berrien Springs in this State are about to build a narrow gauge railroad, to be called the Berrien Co. & Indiana narrow gauge railway. Benton Harbor is proposed as one terminus and some point on the line between the State of Indiana and Michigan as the other. The proposed route would be about thirty miles in length, to be increased at some future time at the will of the directors and stockholders of the company.

Here is a couple of items of news, which are undoubtedly true, and which show conclusively that whenever a railroad is built from here to St. Paul, it will not lack for freight patronage. Fairbault, Minnesota, shipped to the east last year 132,980 barrels of flour and 39,602 bushels of wheat, while Minneapolis has nineteen merchant flouring mills, with a capacity of 1,500,000 barrels a year, a large portion of which finds its way to the eastern market.

The Frankfort *Express* is agitating the subject of a line of boats from that point to Escanaba. A fine charcoal furnace is located at that point and they are desirous of obtaining the iron ore,(which by the way they have always obtained from the L. S. region by this route,) and they also think that a line of passenger boats would be a great benefit to their section of the country. Go ahead with all enterprises of that kind Mr. *Express* and be assured that we will do all in our power to help you.

The silver vein at the Cleveland mine has not yet been struck in the downright shaft, but during the past few days the miners have encountered a change in the formation of the rock. On Thursday they came upon a seam of clay, and they are now in a bed of black slate. Capt. Mellen thinks they are very close to the copper vein, which he thinks is from four to six feet above the silver vein. In all probability they will know something definite before our next issue.—*Ontonagon Miner.*

The Marquette *Journal* furnishes us with the information that considerable inquiry for shares in the Cleveland Silver mine of Iron River has been indulged in for the past few weeks.—Mr. Donkersly proprietor of the Morgan furnace intends to blow in one stack soon after the first of the month.—The Cleveland Iron Co. have got out for shipment to the Centennial for exhibition, a most magnificent specimen of their iron ore, weighing, so good judges say, from 14 to 16 tons. It will be strongly banded, and a special car is being constructed of sufficient strength to convey it thither. This immense mass of ore is remarkably clean and pure, and it is to be hoped it will reach its destination in safety. The Jackson Iron Company have also shipped two magnificent specimens of their ores. The larger is from No. 4 pit, and weighs about two tons. The smaller—a splendid piece of the Jackson red specular—is about 1,000 pounds weight. The Iron Cliffs company also shipped a beautiful specimen of the Barnum mine ore, weighing 1,600 pounds.

A great many of the mining companies in this district are preparing for an active summer's work. Although mining has not been as vigorously prosecuted the past winter as in former years, still we anticipate the shipments will equal that of last season. The Saginaw mining company will ship more this coming season than any former year, as will also the New York mining company. The Cleveland mining company's shipments will probably reach the amount shipped up to close of navigation of '75, but it is not generally thought that it will over-reach it. The markets remain stagnant, and there are no apparent prospects for a revival at present. What ore our company's sell, is sold on long time but on good security, and this enables them to carry on the business and keep the country from going to the dogs. The laborer has a hard time to get along on his small wages and the mining companies have a still harder time to get hold of a sufficiency of the "greenbacks" to pay them. We all hope for a change in the market that will be favorable to both the company and the community.—*Iron Home.*

Black Hills.

The editor of the Bismarck, D. T. *Tribune*, gives vent to the following ideas in regard to the Black Hills diggings in the issue of March 18th of that paper.

"That there is gold in the Black Hills, and in great quantities, there can be no doubt, but we would not recommend anyone to leave a good business or a comfortable home to go there, unless they can afford to lose their time and expenses should they meet with disaster, for, no matter what the opportunities may be many will fail. But the Hills are not valuable for gold alone. There is no region which affords better opportunities for obtaining desirable farming lands—no region in the United States so well adapted to stock growing; so those who fail in one branch will find openings in another, if they determine to succeed. There are many who have nothing to lose, but much to gain. To them, the Black Hills present an opening that should not be passed by. There is gold that will certainly pay good fair wages, while large fortunes may be made; besides, the hard knocks gained in a mining region will do any pilgrim good."

As will be seen by the article, the editor is not over and above enthusiastic over the prospects of the country, considering that he is right on the ground, and would naturally be interested in attracting emigration in that direction. In relation to the fare from the east, and the outfit required after arriving there the *Tribune* delivers itself thusly.

The fare from Chicago to Bismarck is $31 for first-class and $25 for second-class, while arrangements are complete for a stage route, the first stages leaving in a few days. The price has not been determined upon, but it will probably be from seventeen to twenty dollars. Parties, however will find no difficulty in obtaining passages within these rates, or opportunities to accompany trains for a nominal consideration. Parties have walked from Bismarck to the Black Hills in eight days; heavy trains have made the trip in ten days, and light teams are making it in from four to six days. Peter Seims is all ready to run a line, and McLean & Macnider are sending men through in eight days for seventeen dollars.

Editors Colic.

The Menominee *Journal*, is evidently troubled with wind on its stomach and as a consequence has had an ejectment of bosh entitled "Newsy." Youngsters are frequently bothered in that way and old women used to cure it with a dose of peppermint, or some such simple remedy. We do not consider the attack at all dangerous and think it hardly requires any attention, but are willing to act the part of the Good Samaritan and relieve a brother in distress, confident that as the youth grows older, the attacks will be less frequent. With rare magnanimity "Newsy" concedes that our harbor is open 6½ months in the year and for the balance of the time, "you might as well terminate a railroad at the north pole. That *ought* to be so, because the writer says so. We of course *know* and the majority of the readers of the "*Journal*" know that the North Pole and Duluth and Green Bay, are very superior in climate, to the north end of Lake Michigan. Consequently if there was a railroad from the Mississippi river, terminating at the north pole, or Duluth or Green Bay, that the terminus would be far superior to Escanaba, of course all the readers of that electric light of journalists, the Menominee *Journal*, are aware of that fact. The intended witticism, about a "branch to New York" is probably intended to amuse some of the school children; if so it is excruciatingly funny. We have no idea that the editor owns any interest in the Menominee iron range, or that he tried to secure any contract for the building of the railroad, and it distresses us exceedingly to see that his vision is getting totally obscured by gazing at everything through that medium and that he is sacrificing all common sense to that one idea alone. It reminds us of the story of the old eastern farmer, who got badly bitten in purchasing a *fine* tract of land out west," without seeing it. After ascertaining that it was nothing but a pile of rocks, the shrewd idea struck him to sell it for town lots. With that benevolent intention he got up a beautiful map, laid out in various colors, with broad streets, avenues, parks and squares, locating a court house here and town hall there, and liberally sprinkling various public and educational edifices, all over it. To complete the thing a railroad ran through the center of it. In describing the beauties and advantages of the new town he had learned to "speak his piece" by rote and generally wound up by calling attention to the R. R. Among other honest methods which he had for making a living, was selling cattle. One day a stranger was endeavoring to make a purchase of a cow and the old farmer after describing her good points,—slim legs, tapering horns, bushy tail, fine udder and general make up,—he astonished the buyer by informing him that she had "a railroad running right straight through her." That was too much of a cow for him and spoiled the trade. Now it seems to us that "Newsy" is in some such danger. He says that he regards the building of a railway, from the Mississippi river, to this place as suicidal in connection with the Menominee road and is afraid that it will excite the "animosity and jealousy of both Chicago and Milwaukee." We, of course, are very much afraid of the animosity and *jealousy* of those cities especially of Chicago! We know that those places do not care if we have 40 railroads, if we don't ask them to build them for us. And most likely before Chicago starts on a new railroad project, she tenderly begs Milwaukee, Green Bay, Marquette and Mackinaw not to have any animosity or jealousy toward her, for so doing. And most likely Milwaukee, prayerfully asked the same favor of the other cities before commencing any new railroad from her boundaries. "Newsy" also says, "parties sympathizing with projected railroads in the west, have discovered long since that Chicago and Milwaukee influence in the matter of raising funds cannot be ignored." But he seems to ignore the fact that our western terminus, St. Paul and Minneapolis, numbers collectively, nearly as large a population as Milwaukee,—that their exports and imports are as great,—and that their wants, as their keys to the new northwest, are as many as either Chicago or Milwaukee. There might be some sense in using this argument, if the grain shipped from Minnesota over the St. Paul & Escanaba railroad was all intended to be sent to these places. New York, will without doubt, be the destination of the bulk of it and we always had an idea that that city had nearly as much funds as either Chicago or Milwaukee. But "Newsy" is terribly afraid that if we don't keep very still about it, the fifteen or twenty miles of railroad necessary to give him communication to his mine, won't be built;—that if we excite the ire of our big brothers below us, we may expect total annihilation. Don't be alarmed,—companys do not build railroads now-a-days for fun. If a railroad was not expected to pay from the Menominee Iron Range to this port, it will not be built. And if it will be a paying enterprise, all our other railroad projects, will not prevent it; nor will the extreme nervousness of "Newsy" for its completion. After first reading the nonsensical article, that we have just wasted our valuable time on in reviewing, we thought to grant the, "rest" that was requested. But, when we remembered, that all the South asked for, after committing a foolish act, was to be "let alone," and that somewhere it is said, "there is not rest for the wicked," we concluded to say a word or two. When you feel uneasy that way, call on us again. It wont hurt us and will please the babies.

PAT FOGARTY,

DEALER IN

FLOUR & FEED!

Corn, Oats, &c.,

Ludington st., ESCANABA, Mich.

C. C. ROYCE

DRUGGIST

—AND—

BOOKSELLER,

ALSO DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

ESCANABA, MICH.

