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This paper is kept on file in the office of L. F Rooth, Gen'l Eastern Agent Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 41 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.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A PIECE of Lookout Mountain, 100 feet long and 25 feet wide, is gradually severing its connection with the present ledge preparatory to a fall into the valley. The crevice is near the spring by the toll-gate, well known to the thousands who have ascended the mountain by the road from Chattanooga.

THERE is a tradition that the Czar will not live to see his 50th birthday. His 59th was celebrated the other day. The Emperor Nicholas died four months after attaining his 59th birthday, and the present Emperor's sister, who died last year aged 57, told her brother on her death-bed that she expected to meet him within two years.

LIKE Dr. Schliemann's wife, the wife of the Portuguese naturalist, Jose Anchieta, has been of great service to her husband in his researches. Since 1866 Senor Anchieta has at his own expense been exploring the fauna of the coast of Western Africa, and has greatly enriched the Lisbon museums with the specimens he has sent home. For some years his wife accompanied him, and left him only when illness compelled her to do so.

AN effort is being made to convert the fair grounds of the Florida Agricultural Society at Jacksonville into a zoological garden, by improving and beautifying them with lakes and drives, planting choice and rare trees and shrubs, and introducing a variety of animals and birds, so as to make a perpetual museum. Northern residents are subscribing largely to the fund.

GEORGE B. EMERSON of Boston has presented to the Massachusetts Legislature a memorial in favor of reprinting and making more accessible to teachers the reports on school topics published by the late Horace Mann while he was Secretary of the Board of Education. These reports, which were admirable in their way, have become so scarce that when an application was made to Mr. Emerson to procure them for the Republic of Columbia only a single copy was to be found.

IN the eastern counties of Pennsylvania the local papers are hunting up and publishing the cases of old couples who have been married more than fifty years. Chester county has a couple who lately celebrated their 64th wedding day; Montgomery county has a pair who were married in July, 1811, which will make their next wedding day the 66th; while Lehigh county brings out the record of a pair married in 1810, the husband being now 90 and the wife 87.

A LARGE establishment has been opened in St. Louis for drying eggs and is now in full operation. The eggs are carefully examined to ascertain whether good or not, and are then thrown into an immense receptacle where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shell very much as liquid honey is separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, by patent process, and the dried article is left, resembling sugar, and it is put in barrels and is ready for transportation anywhere.

THE overland movement of coffee from Californian ports has fallen off wonderfully within three years. In 1873, 926,000 pounds were sent east from San Francisco; in 1875, 1,231,000 pounds, and in 1876 only 106,000. The ambition of San Francisco has aspired to reach two-thirds of the way across the continent and lay a heavy hand on the whole coffee trade of the Mississippi Valley, but the irresistible argument of freights is against her. It costs her from 37 to 52 cents more per 100 pounds to land coffee in Chicago than it costs New York.

THE hills of three southern counties in California, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Buenaventura, are covered with wild and eager men boring for oil, and locating claims. The oil furore of 1856 is repeated, but there is this difference; In 1856 they did not know where paying oil was; now they do. They find an abundance of light green and heavy black oil, and Prof. Silliman's prophecies are confirmed. The total product is not yet very large, but California now expects to supply the whole Pacific in a very short time, and also the market of Eastern Asia.

AFTER getting used to paper car-wheels we need not be surprised to learn that a new coating for the bottoms of iron ships consists of brown paper attached by a suitable cement. It is the invention of Captain F. Warren, of England, and the substance he proposes to use is a preparation of paper-mache. It is stated that weeds and barnacles will not adhere to paper, and that the special cement by which the paper is secured may be applied cold, hardens under water, is unaffected by comparatively high temperature, and possesses great tenacity. A plate thus protected on one side has been immersed for six months, with the result that the protected side was found clean, while the unprotected metal was covered with rust and shellfish.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* draws a very disparaging picture of the Montenegrin Christians. It says that in the chimneys over the hearths of their stone huts often may be seen long strings of smoked heads of Turks, which are preserved as precious heirlooms from generation to generation. When a bridegroom would offer a most acceptable present to his beloved he brings her a Turk's head, and if this cannot be obtained, at least an ear or a nose, which are abundant now after the late troubles between Montenegro and the Porte.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

ON Friday morning, May 11th as the keystone was being placed in the dome of the main pavilion in the new court house in process of construction at Rockford, Ill., the entire dome and interior walls of the structure fell with a deafening crash engulphing a large number of workmen. Eleven men were either killed outright or died soon after being extricated from the debris. The building was a magnificent affair, the dome raising to a height of 119 feet. The following is a list of the killed: Fred Haugh, A. Haugh, J. F. Peck, J. Pipe, A. H. Hollenbeck, J. Warren, Geo. Glass, Timanothy Flannigan, ——Linholm, J. Sauson, C. Harris. The wounded are: A. Lucas, T. Hayes, Wm. McInnes, Geo. Smith, Hugh Eldreds, A. Beldahl, Ben Brown, Isaiah Donnelly, and Cicero Dixon. The loss to the building will be from $50,000 to $65,000. The entire front will have to be taken down to the frieze, and it is very improbable that any attempt will be made to rebuild it again on the present plans. The front was virtually strong, but the back was radically defective.

THE EAST.

A CLAIM has been made upon William H. Vanderbilt by Tennie C. Claflin for over $100,000, proceeds, she alleges, of $10,000 deposited by her with Commodore Vanderbilt in 1876, for speculative operations. Mr. Vanderbilt, before leaving for Europe, pronounced the claim as ridiculous.

THOMAS CRAPO and wife will sail from New Bedford, Mass., on the 25th inst., for London, Eng., in a thirteen foot boat.

AUGUSTUS SHELEY, late secretary of the Goodenough horse show works of New York, has been declared a voluntary bankrupt. Liabilities $118,000; assets nominal.

THE Delaware and Hudson company's coal was offered at New York on the 11th inst., by middlemen, at $3.10 for stove, $3.00 for egg, and $2.85 for broken and chestnut. The company's schedule of prices for May was $3.45 for stove, $3.10 for egg, $3.05 for broken and lump, and $3.35 for chestnut. This break in prices is understood by the coal men to mean war.

R. W. WHITNEY, chairman of the stock committee of the American mining exchange, New York city, and L. W. Badger, second vice president of the exchange, are reported on Wall street to have failed. Liabilities unknown.

THE Senate Woodin committee have made a report concurred in by every member and adopted unanimously by the senate, stating that they were unable to find anything to substantiate the testimony of William M. Tweed, and the charges are pronounced utterly without foundation.

THE Buffalo Board of Trade appointed a committe to meet a committee from New York at Albany, to labor with the Canal Board for a reduction of tolls on grain 50 per cent.; also in favor of the adoption of the concurrent resolutions passed in the Legislature authorizing pork, beef, cotton, etc., to be toll free.

THE Omnibus bill has passed both houses of the New York legislature, and now goes to the governor for his signature. It is said the measure will save New York city $200,000 annually.

THE WEST.

THE eastern architects who have been visiting Chicago in the interests of capitalists who held mortgages on buildings there, represent that the buildings erected after the great fire were so hastily constructed that many of the fine stores are affected by dry-rot. They say that large green timbers were inclosed by partitions or painted so as to be air tight, and that the dry-rot in many buildings is so extensive that they are unsafe.

GREAT frauds are said to have been committed in the construction of the custom-house at St. Louis. The matter is now before the grand jury.

PROF. RILEY, chief of the National Entomological commission has just closed a three weeks examination in Texas and Kansas, of the grasshoppers, and has submitted reports to Gov. Anthony. He says he finds favorable reports as to there being no damage from their ravages this year in the main warranted, and there is no doubt in his mind that throughout a larger part of Kansas the battle is already fought and won. Reports that hoppers have disappeared soon after hatching is confirmed.

THE Ponca Indians have concluded to go to their new reservation in the Indian territory peacably.

THE Catholic bishop of Nebraska has called for special masses that the people be delivered from the grasshopper pest.

MICHAEL REESE and Adam Grant have been elected directors of the Bank of California.

THE sale of the short-horn herd of Col. Abner Strawn, of Ottawa, Ill., took place at Dexter Park, Chicago, on the 8th inst. Forty-seven head were sold. The aggregate amount brought by the females was $20,100 and by males $11,410.

WASHINGTON.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF INTERIOR BELT, returned from the opening and examination of bids for Indian supplies and reports prices for flour, etc., higher than heretofore, but the average of prices for furnishing Indian supplies is lower than last year. This is particularly the case in regard to calico prints and hardware. The proposals for transportation are increased.

THE secretary of war, Gen. Sherman and staff officers, will soon begin the inspection of government posts and forts in New York harbor, Boston and Newport.

MINISTER SHISKIN called upon Secretary of State Evarts on the 8th inst., and gave official notification to the government of the United Stated that a state of war exists between Russia and Turkey. Secretary Evarts will probably make the usual formal reply. It is not yet determined whether a neutrality proclamation will be issued by our government.

IN addition to the $10,500,000 4½ per cent. bonds taken on the 5th inst. to provide for the call of that date, Secretary Sherman has sold under the resumption act 5,000,000 of said bonds at par in gold coin, to be paid for during the months of May and June. The gold thus received will be sold for currency at the pleasure of the secretary.

THE president has appointed the following named gentlemen as a board of visitors at the National academy, to attend the annual examination in June: Commodore R. H. Nyman; Capt. S. R. Franklin and Prof. Director Geo. F. Cutler; Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Emery; Gen. R. P. Buckland, of Ohio; Hon. Caleb A. Curtiss, of Massachusetts; Prof. W. G. Hammond, of Iowa; Bishop William I. Kip, of California; Prof. F. Quimby, of New York; Hon. L. C. Haun, of Tennessee; Hon. James A. Leonard, of Minnesota.

THE Mexican border troubles were the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting on the 8th inst., and it was agreed that organized cattle-stealing and other depredations upon property in Texas, of American citizens, must be effectually stopped without further delay or inattention on the part of the Mexican authorities. Correspondence with the Mexican Government will be immediately re-opened by the State Department. Unless the proper steps be promptly taken by Mexico to prevent further incursions upon our territory by bodies of her citizens, our military force under Gen. Ord will probably be authorized to cross the Rio Grande to pursue and capture the marauders.

ABROAD.

WINGATE'S shipyard, on the Clyde, was partially burned. Damage £400,000, principal loss being machinery for the Dutch government.

GLADSTONE'S resolutions have been rejected by a large majority in the house of commons.

THE garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine will be considerably strengthened to restore equilibrium between the military forces on both sides of the frontier.

THE Rhode Island pilgrims were received by the Pope on the 11th inst., and presented to him a handsome sum of money.

THE next conference association for the reform and codification of the law of nations will be held at Antwerp, August 28, 1877.

A STUTTGART dispatch of May 10th says the village of Eyschoff in Valais has been destroyed by fire. Two hundred people homeless.

THE Russian government has secured advances of $15,000,000 from Paris and Berlin bankers.

ORDERS have been received from the City of Mexico disapproving the acts of the Collector of Customs at Mazatlan regarding the American schooner Montana. The United States steamer Lackawana is now merely awaiting an adjustment of damages.

THE SEAT OF WR.

THE London *Telegraph's* Batoum dispatch dated May 12th says. "The victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Badi Bozouks. The dead and wounded Russians exceed 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours of actual fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Khalin Bey, major of irregulars.

OWING to the fall of water in the Danube the remaining monitors behind the island opposite Tuail in the old bed of the river cannot get out and must be abandoned or destroyed.

IT is much remarked that the Russian troops passing Bucharest have exchanged their ordinary colors for flags bearing the double Greek cross, carried only when the war is a religious one.

A BUCHAREST correspondent reports the sinking of the Turkish monitor commanded by Hassan Bey. A shell entered her, when she blew up and sunk immediately, with her crew of 300. Dispatches do not report whether any on board were saved.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ragusa, writing under date of the 2nd inst., says the highest military officials of Dalmatia believe that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been definitely determined upon, and that an movement will be made about the 20th of May.

THE Sultan is much pleased with Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular, and has ordered the porte to thank the English government.

LATE dispatches from Erzerum make no mention of the defeat of the Turks, but on the contrary state that the Russians have retreated toward the Asiatic frontier; this story, however, will have to be substantiated before reliance can be placed upon its truthfulness.

RUSSIA has declared the three provinces of Caucasus in a state of seige.

THE rising in the Caucasus is of the utmost importance to the Russians, as it threatens to interfere with the communications of their Asiatic army.

THREE hundred Cossacks crossed the Danube at Galatz, May 10th, and encountered the Bazouks and a smart engagement followed.

A LONDON *Times* dispatch from Vienna says news of the unsuccessful attempt of the Russians to carry Kars by coup de main is confirmed by Russian bulletins, which speak even of two attempts to storm the citadel. In consequence of this, the apprehensions entertained at Constantinople about the fate of Kars are set at rest.

A VIENNA correspondent says it is reported that Italy has already joined in Austrian protest against any prolonged stoppage of the navigation of the Danube. Other Powers are expected to follow.

THE Turks are bombarding Kalefat Widin, and Roumanian batteries are returning fire.

GENERAL.

THE time for receiving bids for service on miscellaneous mail routes in Arizona has been extended, by order of the postmaster general, to June 20, 1877.

MR. BOKER, minister of Russia, will return to St. Petersburg the latter part of this month. There will soon be changes in consulates.

THE receipts of the American Tract Society for the past year were $449,259; expenditures, $411,119. In the same period 209 colporteurs labored in 32 states, and addressed 5,937 meetings, made 152,883 family visits, and prayed with 90,378 families. During 35 years over 13,000,000 volumes have been distributed.

A COMMITTEE of investigation of the South Carolina legislature, recommend the impeachment of Associate Justice Wright for drunkenness and incompetency.

ANOTHER insurance company gone—the Atlantic Mutual Life of Albany, N. Y.

THE reduced toll sheet has been adopted by the New York Canal board, and goes into operation immediately.

COUNTERFEIT fifties on the Central National bank of New York City have been discovered.

THE first vote by a woman in Colorado was cast on the 7th of May for school directors in Denver. The ladies ran a hybrid ticket, all men, against the regular candidates, and were badly defeated.

THE Masons of Detroit dedicated their new hall on the 8th inst., with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. They claim to have the finest hall in the west.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A PART of a wall of a building at St. Louis, tumbled down on the 14th inst., carrying five men with it, injuring all, more or less.

REV. F. T. BARD, absconding secretary of the Presbyterian committee of publications for the southern states, has been indicted for embezzlement.

A WISCONSIN man, Geo. Fish, of Manston, en route for the Black Hills, accidently shot himself at Winona, Minn.

A TERRIBLE explosion of gas took place in the Wadesville mines, near St. Clair, on the 10th, killing and wounding nine men, and imprisoning five others. Wadesville shaft, 800 feet deep, is between Pottsville and St. Clair and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal company.

ON the 9th inst. a man named Jas. Warnick went to the house of a Bohemian woman living on Elk street, Cleveland, and finding there a little girl three years old alone, deliberately, and to satisfy a petty spite against the child's mother placed the little girl upon a hot stove, burning her back and extremities in a horrible manner. Warnick was arrested. He is a married man and has a family.

THIRTEEN men were drowned by the capsizing of the schooner Codseeker off Cape Sable, Tuesday, May 10.

THE establishments of W. E. Dunham and the Kendrick Loom factory at New Bedford, Mass., were destroyed on the night of the 10th inst., by an explosion. H. L. Hamilton was killed. Loss about $300,000.

A LARGE fire in Detroit on the 7th inst. destroyed the show-case manufactory of J. Phillips & Bro. and D. M. Ferry & Co.'s seed box factory. Total loss $25,000; insured for $10,000.

THE schooner Francis Berriman, grain laden, was run down and sunk on Saginaw Bay on the night of the 7th inst., by the steam barge Rust. Two seamen, named Halerow and Meyers, of Milwaukee, were drowned. The Rust was run ashore to save her from sinking. Loss on Berriman and cargo in the neighborhood of $100,000; partly insured.

ASIA MINOR.

Description of the Town of Bayazid—The Main Roads from the Russian Frontier—Russia's Designs.

From the New York Tribune.

The town of Bayazid, which the Russians have acquired apparently without resistance, is in Turkish Armenia, adjacent to the frontier. It is fifteen miles from the foot of Mount Ararat, deemed the second cradle of the human race. A large plain lies between the mountain and some precipitous hills behind Bayazid. The Pasha Palace is on the summit of a crag overlooking the town. This once splendid building was despoiled during a Russian invasion. The town has a dilapidated appearance with very bad bazaars. It is 150 miles east southeast of the Turkish fortress of Erizum, 90 miles srom Kars, and 50 miles from the Russian town of Erivan. The road to Erizum passes over the vast plains of Passia and Aresh Kerd. It is a good highway, and, excepting where the mountains which separate these great plateaus are crossed, it is adapted for vehicles. The country is well cultivated and watered.

