

THE TRIBUNE
ER BROTHERS,
KINE MEAT MARKET

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.
TERM, \$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
CHAS. D. JEWELL, EDITOR.

The Republican Convention met at Cincinnati on Wednesday the 14th instant, and nominated Hayes for President, and Wheeler of New York for Vice President. On the 16th ballot Blaine stood 364 and Hayes 381 nominating Hayes by a majority of 17.

Iron Ore Shipments.

The following are the total shipments of iron ore for the season up to Thursday evening, June 15:

I. IRON ORE.	
New York	10,611
Cleveland	6,425
Baltimore	6,397
Southern districts	2,000
Superior	1,800
Huntington	1,700
Michigan	1,600
Met. waters	1,500
Palmer	1,400
Cameria	1,300
Salisbury	1,200
Total	37,574

The tables following from the Marquette Journal exhibit in gross tons the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the ports of Marquette and Escanaba up to, and including Thursday June 15.

GEOPGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

of the peninsula from the earliest Edonian settlement to the present time comprising its career, under the French, the British, and the United States government, and a list of all the governors and the dates of their terms of service.

An abstract is also given of the most important peculiar provisions of our state constitution.

Next are outlined the geological features of the state.

The greatest length of the lower peninsula from north to south is 277 miles, and breadth 29 miles, and the area is 33,871 square miles, or 14,622,184 acres.

The upper peninsula the greatest length from east to west is 318 miles, and the breadth 141 miles; and the area is 22,580 square miles, or 14,451,500 acres.

The total length of lake shore line is 1,290 miles, besides numerous bays. Two pages are devoted to

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

In tabular form is given the mean and minimum fall of rain and snow at a dozen different points in the state.

Lansing is 860 feet above sea level, which is about the average height of the country, and seven years of observation show the mean of rain fall and snow (melted) for spring 8.21 inches, summer 5.77, autumn 7.06 and winter 5.52, making a mean for the year of 30.21.

The mean at Holland and Grand Rapids is a little greater, and at all other places less.

Our western lake shore is much warmer in winter than the Illinois and Wisconsin shore opposite it, and hence the famous "fruit belt." Next we have the

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

from 1854 to the present time, and the character and nativity of the people. According to the census of 1850, of Michigan inhabitants born in the United States, 507,268 were born in Michigan, 231,009 in New York, 62,207 in Ohio, 41,398 in New England, 28,507 in Pennsylvania, and 40,000 in other states or territories. Of those born in foreign countries, 59,590 were born in British America, 12,013 in Ireland, 28,660 in Prussia, 35,482 in other German states, 35,021 in England, 12,559 in Holland, 8,525 in Scotland, and about 14,000 elsewhere.

The total number of persons in the state ten years old or over who could not read, according to the United States census of 1870, was 31,613—a small fraction less than 3 per cent of the whole population; and the number who could not write was 53,127 (including 1,822 Indians), or a little over 5.6 per cent of the whole population.

On this subject we have eight pages of tables.

In this respect Michigan compares favorably with most of the world, but few sections being ahead, at least in the western states.

MANUFACTURES.

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in this state, two-thirds of which are run by steam; and in them 50,346 persons are employed, \$13,823,428 capital invested, and they yielded a product of \$123,901,262 in 1873.

RAILROADS.

In this department the sub-headings are early railway enterprises, rapid increase of railways, local railroads, stone of railroads, mileage and construction, mileage in other states, cost, equipment, indebtedness, number of stations and persons employed, state land grants, railway routes, and transportation. The routes are all named and described, and the average passenger and freight tonnage given in a table. Water transportation also receives notice.

EDUCATION.

The features of the public school system are described, and all the state and private institutions of learning are noticed by a brief statistical sketch. Also, very fine engravings of our principal school and university buildings grace the book, and break the monotony of statistical tables. To the subject of education about 20 pages are devoted.

MISSIONARIES.