THIS

SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

M. A. BURNS,

WHO WILL AT AN EARLY DATE

MAKE DUE MENTION OF

THE ARRIVAL OF A

NEWS PRING STOCK

EXECUTION SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Fieri facias* issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, to me directed and delivered, whereas Lawrence Goodman and James Hafney are plaintiffs, and James Hewlett is defendant, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said defendant for the sum of Seventy (70) dollars damages, and three (3) dollars costs, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said James Hewlett in and to the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Escanaba in the said county of Delta and State of Michigan, to-wit: Lot numbered three (3) of block numbered fifty-seven, (57,) of the recorded plat of the said village of Escanaba, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county. And I shall sell at public vendue, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the frame frame building situate on the northeast corner of block numbered five (5) of said recorded plat of said village (that being the last place of holding the Circuit Court in said county,) all the right, title and interest of said James Hewlett, in and to the said premises and the tenements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, to satisfy said execution and the costs and expenses allowed to law.

DAVID OLIVER,
Sheriff Delta Co.

Dated

S. ADLER.

For everything you wish to buy in the Dry Goods line, call at the

BOSS STORE.

Yours Truly,

S. ADLER.

J. N. HILLER,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

IN LUDINGTON ST.

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THE

Best place to buy Iron,

Steel,

Nails,

STOVES

Cutlery,

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DEALER IN

HARDWARE

Also dealer in

Sash,

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Blinds,

And all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL

Of the best quality.

Job Work Done Neatly!

ESCANABA, MICH.

FOR SALE,

N. LUDINGTON, by their Agent, offer Lots 5 Block 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72.—CHEAP.

ALL ARE PREPARING FOR

THE CENTENNIAL

SPECIAL SALE OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

AND

LADIES' AND GENT'S

FURNISHING

GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

Myers Ephraim's

Goods at Lower Figures than ever before offered on the Peninsula.

Down! Down!! To Hard-pan Prices!—

These who would purchase goods *Cheap* should not fail to look at the many useful articles at EPHRAIM'S.

Schiller & Winegar

KEEP AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

AND SELL AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

BUY OF

Schiller & Winegar

1776 CENTENNIAL YEAR! 1876

GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS! EVERYBODY GOING TO

E. P. BARRAS

—FOR THEIR—

GROCERIES—DRY GOODS—NOTIONS

—CONSISTING OF—

SUGARS, TEAS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

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

AN A FIRST CLASS CITY GROCERY

—ALSO—

A GOOD STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOT OFTEN SURPASSED

EITHER IN AMOUNT, QUALITY OR PRICE.

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

AN IMMENSE STOCK JUST RECEIVED!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CORNER OF LUDINGTON STREET AND WILDER 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.

THE ONLY

FURNITURE

House in the City!

Elegant Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Bed Room Sets, Spring Beds, Wool, Hair & Excelsior Mattresses, Hair, Wool, and Feather Pillows, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mirrors Brackets, Office Stools and Chairs, &c. Also, Coffins and Trimmings an Extensive Stock

—at—

HILLER'S

No. 81 & 83

LUDINGTON STREET

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

This space is for the new advertisement of the WEED SEWING MACHINE, For sale by M. B. P. BARRAS And now on exhibition at his store Call and look it over.

The Eleventh Judicial Circuit Terms of Circuit for 1876 and 1877.

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 1876 and 1877 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 on the first Tuesdays of May and the third Tuesdays of September.

In the County of Delta, on the third Tuesday of May, and the first Tuesdays of September.

In the County of Chippewa, on the 4th Tuesdays of May and the fourth Mondays of August.

In the County of Cheboygan, the first Tuesdays of June and the second Mondays of August.

In the County of Mackinac, the third Mondays of June, and the first Mondays of August.

In the County of Manitou, on the fourth Mondays of June and fifth Mondays of July.

Dated, October 26, 1875.

DANIEL GOODWIN,
Circuit Judge 11th Circuit.

FREEMAN & BRO.

LIVERY STABLE

Best carriages and horses in the Lake Superior region. Marquette, Mich.

Barn on Front-St. opposite new Rink Building.

LAWSON'S CURATIVE

QUICK & CERTAIN RELIEF

FOR SCIATICA NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS

Lawson's Curative

HAS been in use some three years, for the permanent and positive cure of

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

and inflammatory diseases. Externally applied, it gives immediate relief from pain. This one or two bottles taken internally remove every trace of the disease. We have cured Rheumatism of THIRTEEN YEARS' STANDING, where all other remedies have failed. We have seen three men cured with suffering from

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE.

relieved from pain in a few hours, this permanently cured, as in after years the disease has not returned. The Curative does not destroy the poison in the blood that produces the disease. DIPHTHERIA is robbed of its terrors, with a bottle of Curative at hand, as it destroys the virus and prevents the formation of the poisonous membrane. In DYSPEPSIA, as it promotes digestion, gives the system the food and promotes digestion; gives that natural appetite which seeks relief in food drinking. The Curative does not contain any alcohol or stimulants. SPONGY OR INFLAMED GUMS are cured by a few applications. Those who have used it have told its merits in strongest terms that we have ever used.

Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. If not for sale by your Druggists, send us One Dollar, and we will send you a bottle by express, prepaid.

LAWSON CHEMICAL CO, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Escanaba Tribune.

Escanaba, Saturday, March 25th, 1876.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS AT ESCANABA.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Going South—		
Passenger	12:25 p. m.	12:35 p. m.
Accommodation		5:00 p. m.
Going North—		
Passenger	3:40 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Accommodation		5:45 a. m.

W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

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

Regular Communications of this Lodge are held at their hall, over Barras' store in Escanaba on the third Thursday in each month.

... Symons, W. M. Fred Harris, S. W. ... A. Aspinall, J. W. John F. Oliver, Treas. ... Freeman, Sec'y. Hugh Robertson, S. D. Theodore Schrader, J. D. Alex Mehwalt, Tyler. ... H. Maynard, D. G. M., Marquette, Mich.

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

Regular Meetings of this Lodge are held in their hall in Escanaba, every Monday evening. ... E. Webber, N. G. J. F. Atkinson, V. G. Emil Glaser, Sec'y. John Gunderson, Treas. Emil Glaser, D. D.

RELIGIOUS.

St Joseph's Church. Rev. Charles Langner, Pastor. Services: Morning at 8, a. m. 10, a. m.; afternoon Catechism, 3; p. m. evening 7:30, p. m.

M. E. Church, Rev. N. Green, Pastor. Services held in their new building every Sabbath Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Seats free; Class Meeting at 6:00 p. m.; Sabbath School at 12:00 m.; S. S. Teachers Meeting on Monday evening, at 7:30; Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30; Church located corner Wells Ave. and Campbell-Sts.

WEATHER.

War Department, Signal Service of the United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

Meteorological Report for the week ending March 29th, 1876.

Date.	Mean Bar.	Mean Ther.	Wind Dir.	Wind Vel.	Weather.
Thurs.	30.037	25	S	11	Fair.
Friday	29.983	32	S E	14	Fair.
Sat.	29.720	32	N	20	Cloudy.
Sunday	29.844	26	N	26	L't Snow.
Monday	30.181	28	N	24	Clear.
Tuesd'y	29.856	17	N	20	Cloudy.
Wednes.	29.569	20	NW	26	L't Snow.

Maximum temperature during the week 35.0
Minimum " " " 9
Weekly Mean Barometer 29.893
" Thermometer 25.00
Amount of rain fall during the week, .56 inch.

S. W. NAYLOR, Sergt. Sig. Ser. U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notice.

ESCANABA, MICH., March 13th, 1876.

All persons indebted to J. Heitzman are hereby notified to pay up their accounts immediately to Mrs. Rosa Heitzman and all persons having any claims against him will present the same to Mrs. Rosa Heitzman for payment.

J. HEITZMAN.
ROSA HEITZMAN.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed into his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send, (free of charge) to all who desire it this receipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. DR. W. C. STEVENS, Monroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Organ for Sale.

We have a new Smith American Organ, one of the most celebrated manufactured in the world, worth $275, which we will sell cheap and on easy terms. For particulars and terms enquire at the TRIBUNE office.

Here we are Again!

Anton Wagner has again opened up his Oyster Business, and is selling raw oysters by the dish at 30 cents; stewed 35; fried 40 cents. Select 40 cents per dish. Select by can 55 cents; prime No. 1, 35 cents per can. He will also keep constantly on hand, cold lunch of all kinds, which will be served up at all hours. No pains will be spared to accommodate his patrons, and it will be his constant endeavor to merit the patronage of all. Give him a trial before going elsewhere.

Wood for Sale.

A large quantity of dry and green wood for sale at the lowest cash figures and delivered to any part of the city. Prices made known on application to the EAGLE LIVERY STABLE.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against cutting wood or timber on N. Ludington Co's land, or they will be prosecuted according to law. G. T. BURNS, Agent.

Stove Wood For Sale.

J. F. Oliver & Co. have now on hand and for sale a large quantity of good, hard stove-wood. Orders left at their office on the dock will be attended promptly.

Basement to Rent.

S. Adler offers his basement for rent for storage. This cellar, under his brick store, is frost proof and affords a rare chance for storage for those who have potatoes or other vegetables to keep through the winter. Insurance can be had for 1½ per cent. on goods stored in this basement.

Painting.

E. NELSON, having permanently established himself in Escanaba, would most respectfully inform the people thereof that he is prepared to do all kinds of

Painting, Graining, Calcimining, Paper-Hanging, etc., etc.,

Upon short notice and at low figures.
All work warranted to suit Customers.
Leave orders at J. F. Atkinson's corner store.
33tf E. NELSON.

CHRISTIAN OLSON,

FASHIONABLE *MERCHANT TAILOR.*

The Best Material Always Used!

West end Ludington Street.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

CABIN CONTENT GARDENS,

Escanaba. Mich.