In the capture of this place the Russians show that the line of operations in Asia is almost unmistakably indicated by the teachings of former campaigns and by the paucity of roads practicable for an army. The Russian and Turkish frontiers are conterminous for a distance of about 200 miles from a point on the Black Sea a few miles south of Fort St. Nikolaia to Mount Ararat. This frontier is crossed by three main roads. The most northern is that which runs down by the shores of the Black Sea, from Poti, the terminus of a railway from Tiflis, and distant twenty miles from the frontier. This road, after crossing the Turkish frontier, forks at Batum. One branch runs along the seacoast direct to Trebizond, the other mounts the Valley of the Joruk direct to Erzerum. The second road crosses the frontier close to the Russian fortress of Akhaltsikh, and thence to Kars The third is the direct road from Tiflis to Kars, crossing the Russian fortress at Alexandropol. From Kars the road is open to Erzerum. Besides these three roads across the frontier there is the road from Erivan into Armenia. This road across the Russian frontier to the east of Ararat, and therefore passes for a few miles through Persian territory, but the Persians are not likely to offer any very violent protests upon the subject of the violating of their territory, and as one of the Paskewitch's columns entered Turkey by this route in 1828, it must be taken into consideration. In discussing the probable line of march of the Russians upon the European side of the Black Sea, one has always to consider Constantinople as the objective of their journey. This could hardly be the case on the Asiatic side. The distance from the Russian frontier to the Bosphorus is about 1,200 miles, a distance which could not be traversed by a large army in one campaign.

The object of the Russian campaign, then, will be the reduction of the Turkish strong places, the defeat of the Turkish army in the field, and the subsequent acquisition of territory. For centuries Russia has been steadily and surely pressing forward in this direction. The great natural boundary of the Caucasus has been passed, Circassia has disappeared from among nations, Erivan was wrested from Persia, and Akhaltsikh and Gunori—now Alexandropol—from the Turks in the campaign of 1828, and Russia is now ready for a long step forward. The line of the next frontier appears indicated by nature. If the frontier line, instead of being drawn near due west from Mount Ararat, be taken southwest but a very short distance by the fortress of Bayazid, it will touch the head waters of the Eastern Euphrates. Follow the river along until, about the 39th degree of longitude, it meets the Western Euphrates. Ascend this river as far as Erzinjian and thence draw a straight line up to. Trebizond. A great slice this, but not one bit too large for the Russian appetite. It would give them a line of frontier marked out for the greater portion of its course by the two arms of that river, and guarded on the south by the fortresses of Bayazid, Melazgero, and Palu; would take them over the Saganlig Mountains, which have hitherto proved almost as unconquerable as the mountains of Circassia, and would give them Kars, Erzerum, Batuni, and Trebizond. Once settled upon this line, they can afford to wait. They would have passed the last natural defences of Asia Minor, and its broad plains would lie open to them whenever they chose to excite another rebellion or get up any equally plausible ground for a war.

O. W. Holmes on the Present Age.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered a lecture before the Boston Microscopical Society, recently, and in opening said: "To men of my generation this modern world, which most of you take as a matter of course, it being the only condition of things of which you have had experience, is a source of wonder—a standing miracle. Science and art have in our time so changed the aspect of every-day life that one of a certain age might will believe himself on another planet or in another stage of existence. The wand of Prometheus is in our match-boxes; the rock of Horeb gushes forth its streams in our dressing-rooms; our words flash from continent to continent; our very accents are transmitted from city to city; the elements of forming worlds are analyzed in our laboratories; and most wonderful and significant of all, the despotic reign of tradition has received its death-blow when the angel of anesthesia lifted from womanhood the worst terrors of the primal malediction."

AN ill-humored critic says that Anna Dickinson can "no more act than Grant could lead a ballet in silk tights."

FREE TRADE IN SEWING MACHINES.

The Last of the Burdensome Patents Expired—A General Cheapening of Machines.

From the N. Y. World.

At noon, May 8, expires the last of the series of patents upon the essential portions of the sewing machine which have enabled the owners to exact a royalty from all manufacturers. From that time forth any one can make a sewing machine. For many years past a combination of large manufacturers—viz.; the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Wheeler & Wilson Company and the Grover & Baker Manufacturing Company—have bought up and controlled inventors' patents, and concentrating their rights, have been enabled to restrict such general manufacture as would interfere with their business. One of the most important of their patents was the old Howe patent for an eye-pointed needle, a shuttle, and other mechanical devices for sewing, which, however, expired nearly ten years ago. Another patent was for the four-motion feed, which was invented by Allen B. Wilson and patented in the name of one Fitzgerald, and was known as the Fitzgerald patent. This also expired three years or more ago, and was likewise a relief to the outside manufacturers, who had for many years paid a royalty for its use, as it was an essential in every machine.

The last patent which they hold, and the one which expires next Tuesday, is known as the Batchelder patent, granted in 1856 and renewed in 1870, and is for what is known as the needle-plate, an essential in every machine. The needle-plate is the small piece beneath and through which passes the needle to connect with the shuttle. The patent really covers all styles of feeding devices in which the cloth is fed between two clamping surfaces. For the privilege of using this article on their machines all companies outside of the combination have been obliged to pay a royalty of $3 on every machine sold, except those which are intended for exportation. They have complained loudly about this tax upon them and hail its expiration with unconcealed delight. One company displays an account showing that they had paid during the last ten years the sum of $80,000 as royalty to the companies controlling this patent. All these manufacturers have been obliged to keep a record of the plate number of every machine sold, and make oath to the accuracy of their royalty statements, a thing which appears simple enough, but which they say has caused them untold annoyance in the way of having machines returned to them, exchanged, and other like transactions, for which they have been held to a rigorous account, at much time and expense. The royalty of $3 on each machine is not in itself a large item but upon a new machine to be put on the market any royalty might be charged, which effectually limited manufacture.

But after next Tuesday it becomes the privilege of any person to make a sewing machine as much as it is his privilege to make a broom or a plough. Of course there are hundreds of patents which are held by the various companies, a greater or less number by each one, to imitate any one of which would be an infringement of patented rights, but these cover only mechanical details, appliances and attachments none of which are in any way essential to the manufacture of a sewing-machine.

In regard to the cost of a sewing-machine many erroneous statements have been published, and the general impression of the public has been that the profits have been enormous, and that this royalty was much larger than it really has been. The sum of $3 is but a small item on a $70 sewing-machine, but a good machine of that kind costs just about $15 to place complete in the warerooms. The cost of selling the machine is much more than the cost of producing it. The following statement was obtained from a careful average of the business of a first-class company, and was based upon the sale of 4,000 machines upon the lease system:

Cost of manufacturing a $70 machine	$15.00
Proportion of expenses of distributing offices on each machine	10.00
Commission paid to canvassers, 30 per cent	21.00
Cost of collecting quarterly payments	7.00
Two years' interest on same	3.50
Margin profit	13.50
Total	$70.00

The President of the Wheeler & Wilson Company said; "We will furnish our $65 machine to any one who will take the number we sell annually for $20 each. Nothing but the protection afforded by patents has brought the sewing-machine to its present perfection," he added. "In other countries, like Germany, where they have been allowed to pirate our inventions, they have never made a single original improvement in their machines, but here there has been a constant strife to improve them by outsiders, and we inside have had money to work on them. It costs us three years' time and $300,000 to produce our No. 8 machine from our No. 6. We have not yet decided what will be done in the way of reduction in prices. We shall probably put our $55 machine down to $45, which was the price before the war."

At the Singer Manufacturing Company's office the President said: "There was a time when a great competition arose as to who should sell the most machines. The Singer outsold the others largely, but there was a looseness in the way in which people who could not get trusted for a bushel of coal were put in possession of a $75.00 sewing-machine, which resulted in many losses to the companies and a great clamor from dishonest people mainly against the lease system. That system will have to be stopped now, as we shall have to reduce our prices immediately. The lease system has been the means of enabling many poor people to buy a sewing-machine who would never have got one in any other way. This change will undoubtedly prove of benefit to people with cash to purchase machines."

A Dark Picture of Distress.

A very dark picture is drawn by a correspondent of the Paris *Temps* of the distress which has been prevalent in China for the last few months. He says that in the Chihli and Shantung districts the distress has reached such a height that a part of the inhabitants of these large provinces are literally dying of hunger. Two Europeans who had the courage to carry some provisions to a small village in Shantung returned horror-struck with what they had seen. The inhabitants were putting an end to their sufferings by suicide, and in one family the father and mother, to avoid witnessing the death agony of their starving children, had buried them alive. The famine has been caused by the failure of the harvest for two years running in districts which are generally very fertile. Neither grain nor fruits are to be had at any price, and the land seems to have been scorched by a burning wind. The grass by the roadside has been devoured to its very roots by the famishing people, who have stripped all the trees of their bark and foliage. As the winter has been exceptionally severe, many of the sufferers have died from cold as well as from hunger, and the appearance of the survivors is most ghastly. When fine weather returns, these provinces, formerly so populous and flourishing, will have been converted into deserts, and there will be a lack of hands to till the ground for next year's crop. The functionaries, the bonzes, and the missionaries, without distinction of nationality or creed, have joined their efforts to those of the government to arrest the famine; but charity, on however large a scale practised, is insufficient to meet all the wants. It is worthy of note, however, that an anonymous donation, equivalent to £3,000, was sent some time ago from Japan, and it has since been ascertained that the donor is a Japanese who for many years was a servant in China, but who by a lucky marriage had become possessed of a large fortune, part of which he has generously used in promoting the *entente cordiale* between the two countries.

THE DANUBE.

The Great River which Flows Through the Scene of the Eastern War.

The Danube, from its source to its mouth, in an air line, is 1,000 miles (says an exchange); but the stream is so tortuous that its actual length is 1,820 miles, and it traverses nearly 22 degrees of latitude and 5½ of longitude. The Danube and its tributaries drain an area of 300,000 square miles.

At Belgrade, the capital of Servia, it receives the water of the Save, and then pursues an easterly course, constituting the boundary between Austria and Servia, until it reaches Transylvania or eastern Carpathians at the extreme western end of Roumania.

Its course through this range is eighty miles, and the pass offers a great obstacle to navigation. The river is narrowed to less than half its breadth above, and in seven different places there are rapids and whirlpools, of which those in the so-called Iron Gate, below Old Orsova, are the most violent. At this point, opposite the small village of Tichevizthe, the stream is narrowed from the width of a mile to about 180 yards, and with a depth, as far as can be ascertained from the violence of the current, of from 800 to 1,000 fathoms. The mountains on either side are very lofty, nearly 5,000 feet high, those on the Austrian side being 1,000 feet higher than those on the opposite bank. The mountains rise nearly sheer for almost 3,000 feet above the stream, and, where not perpendicular, rather overhang the water. When the river is low, the sharp, craggy points of the subaqueous rocks begin to show themselves above the stream, and between these the passage is most narrow, winding and shallow, and, in fact, can only be passed by steamers especially built for the purpose, of light draught of water, four paddle wheels and immense power, and even these steamers make use of a channel cut through the ledge. At the breaking up of the ice in the spring of 1876, the floating ice became jammed among the crags in the Iron Gate, which caused the stream to back up until vast tracts in Hungary were under water. Such a deluge was unprecedented, and it suggested at the time the feasibility of producing a similar effect by artificial means as a measure of war. The blowing up of the precipice of Mount Schrieber, on the Austrian side of the pass, would bring down many millions of tons of rock across the Iron Gate, and long before the obstruction could be removed a vast part of Eastern Europe would be turned into an inland lake.

Having passed the Carpathians, the Danube takes a southerly course, forming the boundary between Roumania and Servia for a short distance, and then becoming, throughout the rest of its course, the boundary between Servia and the Turkish province of Bulgaria. Below Widdin it takes a turn to the east, which it pursues until it reaches a point only thirteen miles from the Black Sea. Then it takes a sudden turn to the north, flowing in that direction 100 miles, to the junction with the Sereth, near Galatz. Then it turns again to the east, receiving the waters of the Pruth, which marks a part of the Russian frontier. After flowing east about forty miles, in the vicinity of Ismail and Tultcha, it is divided into several branches. These wind sluggishly through the low and dreary alluvial country known as the Delta of the Danube, and empty the waters of the great river into the Black Sea by three principal channels—the Kilia, Sulina and St. George—and four lesser ones. The most northerly of these—the Kilia—is the boundary at this point between Bulgaria and Roumania, and is only about twenty-five miles distant from the Russian boundary line.

The rapidity of its current in its upper course, its tortuous windings, the shallowness of the water of that portion which flows through Hungary, and in the outlets into the Black Sea, and the reefs, rapids and whirlpools which mark its course at many points, have rendered the navigation of the Danube so difficult that its commercial use has not been fully developed. The introduction of steam in 1830 inaugurated a new era in its history. By the convention of November 7, 1857, between the states through which the river flows, vessels of all nations were allowed to ascend the Danube from its mouth to any points above, but navigation between the different points was reserved to the subjects of the countries along the banks. The treaty of March 30, 1871, authorized the levying of a provisional tax on all commercial vessels for paying for the removal of the remaining obstructions at the Iron Gate, in case that work should be undertaken. An American company, which almost monopolized the traffic of the river, has a very large fleet of steamers and transports. Its vessels make the voyage from Vienna to Constantinople in seven days. This company employs 150 vessels on the Lower Danube, and these are now laid up by the impending hostilities.

A MATTER-OF-FACT sailor, on a vessel lying at San Francisco, seeing a man climbing up the rail so as to jump off and drown himself, seized the melancholy person and dragged him back, with the following explanation: "I want you fellers to understand that this 'ere thing is played out. We can't stop to go around to pick up every ninny who jumps overboard, and if you want to do this business just go down to one of the wharves."

IT is the woman that yanks her gaiters off with a bootjack who knows her rights, and knowing, dare maintain.

TWILIGHT VOICES.

What are the whispering voices
That wake at twilight time,
To thy coast from the golden sunset
With their haunting, haunting call?

They tell me of breezy spring-times,
And of dreamy summer days,
And of snow-wreaths merrily shaken
From the shining ivy leaves.

But the faint, trembling words
Take tones tender and sad
I know that the voices tell me
Only of long ago.

What are the tuneful voices
That at evening are ever
Do they come from the great portals
Of the palace of the morn?

They tell of a golden city,
With pearl jasper bright,
And of shining forms that thronged
Out of the glorious light.

Then a rush of forms [illegible]
Blends with the vision clear,
And I know that the night is passing,
And I know that the day is near.
—*F. H. in Good Words.*

PICKINGS AND STEALINGS.

The manufacture and sale of cigars in Italy is a Government monopoly.

A MAN has been arrested in London for stealing iron foot scrapers from door steps.

ORANGE peel on the sidewalk caused the death of a well-known medical publisher in London, Mr. Kimpton.

THE ship Lady Turner, from Melbourne to Ceylon, 56 days out, has been lost by spontaneous combustion of her cargo of bone-dust.

THE rays of the sun, shining through an ordinary stereoscope, set fire to a newspaper lying upon a table in a house in Maine, a few days ago. An early discovery prevented the destruction of the building.

THE *Graphic* says: "When a new pedestrienna makes her *debut* on the sawdust track in Boston, the papers call it 'bounding from sedentary obscurity into the arena of peripatetic celebrity.' They have to put a mustard poultice on the back of the dictionary every night."

THE danger of a long beard was illustrated in one of the Oswego mills a day or two ago. A workman, whose length of beard is, or rather was, his pride, was at work over a shaft, which caught his beard and wound it round and round in a twinkling. Another workman thrust a heavy stick into the cogs, stopping the shaft, else the man's neck would inevitably have been broken.

ONE of Edwin Forest's dislikes, Celia Logan says in the entertaining sketches that she is publishing in the *Sunday Dispatch*, was the late John Sefton, for many years manager of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. When Forrest played there Mr. Sefton had to keep away from the theatre. He did nothing, and drew his salary.

THERE is a family now residing in Freehold, Pa., who have packed up every earthly article they possess and moved them forty-two times, and all since the "melancholy days" of 1866. They have lived in this state, been West several times, yet they are not now, and probably will never be happy until they have astonished the last tenement house in the country.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. C. ROYCE

DRUGGIST

—AND—

BOOKSELLER

ALSO DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

ESCANABA. - - - MICH.