Then come religious organizations, showing statistics, revenue and expenses receipts, rural scenery, area and depth of the lakes, newspapers, fair for trade, state officers and state boards (including the residence of each officer and member) and additional copper and iron statistics, and concluding remarks. One of these remarks is to the effect that the pamphlet is compiled to set forth in perspective the reasons for the motto on our state coat-of-arms, "If you would behold a famous peninsula, look around you."

The sheriff of Oconto and Menominee counties have been engaged in a little war recently. The Marinette Zephe has the following in regard to it:—A law suit involving the title to some logs has been commenced here which brings in the question of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan along the Menominee river. There seems to be a doubt as to where the line really is, and a conflict of jurisdiction between Oconto and Menominee county officers is the result.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

There are five U. S. land districts in this state. In the Grand river district there are about 30,000 acres yet unsold, 12,000 of which are in Mason county, and the rest chiefly in the counties near by. In the Detroit district are 161,500 acres in the northeastern counties of this peninsula. Of the state public lands, 111,244 acres have been sold, and 43,535,144 unsold. Of the unsold 222,973 acres are reserved for various purposes.

For the land sold the amount received was \$136,434,49 and \$27,528,83 on the date of the report to the members of the Monroe ring.

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THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following are interesting statistics respecting the manufacturing enterprises of the country: There is said to be in the United States, 252,148 manufacturing establishments employing 2,053,906 hands, and producing annually \$4,232,445 worth of goods. There are 18,081 steam engines, and 51,018 water wheels, with a combined force of 2,546,145 horsepower.

Owing to a disagreement among the stockholders work has been suspended at the Bessemer mine, in the Lake Superior iron district, but it is understood that negotiations are pending looking to a renewal of operations with increased capital and better facilities. This mine contains a large body of soft hematite, which is claimed carries over sixty per cent of iron, besides a deposit of hard red specular, identical with that being mined at the Cambria, Am. Manufacturer.

AGRICULTURE.

comprises 12 pages. On the geology of the state, the general remarks of Prof. Winchell are quoted in a table the number and size of farms are given; and then follows a large statistical table of the agricultural products by counties from the state censuses of 1854, 1864, and 1874. The comparisons to be made are to numerous to give here in detail, but the more general facts have already appeared in the Republican. Nine pages are devoted to LUMBER AND TIMBER.

The timber areas of the state are delineated, the areas of the soft and the hard woods distinguished, and the number product tabulated. Michigan still possesses the largest and best area of forest land in the union, last estimates give Maine 10,900,000 acres, Massachusetts 2,350,000, Pennsylvania 11,500,000, New York 8,500,000, Minnesota 9,000,000, Wisconsin 7,250,000, but Michigan 12,750,000. There are 1,600 saw-mills in the state, of which 1,150 are operated by steam. In these 23,520 persons are employed, \$28,48,014 invested, \$3,231,470,594 feet of lumber sawn in 1873, valued at \$39,510,100. Michigan counts the lead, followed by Bay, Marquette, Saginaw, Ottawa, Wayne, etc. In the state are also 223 grist-mills in which \$1,087,220 is invested, yielding a return of \$2,959,885 in 1873; and there are 21 slate, lead, zinc, and copper factories, in which \$80,749 capital is invested, and which yielded a produce of \$1,710,

in 1873. Many other manufacturers' interests are well represented in Michigan, which we cannot here enumerate.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

This subject is given about 26 pages, touching the discoveries of copper and iron ore, the geological survey under Dr. Houghton, mineral veins, modern mining, chemical composition of the ores, quality of the metals, the salt interests, and the increasing annual production of each mineral. There are also 14 other minerals in this state which exist in quantities and situations suitable to bring out, namely, silver, gold, manganese, iron pyrite, limestone, gypsum, sand, peat coal, bituminous shale, slate, petroleum, sandstone, fire clay, granite, rock, greenstone, quartz, diorite, Gneiss, marble, asbestos, agate, and other precious stones.

Up to the close of 1875, 9,655,156 gross tons of iron ore had been shipped to Europe, and 592,537 gross tons of pig iron. The product of ingot copper has increased from 14,000,000 lbs. in 1863 to 40,000,000 lbs. in 1874. Many single masses of copper are found weighing 100 to 200 tons each, and one mass was found which weighed 416 tons. It required 20 men two years to cut it up so that it could be shipped.