1858 (18 YEARS) 1876

SEEDS SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! FARM and GARDEN seeds, VEGETABLE and FLOWER, in full assortment. General Agent for Briggs & Brothers of Rochester, New York. Orders by mail promptly filled. Address, ISAAC A. POOL, Box 78, Escanaba, Mich.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

The trade of ALL the SUPERIOR Region is most respectfully solicited under a promise to do my best to please.

ISAAC A. POOL, Florist

N. B.—Vegetable plants in large quantities will be ready in proper season.

This paper is kept on file in the office of L. P. Booth, Gen'l Eastern Agent Chicago and North-Western Railway, 415 Broadway, New York City. Our friends when in New York, are cordially invited to call in and read it at any time. They will always be welcome.

JOTTINGS.

Are you registered?

Pretty good sleighing yet.

Hurry up with your caucuses.

Consistency, thou art a jewel.

Who are you going to vote for?

Go to the boss shop for a fine boot or shoe.

The schools closed yesterday for a weeks vacation.

The ice in the bay must still be all of 30 inches in thickness.

Snow, snow, beautiful snow; its too much of a good thing now.

The best of stock and latest style of boots at Dodge's boss shop.

Now is none too soon to commence advertising for the sping trade.

If you want to get a good pair of ladies shoes the place is at the boss shoe shop.

The Michigan University has 1,127 pupils. Not an institution to be sneezed at, is that.

Our boss has a new pair of boots made at Job Dodge. They are nobby if they are No. 12.

What has become of that Keely Motor? Nothing has been heard of it for over two months.

To-day,—Saturday April 1st is the last chance you will get to register for the coming township election.

Hold on a minute or two—this kind of thing won't always last; navigation will surely open by and by.

The Cedar River lumbering company report having got out during the past season 10,000,000 feet of logs.

A proposed billiard match at the Metropolitan club rooms soon,—none but amateurs to compete for prizes.

Pick out your best men for township officers, and when the caucuses are held be sure and nominate them.

Does anybody want to buy a dog. We have a variety trimmed in every possible style constantly on hand.

The latest definition of a bachelor "is a man who has lost the opportunity of making some woman miserable."

The sun is over the line—prepare for the ordeal of changing your fur cap and ulster overcoat for a straw hat and linen duster.

The township Board of Escanaba met last Monday for the purpose of auditing claims, and adjourned until to-day—Saturday April 1st.

Mr. Beardslee, formerly interested in the Marquette Mining *Journal*, is now publishing a paper at the city of Flint in the lower part of this State.

We shall be prepared on the shortest notice to print either regular or split tickets for all township officers at the coming election. No money—no tickets however.

One of our literary gentlemen had so bad a boil put on him last Friday night, that there is a question as to the length of time required to enable him to change shirts.

And now if you are a commercial traveler, you cannot go gallivanting around through the State of Alabama without first taking out a license and paying 100 dollars therefor.

Any working man standing in need of a good square meal or a clean comfortable bed, can secure the same at the Central Hotel. Monroe has been there and knows how it is himself.

What in the world could provoke a married man more, than when he arrives at a cabinet shop with a broken chair, to have that mender of dilapidated furniture remark "struck you with a chair, did she?"

The specie payment enthusiasts are chuckling over the thought that silver coin will jingle in our pockets before many weeks. How handy it will be to carry around $15 or $20 of the stuff in one's vest pocket.

Mr. W. W. Beach, who has had charge of the steam fire engine for several months past, resigned last Monday evening, the resignation to take effect to-day. Mr. Jas. Anthony has been secured by the Village Board to take Mr. Beach's position.

A liquid glue may be made by dissolving thirty-three parts of glue on the steam bath in a porcelain vessel, in thirty-six parts of water. Then add gradually, stirring constantly, three parts of aquafortis or enough to prevent the glue hardening when cold.

The several lodges of the order of Odd Fellows in Green Bay have made preliminary arrangements for a grand celebration of the 57th anniversary of the order on April 26. Lodges from all the neighboring Wisconsin cities and villages are expected to be in attendance.

Perhaps it isn't more than natural for a man to complain if he doesn't happen to possess a shoe to his foot but then if he would only stop to think how much better he was off than the man who didn't have a pair of feet to put in a pair of shoes—ought to stop that foolishness.

"How would you make a believer of an incredulous man?" asked one gentleman of another not long since. "I think the surest way would be to set him over a bee-hive," was the reply; "and I calculate that after he'd been stung once or twice he would become a *bee-liever* in earnest!"—Ex.

Here is one of the Detroit *Free Press* libels on this part of the State—"True love and affection grow and flourish in Michigan as they do nowhere else. A young man in the northern part of the State was frozen to death a few days ago while trying to walk fifteen miles to carry his true love a California pear."

Barnum, that incomparable humbug is coming out again with a "boss show of the World." He claims to have secured an equestrian from Brazil, to whom he pays a thousand dollars per week, and besides this he claims he is going to give a regular old-fashioned, Hail Columbia, Fourth of July celebration every day.

The Menominee *Herald* learns from the different lumbermen and jobbers upon the Menominee River and its tributaries, that about 1500 men have been employed in getting out logs the past season. The wages of these men will average about $100 for the season, making a total sum of $150,000 earned by these men for their winter's work.

Parties contemplating going to the Black Hills, *via* Ford River, will find it greatly to their advantage, to secure the new patent scalp safe prior to their departure. For sale by all respectable druggists in the U. S. and Canada's. Bald headed men don't need them, it will therefore cost John Monroe less to go there, than a great majority of our people.

A case where a woman has been dumb seven years, and suddenly recovered her speech has recently been brought to light at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., and would you believe it, the local paper gravely announces that the husband of that woman is almost beside himself with joy on account thereof. Well—perhaps he is now, but six months hence he will sing a different tune.

The Menominee *Journal* announces that Green Bay will perfect its communication with La Crosse by an extension of G. B. & M. R'y, and that the *Mississippians* voted $60,000 for the purpose. We had always supposed that La Crosse was in the State of Wisconsin, and that Mississippians were inhabitants of the State of Mississippi—but now we know we have been in error.

There was a man in town t'other day who changed his mind. He complained that life was a failure; that there was nothing new under the sun; that he had found out the shams and hollowness of friendship, and that no sensation could arouse him from the apathy that was steeping his soul in torpor, but then he heedlessly staggered up against a peaceful law abiding citizen, that discouraged individual received such a blow in the pit of the stomach, that it knocked the wind and the nonsense out of him at one and the same time.

A new snow plow the invention of Mr. Urban Rene of Marinette had a trial at that place on Thursday of last week, but it did not prove satisfactory. It was found that when the plow was driven into the drifts the bolts by which the screw was driven, were unable to do their work. If we understand the operation of the machine, three screws were intended to work something on the same principle of propellor screws, and by revolving whirling into the drift, but the snow [illegible] With [illegible] the plow may yet prove a success.

C. C. Royce has the largest assortment of wall paper on the Upper Peninsula which he is selling at cost.

If you have any pictures to frame, get C. C. Royce's prices on them he is doing that kind of work amazingly cheap.

Ladies,—when you buy saleratus please notice how much larger D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus papers are than others; also how much better article you get.

A Whole Car Load of Beer

Last Monday J. K. Stack received a car load of beer—some of that Philip Best's very *best* beer; and he also got in a full stock of liquors at the same time. Tobacco of all qualities kept constantly in stock.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. D. Crawford will be here on Monday to pull the teeth or fill all decayed ones that our people may require—remaining one week. Every-one knows the doctor, and there is no use in saying anything in his favor.

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

J. N. Hiller has recently received a full assortment of field, flower and garden seeds—all fresh—last years growth. If you want anything of that kind J. N's is just the place to go for it. This year he proposes to make a specialty of that business, and don't propose that anyone will excel him in the quality of seeds, or the price.

Steamer Union.

Captain Hawley has recently purchased the three-fourths interest in the above named steamer held by Day Bros., and he wishes us to announce that during the coming season of navigation, he will run along the west shore of the bay as usual. Low freights and careful handling of the same will be his motto.

A fact worth Knowing.

Are you suffering with Consumption, Coughs Severe Colds settled on the breast, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs? If so go to C. C. Royce, Druggist and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and Druggists all over our country are writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superior virtue, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. 3 cow.

FLAT ROCK ITEMS.

The warm weather last week had the effect to materially reduce the size of the snow drifts.—Our young nimrods are awaiting the coming of wild pigeons, so that they may show their skill as marksmen.—The N. Ludington Co.'s mills will have more timber to saw the present season than ever before; the different camps will get out over 6,000,000 feet this winter.—Calvin Howard says that he has made up his mind that no one in this vicinity shall beat him in the farming line the coming summer.—Silas Howard has got out over seventy-five cords of wood this winter and intends to do a good business in farming during the season.—George Pee of the N. Ludington Co.'s farm, sent us word that the snow in that locality is considerable deeper than elsewhere.—As we have one of the finest farming sections in the Union we cannot but believe that this place will one day be the most prosperous part of the northwest.

OBSERVER.

Printing Office Secrets.

We find the following in the Brunswick *Telegraph*: A properly conducted printing office is as much a secret as a Masonic lodge. The printers are not under oath of secrecy, but always feel themselves as truly in honor bound to keep office secrets as though triple oathed. Any employee in a printing office who willingly disregards this rule in relation to printing office secrets would not only be scorned by his brethren of the craft, but would lose his position at once. We make this statement because it sometimes happens that a communication appears in a newspaper under an assumed signature which excites comments, and various parties try to find out who is the author. Let all be saved the trouble of questioning the employes of the printing office. They are know nothing on such points as these. On such matters they have eyes and ears, no mouth, and if any fail to observe this rule let them be put down as dishonorable members of the craft. It is the same in job printing. If anything is to be printed and kept secret, let proper notice be given of the desire for secrecy, and you might as well question the Sphynx as one of the printers, so that even the secret books for lodges are printed without fear.