BITTNER BROTHERS,

Proprietors of the

CITY AND MARINE MEAT MARKET

Ludington Street,

Keep constantly on hand a choice supply of

BEEF, PORK,

MUTTON, POULTRY,

HEADCHEESE,

SAUSAGE,

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

By keeping a clean neat place and always having on hand a full stock of the above advertised meats, we hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage already received.

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

HARDWARE!

—:o:—

Iron, Nails, Steel, Tin Ware, Stoves, Glass, Russian Windows, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Pitch, Oakum, Marline, Rope, Twine, Flooring and Siding, Mouldings of all kinds for Buildings, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Cutting Boxes, Sugar Kettles, and Farmers Boilers.

TOOLS!

Blacksmiths Tools,

Carpenters Tools,

Coopers Tools,

HORSE SHOES,

Wrought Spike,

Boat Oars,

Pike Poles,

Peavey Cant Dogs, Wagon Wood Work and, Sleigh Materials, and all kinds of

HANDLES!

Hammer, Axe and Sledge handles.

And thousands of other articles, in fact anything you need in the Hardware line, or for

BUILDING PURPOSES

Wrapping and Building Paper

A specialty

A Quantity of PICTURE MOULDING for less than cost, to close out that branch of the business.

Goods sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

—:o:—

WOOD! WOOD!!

Four foot, and stove length wood for sale cheap.

W. J. WALLACE, Prop

THE TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan.

TERMS— $2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

JAMES F. ATKINSON, EDITOR.

Our Correspondence from the Menominee Range Railway.

SEC. 42, May 17th, 1877.

MR. EDITOR.—We have for some time been trying to collect our scattered thoughts, with a view to enlightening you as to the progress of railroad business, and other matters connected with this place, but have just returned from a short stroll, with the conviction that we have not been rewarded in a measure to compensate us for our untiring efforts, for, although the construction of the Menominee Range railroad is being pushed with the usual vigor, yet the general hard times have not changed one particle, and good whisky cannot be procured for less than ten cents per glass. We are a temperance man ourself, but as we take an interest in the welfare of our fellow-citizens, it is their sad condition that we consider so deplorable. Several car loads of iron rail are shipped up the road every morning, and everything looks favorable for the completion of the road somewhat sooner than has been anticipated. All that will be lacking to make this place a city at the completion of the road, will be a blast furnace and saloon, but we think the latter-named institution is at present kept on the European plan somewhere in this vicinity. It has been hinted to us that a certain pounder or compounder of medicines hereabouts is selling forty rod, and we would caution the gent, least the broad and untiring hand of Michigan law lays its vice like grip upon his carcass. We have as yet had no rain in this locality this month, and if the heavens do not soon open and pour upon us their refreshing element, we have little doubt but that the coming season will be a sickly one in this place, as the land surrounding us is composed principally of cedar swamps, and spruce and tamarack bogs.

Mr. J. A. Crozier, of the Menominee Herald, made us a pleasant call on Tuesday last.

In my hurry, I had almost forgot to mention that we have been surrounded by fire for nearly a week, and it is still holding on to the dry earth in some parts of surrounding country.

With a special regard to the editor, we remain, as ever.

RACKETTY.

FLAT ROCK ITEMS.

The warm, dry weather of the past week or two, has been very favorable for clearing land, and we notice that the farmers have improved their opportunities, and as a result, all farm work is ahead of the usual time. A larger area of land has been cleared than any preceding spring, and the area devoted to crops will be fifty per cent. greater than last year. The prevailing drouth will affect our hay crop very unfavorable.

Fires have been running through the woods for several days past, but the damage thus far has been very light.

Joseph Watson had the misfortune to lose his house by fire on Friday of last week. The facts, as near as we can ascertain, are these: Mrs. Watson had placed a kettle of ashes near the corner of the house; some of the neighbor's children found it and upset the kettle in their play; a portion of the ashes fell under the house; a brisk wind blowing at the time, brought them to life, and set fire to the building, which was destroyed, together with nearly all the contents.

Last Sunday, a woman who has been very much excited by the fire of the last few days, lost all control of her reason, and ran around the town, shouting, "Reno's house is on fire!" in less than twenty minutes all the men in the town were there, but found everything quite the reverse, the fire being full half a mile from the house, with no prospect of getting nearer.

Howard & Dausey had an old-fashioned barn raising this week.

Angus Fox and Joseph Martin moved from this place to Escanaba last week.

Geo. Lanscigne and Geo. Ramspeck, of your city, visited our town last week.

Chas. Brotherton surveyed Section 27 last week, which materially interfered with the old lines, some gaining, and others losing all their clearings.

H.

Correspondence.

ST. MARTIN'S ISLAND.

This island is situated about ten miles due east from Washington Harbor, and about fifteen miles from Point de Tour. It is nine miles in circumference, and has a population of about 125, who are mostly engaged in fishing.

The past winter, in an isolated place like this, has been very monotonous, but I will give you a few items. In common with other localities, we have had a very open winter. The season closed very suddenly and about 400 nets were caught in the ice, but the warm weather afterwards, released most of them.

Our public school is quite a feature, and has a daily attendance of about fifty pupils, and their advancement has been quite satisfactory.

One fishing tug and fifteen sailing boats comprise our fishing fleet. During the fall season, in two of the best months we have, 2,100 packages of fish were caught. So far this spring, the fishing has been poor and prices are low, so that our fishermen feel rather blue about it.

Our mail facilities are frequently interrupted during the winter. If the weather is cold and the ice makes solid, we are all right, but during an open winter we have to content ourselves with communication with the outside world but two or three times. We however keep our courage up and while away the winter as well as we can, by little social gatherings, &c. Part of our time has been enlivened by an awakening in religious matters, but I am sorry to say that quite a number have forgotten their promises, and have slid back again into the old routine.

H. D. S.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

The shipment of ore so far, has been very light, probably owing in a great measure to the long ice blockade in St. Clair river, which has prevented vessels from coming in from the lower lakes. The following is the amount of ore shipped from this port, up to May 18th, 1877:

	Gross Tons.
Jackson	5,152
South Jackson	
New York	3,377
Cleveland	
Angeline, hard	2,080
" hem	
Barnum	4,286
Saginaw	4,914
Salisbury	3,431
Palmer	
Michigamme	990
Superior, hard	1,379
" hem	
Rolling Mill	
McComber	
Winthrop	
Mitchell	
Cambria	1,235
Excelsior	
Wheeler	
Foster	
Total	26,844

Our timber contractor Mr. John O'Callaghan had his assets increased for a few hours last Tuesday morning, by the addition of $3000 in solid greenbacks. It seems John took his breakfast at the eating house in Fort Howard and when through picked up his satchel as he supposed and started homeward on the train. Now Mr. Whitehead had a satchel in outward appearance just like Mr. O'Callaghan's, but inside it failed to resemble it exactly from the fact that it contained $3000 in currency, which he was taking to squander among his men, on the Menominee Range R'y. By one of those queer things which will sometimes occur, the two satchels got together and as the sequel appeared, failed to identify their seperate owners after breakfast. John never discovered the mistake until informed by telegraph through conductor Doton, at Suamico, and had no idea of the bonanza reposing so quietly at his feet. Mr. Whitehead was very much gratified to recover his pile. All's well as ends well.

The Drives.

ESCANABA—The logs are all down into the main stream, but owing to low water are "hung up" on Ferguson's Rapids, about 27 miles from the mill.

FORD RIVER—No water for logs; 20,000,000 feet in the main stream and branches. Heavy rains will bring a portion down.

MENOMINEE—The boom company have run through only about 2,000,000 feet yet. Between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet of logs on the main river are expected down without fail. The rest will probably remain unless there should be heavy rains.

WHITEFISH—About 2,000,000 feet of logs were put in Trout Lake at the head of the river, and still remain there. No water.

The receipts by cargo for the week past have been considerably heavier than for any preceding week this season, and consequently the wholesale market has shown more activity. A few interior buyers have put in an appearance and several canal boats have been loaded for points on the Illinois and Michigan canal. Prices have not changed either for better or worse. In the light of the present condition of things they could not well be worse. Our attention was called to a cargo of Ludington strips, for which only $10 per thousand was offered. Four years ago, the same cargo would have sold readily at $14 and even last year at $11.25 or $12. This is only a fair index, however, of the terrible shrinkage in values which operators have suffered since 1873. The shingle market is badly demoralized, being in a worse condition, if any thing than lumber. Buyers do not take hold of them with any kind of vigor and if an attempt is made to force sales, it can only be slaughtering the price.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

Harness Shop for Sale.

I offer my entire stock of Harness, whips, hardware and machines together with the good will of the business, for sale at a bargain. It is the only harness shop within sixty miles. For further particulars enquire by by mail or otherwise of Gus Bœhrisch, Escanaba, Mich.

The steamer Neptune, fully repaired and fitted up, started from here Wednesday noon, May 9th, for Red River, to engage in carrying wood for the Menominee Iron Co. for several weeks, after which to carry pig iron from here to Chicago, and returning bring ore from Escanaba for the National Iron Co.—*Depere News.*

More Desired Than Gold.

Persons recovering from protracted illness, or those who are at this particular season of the year subject to jaundice, habitual constipation or any disease arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels, should try "Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters."

MARINE.

REGULAR LINES.

Prop. Menominee, from Chicago, arrives and leaves on Thursday.

Propeller Truesdell, from Chicago, arrives and leaves on Sunday.

Steamer Union, from Green Bay, arrives and leaves on Wednesday and Sunday.

Sailing crafts make daily trips with passengers and freight to Fayette and return.

A Time Honored Specific.

The long and successful career of DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, as contrasted with the speedy collapse of nostrums devoid of efficacy which have from time to time been puffed into a brief notoriety during the twenty odd years that this celebrated medicine has been sold, affords a proof that the American public continues to repose its confidence in deserving articles only. The PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL has long been recognized as the leading specific for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Diptheria, and all other diseases of the breathing organs. It is, moreover, a certain, speedy, and safe botanic remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Scrofulous Affections, Urinary Troubles, Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Constipation, and Female Complaints. Constantly accumulating evidence, of an unimpeachable character, establishes the fact that it not only entirely eradicates the disease to which it is adapted, but also that its action is remarkably prompt and thorough. The crucial test of experience has demonstrated its reliability in every particular. Sold by all druggists. Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

To all persons concerned:

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the village of Escanaba will be left at E. P. Lott's office in said village, for inspection by all who may so desire, on the 28th, 29th and 30th day of May inst. and that on the 31st day of May, inst., I shall be at said office for the purpose of reviewing the same.

Dated Escanaba, May 17, 1877.

FRANK PROVO,
Assessor

24-2w.

IN CHANCERY.

State of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Delta:

William Kingsley Jr.
vs.
Margaret Kingsley.

State of Michigan: In the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery.

Upon due proof by affidavit that Margaret Kingsley defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this Court, resides out of the said State of Michigan and in the State of California, one of the United States, and on motion of E. P. Royce, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in the said cause within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further that this order be published, within twenty days from this date, in the Escanaba Tribune, a newspaper printed in the said county of Delta and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication however shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time herein-prescribed for his appearance. Dated this 19th day of May, 1877.

E. P. LOTT.
Circuit Court Commissioner.

A true copy: attest,
EDWIN P. BARRAS, Register.

E. P. ROYCE,
Solicitor for Complainant.

24-6w.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, whereby the same has become operative, executed by Francis J. Dunn to C. H. Benton and Company, a partnership composed of Charles H. Benton and Samuel B. Amory, and bearing date the 24th day of May A. D. 1875 and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Delta County, Mich., on the 22nd day of June A. D. 1875 in Liber "B" of Mortgages on pages 447 and 448 upon which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seventy-three dollars and eighteen cents and an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars; that the mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows: Lot three (3) of block twenty-five (25) of the village of Escanaba, Delta Co., Mich., according to the recorded plat of said village; that no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; and that by virtue of said power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell said premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on Wednesday the eighth day of August A. D. 1877 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the entrance of Royce's Hall on Tilden Avenue in the village of Escanaba, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of Delta County.

Dated May 12th, 1877.

CHARLES H. BENTON,
SAMUEL B. AMORY,
Mortgagees.

HORTON H. DRURY, Attorney for Mortgagees,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

JOHN PICK,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Cloths suitable for

GENT'S,
YOUTHS,
AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

Suits made to order in the latest styles and a

PERFECT FIT

guaranteed. People will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant them a

GOOD SUITS FOR $25.

—:o:—

Middle Store in Clark's Block,
Tilden Avenue,
Escanaba, - - Mich.

U.S. Piano Co.

810 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

MAKE ONLY ONE STYLE,

AND

HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.

$290.00

Sent on Trial

NO AGENTS.

NO DISCOUNTS.

NO COMMISSIONS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

MAILED FREE.

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

85 LUDINGTON-ST.

ESCANABA, MICH.

HART & WILLIAMS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

QUICK-WORK-AND-PAY DOWN

WAGON SHOP.

Wagons, Carriages, Cutters and Sleighs made to Order. Best material used.

REPAIRING

Done in 'Boss' Style and on the Shortest Notice.

Carpenter and Joiner Work

A SPECIALTY.

Also Turning, Saw Filing and Furniture Repairing.

SECURE AN AGENCY and $50 or $100 per week.

"THE EVER READY AND NEVER OUT OF ORDER"

HOMESTEAD $20 SEWING $20 MACHINE

For Domestic use.

With Table and Fixtures complete only $20.

A perfect and unequaled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth, and swift running, like the well regulated movement of a fine watch; Simple, Compact, Efficient and Reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for Absolute Strength, Reliability and general usefulness; will Hem, Fell, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruffle, Shirr, Plait, Fold, Scallop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breadths &c., with wonderful Rapidity, neatness and ease sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, $20. HALF CASE, COVER, SIDE DRAWERS AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, &c. who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 621 Broadway, New York. 13-1y

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FREEMAN & BRO.'

LIVERY STABLE.

Best carriages and horses in the Lake Superior region. MARQUETTE, MICH.

Barn on Front street, opposite new Bank Building.

CONRAD LINS,

The old reliable dealer in

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

Rubbers, Gaiters

Overshoes, Shoepacs, Cloth Boots, Slippers

Is still at the same stand

No. 35 Ludington Street.

CUSTOM WORK

Is made a specialty, and Satisfaction Guaranteed as he uses the best of stock and employs THE BEST WORKMEN

ORDERS from up the lines or across the Bay promptly attended

CENTRAL HOTEL

MRS. M. A. MUNROE,

Proprietress.

Centrally located on Ludington St. convenient to the business part of town, and the Steamboat docks.

NO LIQUORS

will be sold in the house, thereby making it more suitable for transient, or steady boarders.

WHILE RETURNING THANKS FOR PAST PATRONAGE, SHE WILL SPARE NO PAINS TO PLEASE ALL WHO WILL FAVOR HER WITH THEIR CUSTOM.

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.

THE "NEW AMERICAN"

SEWING MACHINE

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS IN IMPROVEMENTS.

It is the lightest running! The most durable!
Has most room under the arm! Self-setting needle!
Self-threading shuttle! Never skips stitches!
Never breaks the thread.

THE BEST MACHINE FOR ALL PURPOSES.

WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTRE SATISFACTION.

Office and Salesroom:

244 Wabash Avenue Chicago, Illinois.

CHRISTIAN OLSON

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

CLOTHES,

SUITINGS,

BROADCLOTHS,

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

—:o:—

Suits made to order in the latest styles.

All suits warrranted to fit and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

—:o:—

Store 158 Ludington Street.

ESCANABA, . . . MICHIGAN.

POPULAR STORE!

Louis Schram

Successor to

Heller & Schram

Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Trunks & Valises.

A complete assortment of the above mentioned articles.

☞ They make also a specialty of Ladies and Children's shoes.

Minerals,

Shells, Birds, &c.

The Naturalists' Agency has been established at 3725 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving collectors of objects of Natural History an opportunity of buying, selling or exchanging their duplicates or collections.

Specimens sent to any part of the world by Mail. An illustrated monthly bulletin of 8 pages sent free.

I received the highest award given to any one at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and the only award and medal given to any American for "Collections of Minerals."

My Mineralogical Catalogue, of 50 pages is distributed free to all customers, to others on receipt of 10 cents. It is

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

and the printer and engraver charged me about $900.00 before a copy was struck off. By means of the table of species and accompanying tables most species may be verified. The price list is an excellent check list containing the names of all the species and the more common varieties, arranged alphabetically and preceded by the species number. The species number indicates the place of any mineral in the table of species, after it will be found the species name, composition, streak or lustre, cleavage or fracture, hardness, specific gravity, fusibility and crystalization.