There are 50 salt manufacturers, in which 892 persons are employed, \$1,347,500 capital invested, the product of which in 1874 amounted to \$11,192,255. The leading salt companies are Saginaw, Bay, Huron, and Iosco. Last year the product was 1,081,865 barrels.

In slate quarries \$100,000 is invested, and the slate is finding an extended market.

In cool Shiawassee county takes the lead, then Ingalls, etc.

In gypsum, Kent and Iosco counties are the first, and in building-stone quarries Monroe, Eaton, Calumet, Ionia, Marquette, etc.

FISHERIES.

Two thirds of the fishing done in Lake Michigan is within the waters of this state, and \$131,400 capital is invested by Michigan men in Lake Michigan fisheries, employing 2,000 men. Besides profitable fishing in the lakes all around the state, there is fishing all through the state, and the recent establishment of a state fish commission is leading to admirable and extended results.

WATER POWER.

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Escanaba Tribune

Vol. 1, No. 1, June 11th, 1870.

TRADE & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS AT ESCANABA.

Arrive — Depart —

7:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.

7:30 p.m. 10:30 a.m.

Passenger freight 7:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.

General Freight 7:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

DATA CUPBOARD NO. 155, F. & A. M.

The Communications of the Loyal Order of the Knights of Columbus are now available in Escanaba at such modest prices.

W. W. Johnson, T. J. G. Atkinson, S. D. Schaefer, J. D. Alva, Michael, Mrs. Maynard, etc.

ANAKA LODGE, NO. 116, I.O.O.F.

MEETING OF THE LODGE HELD ON JUNE 10TH, 1870.

REV. DR. CHARLES LAMONT, REV. P. W. WILSON, REV. J. F. ATKINSON, T. J. G. ATKINSON, S. D. SCHAEFER, J. D. ALVA, MICHAEL, MRS. MAYNARD, ETC.

RECEIVED.

PEACEFUL CHURCH, REV. P. W. WILSON, Pastor.

Services held in their new building every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

W. W. Johnson, T. J. G. Atkinson, S. D. Schaefer, J. D. Alva, Michael, Mrs. Maynard, etc.

WEATHER.

AS PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL OF THE WEATHER STATION IN THE INTERIOR OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Geological Report for the week ending JUNE 10, 1870.

CONSUMPTION CURD.

A physician retired from active practice and had placed into his hands an East Indian Mississipi the formula of a simple Yoghurt, or the speed and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat diseases, and various disorders of the heart and lungs, and a great number of other complaints, after having tried every remedy, and, failing to find relief, turned to his wonderful creative powers in the hands of gods, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering followers. Assisted by his wife, and a conchologist he has made a subject of his life to find a remedy for consumption, and has succeeded in finding one which cures all forms of consumption, and gives the patient a new lease of life.

E. P. BOYCE will deliver a historical lecture upon the settlement and growth of Escanaba and Delta county upon the 4th.

The Escanaba House is being repainted and otherwise fixed up, which causes the heart of the projector to leap for joy.

For some reason or other, the attorney at the Public Schools is gradually diminishing—perhaps on account of hot weather.

A poem of more than usual excellence from the pen of Mr. Geo. W. Deloughery is omitted this week on account of a press of other matter.

Last week J. J. Stack received one of the largest stocks of cigars that ever were brought into Escanaba. They embrace all kinds of tobacco, and a considerable number of pipes, and will be sold at all hours. No pains will be spared to accommodate his patrons, and it will be no trouble to him to find them a good cigar.

Father Roy, a well known man, has been making a raid upon the evil-doers hereabouts.

Everyone you met last Tuesday greeted you with the communiqué, "Gracious me, isn't this hot?"

And now the boys are all endeavoring to outdo it who is that proposes to rent the next house.

The fizz of the festive fire-cracker will not be heard at Escanaba to any great extent the coming 4th.