A CARD.

ED. TRIBUNE:—Having paid a visit to the camps on the Escanaba River I cannot help but express publicly my best thanks to the employees of the company for the very kind reception and most liberal contribution they have offered me towards liquidating the debts of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church. It is almost incredible how laboring men in such hard times and wages being so low, can subscribe with such readiness and cheerfulness such sums as $5 and even $10 as the Flat Rock men have done. The offering of the noble little band, not more than fifty in number, amounted to $168 to which the efficient agent of the Ludington company Mr. G. T. Burns gave his approbation by adding $20 on his part. Mr. editor, words are inadequate to express the feelings of gratitude which fill my heart, and which can never be eradicated. But excuse me Mr. Editor from expressing partially or badly what I should so willingly have portrayed to its fullest extent, and in its truest colors. I pray to God the giver of all that is good, that he may reward the generous subscribers richly and abundantly. May health contentment and happiness be their lot, this is the most fervent wish of

Yours, Respectfully,
CHARLES LANGNER,
Pastor, St. Joseph's Church.

Proceedings of the Village Board.

ESCANABA, MARCH 14, 1876.

Regular monthly session of the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba. Present, Hon. J. F. Oliver, President and Messers Semer and Walsh, Trustees.

A quorum not being present the Board Adjourned *sine die*. E. P. LOTT, Clerk.

ESCANABA, MARCH 22, 1876.

The Board met in special session for the purpose of taking into consideration Mr. W. W. Beach's resignation as engineer of the steam fire engine.

Present, Hon. J. F. Oliver, president and Messers Conn, Semer and Stack, Trustees.

On motion of Mr. Stack, Mr. Beach's resignation was accepted to take effect as soon as his place could be properly filled.

On motion of Mr. Stack, Mr. James Anthony was employed as engineer in place of W. W. Beach, resigned, for seventy-five dollars per month for one year from and after April 1st 1876, *provided* he attends to the duties of the position and gives satisfaction.

Mr. Anthony appeared before the Board and after hearing the above motion read, accepted the terms thereof.

On motion the Board adjourned *sine die*.
E. P. LOTT, Clerk.

Centerville Correspondence.

LATHROP, MARCH 20TH, 1876.

ED. TRIBUNE:—Your Centerville correspondent has been rather negligent lately, but in the mean time there has been nothing of great importance transpired here. The wood and tie contractors have about all closed up their work in that line, and are now turning their attention to sugar making, they expect it will get warm enough to tap in a month or so. The snow is about three feet deep here in the woods now. Your correspondent was exploring land some miles east of Centerville last week and finds a large share of the land good, and well timbered with a large share of maple and hemlock,—with some excellent pine mixed with the hemlock. There is some good land open yet for homestead settlers, the soil is good and the face of the land is smooth and handsome, very favorable for smooth, good roads, and all first-class grass lands splendid for dairy farms. When it gets settled up and the farmers begin to feed out their hay at home, we will have a cheese factory at Centerville. Since the last big storm the farmers here have given up the idea of getting a large fruit crop of anything except the "Irish Lemons," they will still look for a fair crop of them yet. I noticed in the last issue of the TRIBUNE that the United States has sixty-five millions of miles of railroad. I should think with that amount they might have given us a little more up here. They must have it laid thick in some of the big towns and cities to get a mile and a half to every inhabitant.

CENTERVILLE.

Aurora Borealis.

ED. TRIBUNE:—Your correspondent in last week's issue, seems to feel a little ironic over the answer to his original theory as to the cause of the northern lights. Well he may; a prophet is never respected in his own country. Instead of taking his authority in good faith, some one goes to work, and not only criticises his opinion, but really gives the true causes of the phenomena. No wonder then that he rises and flings tears, cats, files, and no end of questions after him or them, and winds up his splendid argument by ordering those concerned to go to Jewell, that he may escort them to our brave philosopher for further instruction—of course.

Now Mr. Editor, I cannot see any reason for so much waste of ink and paper, not to mention the labor of setting type for such an article as the last one, signed "Refraction." If he has a right to his opinions, other people have the same to theirs, so he ought not take any offense when he gives his ideas as an original thinker,—something new and something never heard of before, he must expect to see it criticised. If he had stopped a little to think the matter over before rushing his theory headlong into print, he would not have made such a foolish appearance. He says, "let me at once file my caveat, that refracting power of varying densities in the atmosphere, brings to our vision polar phenomena, which are confined to our atmosphere, and which would be invisible but for that." Very good, that has nothing to do with this question. The Northern Light is not a *fata morgana*, but it has been proved to be electric. Refraction knows well enough, or ought to know, that the Northern Light stands in the closest connection with the earth's magnetism, but the matter of either, is as yet not solved. Refraction has not got the honor of solving this knotty question, by merely telling us that the sun is refracted from the icy regions. Now we have auroras where the sun is below the horizon for a period of six weeks; in fact this is the time for the strongest and most beautiful auroras. In the northern countries the light is seen to rise above the horizon N. N. W. (why not straight north?) That is near the magnetic meridian, then the rays rise vertically, sometimes forming a half circle inside this circle. The atmosphere is dark, nearly black caused by condensed vapors; if the rays and circle seems low the light is far off, but if the rays shoot high up in the atmosphere, sometimes south of the Zenith. It is nearer, and a *tender magnetic needle is seen to quiver and be restless*, a sign of changes in the earth's magnetism, length and course. The rays seem to gather at a point south of the Zenith, in the direction of the lengthening of earth's magnetism which is called the pole of the Northern Light. With strong and pretty Northern Lights is often seen dazzling glory at this point, rays sent in all directions seem to gather here. The rays however shape and gathering at this point are only seemingly; in reality can the parts of rays that we observe taken to be straight or paralel, because they almost follow the lengthening of the earth's magnetism. Often gather in the pole of Northern Light after a longer glittering a compact mass of light which outlines,—takes wavering motions, while the stronger rays go over to shooting flames. Under such circumstances rays and flames play in different colors—bluish, white, yellow, green, but mostly or principally in beautiful red and there we have the Northern Light in its most beautiful glory.

OBSERVER.

Personal Mention.

J. B. Kitchen, Sup't of the Jackson Iron Co's furnace at Fayette was in town in the early part of the week. He reports matters as progressing favorably at that location.

Myers Ephraim returned from quite a protracted visit to the outside world last Thursday.

S. Adler has been outside buying goods and only returned last Friday. He has almost everything that people want in the dry goods line.

Rev. N. Green took his departure for Menominee this afternoon where he will minister to the spiritual wants of the people of that wicked village.

Cut this out, it may save your Life.

There is no person living but suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. DR. A. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to C. C. Royce, druggist, and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. 4 cow.

Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration of Escanaba Township, County of Delta, State of Michigan, will meet at the Township Clerk's office, in said town, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1876, 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.

GEO. PRESTON, Town Clerk.
Dated at Escanaba, Mich., March 23, 1876.

Meeting of Township Board.

Notice is hereby given that the Township Board will meet at the Township Clerk's office, in the Township of Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, on Tuesday, the 28th day of March, 1876, for the purpose of auditing and settling all claims against said township. The Board will meet at 9 a. m.

By order of the Township Board.
GEO. PRESTON, Town Clerk.
Dated at Escanaba the 23rd day of March, 1876.

Sewing Machines for Sale.

A Singer or Weed Sewing Machine, with all the latest attachments, and entirely new, for sale *cheap for cash*. For particulars and terms enquire at this office.

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Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars Envelopes, Tags, Receipts, Orders, Drafts, Notes Statements, Blanks, Pamphlets, Business, Calling and Wedding Cards, Handbills, Dodgers, Bills of Fare for Hotels and Sample Rooms, Show Cards, and everything else in the Job Printing line at the TRIBUNE office.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Simon Greenhoot and Solomon Greenhoot was dissolved on the 13th day of March A. D. 1876 by mutual consent, the said Simon Greenhoot retiring from said firm. The said Solomon Greenhoot will continue the business at the old place in Escanaba, Michigan. All debts due to the said partnership, will be settled with and by said Solomon Greenhoot.

Escanaba, Mich., March 13, 1876.
SOLOMON GREENHOOT,
SIMON GREENHOOT.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads,

Note Heads,

HAND BILLS,

Business & Visiting Cards,

Checks, Receipts, &c.,

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FOR NOTHING.

Subscription price of VISITOR is only $1.50. Send stamp for specimen copy and full particulars.

Agents wanted. Address JOHN CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special-Tax Year beginning May 1, 1876.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirement will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to CHARLES Y. DELAND, Collector of Internal Revenue at East Saginaw, Mich., or to either of the following Deputies: C. L. ROCKWOOD, Flint, W. F. CLARKE, East Saginaw, A. M. BIRNEY, Bay City or WALTER FINNEY, Marquette, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp, or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D. PRATT, *Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

To be completed in 64 parts, 50 cents each.

A Universal Dictionary of English Language, Literature and Art. By L. Colange, LL. D. In two Volumes. Philadelphia: Baker, Davis & Co.

To thoroughly review a work professing to give information in the whole circle of human knowledge is almost an impossible task, for, to be able to judge of its merits in detail, the reviewer must not only have carefully perused its thousands of pages, but must himself be familiar with every subject therein treated. All that can be expected, then, from the honest critic is a fair and impartial statement of his opinion on the manner in which the design of the work has been executed, and on its general characteristics. From this stand-point we have no hesitation in asserting that of all the Encyclopedias which we have seen, Zell's is unquestionably the most complete, and the one best adapted to the public wants. Its great value consists in its comprehensiveness. It is a library in itself, not merely of books on various subjects, but a library of dictionaries, Gazetteers, and Encyclopedias. In these two quarto volumes has been condensed most skillfully, all the knowledge hitherto found in a multitude of similar works. Biographical dictionaries, dictionaries of law and medicine, encyclopedias of language and history, are here all combined. Its estimable worth is, therefore, at once apparent, since it is capable of supplying the place of many very valuable and expensive books.