The large increase of my business has compelled me to rent the store No. 3727, and use it entirely for Birds Mammals, Shells, Plants, Books, Fossils, Mound Builders' Relics and other objects of Natural History. I have secured the services of one of the best taxidermists in the country, and can do the best custom work.

Over 38 tons, and nearly $35,000 worth of Minerals on hand. $19,000 worth sold since the 17th day of January, when the first box was put into my establishment. November 13th, my cash sales were over $1,500 and cash receipts over $1,[illegible]

Collections of Minerals,

For Students, Amateurs, Professors, Physicians and other Professional Men.

The collections of 100 illustrate all the principal species and all the grand subdivisions in Dana and other works on mineralogy; every Crystaline System; and all the principal Ores and every known element. The collections are labelled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels of the $5.00 and higher priced collections give Dana's species number, the name, locality, and in most cases, the composition of the Mineral. All collections accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species.

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS.	25 in box	50 in box	100 in box	100	200	300
Crystals & fragments	$ .50	$1.00	$1.50	$ 1.00	$ 2.00	$ 3.00
Students' size larger	1.50	3.00	6.00	5.00	10.00	25.00
Amateur's size, 2½ in. by 1½	...	...	...	10.00	25.00	50.00
High sch'l or Academy size, 2½ x 3½ in. Shelf Specim'ns	...	...	...	25.00	50.00	100.00
Coll'ge size 3½ x 6 in. Shelf specimens	...	...	...	50.00	150.00	300.00

Send for the bulletin stating where you saw this advertisement.

A. E. FOOTE, M. D.,

Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Life Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York.

THE ONLY

FURNITURE

House in the City!

Elegant Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Bed Room Sets, Spring Beds, Wool, Hair & Excelsior Matrasses, Hair, Wool, and Feather Pillows, Chairs, Tables, Bed steads, 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.

U. S. MAIL

All Persons at a distance treated by Mail with Perfect Success by describing their Symptoms.

(Send for our large and beautifully illustrated paper, sent free to any address.)

DR. TOWNSEND'S

OXYGENATED AIR

CURES

CATARRH!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of treating patients by Mail. Please write and describe your symptoms.

Bronchitis!

ALL PERSONS THAT read this are invited to send for our large and beautifully Illustrated Paper, sent free to any address.

ASTHMA!

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Diptheria, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, and nearly all other severe attacks when all other remedies fail.

Consumption.

DYSPEPSIA WE cure. Liver and Kidney complaints are effectually reached by Oxygenated Air.

BLOOD DISEASES!

CANCERS —AND— TUMORS!

CURED without cutting or drawing blood, with very little or no pain. Any person troubled with Cancer and Tumors will please write for testimonials &c., from patients cured. We warrant a perfect cure.

W. M. PARK, M. D.,

Late of the

McCLELLAN U. S. A. Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., who has been so successful throughout New England in the cure of Cancers and Tumors takes charge of this department.

Address all letters as heretofore,

E. F. TOWNSEND, M. D.

122 High Street, Providence, R. I.

Physicians wishing to locate in some town or city in this business, can be furnished with territory and our illustrated papers for advertising the same, by addressing as above.

CAUTION!

There are unprincipled persons in Boston and elsewhere that are putting up a Bottle Light and are trying to palm it off as MY TREATMENT or Oxygenated Air, and claiming it to be mine. None genuine unless the words TOWNSEND'S OXYGENATED AIR BLOWN IN BOTTLE AND PORTRAIT ON LABEL.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF DELTA. }

Probate Court for Delta County.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of Probate Court for the County of Delta, made the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the Estate of Ethan P. Brewster, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the Village of Escanaba, for examination and allowance, on or before the 5th, day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 3rd day of September, and on the 1st, day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, May 7th, A. D. 1877.

EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

23w4.

MARK THESE FACTS

The Testimony of the Whole World

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Chills and Fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

For Cutaneous Disorders,

And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

Disorder of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back, at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

The Escanaba Tribune

Escanaba, Saturday, May 19th, 1877.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS AT ESCANABA.

	Arrive.	Depart.
GOING SOUTH— Passenger	1:35 p. m.	2:35 p. m.
GOING NORTH— Passenger	7:10 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
Negaunee freight	6:20 p. m.	6:10 a. m.
Ft. Howard freight	11:35 p. m.	9:30 p. m.

W. H. STENNETT,
General Passenger Agent.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF DELTA CO

David Oliver,	Sheriff.
Edwin P. Bankas,	Cl'k and Reg. of Deeds.
John F. Oliver,	Treasurer.
Edward P. Lott,	Circuit Court Com.
Emil Glaser,	Judge of Probate.
Edward P. Lott,	Prosecuting Attorney.
Chas E. Brotherton,	Surveyor.
George Lanscigne, Harry Hutchins,	Coroners.

COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Chas E. Brotherton,	Escanaba.
John E. Kitchen,	Fairbanks.
John D. Ross,	Ford River.
Thomas Hay,	Maple Ridge.
John J. Perry,	Baldwin.
James Blake,	Masonville.
John Holden,	Winona.
Samuel Elliott,	Sack Bay.
Thos J. Streeter,	Nahma.

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.
John Aspinall, W. M. W. W. Mulliken S.W.
E. L. Isden, J. W. John F. Oliver, Treas
Fred. Harris, Sec'y. Hugh Robertson, S. D.
M. Ephraim, J. D. H. Fletcher, Tyler.
Frederick Labram, D. D. G. M., Hancock Mich.

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

Regular Meetings of this Lodge are held in their hall in Escanaba, every Monday evening.
W J Hatton, N. G. S. Adler, V. G.
Emil Glaser, Secy. 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.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. F. W. Iddings Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.—Sunday School at 1 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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 Tuesday 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 TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Meteorological Report for the week ending May 16th, 1877.

Days.	Mean Bar.	Mean Ther.	Wind Dir.	Wind Vel.	Weather.
Thurs	30.149	46	S	12	Clear.
Friday	30.266	48	S	8	Clear.
Sat	30.297	48	S	10	Smoky
Sunday	30.258	52	S	12	Smoky
Mond'y	30.190	52	S	9	Smoky
Tuesd'y	29.986	57	S	10	Smoky
Wedns.	29.702	59	S	16	L't Rain.

Weekly Mean Barometer 30.108
" " Thermometer 51
Maximum temperature during the week, 72.0
Minimum " " " 34
Amount of rain fall during the week, .14 inches,

J. GILLIGAN,
Sergt. Sig. Ser. U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the great dread of the human family, in all civilized countries.

I feel confident that I am in possession of the only sure, infallible Remedy—now known to the profession—for the positive and speedy cure of that dread disease, and its unwelcome concomitants, viz: Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, &c., &c. I am an old fogy. I believe in medicine. Twenty-eight years experience as a busy practioner in the best Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New World, has taught me the value of proper medication, both local and constitutional in the cure of this great enemy of our race. I have found it. But am digressing. I started out to say to those suffering with consumption or any of the above maladies, that by addressing me, giving symptoms, they shall be put in possession of this great boon, without charge, and shall have the credit of my experience in thousands of cases successfully treated. Full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own house, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing

DR. JOHN S. BURNETT,
167 Jefferson Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Pine Land for Sale.

A large tract of land is offered for sale, on which it is estimated there are 7,000,000 feet of pine and 15,000,000 feet of hemlock, besides a large quantity of cherry and birch timber. The water mill known as Perin's Mill is also offered for sale, together with all saws, machinery, sleighs, and other logging accoutrements. The property is situated about 12 miles south from Menominee. For further particulars apply to or address, EDWARD BOURION, Fayette, Delta Co., Mich., or at this office.
Time given on good security.

Job Printing.

All kinds of Job Work, done at this office at as low figures, as you can get any where. Bring in your work. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge made.

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.

PHYSICIANS.

J. [illegible], M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon

Office in Clark's Block. Residence corner Ogden and Tilden Avenues.

Office Hours—From 11 to 12 M. and 7 to 8 P. M.

W. W. MULLIKEN,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office on Ludington Street, over John Semer's Grocery Store.

Office Hours:—8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., and after 7 o'clock in the evening.

ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A full line of Homeopathic remedies constantly on hand.

[illegible] LIGHTFOOT, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office [illegible] Clark's Block, Tilden Avenue.
[illegible] from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to [illegible] 24-1y.

[illegible]ELL & HOLLEY,

[illegible] Importers of Foreign, Italian and American

MARBLE MONUMENTS,

[illegible], Mantles, Table Tops, &c.
[illegible] in the Famous Scotch Granite

[illegible] N., *next to Church & Son's Paint Store.*
[illegible] C. BELLOWS, Gen'l Agent.
[illegible] LAC, - - - WISCONSIN

Railroad Lands for Sale.

The C. & N. W. R'y Co. are now offering for sale their lands in Michigan at greatly reduced rates. Their timber and Farming lands will be sold to settlers on long time with low rate of interest, or a discount of [illegible] per cent from their regular prices will be made for cash.
For all information apply to or address
F. H. VAN CLEVE.
Land Agent Escanaba, Mich.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] LUDINGTON, by their Agent, [illegible] Block 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 5[illegible] 7 [illegible] 70, 71 and 72—CHEAP.

OUR LAKE SIDE HOME.

OUR TERMS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

All orders from non-residents for advertising or job work, must be accompanied by the cash. This rule is imperative. Advertising agents need not apply, unless prepared to conform to the rule. All job work will call for cash on delivery, unless we have an account with the parties, on our books. Legal notices must be paid for in advance, or the payment secured.

S. Adler, of the Boss Store, went out on Thursday to the cities below, after his second stock of spring goods. Look out for better bargains than ever, when he returns.

Rev. T. J. MacMurray made us a pleasant call yesterday.

Judge Glaser is fitting up the front room of his building for a new office. It will be very commodious when finished.

At Fogarty's is the place to get your Flour and Feed, as he has plenty of it, and a variety.

Mr. John M. Miller, for a long time in the employ of the Ford River Lumber Company, has changed his base of operations, and is now a member of the engineer corps on the new railroad.

Capt. John Lynch, a wealthy lumberman of Oshkosh, connected with the Ford River Lumber Company, was drowned in Wolf river last week.

Forest fires are now raging all around us. Last week the farm of Mr. Joseph Watson was surrounded, and it was by great exertions that his barn was saved. His house and contents was consumed, with part of his fences. A subscription was circulated for his benefit, by Mr. Matthew Stephenson.

The old established firm of A Stonhouse have added a choice lot of new and well-selected goods to their already complete stock, and are also prepared to do all kinds of dress making in the latest Parisian styles.

Wood Burns.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company lost about 100 cords of wood, at Campbell. Smaller lots have been burned at other places along the line, but the fires have been generally discovered in time to prevent serious loss.

Chas. P. Richmond, of the firm of Richmond Bros., paper manufacturers, Appleton, Wis., was in town last Saturday. He reported doing quite a business here, and seemed to be very well satisfied with himself and all mankind.

Notice.

All persons indebted to me, will please call and settle before the first of June, if not, I will give their accounts into the hands of an attorney for collection, I am going out of the business and I wish to inform my patrons that I am going away. I am thankful for your past favors and patronage, and hope to be still more thankful in the future, when those outstanding accounts are paid up.

J. Roark.

Mr. John W. Hamacher one of our old citizens passed away last Monday. He came here in 1868, nine years ago and has been engaged in the Hotel business ever since, and has led a very active life. He was naturally a man of rugged, strong constitution, but disease fastened upon him over a year ago and finally forced him to succumb to the dread messenger. He was buried on Thursday in the Catholic Cemetery.

Concord Grape Vines.

Now is the time for planting your grape vines. The Concord variety is the most hardy of any and perfectly suited to this climate. Mr. Pool, at Cabin Content Gardens, has a large quantity, two year's old, for sale at only 25 cents each. Call early and procure this perfectly reliable grape vine.

For Sale.

My farm above Flat Rock consisting of 40 acres of good land. 24 acres are cleared and well fenced. 17 acres in meadow. There is now sowed on the place 7 acres of oats. The dwelling house is 24x28 frame, two stories high. Good sugar bush on the place, of 16 acres.

I have also 400 sap buckets, sugar kettles and everything for making sugar. This farm will be sold cheap. Enquire immediately of

PETER DURONCEAU.

With grateful hearts we acknowledge the kindness and timely aid of Messrs Macdonald and Gibbs with the men under their charge, who by their energetic efforts saved our house and barn from destruction by fire, on Thursday last.

LORIN J. PERRY,
LILLIAN A. PERRY.

Mr. Asa Dodge, our pioneer shoemaker has moved to Powers, (Sec. 42.) Mr. D. is a good workman and ought to be well patronized.

Quarterly Meeting.

Quarterly meeting will be held at the M. E. Church, in this place, on Sunday, morning and evening, May 27th. A. J. Richards presiding.

Capt. Tom Hawley has invested the profits of last season's business in a new steam whistle and now the wild woods ring to its music. In improvements, the captain is bound to be ahead.

School Report, Dist. No. 1.

For the Month ending May 4th, 1877.

Names of scholars neither tardy nor absent. Ella Killian, Carrie Beath, Selah Macdanald, Eddie Robertson, Gertie Selden, Nettie Rowell, Hattie Jubb, Cora Jubb, Bridget Bacon, Frank Thomas, George Ramspeck, William Tormey, Maggie Roseau, Mary Patterson, Minnie Lott, Charlie West, Larry Tormey, Hugh Robertson, George Ferguson, Mathew Korten, Willie Summers, Francis Powers, Tommy Ferguson, Mary Korten, Katie Moran Nellie Beath, Addie Rowell, Sarah E. Powers, Katie Fleming, Mamie Henderson, Hannah Dinneen, Ida Jubb, Nellie Cox, Maggie Kirby, Lillie Collins, Mattie Champ, James Clearey, Willie Caton, Michael Fagar, John Golden, Edmund Lavigne, Willie Lee, Fredeic Stephenson, Peter Sipchen, Carrie Lott, Maggie Fleming, Josie Myett, Jennie Tyrrell, Anna Wagner, Nellie Wilson, Katie Holihan, John Powers, Willie Killian, Willie Monroe, Willbert Lockwood, Theodore Rousaw, George Heilgenthal, John Gross, Freddy Dougherty, Peter Gross, Kittie Provo, Sarah Tyrrell, Mary Tormey, Allie Lockwood, Lizzie Powers, Eva Monroe, Katie Hermes, Lena Heilgenthal, Flora Heilgenthal, Katie Gross, Mary Fsh, Mary Sullivan, James McLean, Willie Coberts, Katie Buchholtz, Hattie VanDyke, Bridget Crawford, Jessie Cox, Clara Lapold, Carrie Meiers, Jennie Robertson, Charley Meiers, Willie Meiers, Jennie Stephenson.

To Rent.

The conveniently located dwelling house situated on Dousman St., one lot south of Ludington St., almost opposite the Escanaba House, has been put in thorough repair and will be rented low to a good tenant. Enquire of JOSEPH CHEVRIER.

The finest establishment in the country at which to procure geological, mineralogical, botanical, conchological, or ornithological specimens, is preeminently the extensive house of Prof. A. E. Foote, 3725 Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia. He has certainly the choicest, largest and most complete assortment in the country. His facilities for procuring specimens are unequaled, and he always carries a very extensive stock. If any of our readers desire a collection in any of these lines at a reasonable figure, they would do well to correspond with the Professor.

Your Likeness for 35 Cents.

I beg to announce that I have fitted up my Gallery with a set of first-class instruments and propose to do good work or no pay. I will take pictures in any style at prices to suit the times, give me a call and see for yourself. Will open up Monday, April 9th, in F. O. Clark's Gallery, opposite W. J. Wallace's hardware store. JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

Messrs J. B. and A. S. Kitchen with ladies, were in town on Friday.

War.

The Turko Russian War has caused excitement in the Grain Markets. But you can buy your meats at Roark's at the following prices for Cash:—Beef steak 12½c., pork steak 12½c., veal steak 12½c., mutton chop 12½c., roast beef 12½c., boiling beef 8c., corn beef 8c., salt pork 12½c., hams 15c., eggs 16c., choice butter 18c. to 22c., sausage 15c. to 20c. Remember it will be to your advantage to call and see him.