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Everyone you met last Tuesday greeted you with the communiqué, "Gracious me, isn't this hot?"

And now the boys are all endeavoring to outdo it who is that proposes to rent the next house.

The fizz of the festive fire-cracker will not be heard at Escanaba to any great extent the coming 4th.

E. P. Boyce will deliver a historical lecture upon the settlement and growth of Escanaba and Delta county upon the 4th.

The Escanaba House is being repainted and otherwise fixed up, which causes the heart of the projector to leap for joy.

For some reason or other, the attorney at the Public Schools is gradually diminishing—perhaps on account of hot weather.

THE FAIREST OF THE FAIR.

Come forth in all thy maiden charm,
Serenely still, benignly fair,
For shadowed eyes and kind and warm
Come through the thronging throng the summer sun,
Come forth, so dowered with youthful grace,
Columbia, Lady of the West!

And the welcome in thy face,
The pride of every honored guest.

A hundred years, in shade and light,
Have cast their story o'er thy brow;
But what art thou? A watch by night
To Nations, a bright lamp to show
The overture of morn
Sweet grandly by the cheering stars,
Even across the earth was home
The sound of strife, the clash of war.

The children of the fairest East
Have brought their tributes to thy shrine,
Though far, land then are not last
And cordial hands sollicit thine.

With golden cones—silently swing
With pure incense love's caress,
With treasures of an older art,
Across blue-rounding waves, Japan
Comes mingling in thy thronging morn,
To tell the brotherhood of man.

And other than these Orient ones
Are pilgrims to thy saint shore:
The emigrants of kindred tones
Makes every heart, aye, even before
A country back, that touches with worn,
In English accents told thy name—
The name!—to-day with glory worn
Wherever reaches England's fame.

Bella sends her dreams embossed
In marble wrought; from Spain and France
From German lands, from Russia's clime,
From Greece, with thoughts of old no man
Entwined the wavy offerings come;

And studded in silver speech,
Beneath the deep clemens dome,
Flow words of cheer thine ear to reach.

From where the Amazon's deep hide
Fell blades glided through banks of green,
A royal pair have sought thy side,
With golden graces gently mien;
And from the broad and ample state,
Where thousand bend to do their will,
Comes, like crowning Freedom's feet,
A wreath of bloom from fair Brazil.

A fading shape, the while it fades,
That gives them homes, joins to raise,
Ere yet it vanish'd mid the shades
Of night and day, its chant of praise,
It name is on thy rivers writ,

18 months in mountain peaks
Yon Andes—like, we marvel'd fit
Before the tongue Columbia speaks.

Even the virgin of the West;
The friendliest smile of the world;
Receives in flowers expressed,
By flags in gentle peace unfurled!
Begin the century to come
In faith unfaded, in solemn awe,
And consecrate thy soil, the home
Of Liberty loved at Law!

—Harper's Bazaar

LYDIA'S GOOD CHANCE.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

NEED STAY BY THE WINDOW with the baby in her arms, drumming on the glass for the child's amusement, and for her own amusement, watching queer tumbler down little house on the opposite side of the street, or on the opposite side of the road, or on the opposite side of the town, or on the opposite side of the world. Families had moved in and out there until Nell had christened it "The Picturesque," and now, after a week's silence and solitude, it was again thrown open, and a new set were taking possession.

"And such a set!" commented Nell, reporting proceedings to her eldest sister, who was busily employed farther back in the room. "That old man with the old blue coat has brought a load of goods on a hand-cart. There are two pumpkins, a rocking chair—minus the rocker—a bench, a pail, and a churn with a little mite of a girl standing in it. What an idea! Put her there to keep her from falling off, I suppose! Oh! there's another small specimen of humanity down up in a straw bed! Well, he understands packing children for transportation at any rate! Come and see what funny little mites they are, Lydia."

"There is one older than those two," said Lydia, laughingly watching them as they emerged from their strange quarters, "a boy some ten or twelve years old."

"And I guess that's all the babies," answered Nell. "Don't believe there's a woman about the establishment."