In the department of arts, sciences, and trades it gives a faithful account of the development of every branch of industry, besides explaining fully the various marvelous discoveries of modern times. It gives, also, the meaning of all technical, medical and legal terms and phrases, together with a vast amount of information highly useful to medical and law students.

A very important item in the history of all countries—ancient and modern—and the biographies of the great men who lived in all ages, much attention seems also to be given to the geography of the entire world, but more especially to that of the United States, the population of all the states, counties, cities, towns and villages being given according to the latest and most reliable data.

As a dictionary of language it is, perhaps, as complete as any in the world. It contains all the words in use in the English language; it gives their etymology and various meanings, as also examples of their proper use, according to the authority of the best authors and lexicographers.

There are, however, only a few of its many excellencies, but from this brief synopsis it will be seen that there is no person to whom this work will not be found extremely serviceable. Professional men, especially, cannot afford to be without it, and, as far as we personally are concerned, we feel sure we shall often have recourse to its pages, and derive pleasure and profit from them.

It is indeed, a matter of congratulation to the American people that a publisher in this country should exhibit sufficient enterprise and liberality to publish so gigantic a work in so admirable a style and at so reasonable a sum. But few outside of the business can appreciate the immense outlay which must have attended the undertaking, or the time, trouble, and study which the talented editor must have bestowed upon it. All, however, who already posses the work will be certain to find themselves amply repaid for their investment, and, if for no other reason than this, we trust that Mr. Zell may reap the benefit of a large sale, and that, in other enterprises he may, as in the present instance be instrumental in diffusing knowledge throughout the land.

Inquirers for above Encyclopedia can obtain it of Mr. Balch, of Benzonia, Benzie County, who is the traveling agent.

Above to be bound in 2, 3, or 4 quarto volumes, from $35 to $62 bound.

H. B. BALCH, Benzonia, Mich.

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LUDINGTON STREET,
West-Side Entrance to rear of Burns' Furnishing Goods Store.

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Pies, Cakes, Ice Cream,

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Cedar Wood for Sale.

Billy Van Heest is about to commence hauling his dry cedar wood into town, and all people who wish to get a supply of the best kindlings they ever used, will do well to give their orders to him immediately.

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Rubbers, Gaiters,

Overshoes, Shoepacs, 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 has the best of stock and employs

THE BEST WORKMEN.

ORDERS from up the line or across the Bay promptly attended.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage, given by Azel Lathrop, and Rosanna Lathrop his wife, of Delta County, Michigan, Mortgagors, to Bridget Byrne, Mortgagee, (who is now the wife of Thomas Joyce, and is called and known by the name of Bridget Joyce) for the payment of certain moneys therein provided to be paid, which Mortgage bears date the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1873, and was duly recorded at 4 o'clock, p. m. on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1875, in Liber B of Mortgages, on pages 387 and 388 in the office of Register of Deeds of said County of Delta, and State of Michigan, and by which default the power of sale in said Mortgage contained has become operative, and that there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said Mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-six cents, as principal and interest, together with an Attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said Mortgage, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount now due and secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof; now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said Mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, said Mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said Mortgage, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Escanaba, in the County of Delta, State of Michigan (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said County) on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the aforesaid claims, interest thereon, and expenses of foreclosure, which premises are described as follows: The north half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section six (6) of Township forty-three (43), north of range twenty-three (23) west, situated in the County of Delta and State of Michigan.

Dated Negaunee, Mich., February 8th, 1876.
BRIDGET BYRNE,
Now BRIDGET JOYCE, Mortgagee.
JOHN Q. ADAMS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
DELTA COUNTY.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Delta, holden at the Probate Office, in the Village of Escanaba on Monday, the 6th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Present, Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew J. Perrin. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann Perrin praying that she may be appointed administratrix of the estate of the deceased. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 3rd day of April 1876 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the Village of Escanaba and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said Petitioner Ann Perrin give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ESCANABA TRIBUNE a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Delta for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) EMIL GLASER,
14w3 Judge of Probate.

J. N. MEAD & Co.,

Druggists and Pharmaceutists,

Are constantly adding to their stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy articles, Tooth, Hair, Nail, Cloth, Paint Brushes, &c., &c.

In our Book and Stationery Department

We keep everything usually kept by Dealers consisting of

School Books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Slates, Inks, Pencils, &c.

Our Prescription Department

We make a speciality. Having had an experience of Fifteen years behind the Prescription counter, we feel safe in saying that everything in this line will be accurately dispensed at all hours. We use great care in the selection of our goods, and always buy the best, though they cost a little more. You can always depend upon our preparations as being of full strength and perfectly pure.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper, Wall Paper,

Wall Paper, Wall Paper, Wall Paper.

We have just added to our stock the largest and finest lot of WALL PAPER, window papers and oil cloth shades ever brought into this market all of which are of the latest styles, and will be sold at reasonable figures Paper and Borders trimmed free of charge.

By fair dealing and strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to merit a liberal share of your patronage.

W. W. KIMBALL, Chicago, Ill.

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SINGLE & DOUBLE CUTTERS

AND SPIRITED, BUT

RELIABLE HORSES!

RIGS

Furnished at all hours of the day or night.

Funerals Receive Especial Attention.

ELLIOTT'S HALL. Above the barn, is the only hall in the village for public amusements. Those wishing to make arrangements for the use of the hall should address

R. H. CHURCHILL, Manager.

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AND

NEW GOODS

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At the new brick store recently erected by

GEO. RAMSPECK,

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Imported Wines and Brandies, direct from the bonded Ware-House.

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Mineral Water, Wines and Liquors prepared expressly for Medicinal purposes, at

Wholesale or Retail.

OYSTER ROOM

In the Basement, where Oysters and Lunches are served up in all styles and at reasonable rates. Call & s.

GEO. RAMSPECK'S,
Ludington St. Escanaba.

KEEPING LENT.

BY ROBERT HERRICK, 1591.

Is this a fast to keepe
The larder leane
And cleane
From fat of veales and sheepe?

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an houre,
Or ragged goe,
Or show
A downcast look and sowre?

No! 'tis a fast to dole
Thy sheafe of wheate
And meate
Unto a hungry sowle!

It is a fast from strife,
From old debate,
And hate
To circumcise "thy life."

To show a hearte grief-rent,
To starve thy sin,
Not bin,
And that's to keepe thy Lent!

AGRICULTURAL.

Seasonable Information for Farmer and Gardener—Useful Household Hints and Recipes.

Hog Cholera.

The disease can be wholly prevented by feeding a plentiful supply of wood, coals and ashes, and giving copperas in their drink in proportion of one-half pounds to ten hogs. Farmers will find hogs will leave any feed to eat coals and ashes, and when treated in this way can mingle with cholera hogs without danger. It will be necessary to keep them from all drinks until they partake of the copperas water freely.—From an Ohio farmer, who speaks from experience.

Buying a Farm.

When business is depressed and times are hard, city people are apt to wish themselves settled in the country, and seriously think of buying a farm. It is the universal panacea for pinched pockets and metropolitan misfortunes. Let a merchant fail, and the first thing he proposes is to save money enough out of the wreck to buy a farm. If a broker suspends, if a financier's pretty bubbles break or float away in the air, if a lawyer's clients withdraw their patronage and leave him without briefs—in short, if anybody experiences a business collapse, he immediately turns his thoughts countryward, and as the last and unfailing resource proposes to buy a farm. It is assumed that anybody can run a farm, as anybody can edit a newspaper, and it is also taken for granted that a farm is a sort of horse that not only takes care of himself but feeds and clothes his rider. It does not seem to occur to any of these men that farming is a business requiring special knowledge, experience and skill for successful management, and that the average city man is quite as much out of place and at his wit's end on a farm, after he has bought it, as he would be at the head of a manufactory or in command of a man-of-war.

Seeds, Per Acre.

The following table, from the seed catalogue of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, shows the quantity of seed recommended by them to be sown per acre of the different grains, grasses and vegetables. Such tables are valuable, although circumstances much vary the quantity best for a crop, in different localities:

	Broadcast.	Drills.
Barley, bus	1½ to 2	
Beans, bus	2 to 2½	1½ to 2
Broom corn		½ to 1
Buckwheat, bus	½ to 1½	
Beets, lbs		5 to 6
Carrots, lbs		2 to 3
Clover, red, lbs	10 to 15	
Clover, white, lbs	4 to 6	
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa, lbs	6 to 10	
Clover, Alsike, lbs	6 to 10	
Cucumbers, lbs		1½
Flax, bus	1 to 1½	
Grasses—		
Mixed lawn, lbs	50 to 80	
Blue grass, lbs	10 to 15	
Orchard, lbs	20 to 30	
Perennial rye, lbs	10 to 15	
Red top, lbs	7 to 14	
Timothy, lbs	16 to 32	
Hungarian grass, bus	½ to ¾	
Hemp, bus	1 to 1½	
Indian corn, bus	½ to 1	
Millet, bus	½ to ¾	
Melon, water, lbs		1½
Oats, bus	2 to 4	
Onions, lbs		3 to 5
Peas, bus	2 to 3	
Potatoes, bus		10 to 12
Rye, bus	1 to 2	
Turnips, lbs	1 to 2	1 to 2
Wheat, bus	1 to 2	1 to 1

History of the Onion.