Work at the Breen mine is progressing rapidly. Captain Schwarts with a force of 25 men, has stripped along the main vein, to a distance of 130 feet, which at that point presents a 28 feet face. From this face, across the vein they have uncovered nearly 100 feet, which allowing for the curvature on the surface, would make it about 90 feet in a horizontal line. The width of the vein is not yet ascertained. Docks and side tracks are being built, and buildings for the miners. As soon as the road is completed, a cargo of ore will be shipped to Cleveland.

For Rent.

The store and dwelling known as the Frank Murray building, situated on Ludington street, next to the Livery Stable, is for rent on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of S. ADLER.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my two houses and lots 7 and 8, situated on Thomas St. opposite the Telegraph office. A good location for boarding house and saloon. This is a very desirable property and will be offered at a bargain. Terms, part cash and the balance on good terms. For particulars in regard to prices etc. enquire of Siegmund Adler at the Boss store.

WILLIAM DAUSEY.

All those indebted to the firm of Schiller and Winegar are requested to call and settle their accounts within the next thirty days, with the firm of Schiller and Atkins who are authorized to collect the same, or they will be placed in an attorney's hands for collection.

SCHILLER & ATKINS.

For Sale Cheap.

A new No. 1 drop leaf, American Sewing Machine. The best machine now in use. Terms easy. Enquire at the TRIBUNE office.

Menominee, Marinette and other places below us are making preliminary arrangements to hold a celebration at the Breen Mine. Parties from Marquette and Ishpeming signify their intention to participate if a celebration is held there. A general meeting will be held at Menominee on the 26th instant, to make preliminary arrangements, appoint committees and so forth.

Sand.

Spring,
Lettuce cat.
"Tis but a little flour,"
But costs $11 a barrel.

Mustard parties are all the rage now.

The spring style of ladies hats look as if a wagon had run over them.

A great many plug hats are visible on our streets; circuit court is in session.

The steam fire engine is in splendid working order, thanks to the engineer, Mr. Anthony.

Look out for a large fleet of vessels in our harbor, in a few days; the ice blockade in the river St. Clair has broken up.

Farmers who have not got all their Field Seeds sowed yet, would do well to call at Fogarty's Feed Store, and examine his seeds and get prices.

A large quantity of Field Seeds continually on hand at Fogarty's Flour and Feed Store.

The poor sinners at Marquette are in a bad fix, at present, their harbor being blocked up with ice.

Garden making is very lively now.

Croquet playing will soon be the amusement of our young people.

Christian Olson has just received a full and complete assortment of spring and summer cloths comprising vestings, coatings, pant's goods and other suitings, which he is prepared to manufacture into suits at the lowest cash price.

Ask Peter Semer if a coat well plastered with mustard, makes a healthy sandwich.

"100 hours rain wanted," is the legend displayed in a store window.

About six weeks and the Fourth of July will put in an appearance.

The war in Europe is the current topic of the day.

The Marquette legal fraternity has been represented at court this week, by Messrs Healey, Ball, Clark, Cochrane, Owen and Dalliba.

"Which av the sides in this waar, do yees take, Mike?" 'The Toorks, av coorse, Dinnis; for they're fond of tobaccy and ladies."

A. P. Swineford, of the Marquette Mining Journal, was observed on our streets on Wednesday evening last.

Last Wednesday night chicken roosts were locked up, and whisky advanced to 15 cents a drink.

It was on Wells Avenue. Time, Sunday evening. He went to see his sweetheart, and was ushered into the parlor. By mistake he sat down on the cat; the recognition was mutual. A critical examination of the cat's claws revealed the fact that the cloth in his pantaloons was all wool, and cost about $2.50 per yard.

Dentistry.

Dr. Crawford, of Menominee, the popular dentist, will stay in our village next week, and will then take his departure for other climes, and will not appear in our midst again till August. All who have aching molars, should not delay in getting them filled, or "yanked out."

Mr W. C. Rodgers, General freight agent for the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonogan Railway called upon us on Wednesday last.

Judge E. S. Ingalls of Menominee, made us a very pleasent visit of an hour, last Tuesday. He was attending to business in the Circuit Court.

F. O. Clark and John L. Cochran, have been in attendance at the Court this week.

New Deal.

Frank Baker has made a new departure, and has opened up in the old stand, a select assortment of Cigars, Tobacco, Fancy Groceries, Nuts and Candies. He will make a specialty in these lines of goods. Call and see him.

The card of Dr. Lightfoot, will be found in another column. We are happy to welcome the doctor among us as a permanent citizen.

DIED.

On Monday, May 14th, JOHN W. HAMACHER. Born in Germany November 25th, 1809. Aged 68 years 5 months and 19 days.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of yours and, your family or yourself Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand, when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, C. C. Royce.

An Historical Fact.

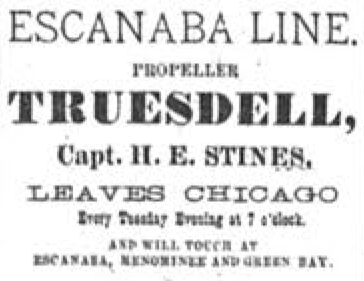
Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class sewing machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machine that sell at four times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The Homestead is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made; is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the standard family sewing machine. Price, complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with sure certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 621 Broadway, New York. 1517.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Schiller & Winegar, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by the firm of Schiller & Atkins, a co-partnership this day entered into by and between Frank Schiller and Frank H. Atkins, who have assumed to pay all debts owed by said firm, and who are the only authorized persons to collect the accounts due said firm of Schiller & Winegar, they having purchased the same with the stock.
Dated, Escanaba, April 26th, 1877.
FRANK SCHILLER,
BYRON D. WINEGAR.

ONE PRICE STORE!
Myers Ephraim
Dealer in
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

An entire stock of Ready-made Clothing, for less than cost.
Also merchant tailoring, guaranteed satisfactory both in price and fit.



ESCANABA AND CHICAGO.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
ESCANABA LINE.
PROPELLER
TRUESDELL,
Capt. H. E. STINES,
LEAVES CHICAGO
Every Tuesday Evening at 7 o'clock.
AND WILL TOUCH AT ESCANABA, MENOMINEE AND GREEN BAY.

THE PROPELLER
MENOMINEE,
Capt. F. W. SPAFFORD,
LEAVES CHICAGO every Friday evening at 7 o'clock and will touch at ESCANABA MENOMINEE and GREEN BAY.

For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board, or to
J. F. OLIVER, Escanaba. G. HURSON, Milwaukee.
E. A. GOODRICH, President, Chicago.

CABIN CONTENT GARDENS.
SPRING OF 1877.

Flowering Plants in great profusion All varieties of greenhouse bedding and hardy flowering plants, vines, shrubs, roses etc.; including

GERANIUMS,
FUCHSIAS, SALVIAS, VARIEGATED FOLIAGE PLANTS. VERBENAS ETC.

Also Fruit Trees, Strawberries, and Asparagus roots. Horseradish and Pie-plant sets. Cabbage and Tomato plants, by dozens, hundreds or thousands, very low.

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS TO ORDER.
GARDENS MADE AND PLANTED.
Agent for Briggs & Bro. seeds, Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill.
A full assortment of Vegetable and Flower seeds for sale at the garden.
Orders by mail for plants promptly filled.
Address ISAAC A. POOL, ESCANABA, MICH.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch
Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.
Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch
Is the most delicious of all preparations for
PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

SUPERIOR MEAT MARKET
PETER BUCHHOLTZ, PROP.
Dealer in
CHOICE BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL, PORK, HAMS, BACON, CORNED BEEF, TONGUES, &c
POULTRY AND GAME,
IN SEASON.
Goods promptly delivered, free of expense.
ESCANABA. - - MICH.

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 Tuesdays of May, and the first Tuesdays of September.
In the County of Chippewa, on the 6th 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 5th Mondays of July.
Dated, October 18, 1875.
DANIEL GOODWIN,
Circuit Judge 11th Circuit.

This space is reserved for the advertisement of the new firm of

Schiller & Atkins,

which will appear next week.

For

JOB PRINTING

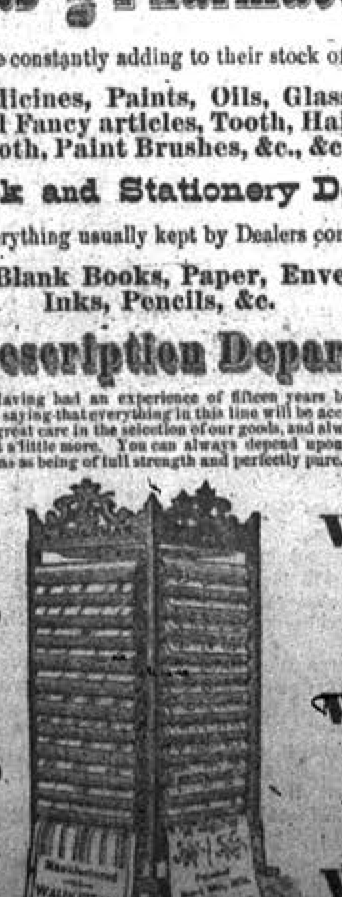
of all kinds call at the

"Tribune"

OFFICE.

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 to 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.

$26,000,000.

FRANK H. ATKINS Ag't.
ESCANABA, MICH.,

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Cash Assets, $20,000,000.

UNDERWRITERS AGENCY, NEW YORK. Cash Assets, $3,250,000.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE Co., N. Y. Cash Assets, $1,500,000

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Cash Assets, $1,100,000.

S. GREENHOOT,
DEALER IN
CLOTHING
HATS AND CAPS,
Boots and Shoes,
GLOVES AND MITTS,
OF ALL STYLES
GENT'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Flannels, Waterproofs, Trunks and Valises, &c., &c.,
STORE 45 LUDINGTON ST.
Escanaba, - - Mich.

EAGLE

LIVERY STABLE.
No. 50 Ludington Street,
ESCANABA, - MICHIGAN
BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
SINGLE & DOUBLE BUGGIES
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 amusement. Those wishing to make arrangements for the use of the hall should address
Campbell & Jurgensen. Proprietor.

NEW DEPARTURE
AT RAMSPECK'S BRICK BLOCK
A large lot of
NEW GOODS,
consisting of
Imported & Domestic Wines & Liquors;
Imported Wines and Brandies directly from the Bonded Warehouse.
WARRANTED TO BE PURE
DOMESTIC LIQUORS
Mineral Water, Wines and Liquors, prepared expressly for Medicinal purposes, at
Wholesale or Retail,

C. RAMSPECK
Has also recently put in his basement the best facilities for playing
BILLIARDS
Ever yet known in Escanaba

The tables are new and of the latest styles from the noted House of J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. They have all the latest improvements, and in a word are as perfect as Billiard tables can be made. Call and try them, and see
C. RAMSPECK'S,
Ludington Escanaba

THE LONE ONE.

What time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee.—PSALM lvi. 3.

Hush! Hark! 'tis twelve, the midnight hour,
And yet no sleep hath closed mine eyes.
What is it thrills me with its power?
To shake it off I will arise.
I'll gaze out at the midnight sky;
Perchance the stars will glad mine eye,
No star I see to comfort me—
The night is dark as dark can be.

List! list! I seem to hear a cry:
Was that a scream went rushing past?
Not so! the wind was wailing by—
No scream! it was the midnight blast!
I'll strike a light to banish care,
And to my children three repair;
No child I see but comforts me—
They sleep as sweet as sweet can be.

Dear babes! they frolicked all the day,
And now their pillows gladly press;
And yet, amid their wildest play,
They missed their father's fond caress.
"When will papa return?" they cry,
And I repeat it with a sigh,
I long for thee to comfort me,
For I'm as sad as sad can be.

Now dark again! to rest I'll go—
Ah me! what visions cluster round!
Thoughts of the grave—they haunt me so—
How dark 'twill be beneath the ground!
Dead! dead! I shrink from being dead!
I shudder at the cold, dark bed!
No star I see to comfort me,
The grave is lone as lone can be.

Alas! deep horror claims my heart;
Where shall I fly for peace to-night?
Ha! ha! the darkness seems to part,
I surely see a dawning light.
Joy! joy! a cross—a form is near,
My Saviour's loving voice I hear!
A star I see that comforts me—
Lord, when afraid, I'll trust in thee.

Lift high the cross! Shine on, bright star!
The grave is not so dismal now!
My loved one doth not seem so far,
And sleep is settling on my brow.
Lord, thou art mine, till life shall end,
My first, my best, my changeless Friend!
I'll come to thee to comfort me,
And when afraid, I'll trust in thee.

From Harper's Magazine.

ROMANCE OF A BARN-YARD.

We were all sitting on the piazza, except those of us that were swinging in the hammocks among the trees; the sea wind was blowing over us, the birds were darting low here and there, and the bantams and the spring chickens and the big black Cochins were clucking and picking in the grass, watched over by the old King Charles, who redeemed us from vulgarity, and it was a scene of domestic comfort, as Aunt Helen said. Aunt Helen, by-the-way, became a very pleasant addition to the comfortable appearance of the scene, as she said it. She was just as plump as a woman ought to be when her next birthday is maybe her fortieth. She had a soft flush on her cheek, where the dimple was yet as fresh as when she was a girl, and the flush deepened sometimes into a real damask; her teeth were like rows of seed-corn for whiteness, and her eyes were just as brown as brook water; only her hair—that was quite white. Lovely hair, though, for all that; she parted it evenly over her low level forehead and above the yet black eyebrows; and we all declared, every day of our lives, that Aunt Helen was a beauty. "I used to be," she had replied; "but that's all gone now. I have put my youth behind me."

Perhaps she had. But we young people used to think differently when we saw Mr. Thornton coming up the road, and Aunt Helen's eyes resolutely bent on her work, but her color mounting and mounting, till the reddest rose that ever burned in the sunshine was not so rich. Mr. Thornton was it too, no doubt, for he always looked and looked intently all the way by. But the truth was—I shall have to tell you all about it if I tell you any—that when Aunt Helen was twenty years younger, she and Mr. Thornton were lovers ever since they could remember. They had built their house at last, and her wedding dress was made. If she was a beauty, he was every inch her mate—I know he was, because he is to-day—one of the men it does you good to see, who look as if they could hold up the world if need be, and inspire you with confidence in their power. Now what in the world do you suppose that, with their house furnished, and the cake baked, and a dozen years of intimate affection to bind them, Aunt Helen and Mr Thornton found a quarrel about? She declared she wouldn't keep hens! And he declared that then he wouldn't keep house! That was the whole of it, to condense the statement; one word led to another, and another led to more, and finally, in a towering passion himself, he told Aunt Helen that she had better learn to control her temper if she didn't want to be a vixen entirely, and Aunt Helen took the ring off her finger and laid it on the table without a word and sailed out of the room, and refused to see him when he called in the morning, and sent back his letter unopened, and cut the wedding cake and put some of it on the tea-table and sent the rest to the fair. Perhaps, on the whole, Mr. Thornton might have been right. Exactly one week from that night Mr. Thornton was married to Mr. Mayhew, and inoffensive little body who would have married anybody that asked her, and she went into the house that had been furnished according to Aunt Helen's taste; and immediately afterward a hen-house of the most fanciful description of architecture, with gilded vanes and scarlet chanticleers bristling all over it, rose on the hill behind his house, full of fancy fowl, and the little lawn was all alive with its overflow, and you couldn't go by the place without meeting a flock of cropple crown, or partridge Cochin, or Leghorn, or black Spanish flying up on each separate piece of fence to crow out Mr. Thornton's triumph—reversing the old tradition of the crower, and crying, "No women rule here!"

They say Mr. Thornton grew very old in a few years. His inoffensive little thing of a wife turned out to be a smart termagent who led him a pretty dance. Perhaps she was dissatisfied with her piece of a heart; but then she knew that was all when she took it. He treated her always gently—perhaps feeling he had done her some wrong in marrying her—and gratified her every wish, although having cared nothing for her in the beginning, it is doubtful if he cared any more for her in the end. The end came after eighteen years, when Mrs. Thornton was killed in a railroad collision, and her husband was left with four children on his hands; rude, noisy, ill-faring cubs, as all the neighbors said. If Mr. Thornton had ever impatiently chanced to think that his punishment had lasted long enough, he thought now that it was just beginning, when he found himself alone with those children. He wondered that his wife had had any temper left at all. He grew more bent, more vexed, and worried every day, and and would hardly have recognized, people said, the dark and splendid Stephen Thornton of his youth in this middle-aged, gray-haired man; and yet, to our eyes, he was still quite a remarkable-looking person—perhaps more so from our associating him with the poetry in Aunt Helen's life, and making him an object of wonder as to whether or not they would ever come together again.