"There is, though—"Lydia's mischievous glance softened as it rested on the old tenant—"but she is sick. I saw her when she came this morning, and she looked so pale and miserable as they carried her in that I could not but pity her. It must seem forlorn to one ill as she is to have to move, and into such a place as that. I mean to go and see her by and by, when I have a good chance."

"You needn't wait long on their account, there doesn't seem to be anything to respond," responded Nell, continuing her way to the garden and chafing her hands over the cold, wet ground.

A sharp knock at the back door started them, and before they could answer the summons the door was partially opened and a tumbled curvy figure thrust in. A pair of bright black eyes scanned the apartment for an instant, and then rested upon the occupants.

"I'm Dick."

"Are you really?" began the astonished Lydia.

"True as ye live an' breathe," affirmed the new-comer earnestly, thinking the statement had been doubted.

"Uncle Pete wants to know if he can borrow the loan of a half a loaf of wood."

"Who is Uncle Pete?" demanded Nell.

"I lives over yonder—the boy pointed in the direction of the house. "Want to know if he can borrow the loan of two sticks of wood, an ax to chop 'em."

"Yes, I suppose he can," said Lydia slowly; "but you can't carry them."

"Oh, he'd ruber come and pick 'em out his own self, he don't want every sort," was the quick reply; and the door was shut again, as suddenly as it had been opened.

Nell laughed.

"You needn't be afraid of offering any neighborly benevolence you have to spare, Lydia. I think they'll be all ready to accept it without overwhelming you with gratitude."

"I wish she had asked about the sick one, though," persisted Lydia. "I was so surprised that I didn't think of it."

"Don't mourn; they'll be sure to give you opportunities enough," prophesied Nell, mischievously.

Home to an early dinner came Brante Garnet, greeting the pretty young group within it with the satisfied air of a man who fancies himself best with the dearest wife, the most sister, and the smartest baby in the universe. This last possession was caught in his arms unconsciously, and began to sing it to the air. Then he laid it to Lydia's flower-stand, and stood down some bright leaves for the young gentleman's version. The scattering reminds him of a gathering, perhaps, he began to show some signs of contemplation.

Brante stood in his eyes, and when he saw that his weakness was observed, he blushed aloof. "I am afraid, but I wish I had my photograph taken before I got on this thing."

A FEMALE preacher in Leavenworth brought down her fan on the table in the midst of the sermon and prophetically exclaimed: "Yes, my dearest beloved, when Susan B. Anthony marries me, she should question, 'Is it right, as if meditating the propriety of running over them, as she was.' The next moment her

month, and an expression of dismay rested upon Lydia's face.

"Why I thought," said Mr. Garnet, noticing this sign, "of course, you needn't have them if you don't want to—but I thought you said last year that we could have accommodated some of them as well as not."

"Yes, Brante, but that was later in the season. We were through our house-cleaning, and everything looked nice."

"Oh, if that is all you needn't be troubled," exclaimed the gentleman, relieved. "It is good enough for anybody now. I don't see but everything is all right." He glanced first at the ceiling and then at the baby, and neither of them had fallen.

"Noting to have a convention in one's own town is to do all the work while somebody else has all the fun," remarked Nell, stirring her coffee thoughtfully. "You can't see and hear what is done; you can only stay to pay her present visit. She may be, if Dick was any specimen! She would go some time, when she could, but it was scarcely likely they would care much about the advantage of red clover."

The rich in honey and are consequently good neighbors for bees. Oil, hardly to be distinguished from olive oil by any one but an expert, may be extracted from the seeds, in the proportion of one to four bushels. One acre will produce something like fifty bushels of seeds. The seeds too, make good oil, and are good for animals and poultry.

The Portuguese and the American Indians make a kind of bread from them, and use it as a substitute for coffee. The stalks may be used as bean poles while growing. Dry, they make passable rods for sheds and the like, and burn readily on the hearth. The ashes are very rich in potash. Altogether, it is a very useful plant, and to crown all, it has a reputation which the scientists have never disproved, for absorbing malarial, and acting as an effective screen against that scourge of low lying district fever.