Very few members of the vegetable kingdom exist that can boast an older record than the onion. Theophrastus alluded to it as follows: "There be divers sorts of onions which have their surnames of the places where they grow; some also lesser, others greater; some be round, and divers others long." This is ample proof that, even in his early days, a variety of sorts were grown, and in many places. Pliny adds the questionable information that "none grow wild." The onion is also spoken of in Holy Writ, where, in connection with the leek and other vegetables, it is referred to as a luxury belonging to the Egyptians, at the earliest date we possess any history in regard to them. Though Theophrastus shows by his statement above that distinct sorts existed, we are inclined to believe that there were not more than two or three distinct types then. They derived, however, a variety of names from the various places where they were known to be grown freely. Old authors describe a kind known as "Ascalonitides," a name said by Gerarde to be "of a towne in Judea, otherwise called Pompeiana." Singularly enough, however, the English name of this kind is given by this latter authority as "Scallions," and along with it is given an illustration and the following statement: "This hath but small roots, growing many together; the leaves are like to onions, but lesse. It seldom beares either stalke, floure, or seed. It is used to be eaten in salades. Both Theophrastus and Pliny refer to this, the latter in the sixth chapter of his nineteenth book, where he says, "The one serving for a sauce or to season meate with." Can it be, then, that in Pompeii of old, chives, as we know them now, were used popularly.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

Manure for the Garden.

Hen manure, when mixed with enough soil to work fine, has special fitness for the onion crop, as it can be applied to the surface where wanted, has no weed seeds and is exceedingly valuable, being little less than guano.

Leached ashes have an especial value on sandy soils, and produce most effect upon onions, potatoes, corn, and the root crops. Their value is lasting, and the effect of a liberal application will be noticed for years, and if not to for this crop, and is worth for this purpose twice the amount paid by soap-makers. For all garden crops they are valuable; potatoes, turnips, beets, and peas deriving most benefit next to onions.

Lime is of most value on rich old soils, its effect being to unlock and release fertility already in the soil, but inactive or insoluble. Hence, upon poor soils it may sometimes do more harm than good, but used upon rich old garden soils its use occasionally will produce astonishing results.

Super-phosphate of lime produces a very quick effect, and besides the fertility it adds to a soft soil, the rapid development it adds in plant life enables the roots to lay hold of much food they would not otherwise. In the garden it is of special value to hasten growth while plants are still small and unable yet to reach coarser manures, and also to touch up and bring forward any portions of crops which seem to need further help. While depending chiefly on stable and green manures, we always find profitable use for super-phosphate.

In the garden land plaster is exceedingly variable in its effects. Some of the most marked benefits from its use have been noticed upon vines during a drought. If applied over the surface of the hill and vines during a drought so severe that the leaves droop at mid-day, they will, in a couple of days, show no signs of drooping, but exhibit unusual vigor.

The Culture of Asparagus.

From the New York Times.

Asparagus is one of the most valuable, yet one of the rarest vegetables in the farm garden. No plant is more easily grown when properly cultivated, and no plant is easier or more simply cultivated. The key to the successful culture of asparagus is light and moist soils and a plentiful supply of salt.

Then the natural habit of the growth of the plant is to be considered. This is by long spreading roots, which do not penetrate deeply but radiate widely and soon fill the ground, and from these the stalks sprout and appear above the surface. The soil needs, therefore, to be made mellow and rich in preparing the beds, and in planting the long roots need to be carefully spread out and extended. The preparation of the soil is now a seasonable matter for consideration. A bed of two square rods or about five hundred square feet if well managed will supply a family a month at least. The bed should be deeply dug over and thoroughly and deeply manured with rotten stable manure, a two horse load being required for a bed of this size. The surface having been leveled should be laid out into low ridges, five feet wide with alleys between them of two feet in width. The plants should be one year old when planted, and the cheapest plan is to procure them from a market gardener who raises them for sale, and generally has them large, well-grown, and in fine condition.

The sub-beds are marked out in rows one in the centre and one on each side, a foot apart from the edge, and the plants set nine inches apart in these rows. Care must be taken to spread the roots well, and leave them six inches beneath the surface, with the crowns of the plants covered not less than two inches. The planting should be done as early in the spring as the condition of the soil permits. A week or ten days after planting, the surface should be raked over with a sharp steel rake to destroy weeds, and at intervals of a week the raking should be repeated until the plants begin to grow, when a hoe should be used instead of a rake. As soon as planted the beds should receive a dressing of salt at the rate of three pounds to the square yard. The third year after planting a full crop may be expected, and the bed will continue to yield crops for twenty years if it is properly fertilized.

The after treatment should be carefully attended to. After a month's cropping the cutting should cease, and the sprouts be allowed to grow and mature. This is necessary for the growth and development of the roots, which would otherwise perish. In the fall the withered stems should be cleared off and the beds cleaned from weeds.

The only insect from which this crop suffers is the asparagus beetle, which lays its eggs upon the small branches of the full-grown plant. These eggs, about the size of a timothy seed, and are attached by their ends to the branches. The mature insect is about a fourth of an inch long, with three bright yellow spots upon each wing-case, and with a reddish yellow thorax. The larva is soft-bodied, as thick as long, dull grayish in color, with black head and legs. So far it has only been destructive in the eastern part of the state of New York.

Things Worth Knowing.

Keep tea in a close chest or cannister.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles.

Keep bread or cake in a tin box or stone jar.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped in soft paper, and if possible laid in a drawer.

The Standard adopted by the United States is the Winchester bushel, 18½ inches in diameter inside, 8 inches deep and contains 2,150,22-100 cubic inches. It is the legal bushel of each State, having no special statue bushel of its own. A half bushel measure should contain 1,075,21-100 cubic inches.

To find the contents of a cylindrical measure, multiply the square of the diameter by .785,391 and then by the depth. Example: 18½ and 18½—342,25; 342,25 x .785,398—248,806 x 8—2,150-42-100.

The United States standard gallon measures 231 cubic inches.

A barrel contains 40 gallons or 9,240 cubic inches.

Domestic Hints.

All salted provisions must be watched and kept under brine. When the brine looks bloody, or smells badly, it must be scalded, and more salt put into it, and poured over the meat.

For cleansing tinware, nothing better than common soda can be used. Dampen a cloth, dip it into soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry and it will look equal to new.

To make delicious Graham rolls take one pint of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of salt and stir in Graham flour to form a thick batter. Mix this at night and in the morning have your roll iron smoking hot; pour in the batter and bake in a quick oven.

Doughnuts.—Take one pound flour, mixed dry, with two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder; then rub into the mixture one-fourth pound of butter. Then add five ounces sugar, two eggs, and sufficient sweet milk to make it into a soft dough. Then roll it out and cut it into shapes with paste cutter and boil them in lard till they are of a nice brown color.

How to Cook Salt Fish.—To make salt fish agreeable it requires a great deal of soaking. Therefore it should be obtained a few days in advance. Put it in a pan with plenty of cold water and change the water often. To boil it place in a drainer in a fish kettle, cover it with water; when it boils skim it; let it simmer till done. A thick piece from a large fish will require half an hour, and a thin piece twenty minutes. The minute it is out of the water egg sauce and boiled parsnips should be served. Another way of cooking salt fish is to make it into a pie. Boil four good sized potatoes and one large parsnip, unless you have them left from the previous day. In this case, use those, mash them by rubbing them against the side of a basin with a wooden spoon, melt half an ounce of butter in half a pint of milk; add a saltspoonful of salt, pour it into the potatoes, and mix them into a smooth paste, then lay half of it on a dish. Spread it over evenly, pull out the bones, take off the skin and divide about half a pound of cold salt fish into flakes; season it well, parsley, mustard and pepper; add a little egg sauce. Lay the fish upon the potato paste and cover it with the remainder by spreading equally over. Make it smooth by pressing the knife over it. Put it into a moderate oven and bake for twenty minutes.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Kitten on the Hearth.

BY MARIA E. SUTHERLAND.

When the rain is on the roof,
And the sobbing storm winds call,
And the trees' bare arms aloof
Scratch upon the garden wall,
And the wood fires blaze within
With a cheerful, ruddy worth—
Then I take full comfort in
My kitten on the hearth.

Kitten, in thy furry coat,
Sleeping on thy velvet paws,
Purring with thy simple note—
What car'st thou for human laws?
Troubles not thy little heart
With the wide world's woe or mirth—
Type of pure content thou art—
My kitten on the hearth!

Kitten, though thou seem'st so weak,
Death thou art to thieving mice.
Even now, should one faintly shriek,
Thou would'st waken in a trice.
More than many a human heart,
Idly cumbering the earth—
Well thou dost thy little part—
My kitten on the hearth!

—*San Francisco Sunday Call.*

"Whosoever."

There were children on the floor,
Conning little verses o'er.

"Which word, all the Bible through,
Do you love best?" queried Sue.

"I like *Faith* the best," said one;
"*Jesus* is my word alone."

"I like *Hope*," and "I like *Love*,"
"I like *Heaven*, our home above."

One more small than all the rest—
"I like *Whosoever* best;
Whosoever, that means all,
Even I, who am so small."

Whosoever! Ah! I see;
That's the word for you and me.

"Whosoever will," may come;
Find a pardon and a home.

—*Herald of Mercy.*

"Do They Understand It?"

An old schoolmaster said one day to a clergyman, who came to examine his school, "I believe the children know their catechism word for word."

"But do they understand it? that is the question," said the clergyman.

The schoolmaster only bowed respectfully; and the examination began. A little boy had repeated the fifth commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother;" and he was desired to explain it. Instead of trying to do so, the little boy, with his face covered with blushes, said, almost in a whisper, "Yesterday I showed some gentlemen over the mountain. The sharp stones cut my feet, and the gentlemen saw they were bleeding, and they gave me some money in order that I might buy a pair a shoes. I gave it to my *mother;* for she had no shoes either, and I thought *I could go barefoot better than she could.*"

A Patient Elephant.