But there was little chance of that. We had met Mr. Thornton elsewhere, but he had never come across our threshold since the day he went out with his bride's ring. And Aunt Helen's peculiarity was that she never forgot. Could she, then, forget the words he had spoke to her in his anger? Could she ever forget his marrying another woman in less than a week? It had been in that week and a few following that her hair had turned white. She had suffered inexpressibly; she had never slept a night; but she kept up a gay face. Perhaps she would have suffered longer if it had not been for our growing up about her. Her life was thus filled, every moment of it, she had but very little time to be lonely, to brood, or mourn. She forgot herself in us. It gave her a quiet happiness, and kept her comely. And then she was too proud; whenever the thought thrust up its head, she shut the lid down, as you may say, and sat on it.

But one day—after the time when the doctors had said Harry was a hopeless cripple, and must lie on his back the rest of his life—Aunt Helen brought home a little basket from the county fair, and took from the wool within it two of the cunningist mites of chickens you ever laid your eyes on. "I hate them," said she; "they make me crawl; but they will amuse the dear child. They're African bantams." And so they did amuse him and delight him, as he lay on his lounge in the bay-window and watched them growing up, full of business. And that was the way, by-the-way, that we came to have chickens round the front piazzas. One night, a year afterward, when the bantams were quite grown people, somebody dropped over the fence a pair of big black Cochins, that stalked about as if the earth was too good to tread on, or as if they were afraid of crushing a bantam with the next step. Of course we knew where the Cochins came from—for nobody else in town had any—but no one said a word. Only it was sport on the next day to peer round the corner and see Aunt Helen, with a piece of bread in her hand, in doubt whether to have anything to do with those fowls or not, twice extending her hand with the crumbs and snatching it back again, and at last making one bold effort, and throwing the whole thing at them, and hurrying into the house. But from that moment ever hungry Cochin seemed to regard her as their patron saint. She never appeared but they came stalking gingerly along to meet her, and at last one even made so bold as to fly up and perch on the back of her chair on the piazza. Of course he was shooed off with vigor—with a little more vigor, perhaps, because Mr. Thornton had at that moment been passing, and had seen this woman who would never keep hens presenting that tableau.

In two or three days after that Aunt Helen, coming home at twilight from one of her rambles by the river bank was observed to be very nervous and flushed, and to look much as if she had been crying.

"It's all right," said our Ned, coming in shortly after her. "I know all about it; I've been setting my eel traps; and what do you think—she met old Thornton—"

"Ned!"

"She did indeed. And what'll you say to that man's cheek? He up and spoke to her!"

"Oh, now, Ned! Before you!"

"Fact. Before me? No, indeed; I lay low," said Ned, with a chuckle. "But, bless you, they wouldn't have seen me if I had stood high."

"For shame, Ned! Oh, how could you—and Aunt Helen!"

"Guess you'd have been no better in my place," said the unscrupulous boy. "But, there, that's all. If I couldn't listen, of course you can't."

"Oh now, Ned, please!" we all chorused together.

"Well, then. He stood straight before her. 'Helen,' said he, 'have you forgotten me?' and she began to turn white. 'I have had time enough, sir,' said she."

"Oh, you ought not to have staid, Ned!"

"You may find out the rest by your learning," said the offended narrator, "I should like to know how I was going to leave. Only I'll say this, that if Aunt Helen would marry old Thornton to-day—she wouldn't touch him with a walking stick!"

To our amazement, on the very next afternoon who should appear at our gate, with his phaeton and pair, but Mr. Thornton; and who, bonneted and gloved and veiled, should issue from the door, to be placed in that phaeton and drive off with him, but Aunt Helen. Ned chuckled; but the rest of us could do nothing but wonder. "Has she gone to be married?" we gasped. And Lill and Harry began to cry.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Ned, in mercy. "He said there'd never been a day since he left her that he hadn't longed for what he threw away."

"Oh, how wicked!"

"She told him so, very quietly and severely—I tell you Aunt Helen can be severe—and to be silent on that point. 'Forever?' said he. 'And ever,' said she. 'It is impossible,' said he. And then he went over, one by one, a dozen different days and scenes when they were young; and if ever a fellow felt mean, I was the one."

"I should think you would," we cried, with one accord.

"Now look here," returned Ned. "If you want to hear the rest, you keep that sort of remark to yourself. It was too late for me to show myself, anyway. And I'll be blamed if I'll say another word if you don't every one acknowledge you'd have done just as I did."

"Oh, Ned, do tell the whole! That's a good boy!"

"Well, she just began to cry—I never saw Aunt Helen cry before—and then it seemed as if he would go distracted; and he begged her not to cry, and she cried the more; and he begged her to marry him out of hand—I know just how to do it now; only it doesn't seem a very successful way—and she shook her head; and he implored her, by their old love, he said, and she wiped her eyes, and looked at him, and gave a laugh, a hateful sort of laugh. 'Our old love!' said she. 'Then,' said he, 'if you will not for my sake, nor for your own sake, nor for the sake of that old love, marry me for the sake of the motherless children who need you more than children ever needed a mother yet, and who—who are driving me crazy!' And then Aunt Helen laughed in earnest, a good, sweet ringing peal; and the long and the short of it is that she has driven up to the Thornton house to-day, to look at the cubs and see what she thinks about them. May be she'll bring them down here—she's great on missionary work, you know."

"Well, I declare!" was the final chorus. And we sat in silence a good half hour; and by the time our tongues were running again, Aunt Helen had returned, and Mr. Thornton had come in with her and sat down upon the piazza step at her feet, but not at all with the air of an accepted lover—much more like a tenant of Mohammed's coffin, we thought. And, as I began to tell you, we were all sitting and swinging there when Aunt Helen exclaimed about its being a scene of domestic comfort. As she sat down, the big black Cochin hen came to meet her, and Aunt Helen threw her a bit of water-cracker, a supply of which she always carried about her nowadays.

"Why, where's your husband?" said she to the hen.

"There he is," said Ned. "He's been up alone in that corner of the grass the whole day, calling and clucking and inviting company; but the rest haven't paid the least attention to him, and are picking and scratching down among the cannas."

"Oh, but he's been down there twice, Ned;" cried Harry, "and tried to whip the little bantam, but it was a drawn battle."

"Well, he ought to have a little vacation, and scratch for himself a while," said Aunt Helen. "He has picked and scratched for his hen and her family in the most faithful way all summer."

"And so has the banty," said Ned. "The bantam's the best; he's taken as much care of the chickens as the hen has, any way; and he never went to roost once all the time his hen was setting, Mr. Thornton, but sat right down in the straw beside her every night."

"A model spouse," said Aunt Helen.

"They are almost human," said Mr. Thornton. And so we sat talking till the tea bell rang, for Mr. Thornton was going to stay to tea, he boldly told us; and we saw that he meant to get all the young people on his side by the way he began to talk to Ned about trout and pickerel, and about deep sea fishing; but when he got to eel traps, Ned's face was purple, and he blessed that tea bell, I fancy. However, Mr. Thornton might have found that it wasn't so easy to range the young people on his side if he had made a long-continued effort. We enjoyed a romance under our eyes, but we had no sort of notion of his taking our Aunt Helen away.

We were just coming out from tea, and were patronizing the sunset a little, which was uncommonly fine, and I thought I had never seen Aunt Helen looking like such a beauty, with that rich light overlaying her like a rosy bloom, when John came hastening up.

"I just want you all to step inside the barn door with me, if you please, ma'am," said he. And we went after him to be greeted by the sweet smell of the new-mown hay, and to be gilded by the one great broad sunbeam swimming full of a glory of motes from door to door. "Do you see that?" said John. It was a flock of the hens and chickens on their customary roosts. "And now do you see that?" said he; and he turned about and showed us, on the top rail of the pony's manger, the big black Cochin also gone to roost, but separately—and his wife beside him? No, but little Mrs. Bantam!

"That's who he has been clucking and calling to this whole afternoon, the wretch!" cried Ned.

"And now look here," said John; and we followed him into the harness-room, where the chickens had chanced to be hatched, and there, in the straw on the floor, sat the disconsolate little bantam rooster, all alone, with his wings spread and his feathers puffed out, brooding his four little chickens under his wings—the four little chickens deserted by their mother.

"I declare! I declare!" cried Aunt Helen, as we came out into the great moty sunbeam again; "the times are so depraved that it has really reached the barn-yard. The poor little banty and his brood! Why, it's as bad as the forsaken merman."

"Only not so poetical," said we.

"Helen," said Mr. Thornton, "it is exactly my condition. Are you going to have pity for that bird, and none for me? Are you going to leave me to my fate?" And in a moment, right before us all, as she stood in that great red sunbeam, Mr. Thornton put his arms round Aunt Helen, who, growing rosier and rosier, either from the sunbeam or something else, could do nothing at last but hide her face. "Helen," he said, "you are certainly coming home with me?" And Aunt Helen did not say no.

Boston's Rattlesnake and Rat.

From the Boston Post.

A short time since one of the members of a prominent Boston manufacturing firm spent a few weeks hunting in Florida, and on his return he brought with him a monster rattlesnake, the gift of a friend. His snakeship measured about five feet in length, and has a body the size of a man's arm, the white, yellow and brown cuticle blending rather beautifully in patches of various forms. The heavy triangular head, characteristic of venomous reptiles, has a sinister expression, and in moments of excitement the five rattles on his tail keep up an unpleasantly suggestive whirring, while a forked tongue of inky blackness and surprising length darts angrily from his turtle-like mouth. He is no sleepy, half-starved fellow, as may readily be imagined, but wide awake and ready for an encounter of any kind. It was into the cage occupied by this snake that three days since a rather small sized wharf rat was introduced, in the expectation that the rodent would form a meal for the stranger. The snake seemed to think so, too, for he darted on the unwilling visitor and caught him by the neck. The rat, who had hitherto been running around the cage trying to get out, gave a sharp squeal as he felt the serpent's fangs, and twisting himself about, buried his teeth in the scaly jaw of the aggressor. The snake writhed and twisted and rattled sharp notes of alarm as the rat kept his sharp incisors at work, and before the spectators could fairly comprehend what had happened the little quadruped had shaken himself clear and was hopping in affright at the further end of the cage for a means of exit. To the surprise of all he showed no effects of poison, and when the snake again made a grab at him he met his creeping foe half way and snipped off a piece of his long forked tongue. This seemed to be rather more than the Floridian had bargained for, and he dragged himself into a corner, cast down and defeated. Since that time the rat has flourished in his strange quarters. He capers over the body of his whilom enemy, and avoids the punch of a stick by creeping under the head of the snake. The rat seems perfectly indifferent as regards the reptile, and when the latter, roused to a high degree of anger by outsiders, makes a stroke at him he hardly takes the trouble to dodge, and only bites back when the rattler is unusually offensive. It is a singular condition of things, and the rat's immunity from death cannot very easily be accounted for.

A Bureau of Debtors.

From the Boston Post.

A new feature of co-operation has been developed in Massachusetts. The New England shoe and leather association has inaugurated a bureau of debts and debtors. Its object is to create a fund to employ counsel, to prevent business failures and compel better settlements. Every subscriber is to contribute annually, according to the amount of business transacted, as follows: $100,000 or under, $25; between $100,000 and $250,000, $50; between $250,000 and $500,000, $75, and $500,000 and over, $100. Each subscriber is entitled to receive the benefit of the total fund during the current year of his subscription. Attempts will be made to have the special counsel take charge of the business of a man likely to fail, and by a species of arbitration determine a compromise that will perfect both the debtor and creditors from the ravages of public legal controversy.

SURELY no one so foolish to suffer from Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sores in the Nose, when you can be cured by this new antiseptic Powder, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. Trial boxes by mail 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 412 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Over-Governed Children.

The girl who is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her, till she is 10, 12, 15, or 18 years of age, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no-mistakes; because when a child makes mistakes, and has to correct them, it is on the way toward knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes himself up; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing himself; and is washed, and never makes mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with its food; and is watched, and never watches himself; and is cared for, and kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might as well be a tallow candle, perfectly straight, and solid, and comely, and unvital, and good for nothing but to be burned up.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

STOP THAT COUGH by the new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules; they cure Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Trial boxes 25 cts., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

SAID an Irishman who had been called a liar; "Sir the duello is not now in fashion, but if you had made that assertion fifty year ago, I would shoot you out to-morrow morning."

THE SECRETS OF MASONRY.

The story is told of a Mason's wife,
Who plagued him almost out of his life
To learn the secret—whatever it be—
The mystic words of Masonry.
Said he, "Now, Mary, if I should tell
The awful words, I know very well
When you got mad, my darling dear,
You'll rip them out that all may hear."
Said she, "Oh, Edward, Never! Never!
They'll rest in my heart's recess forever!
Tell me, Edward, and never more
Shall I scold, or fret, or slam the door;
And I'll try to be quiet with all my might,
No matter what hour you come at night.
No man, unless he were made of wood,
Could resist an offer so fair and good;
So he said, "Now, Mary, my woe or weal
Depends on the words I'm about to reveal."
"Oh, Ned," she answered, "you may depend
I'll keep the secret till life shall end."
Said he, "The secret that Masonry screens—
The awful words are—*Pork and Beans!*"
Scarcely a week had passed away,
When Mary got mad, and what did she say?
She shouted out that all may hear,
"Pork and beans! I've got you there!"

—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Petroleum for Fowls.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Journal and Record*, living in the centre of the "Great Belt" of the petroleum producing region of Pennsylvania, says: "I have had ample opportunity to test the value of petroleum to the poultry fancier, both in a crude and refined state; and I can safely say that it is one of the greatest medicines than can be used. I feed it in the mixed feed to my poultry in the proportion of a tablespoonful once or twice a week to five hens. Either this or cleanliness in my poultry yards has kept me free from roup, cholera, and, in fact, all other diseases. The free use of it will cure roup entirely, and, I believe, cholera also.

Washing Sheep.

The old fashion of brook-washing sheep is falling more and more into disuse. The vital question involved is the comparative profit of selling the wool washed or unwashed. If buyers will make only a fair and equitable allowance for the difference, the whole question is settled at once. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes from Central New York: "I have just taken a new departure, and as far as can be seen at present, in the right direction. April 25th I finished shearing my sheep—about 20 head. I propose to sell the wool unwashed. I believe the time for putting the sheep through the water and calling them washed is soon to pass away. Wool should be sold either as scoured or unwashed, then the article will be just what it purports to be. Many will say it is too cold yet for shearing. I contend that sheep will suffer much more from the heat for two months to come than they will with the cold if shorn now. The great advantages are, that there is not now in my entire flock one cotted fleece, nor a sheep with a bare belly; the labor of washing was entirely saved, and, above all, I succeeded in getting rid of the ticks. I had several sheep that were low in flesh and very full of ticks, and in three days after shearing there was scarce one to be seen. These sheep have nothing now to hinder their growth, whereas, if their fleece had been left on for two months yet—or until the ordinary shearing time—the ticks would have staid also, and the rapid gain which sheep usually make when first turned to grass would have been entirely lost."

Dairy Cows.

The present season, usually called "between hay and grass," is a critical one for all live stock, and particularly for cows. They should be turned out as soon as the ground is thoroughly dry, for a few hours each day, and then driven up to dry fodder until they are gradually inured to the succulent grass of the pasture. Heating feed of any kind to cows before calving will involve great danger of milk fever. It is a bitterly cruel thing to keep a cow fastened in a stanchion while calving. They should be kept in roomy stalls or loose boxes. Just as long as the nights continue cold and raw the cows should be kept up nights. In fact there are few if any nights, even through the warmest months, that cows would not be better for a shed to lie under out of the heavy dews of night. A contemporary says a farmer asks if there is any way to "deonionize" the milk of cows which run in the woods where wild onions and leeks are plenty. Of course it can't be done if the cows eat any rank weeds; the flavor will remain in the milk as in the butter and cheese made from it. It is a question whether the little forage cows get in the woods pays for tainting the milk in this way in any case where there is any other means of subsistence for them. No cow can produce pure and healthy milk unless she has pure and healthy food and drink. Whatever may cause an unhealthy condition of a cow, it will be sure to deteriorate her milk, and nothing will be more sure to do this than scanty and poor food and drink, rough treatment and exposures. A neglected or thin feverish cow will not only yield a diminished profit, but she will give feverish milk, if any; or if there is anything wrong about her, it will affect her milk; or if she eats anything that has a strong or disagreeable odor it will surely appear in her milk cream, and the butter produced from it, as her milk is one source she has of casting off filth from her organism. These facts should at all times be well impressed upon the minds of farmers, but more especially in the spring of the year, when cows are liable to be thin and more or less feverish. Many farmers keep their cows confined in stanchions too great a portion of the time through the long winter, and, too, in small ill-ventilated stables, where they cannot always get fresh, pure air, neither can they have proper exercise and water at all times when desired and needed by them.