The conversation wandered from celebrated persons to noted places, and then drifted away to the trio's put-up for visiting these last, and the coming-of-age of the young chums for their marvellous trip, prolonged the dinner marvellously.

"I'd no idea it was so late," said Lydia, when Brante left them at last.

"You will hardly make any calls today; even on your delectable neighbor across the street."

"No, Nell, if there are to be strangers here we must re-arrange some of the rooms a little." Lydia began very thoughtfully, "Brante doesn't understand about the it, of course; but things do seem smoked and dusty, and not as nice as usual, so late in the season. Those curtains in the front chamber must be taken down, washed and put up fresh."

As if the wise spectacled gentleman that was coming would have known for whom vanities were to be expected. "It will be necessary to wash on desert air."

"It will do me some good at least," insisted Lydia. "I don't intend to attempt much though, only a few things."

"But 'few' was a very indefinite term in Lydia's vocabulary.

"If her finger touched a single link, she must go the end of the chain," said her sister, disconsolately.

And so it happened that when curtains were taken down the next day, the opportunity for washing the windows proved too fair to be lost. Then with windows and shutters both open, every spot upon the walls became plainly visible, and must necessarily receive hydrostatic treatment. Other rooms came in for a share of attention, and it was quite late in the afternoon that Lydia, with a handkerchief still fastened over her brown hair, was hanging the pictures back in place, while Nell was driving the final nail in a strip of dry wood.

In a moment, exuberantly as before, came the little visitor from the opposite house. Dick. He came quite into the room this time, and looked admiringly at the pictures before he spoke.

"Uncle Peter wants to know if he can borrow the loan of a half a loaf of bread?"

"An knife to spread 'em," added Nell, sotto voce.

"Cause he hadn't got his bakin' done," pursued Dick.

"Yes; I'll ask Bridget to get it for you. Who is sick at your house?" questioned Lydia.

"Nan."

"And who is Nan; your sister?"

"No, she's—he's—Uncle Peter's father," said Dick, growing rather confused in his efforts to explain the relationship.

"Is she very sick?"

"Pretty bad," Dick answered cheerfully, bestowing a close scrutiny upon the loaf that was handed to him.

"You don't make these big as we do," he said.

"I guess that's all the babies," answered Nell.

"I'm afraid he's got his bakin' done," said Dick.

"I tried to get in two or three times before, but you was going away," explained the boy. "This time I seen you comin' on waited. Nan's dead."

"Dead!" Nell paused in the doorway.

"Uncle Peter wanted things fixed up decent like, he said he did, and he guessed you'd let him have a sheet and a clear white pillar. There's a woman there—she was goin' by an' come in—said she them's the things we wanted."

Silently Lydia selected the articles he asked for.

"I will come in a few minutes and see if there is anything more I can do," she said. Then she went and stood by the window.

"Lydia," said Nell, a little doubtfully.

"There is, though—"Lydia's mischievous glance softened as it rested on the old tenant—"but she is sick. I saw her when she came this morning, and she looked so pale and miserable as they carried her in that I could not but pity her. It must seem forlorn to one ill as she is to have to move, and into such a place as that. I mean to go and see her by and by, when I have a good chance."

The next moment the wondering thought was forgotten in the pretty effect of a new light upon the picture she had just hung. Then her sister proposed a rearrangement of the plants, and this was accomplished to the satisfaction of both; but by the time the man for making changes in the apartment had expended itself, the afternoon had vanished also, and the "few things" had multiplied until a respectable number of them were waiting for their removal.

"That is just it!" Lydia said quietly, but very sadly. "It is such a common thing that we do it easily, and they may be scarcely looked for anything else. I attended to all the little things that were needed to do, and pleasant to be busy with, and for the lonely, suffering, dying ones, to whom I might have given help and comfort—or even more; who knows?—I delay a moment, however ill, to attend to the needs of others."

"I guess that's all the babies," responded Nell, continuing her task.

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