"Tell my grand children," writes the Bishop of Calcutta, "that an elephant here had a disease in his eyes. For three days, he had been completely blind. His owner, an engineer officer, asked my dear Dr. Webb if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor said he would try the nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to similar diseases in the human eyes. The large animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy, raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however, was wonderful. The eye was, in a manner, restored, and the animal could partially see.

"The next day, when he was brought, and heard the doctor's voice, he lay down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath (just like a man about to endure an operation), gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then, by trunk and gesture, evidently wished to express his gratitude. What sagacity! What a lesson to us of patience!"—*Life of Bishop Wilson.*

Ben's Trouble with His Faults.

From "Old Mr. Pro."

Ben leaned his head upon his sick mother's neck, and a tear trickled down his face as he said:

"O, mother! nobody has so hard a time as I. I think I've got the very worst fault of anybody."

His mother referred to some faults in several other children, that she thought her little boy would not be willing to change with; and then she said:

"As far as you can know, my child, you will find each has some fault which must be overcome, or it will be the worse for the child."

"Why couldn't God make us without faults?" said Ben.

"He could, dear; but He must have had reasons for making us as we are. Some say that the goodness that never was tried is not good for much. Just as much as we fight against what is wrong in us, just so much better is our virtue. The Lord smiles upon us when He sees us making a good fight, and He helps us. He will overlook our failures; only we must never give up trying. We must pray and fight. Now, Ben, to-morrow, you must try again. Before you sleep, think over all that has happened to-day, see where you have failed, ask the Lord's help, and I prophesy you will succeed."

And he did succeed.

The Voice of the Wind.

BY MARY DWINELL CHELLIS.

The wind came roaring through the forest, tearing down the chimney, rattling the loose clapboards, shaking the rickety windows, and setting the doors to creaking and groaning, as if they bemoaned their fate. You wouldn't have wondered, either, had you seen them hanging by one hinge, or sagged from their original position, until, but for the settling of timbers, no amount of pushing could have closed them.

"Flip-flap, flip-flap."

There went a shingle; and a bright star looked down upon the boy, who was now wide awake, listening for what might next be heard.

Only two panes of glass in the little window, against which the branches of the old elm were lashing and scraping with every gust. Rimless hats went flying across the floor, and rags fluttered ominously, until, they, too, joined the flying brigade.

"Well, now, something has got to be done. A fellow can't stand much more of this. Might as well try to sleep in the barn. Hallo! there goes the big door. It's a regular nor'wester. Wonder how they're getting along down stairs. Wonder if this is the way the wind blows over here all winter."

Presently there was a lull, and, covering head and ears as best he could with the scanty bedclothes, Willis Bent composed himself again to sleep. He was a lazy fellow,—content, if present wants were supplied, and taking little thought for the future. Good-natured, and easy-tempered, he was entirely deficient in energy, although the boys who had hunted and fished with him declared he would work like a beaver, if you could only get him started.

He was like his father, who had died a year before, leaving to him a legacy of unfulfilled duties. He had shed some tears at his loss, listened patiently to the advice of friends, and then, after a few spasmodic efforts, which gave promise of better things, settled back to the old routine. His mother and young sisters did what they could; but this was so little, that at the best, they could only provide food for five. Their landlord became impatient; and as they could not pay a dollar of the rent which was his due, they were forced to seek shelter elsewhere. There was the house on Spruce Hill—anybody was welcome to live there; and a kind-hearted neighbor volunteered to move the family and furniture, muttering to himself the hope that Willis would have to work or starve.

"Rather hard on me!" the boy replied, carelessly, when his mother reported what she had overheard. "We shall get along some way. There's a good trout-brook just the other side the hill, and lots of berries in the pasture in summer. Plenty of old wood lying round, too; and Mr. Denver wants it burnt up. I'll find something to do before long. There's no use in hurrying."

Mrs. Bent blamed her son; yet she could not refuse to share with him. A frugal meal had nearly exhausted her supplies, and she knew not how to meet the next day's wants. She could not sleep; but Willis slept soundly, until the wind had awakened him.

"Rattle, crash, slam!"

It was of no use now to draw the ragged quilts around him. Gourd-shells hanging from the rafters knocked against each other; bundles of dried herbs swung too and fro with a sighing, sweeping sound, until the low garret seemed the abode of enchanted spirits. There was a wail, and a puff in the boy's very face.

"Work to do. Work for you."

Only the old elm, do you say?

"You're a sinner; you're a sinner. You're a shirk; you're a shirk. Sh-a-me—sha-a-me!"

It was the voice of the wind. No danger Will Bent would sleep more that night.

"Sha-a-me, sha-a-me!"

A groan and a shriek.

Would it never be morning! He sprang from his couch at last, and hurried on his clothes.

"Talk away as much as you're a mind to, old wind, I can stand it now;" and he looked to the window where the two panes of glass still held their place. "I knew 'twas the branches all the time; but it seemed just like talking. There it is. I'm 'a sinner and a shirk,' am I? We'll see about that! I can work, if I set out; and I'll set out this very day. 'Sha-a-me!' 'Tis a shame, no mistake. You've preached a good sermon, you old nor'wester; and I'm going to turn over a new leaf."

Up and away,
No time for delay;
Duty and work
Leave nothing to shirk.
Would *you* be wise,
Seize time as it flies.
Let the wind be your preacher,
And the sunshine your teacher.

Sharks.

A large life-boat crossing the bar of the Jan Juan River upset, precipitating the crew, consisting of two officers (white) and ten colored men, into the river, the boat being turned upside down.

"I felt," says the narrator, "that my life was not worth half an hour's purchase. The cockswain to the boat, a weakly black man, rose alongside of me after the plunge; he was in great terror, and I felt that if the sharks did not harm him he could hardly reach the shore without help; so I encouraged him by telling him I would swim by him, and give him a hand if he felt tired. 'No tired, massa; neber live to be tired; look at them round us.' I felt that he was as close to the truth as possible, for we were literally in the center of a shoal of sharks, whose black triangular fins we could see on all sides sailing round us. As the beach was quite close, we first endeavored to make that, but soon discovered that the current was so strong that we made no headway, and we were forced to turn toward the boat, which was 150 yards away, drifting out to sea, turned upside down, with the rest of the crew astride on her keel. There was nothing, however, for us but to swim to her, and aided by the strong current, we soon shortened the distance. All this time the sharks were around us, making, I fancied, smaller circles, and once or twice I thought I felt something touch my feet with a rush, as those horrid brutes do before they bite; if it was my imagination, it was not a great stretch, however, for we had not gotten 20 yards ahead of the spot, when my companion shrieked, threw up his arms and disappeared beneath the waves. A rush of black fins and their sudden disappearance under water, was the last thing I remembered until I found myself alongside our ship in the stern-sheets of the cutter which had been sent to the rescue."

Considering the foolhardy rashness of the negroes in bathing, it is surprising how few accidents happen. "Dive for sixpence, massa," into the water where sharks have been seen the same morning. However, he will never venture in after dark. Sharks, like many other fish, bite more freely at night; in fact, sharky waters where the fish are shy, and bathing is comparatively free from danger during the day, cannot be entered after nightfall without very great risk, the more especially that at night sharks will, like trout, prowl about shallow water barely sufficient to cover them. The writer recollects at Colon two stokers of the mail steamer Tyne taking forecastle leave one night. The ship was warped alongside the wharf, and these two men crept along one of the hawsers, hand over foot, to reach the wharf. The first got over safely, but the second slipped and fell into the water. Not at all frightened, he told his companion to lower him a rope from the wharf, but he had scarcely spoken when he disappeared, and did not rise again. A shark's stomach to a sailor is a matter of extreme interest. "Let us see what's inside of him" is Jack's first thought when the monster lies dead on the deck; though Jack is invariably disappointed of finding treasure, a silver watch, for example, would fill his soul with pleasure.

The Centennial Legion.

The project of a Centennial legion was first broached in Boston last June by the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and the Old Guard, of New York, and has since been taken up with enthusiasm, and now all doubts of its being in every way a complete success are removed. The legion will be composed of thirteen companies, one from each of the original thirteen States, the companies to be selected from the oldest militia organizations in the different States. There will be ten companies of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery. The field and staff officers for the legion will be elected by the officers of the different companies, and it is proposed that they shall wear the old Continental uniform. Each company, of course, will wear its own distinctive uniform, and the contrast between the brilliant and elegant costumes will be very effective. At the latest advices the organizations composing the legion are as follows: The Old Guard of New York; the Phil Kearney Guard (Company C, Third Regiment), of New Jersey; the State Fencibles, of Pennsylvania; the American Rifle, of Delaware; the Boston Light Infantry, of Massachusetts; the Providence Light Infantry, of Rhode Island; the New Haven Grays, of Connecticut; the Norfolk Artillery Blues, of Virginia; Company 1, Fifth Regiment, of Maryland; the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, of North Carolina; the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, South Carolina, and the Clinch Rifles, of Georgia. This makes all the original thirteen states represented, except New Hampshire. The Amoskeag Veterans may come from the Granite State. The famous Eutaw flag owned by the Washington Light Infantry and the national standard will be the colors of the legion. The organizations will rendezvous in Philadelphia July second.

HAIL COLUMBIA!

Our National Flag—Its Origin and History.

Under the heading, "Centennial Sketches," in *Appleton's Journal*, is a very readable article on our national ensign. It states that it had its origin anterior to the Declaration. There must be some sturdy fighting done before such words are spoken, and men cannot fight without a flag, and so "old glory" was born on January 2, 1776, just one hundred years ago. The idea of a "union flag," as it was called, had long been familiar to the American colonists. The flags in use throughout the provinces before the revolution were chiefly those of England, and though there were many other devices, they were nearly always coupled with some British colors. The cross of St. George was the banner which led the English adventurers to their first conquest in America, and doubtlessly, waved over the Puritans when, on that bleak December day, they knelt on the "stern and rock bound coast" at Plymouth.