Tomato Culture.

The difficulty in raising tomatoes is, we make the ground too rich. This favors the growth of vines rather than that of fruit. On the other hand, if the soil is made poor enough to grow fruit well, there will not be enough of the stalk; the crop will be too small. This can be remedied somewhat by planting closer, say three hills instead of two. But there will be a lack, to some extent, of the size and fine quality of the fruit. All this can be obviated and the largest and best crops grown without any waste of vine growth. This by keeping the growth in hand, feeding the plant as is wanted for its different stages of growth; at first all it will bear till up to the bearing period, so as to give it sufficient vine for a full crop. The check in the growth of the vine now will favor the starting of the fruit, and push it forward; this at increased expense of the vine. If now the vine is not fed it will rapidly turn pale and its growth come to standstill. The fruit will grow, but not as much as is desired, if the plant is left to itself. As soon as the fruit begins to push and the plant shows signs of exhaustion, give it manure. This in the liquid form so as to act promptly as is wanted. In a week or ten days the plant will begin to deepen its color with but little enlargement of the vine, the fruit meantime pushing with a force that is most gratifying. The current once directed to the fruit is not easily turned back, but will continue till it has weighed down the vine with its burden, ripening and growing new fruit. But in order to do this last there must be growth of the vine to form new clusters of fruit. Here comes in the nice point, so as not to push this too much and withdraw the current from the fruit; the direction in favor of the fruit must be kept up, allowing, on the other hand, sufficient force to keep forming the buds for new fruit.

This is the writer's plan; and nothing can be finer than the fruit he raises in this way. You thus avoid a great sprawl of vines, with comparatively light and uncertain crop of fruit disposed to rot. I find the best manure sour milk, after the cream is removed. About a teacupful to a plant is enough to quicken necessary growth up to the bearing period. Dilute largely with water, and apply immediately after the plant is set out. There is no necessity of putting any on the plant itself, but the on ground round the stem, covering a circular space of six or eight inches across. Two or three more feeds at proper intervals during the season will be required. Urine may be substituted for the milk. It may be applied either fresh or old. We have tested the milk and the urine, and find them prompt and satisfactory. We presume guano, hen dung or any strong manure will do. But it is necessary to water it well after it is applied, so as to wash out the soluble parts, giving it thus the effect of liquid manure, for it is necessary that it be made to act promptly. Before the plant is set out mix wood ashes with the soil of the hill. About a quart will do.

In adopting this plan it is necessary that the soil be poor—the poorer, it will be seen, the better, as it gives the better chance to control the growth. The writer has his on soil that will not grow weeds or grass. Only clay and sand are wanted, the clay pulverized, making a loam. Keep the ground round the hills stirred in a drouth. Thin cut clusters that are crowded, as the specimens will be larger without lessening the weight of the crop. Uneven specimens, as occur sometimes with the trophy, should be pinched out as soon as they appear. In this way an even distribution of fine fruit can be had. As to the manner of training, we secure ours to stalks. In applying manure the second and third time, somewhat more is to be given at each application than the first time as the fruit is a greedy consumer, and this is additional to the continued growth of the vines.—*F. G., in Utica Herald.*

Household Matters.

LIQUID GLUE.—A bottle two-thirds full of the best common glue, and filled up with common whisky; cork up, and set by for three or four days.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Mix one pound of powdered and sifted loaf sugar with the whites of three or four eggs; add ten or twelve drops of oil of peppermint; beat well; drop on writing paper.

SUET PUDDING.—One cup chopped suet, one of molasses, one of sour milk, one of raisins, eight of flour, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda; stir all together, and turn into a deep dish, and steam eight hours; serve with sauce.

CORN BREAD.—Two cupfuls yellow corn meal, one cupful wheat flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, and two teaspoonfuls of anti-dyspeptic baking powder, sifted all together; one-half teacupful molasses, and two teaspoonfuls of melted butter stirred in the molasses; two eggs well beaten, and milk to make a stiff batter; bake in a quick oven.

SALAD DRESSING.—Powdered yolk of two hard boiled eggs, two boiled potatoes passed through a sieve, one small onion chopped very fine, one spoonful English mustard, two spoonfuls salt, four spoonfuls Lucca oil, two spoonfuls strong vinegar, one soupcon anchovy sauce; rub yolk of eggs, mustard and oil till perfectly smooth; mix, and rub all together; if required thinner add vinegar.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Purchase a small piece of shin, with some meat upon it—a piece costs fifteen cents—put into the vessel that you make the soup in four quarts of water, with salt, boil three or four hours, then add half a teacupful of rice, one carrot grated, one turnip cut in pieces, one leek, cut up a stalk of celery, little pepper; just before serving for the table, take out the shin, removing the meat, which you cut in small pieces, put the meat into a tureen and pour the soup over it; send to table to be eaten with catsup or spiced sauces.

TO SELECT FLOUR.—In selecting flour first look to the color. If it is white with a yellowish straw colored tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests. These modes are given by all old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.

Alexis and His Cartoon.

The Grand Duke Alexis, while passing up Broadway a few days ago, had his attention drawn to a water color cartoon representing himself and favorite dog, that was on exhibition in a store window. He laughed heartily over it and directed one of his suite to discover the artist. The other morning Alberto Operti, son of the musical director of Booth's Theatre, was surprised by a reception of an autograph letter inviting him to an audience with his Imperial Highness, on board of the Russian flagship. Here he was handsomely received, and the Grand Duke gave him a superb gold and enameled cigarette box. In return the young artist gave his Imperial Highness an order for the cartoon.—*New York Sun.*

Superstition.

A panacea, or "cure-all," is one of the myths of the age of superstition. Dr. R. V. Pierce does not recommend any one or even his whole list of standard remedies as adequate to cure every disease. For severe lingering coughs, bronchial, throat, and chronic lung diseases, he believes his Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed, but it will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption. The Discovery not only exercises a potent influence over pulmonary affections, by reason of its pectoral properties, but possesses also the most valuable alterative, or blood-cleansing properties, and is therefore a sovereign remedy in blood and skin affections. But while it will cure scrofulous and other ulcers or sores, blotches, pimples, and eruptions, it will not cure cancer, nor does its manufacturer claim any such merit for it as is done by proprietors of other blood-cleansing medicines, who dishonestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish impossibilities. By reason of its real intrinsic merit it has a sale surpassing that of any other blood and cough medicine.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., N. Y.

THE name Cashmere Bouquet, as applied to Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, is registered and patented as a trademark by Colgate & Co., New York. Purchasers, however, need hardly to be warned against infringements; the genuine article is so universally esteemed as to have made the names Cashmere Bouquet and Colgate & Co. nearly synonymous.

War in Europe!

The latest and fullest news from the European war will be found each week in the WEEKLY WISCONSIN. *Only fifty cents, postpaid, for four months.* Address, Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORN and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.

THE all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

IF you wish to save your hair and keep it strong and healthy use BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

What is Dooley's Yeast Powder?

Do you ask my friend? It is made from the purest and strongest elements. Among them, cream-tartar made from grape acid expressly for these manufacturers. The result is that the biscuit, rolls, waffles, cake, bread and pastry produced, are beyond comparison.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free*. Address, Electric Quarterly, Cincinnati, O.

PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros., in another column.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$6 00	@10 00
Hogs—Live	5 25	@ 5 80
Sheep—Fair to prime	5 75	@ 7 00
Cotton—Middling		@ 11¾
Flour—Spring extra	7 90	@ 8 30
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring	1 95	@ 1 97
Corn—Western		@ 68
Oats—Western	63	@ 67
Rye—Western	1 00	@ 1 03
Barley	98	@ 1 00
Pork—Mess		@16 00
Lard		@ 13

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$5 60	@ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 50	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 85	@ 4 00
Hogs—Live	5 25	@ 5 60
Sheep—Good to choice	5 50	@ 6 50
Butter—Good to choice	17	@ 20
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Flour—White winter extra	7 75	@ 9 00
Spring extra	7 00	@ 8 75
Wheat—Spring No. 2		@ 1 55½
Corn—No. 2		@ 54
Oats—No. 2		@ 44½
Rye—No. 2		@ 58
Barley—No. 2		@ 58
Pork—Mess		@14 87½
Lard		@ 9½

MILWAUKEE.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$5 00	@ 5 25
Medium to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 75	@ 3 75
Hogs—Live	5 25	@ 5 50
Sheep—Good to choice	5 00	@ 6 25
Butter—Choice	17	@ 21
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Flour—White winter extra	8 50	@11 00
Spring extra	7 50	@ 8 75
Wheat—Spring No. 1		@ 1 84
Spring No. 2		@ 1 76½
Corn—No. 2, old		@ 55
Oats—No. 2		@ 42
Rye—No. 1		@ 98
Barley—No. 2		@ 80
Pork—Mess		@13 50
Lard		@ 10

"THE CONCORD HARNESS." Are made in all styles and of every description, from the lightest, finest and most elegant in use to the heaviest and strongest required for any kind of work; are unequaled in style, workmanship, strength and durability. They received the highest written award at the Centennial Exposition. None genuine unless they are stamped with our name and Trade Mark. A liberal REWARD will be given for information that will convict any one who sells harness as the Concord Harness that were not made by us. Extra inducements offered. Send for circulars and price lists. Address, J. R. HILL & CO., CONCORD, N. H.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the world The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. RELIABLE EVIDENCE. 128 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cure thereby has seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the WORK DAYS OF GOD By Prof. HERBERT W. MORRIS, D. D. The Grand History of the World before Adam. Its dateless origin, thrilling and mysterious changes in becoming a fit abode for man. The beauties, wonders and realities of Plan as shown by Science. So plain, clear and easily understood that all read it with delight. Strongest commendations. Send for Circular, Terms and Sample Illustrations. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Chicago.

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Prof. Hall's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid; 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

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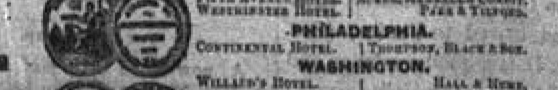

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THE LONE ONE.

What time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee.—Psalm lvi. 3.

Hush! Hark! 'tis twelve, the midnight hour,
And yet no sleep hath closed mine eyes.
What is it thrills me with its power?
To shake it off I will arise.
I'll gaze out at the midnight sky;
Perchance the stars will glad mine eye.
No star I see to comfort me—
The night is dark as dark can be.

List! list! I seem to hear a cry;
Was that a scream went rushing past?
Not so! the wind was wailing by—
No scream! it was the midnight blast!
I'll strike a light to banish care,
And to my children there repair;
No child I see but comforts me—
They sleep as sweet as sweet can be.

Dear babes! they frolicked all the day,
And now their pillows gladly press;
And yet, amid their wildest play,
They missed their father's fond caress.
"When will papa return?" they cry,
And I repeat it with a sigh.
I long for thee to comfort me,
For I'm as sad as sad can be.

Now dark again! to rest I'll go—
Ah me! what visions cluster round!
Thoughts of the grave—they haunt me so.
How dark 'twill be beneath the ground!
Dead! dead! I shrink from being dead!
I shudder at the cold, dark bed!
No star I see to comfort me,
The grave is lone as lone can be.

Alas! deep horror chains my heart;
Where shall I fly for peace to-night?
Ha! ha! the darkness seems to part,
I surely see a dawning light.
Joy! joy! a cross—a form is near,
My Saviour's loving voice I hear!
A star I see that comforts me—
Lord, when afraid, I'll trust in thee.

Lift high the cross! Shine on, bright star!
The grave is not so dismal now!
My loved one doth not seem so far,
And sleep is settling on my brow.
Lord, thou art mine, till life shall end,
My first, my best, my changeless Friend!
I'll come to thee to comfort me,
And when afraid, I'll trust in thee.

From Harper's Magazine.

ROMANCE OF A BARN-YARD.

We were all sitting on the piazza, except those of us that were swinging in the hammocks among the trees; the sea wind was blowing over us, the birds were darting low here and there, and the bantams and the spring chickens and the big black Cochins were clucking and picking in the grass, watched over by the old King Charles, who redeemed us from vulgarity, and it was a scene of domestic comfort, as Aunt Helen said. Aunt Helen, by-the-way, became a very pleasant addition to the comfortable appearance of the scene, as she said it. She was just as plump as a woman ought to be when her next birthday is maybe her fortieth. She had a soft flush on her cheek, where the dimple was yet as fresh as when she was a girl, and the flush deepened sometimes into a real damask; her teeth were like rows of seed-corn for whiteness, and her eyes were just as brown as brook water; only her hair—that was quite white. Lovely hair, though, for all that; she parted it evenly over her low level forehead and above the yet black eyebrows; and we all declared, every day of our lives, that Aunt Helen was a beauty. "I used to be," she had replied; "but that's all gone now. I have put my youth behind me."

Perhaps she had. But we young people used to think differently when we saw Mr. Thornton coming up the road, and Aunt Helen's eyes resolutely bent on her work, but her color mounting and mounting, till the reddest rose that ever burned in the sunshine was not so rich. Mr. Thornton was it too, no doubt, for he always looked and looked intently all the way by. But the truth was—I shall have to tell you all about it if I tell you any—that when Aunt Helen was twenty years younger, she and Mr. Thornton were lovers ever since they could remember. They had built their house at last, and her wedding dress was made. If she was a beauty, he was every inch her mate—I know he was, because he is to-day—one of the men it does you good to see, who look as if they could hold up the world if need be, and inspire you with confidence in their power. Now what in the world do you suppose that, with their house furnished, and the cake baked, and a dozen years of intimate affection to bind them, Aunt Helen and Mr. Thornton found a quarrel about? She declared she wouldn't keep hens! And he declared that then he wouldn't keep house! That was the whole of it, to condense the statement; one word led to another, and another led to more, and finally, in a towering passion himself, he told Aunt Helen that she had better learn to control her temper if she didn't want to be a vixen entirely, and Aunt Helen took the ring off her finger and laid it on the table without a word and sailed out of the room, and refused to see him when he called in the morning, and sent back his letter unopened, and cut the wedding cake and put some of it on the tea-table and sent the rest to the fair. Perhaps, on the whole, Mr. Thornton might have been right. Exactly one week from that night Mr. Thornton was married to Mr. Mayhew, and inoffensive little body who would have married anybody that asked her, and she went into the house that had been furnished according to Aunt Helen's taste; and immediately afterward a hen-house of the most fanciful description of architecture, with gilded vanes and scarlet chanticleers bristling all over it, rose on the hill behind his house, full of fancy fowl, and the little lawn was all alive with its overflow, and you couldn't go by the place without meeting a flock of cropple crown, or partridge Cochin, or Leghorn, or black Spanish flying up on each separate piece of fence to crow out Mr. Thornton's triumph—reversing the old tradition of the crower, and crying, "No women rule here!"

They say Mr. Thornton grew very old in a few years. His inoffensive little thing of a wife turned out to be a smart termagent who led him a pretty dance. Perhaps she was dissatisfied with her piece of a heart; but then she knew that was all when she took it. He treated her always gently—perhaps feeling he had done her some wrong in marrying her—and gratified her every wish, although having cared nothing for her in the beginning, it is doubtful if he cared any more for her in the end. The end came after eighteen years, when Mrs. Thornton was killed in a railroad collision, and her husband was left with four children on his hands, rude, noisy, ill-faring cubs, as all the neighbors said. If Mr. Thornton had ever impatiently chanced to think that his punishment had lasted long enough, he thought now that it was just beginning, when he found himself alone with those children. He wondered that his wife had had any temper left at all. He grew more bent, more vexed, and worried every day, and and would hardly have recognized, people said, the dark and splendid Stephen Thornton of his youth in this middle-aged, gray-haired man; and yet, to our eyes, he was still quite a remarkable-looking person—perhaps more so from our associating him with the poetry in Aunt Helen's life, and making him an object of wonder as to whether or not now they would ever come together again.

But there was little chance of that. We had met Mr. Thornton elsewhere, but he had never come across our threshold since the day he went out with his bride's ring. And Aunt Helen's peculiarity was that she never forgot. Could she, then, forget the words he had spoke to her in his anger? Could she ever forget his marrying another woman in less than a week? It had been in that week and a few following that her hair had turned white. She had suffered inexpressibly; she had never slept a night; but she kept up a gay face. Perhaps she would have suffered longer if it had not been for our growing up about her. Her life was thus filled, every moment of it; she had but very little time to be lonely, to brood, or mourn. She forgot herself in us. It gave her a quiet happiness, and kept her comely. And then she was too proud; whenever the thought threw up its head, she shut the lid down, as you may say, and sat on it.