The ten years preceding the revolution, witnessed many outbreaks of the popular heart. Liberty poles were erected, and numerous flags devised, all showing the old spirit of loyalty. In January, 1775, the sleds which brought wood into Boston carried small union flags, and everywhere there was a vague desire for liberty which spoke from the folds of the banners.

During the first months of the war each state had its own flag. Connecticut carried the state arms, and the motto, "*Qui transtulit sustinet.*" Who brought us hither will support us." Massachusetts had a white flag, bearing a motto, "An appeal to Heaven," and a green pine tree; South Carolina an ensign of blue, with a white crescent. At Lexington the Americans had no flag. At Bunker Hill it is doubtful whether they had any, although tradition gives the Connecticut troops a white banner with their state motto. In the fall of 1775 congress created a navy, but nothing was done to give it an appropriate ensign, and the captains sailed under their own selected colors. One favorite design, however, was a rattlesnake lifting its rattles, with the motto, "Don't tread on me." Some flags had a mailed hand clenching thirteen arrows. The rattlesnake came very near being our national emblem instead of the eagle. One writer thought to be Benjamin Franklin, gave weighty reasons for its adoption. It is found only in America; was considered by the ancients an emblem of wisdom; its eye is exceedingly bright and without eyelids, so it signifies vigilance; it never begins an attack, nor surrenders when assailed; its deadly weapons are in its mouth, so that it appears defenceless, and its wounds, though small, are fatal, while it never attacks without first giving warning, and its rattles are distinct from each other, yet so firmly united that they cannot be separated, while they also increase in number. But the fact that God cursed the snake caused its rejection. Later in 1775 Franklin suggested the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, and reunited them with thirteen stripes. But there is no record of the use of this.

It was natural in the colonists to want to retain the king's colors as long as possible, but the origin of the stripes is harder to explain. When Washington left Philadelphia to take command of the army at Cambridge, he was escorted to New York by the Philadelphia Light-Horse. This company carried a magnificent banner, one nature of which was a canton of thirteen stripes, blue and silver. This may have suggested to Washington the stripes for the new flag; or he may have taken them from his own coat-of-arms, which is not likely; or, as some think, he may have copied the East India Company's flag, which is still less probable. Still others suppose they were copied from the flag of the Netherlands. However it may be, this "grand union flag" was raised on the camp at Cambridge on the 2nd day of January, 1776.

The striped flag also floated over the Virginia convention which three weeks before the Declaration, declared the united colonies "free and independent states."

When the declaration of independence was proclaimed from the state house at Philadelphia, the king's arms were taken down and burned. So the last semblance of allegiance to England was destroyed, and of course the king's colors could not long remain in the American flag. Ensigns of various devices are described as in use during the land battles of this period, while the "grand union flag" was the official banner. On the 14th of June, 1777, Congress voted that the American flag should be "thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Here, at last, we have our stars and stripes; but this, as we shall see, was only the official adoption of a flag that had already been in use for nearly a year. The origin of the stars in our banner is as obscure as that of the stripes. Some think they were taken, as was said of the stripes, from Washington's coat-of-arms which, curiously enough, contains both stars and stripes. But if this were so, Washington would probably have referred to it in some way, which he seems never to have done. Others think it was intended to represent the constellation Lyra, which contains just thirteen stars, and is the symbol of harmony and unity. This, however, cannot be, as Congress expressly says, "representing a new constellation." Doubtless the stars were chosen because they were of all devices the most appropriate to express the truth and character of the new republic. The stars on our banner are five pointed, while those on our coins have six points. This is because the designers of our flag followed the French, the designers of the coins the English custom.

It has never been definitely known who designed the union of stars. It is claimed that Mrs. Ross was the partial designer and the first maker of the stars and stripes. This lady was an upholsterer in Philadelphia, and in June, 1776, a committee of Congress with General Washington, called upon her, and engaged her to make a flag from a rough drawing which they had brought with them. Mrs. Ross suggested some changes in the design, especially that the stars should be five pointed instead of six pointed; and General Washington himself drew the new sketch in her back parlor. Mrs. Ross was appointed flag-maker for the government, and was succeeded by a relative, who held the position until within thirty years.

The newly invented banner did not at once come into universal use, as we find Captain Richards, as late as the middle of October, 1776, asking the Pennsylvania council what colors should be used by the fleet. The picture of "Washington on the Field of Trenton," painted by Peale, who commanded a company in that battle, contains the stars and stripes—which is good ground for believing they were used there.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—Com.

A cool and dry room is indispensable for a storeroom, and a small window over the door, and another opening out doors, give a great advantage by securing coolness and circulation of fresh air.

GRADUAL RESUMPTION.

The Specie Payment Bill Agreed Upon by the Majority of the Democratic Caucus Committee at Washington.

Subjoined is a full copy of the bill agreed to by the majority of the Democratic caucus finance committee, and reported to the caucus by Mr. Payne:

A Bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payment.

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury during each and every year from and after July 1, 1876, and until the legal tender notes of the United States shall be appreciated to par value with gold and shall be convertible into coin, to cause it to be set aside and retained in coin, and amount equal to three per centum of such legal tender notes outstanding, as from the date of such convertibility as aforesaid, the amount of coin set aside and retained as aforesaid shall be held as a resumption fund in respect to said legal tender notes, and shall at no time be less than thirty per centum of such outstanding legal tender notes; *Provided*, however, that the coin so set aside and retained, as above provided shall be counted as a part of the sinking fund for the purchase or the payment of the public debt as required by section 3,694 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of each national banking association during each and every year from and after July 1, 1876, and until the full and complete resumption of the payment in specie of its circulating notes, to set aside and retain from coin receivable and interest on the bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States as security for its circulation, an amount equal to three per cent. of its circulating notes issued to such association and not surrendered, and from the date of its resumption of specie payments as aforesaid, the amount of coin to be held and maintained as a resumption fund shall at no time be thirty per cent. of its outstanding circulation; that the coin by this section directed to be set aside and retained shall be as part of the lawful money reserve which said association is by existing laws required to maintain.

Sec. 3. That so much of section three of an act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, as required the secretary of the treasury to redeem legal tender notes in the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes issued to any banking association increasing its capital or circulation, or to any association newly organized as provided in said section, and also so much of said section three as relates to or provides for the redemption in coin of the United States legal tender notes on or after January 1, 1879, and all other provisions of law inconsistant with this act, are hereby repealed.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan 12th, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily, until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me no good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours, Wm. H. Spencer.
P. O. Box 507 Rochester, N. Y.

A notice of the prices charged by the United States army traders may be formed by citing a few items as follows:

Two bushels of potatoes	$10.00
Five gallons of oil	10.00
Two pounds of cheese	.80
Six boxes of matches	.75
One bottle of soothing syrup	1.50
One broom	1.00
Flat irons, per pound	.35
One tin pan	1.50
Half a bushel of potatoes	3.25
One paper of needles	.25
Two pounds of crackers	1.20

There is little wonder that officers and soldiers find fault at paying such prices.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.—Com.

In hundreds of cases *Ritmucier's California Wine Bitters* has brought relief after other expensive medicines had proved useless. It is a real and perfect household remedy, and no family should be without it.

A family of five persons were dangerously poisoned at Louisville, by eating soup that had been made the day previous in a copper kettle.

The high price of meat in England has brought to light the fact that there is at present less livestock in that country than in any other in Europe.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.—Com.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	[illegible]
Hogs—Live	[illegible]
Sheep—Fair to prime	[illegible]
Cotton—Middling	[illegible]
Flour—Spring extra	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring	[illegible]
Corn—Western	[illegible]
Oats—Western	[illegible]
Rye—Western	[illegible]
Barley—State	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	[illegible]
Medium to choice	[illegible]
Common to fair	[illegible]
Hogs—Live	[illegible]
Sheep—Live, good to choice	[illegible]
Butter—Good to choice	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	[illegible]
Flour—White Winter extra	[illegible]
Spring extra	[illegible]
Wheat—Spring No. 1	[illegible]
Spring No. 2	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye—No. 2	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]
Pork—Mess, new	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	[illegible]
Medium to choice	[illegible]
Common to fair	[illegible]
Hogs—Live	[illegible]
Sheep—Live, good to choice	[illegible]
Butter—Choice	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	[illegible]
Flour—White Winter extra	[illegible]
Spring extra	[illegible]
Wheat—Spring No. 1	[illegible]
Spring No. 2	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye—No. 1	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. The Atlantic Cable is a national benefit, so are SILVER TIPPED shoes to children. Never wear through at the toe. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Standard Screw BOOTS AND SHOES. Adopted by U. S. Government after four years trial. REMEMBER THE NAME.

1776.—1876.

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In commemoration of the Centennial Year, the proprietors of the Weekly Wisconsin will send it from now until Jan. 1st, 1877 for One Dollar, post paid. Send in your Dollar and get the best weekly paper in the West. Address, CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Proprietors, Milwaukee, Wis.

$700 in PREMIUMS AWARDED BY B. K. BLISS & SONS TO POTATO GROWERS. $500 to be divided among the six most successful growers who shall produce the largest quantity from 1 lb. of RUBY and ALPHA potatoes. CENTENNIAL PREMIUMS. $150 to be awarded for the best collection. B. K. BLISS & SONS, P.O. Box No. 5712. 34 Barclay St., N.Y.

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5 Pages Farm Seeds. 20 Fun Cards. $12 a day at home. Agents wanted. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

All Diseases of the Blood. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases.

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