But one day—after the time when the doctors had said Harry was a hopeless cripple, and must lie on his back the rest of his life—Aunt Helen brought home a little basket from the county fair, and took from the wool within it two of the cunningist mites of chickens you ever laid your eyes on. "I hate them," said she; "they make me crawl; but they will amuse the dear child. They're African bantams." And so they did amuse him and delight him, as he lay on his lounge in the bay-window and watched them growing up, full of business. And that was the way, by-the-way, that we came to have chickens round the front piazzas. One night, a year afterward, when the bantams were quite grown people, somebody dropped over the fence a pair of big black Cochins, that stalked about as if the earth was too good to tread on, or as if they were afraid of crushing a bantam with the next step. Of course we knew where the Cochins came from—for nobody else in town had any—but no one said a word. Only it was sport on the next day to peer round the corner and see Aunt Helen, with a piece of bread in her hand, in doubt whether to have anything to do with those fowls or not, twice extending her hand with the crumbs and snatching it back again, and at last making one bold effort, and throwing the whole thing at them, and hurrying into the house. But from that moment ever hungry Cochin seemed to regard her as their patron saint. She never appeared but they came stalking gingerly along to meet her, and at last one even made so bold as to fly up and perch on the back of her chair on the piazza. Of course he was shooed off with vigor—with a little more vigor, perhaps, because Mr. Thornton had at that moment been passing, and had seen this woman who would never keep hens presenting that tableau.

In two or three days after that Aunt Helen, coming home at twilight from one of her rambles by the river bank was observed to be very nervous and flushed, and to look much as if she had been crying.

"It'sall right," said our Ned, coming in shortly after her. "I know all about it; I've been setting my eel traps; and what do you think—she met old Thornton—"

"Ned!"

"She did indeed. And what'll you say to that man's cheek? He up and spoke to her!"

"Oh, now, Ned! Before you!"

"Fact. Before me? No, indeed; I lay low," said Ned, with a chuckle. "But, bless you, they wouldn't have seen me if I had stood high."

"For shame, Ned! Oh, how could you—and Aunt Helen!"

"Guess you'd have been no better in my place," said the unscrupulous boy. "But, there, that's all. If I couldn't listen, of course you can't."

"Oh now, Ned, please!" we all chorused together.

"Well, then. He stood straight before her. 'Helen,' said he, 'have you forgotten me?' and she began to turn white. 'I have had time enough, sir,' said she."

"Oh, you ought not to have staid, Ned!"

"You may find out the rest by your learning," said the offended narrator, "I should like to know how I was going to leave. Only I'll say this, that if Aunt Helen would marry old Thornton to-day—she wouldn't touch him with a walking stick!"

To our amazement, on the very next afternoon who should appear at our gate, with his phaeton and pair, but Mr. Thornton; and who, bonneted and gloved and veiled, should issue from the door, to be placed in that phaeton and drive off with him, but Aunt Helen. Ned chuckled; but the rest of us could do nothing but wonder. "Has she gone to be married?" we gasped. And Lill and Harry began to cry.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Ned, in mercy. "He said there'd never been a day since he left her that he hadn't longed for what he threw away."

"Oh, how wicked!"

"She told him so, very quietly and severely—I tell you Aunt Helen can be severe—and to be silent on that point. 'Forever?' said he. 'And ever,' said she. 'It is impossible,' said he. And then he went over, one by one, a dozen different days and scenes when they were young; and if ever a fellow felt mean, I was the one."

"I should think you would," we cried, with one accord.

"Now look here," returned Ned. "If you want to hear the rest, you keep that sort of remark to yourself. It was too late for me to show myself, anyway. And I'll be blamed if I'll say another word if you don't every one acknowledge you'd have done just as I did."

"Oh, Ned, do tell the whole!" That's a good boy!"

"Well, she just began to cry—I never saw Aunt Helen cry before—and then it seemed as if he would go distracted; and he begged her not to cry, and she cried the more; and he begged her to marry him out of hand—I know just how to do it now; only it doesn't seem a very successful way—and she shook her head; and he implored her, by their old love, he said, and she wiped her eyes, and looked at him, and gave a laugh, a hateful sort of laugh. 'Our old love!' said she. 'Then,' said he, 'if you will not for my sake, nor for your own sake, nor for the sake of that old love, marry me for the sake of the motherless children who need you more than children ever needed a mother yet, and who—who are driving me crazy!' And then Aunt Helen laughed in earnest, a good, sweet ringing peal; and the long and the short of it is that she has driven up to the Thornton house to-day, to look at the cubs and see what she thinks about them. May be she'll bring them down here—she's great on missionary work, you know."

"Well, I declare!" was the final chorus. And we sat in silence a good half hour; and by the time our tongues were running again, Aunt Helen had returned, and Mr. Thornton had come in with her and sat down upon the piazza step at her feet, but not at all with the air of an accepted lover—much more like a tenant of Mohammed's coffin, we thought. And, as I began to tell you, we were all sitting and swinging there when Aunt Helen exclaimed about its being a scene of domestic comfort. As she sat down, the big black Cochin hen came to meet her, and Aunt Helen threw her a bit of water-cracker, a supply of which she always carried about her nowadays.

"Why, where's your husband?" said she to the hen.

"There he is," said Ned. "He's been up alone in that corner of the grass the whole day, calling and clucking and inviting company; but the rest haven't paid the least attention to him, and are picking and scratching down among the cannas."

"Oh, but he's been down there twice, Ned;" cried Harry, "and tried to whip the little bantam, but it was a drawn battle."

"Well, he ought to have a little vacation, and scratch for himself a while," said Aunt Helen. "He has picked and scratched for his hen and her family in the most faithful way all summer."

"And so's the banty," said Ned. "The bantam's the best; he's taken as much care of the chickens as the hen has, any way; and he never went to roost once all the time his hen was setting. Mr. Thornton, but sat right down in the straw beside her every night."

"A model spouse," said Aunt Helen.

"They are almost human," said Mr. Thornton. And so we sat talking till the tea bell rang, for Mr. Thornton was going to stay to tea, he boldly told us; and we saw that he meant to get all the young people on his side by the way he began to talk to Ned about trout and pickerel, and about deep sea fishing; but when he got to eel traps, Ned's face was purple, and he blessed that tea bell, I fancy. However, Mr. Thornton might have found that it wasn't so easy to range the young people on his side if he had made a long-continued effort. We enjoyed a romance under our eyes, but we had no sort of notion of his taking our Aunt Helen away.

We were just coming out from tea, and were patronizing the sunset a little, which was uncommonly fine, and I thought I had never seen Aunt Helen looking like such a beauty, with that rich light overlaying her like a rosy bloom, when John came hastening up.

"I just want you all to step inside the barn door with me, if you please, ma'am," said he. And we went after him to be greeted by the sweet smell of the new-mown hay, and to be gilded by the one great broad sunbeam swimming full of a glory of motes from door to door. "Do you see that?" said John. It was a flock of the hens and chickens on their customary roosts. "And now do you see that?" said he; and he turned about and showed us, on the top rail of the pony's manger, the big black Cochin also gone to roost, but separately—and his wife beside him? No, but little Mrs. Bantam.

"That's who he has been clucking and calling to this whole afternoon, the wretch!" cried Ned.

"And now look here," said John; and we followed him into the harness-room, where the chickens had chanced to be hatched, and there, in the straw on the floor, sat the disconsolate little bantam rooster, all alone, with his wings spread and his feathers puffed out, brooding his four little chickens under his wings—the four little chickens deserted by their mother.

"I declare! I declare!" cried Aunt Helen, as we came out into the great moty sunbeam again; "the times are so depraved that it has really reached the barn-yard. The poor little banty and his brood! Why, it's as bad as the forsaken merman."

"Only not so poetical," said we.

"Helen," said Mr. Thornton, "it is exactly my condition. Are you going to have pity for that bird, and none for me? Are you going to leave me to my fate?" And in a moment, right before us all, as she stood in that great red sunbeam, Mr. Thornton put his arms round Aunt Helen, who, growing rosier and rosier, either from the sunbeam or something else, could do nothing at last but hide her face. "Helen," he said, "you are certainly coming home with me?" And Aunt Helen did not say no.

Boston's Rattlesnake and Rat.

From the Boston Post.

A short time since one of the members of a prominent Boston manufacturing firm spent a few weeks hunting in Florida, and on his return he brought with him a monster rattlesnake, the gift of a friend. His snakeship measured about five feet in length, and has a body the size of a man's arm, the white, yellow and brown cuticle blending rather beautifully in patches of various forms. The heavy triangular head, characteristic of venomous reptiles, has a sinister expression, and in moments of excitement the five rattles on his tail keep up an unpleasantly suggestive whirring, while a forked tongue of inky blackness and surprising length darts angrily from his turtle-like mouth. He is no sleepy, half-starved fellow, as may readily be imagined, but wide awake and ready for an encounter of any kind. It was into the cage occupied by this snake that three days since a rather small sized wharf rat was introduced, in the expectation that the rodent would form a meal for the stranger. The snake seemed to think so, too, for he darted on the unwilling visitor and caught him by the neck. The rat, who had hitherto been running around the cage trying to get out, gave a sharp squeal as he felt the serpent's fangs, and twisting himself about, buried his teeth in the scaly jaw of the aggressor. The snake writhed and twisted and rattled sharp notes of alarm as the rat kept his sharp incisors at work, and before the spectators could fairly comprehend what had happened the little quadruped had shaken himself clear and was hopping in affright at the further end of the cage for a means of exit. To the surprise of all he showed no effects of poison, and when the snake again made a grab at him he met his creeping foe half way and snipped off a piece of his long forked tongue. This seemed to be rather more than the Floridian had bargained for, and he dragged himself into a corner, cast down and defeated. Since that time the rat has flourished in his strange quarters. He capers over the body of his whilom enemy, and avoids the punch of a stick by creeping under the head of the snake. The rat seems perfectly indifferent as regards the reptile, and when the latter, roused to a high degree of anger by outsiders, makes a stroke at him he hardly takes the trouble to dodge, and only bites back when the rattler is unusually offensive. It is a singular condition of things, and the rat's immunity from death cannot very easily be accounted for.

A Bureau of Debtors.

From the Boston Post.

A new feature of co-operation has been developed in Massachusetts. The New England shoe and leather association has inaugurated a bureau of debts and debtors. Its object is to create a fund to employ counsel, to prevent business failures and compel better settlements. Every subscriber is to contribute annually, according to the amount of business transacted, as follows: $100,000 or under, $25; between $100,000 and $250,000, $50; between $250,000 and $500,000, $75, and $500,000 and over, $100. Each subscriber is entitled to receive the benefit of the total fund during the current year of his subscription. Attempts will be made to have the special counsel take charge of the business of a man likely to fail, and by a species of arbitration determine a compromise that will perfect both the debtor and creditors from the ravages of public legal controversy.

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Over-Governed Children.

The girl who is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her, till she is 10, 12, 15, or 18 years of age, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no-mistakes; because when a child makes mistakes, and has to correct them, it is on the way toward knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes himself up; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing himself; and is washed, and never makes mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with its food; and is watched, and never watches himself; and is cared for, and kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might as well be a tallow candle, perfectly straight, and solid, and comely, and unvital, and good for nothing but to be burned up.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

STOP THAT COUGH by the new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules; they cure Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Trial boxes 25 cts, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

SAID an Irishman who had been called a liar; "Sir the duello is not now in fashion, but if you had made that assertion fifty year ago, I would call you out to-morrow morning."

THE SECRETS OF MASONRY.

The story is told of a Mason's wife,
Who plagued him almost out of his life
To learn the secret—whatever it be—
The mystic words of Masonry.
Said he, "Now, Mary, if I should tell
The awful words, I know very well
When you get mad, my darling dear,
You'll rip them out, that all may hear."
Said she, "Oh, Edward, Never! Never!
They'll rest in my heart's recess forever!
Tell me, Edward, and never more
Shall I scold, or fret, or slam the door;
And I'll try to be sweet with all my might,
No matter what hour you come at night.
No man, unless he were made of wood,
Could resist an offer so fair and good;
So he said, "Now, Mary, my woe or weal
Depends on the words I'm about to reveal."
"Oh, Ned," she answered, "you may depend
I'll keep the secret till life shall end."
Said he, "The secret that Masonry screens—
The awful words are—*Pork and Beans!*"
Scarcely a week had passed away,
When Mary got mad, and what did she say?
She shouted out that all may hear,
"Pork and beans! I've got you there!"
—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Petroleum for Fowls.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Journal and Record*, living in the centre of the "Great Belt" of the petroleum producing region of Pennsylvania, says: "I have had ample opportunity to test the value of petroleum to the poultry fancier, both in a crude and refined state; and I can safely say that it is one of the greatest medicines than can be used. I feed it in the mixed feed to my poultry in the proportion of a tablespoonful once or twice a week to five hens. Either this or cleanliness in my poultry yards has kept me free from roup, cholera, and, in fact, all other diseases. The free use of it will cure roup entirely, and, I believe, cholera also.

Washing Sheep.

The old fashion of brook-washing sheep is falling more and more into disuse. The vital question involved is the comparative profit of selling the wool washed or unwashed. If buyers will make only a fair and equitable allowance for the difference, the whole question is settled at once. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes from Central New York: "I have just taken a new departure, and as far as can be seen at present, in the right direction. April 25th I finished shearing my sheep—about 20 head. I propose to sell the wool unwashed. I believe the time for putting the sheep through the water and calling them washed is soon to pass away. Wool should be sold either as scoured or unwashed, then the article will be just what it purports to be. Many will say it is too cold yet for shearing. I contend that sheep will suffer much more from the heat for two months to come than they will with the cold if shorn now. The great advantages are, that there is not now in my entire flock one cotted fleece, nor a sheep with a bare belly; the labor of washing was entirely saved, and, above all, I succeeded in getting rid of the ticks. I had several sheep that were low in flesh and very full of ticks, and in three days after shearing there was scarce one to be seen. These sheep have nothing now to hinder their growth, whereas, if their fleece had been left on for two months yet—or until the ordinary shearing time—the ticks would have staid also, and the rapid gain which sheep usually make when first turned to grass would have been entirely lost."

Dairy Cows.

The present season, usually called "between hay and grass," is a critical one for all live stock, and particularly for cows. They should be turned out as soon as the ground is thoroughly dry, for a few hours each day, and then driven up to dry fodder until they are gradually inured to the succulent grass of the pasture. Heating feed of any kind to cows before calving will involve great danger of milk fever. It is a bitterly cruel thing to keep a cow fastened in a stanchion while calving. They should be kept in roomy stalls or loose boxes. Just as long as the nights continue cold and raw the cows should be kept up nights. In fact there are few if any nights, even through the warmest months, that cows would not be better for a shed to lie under out of the heavy dews of night. A contemporary says a farmer asks if there is any way to "deonionize" the milk of cows which run in the woods where wild onions and leeks are plenty. Of course it can't be done if the cows eat any rank weeds; the flavor will remain in the milk as in the butter and cheese made from it. It is a question whether the little forage cows get in the woods pays for tainting the milk in this way in any case where there is any other means of subsistence for them. No cow can produce pure and healthy milk unless she has pure and healthy food and drink. Whatever may cause an unhealthy condition of a cow, it will be sure to deleteriate her milk, and nothing will be more sure to do this than scanty and poor food and drink, rough treatment and exposures. A neglected or thin feverish cow will not only yield a diminished profit, but she will give feverish milk, if any; or if there is anything wrong about her, it will affect her milk; or if she eats anything that has a strong or disagreeable odor it will surely appear in her milk cream, and the butter produced from it, as her milk is one source she has of casting off filth from her organism. These facts should at all times be well impressed upon the minds of farmers, but more especially in the spring of the year, when cows are liable to be thin and more or less feverish. Many farmers keep their cows confined in stanchions too great a portion of the time through the long winter, and, too, in small ill-ventilated stables, where they cannot always get fresh, pure air, neither can they have proper exercise and water at all times when desired and needed by them.

Tomato Culture.

The difficulty in raising tomatoes is, we make the ground too rich. This favors the growth of vines rather than that of fruit. On the other hand, if the soil is made poor enough to grow fruit well, there will not be enough of the stalk; the crop will be too small. This can be remedied somewhat by planting closer, say three hills instead of two. But there will be a lack, to some extent, of the size and fine quality of the fruit. All this can be obviated and the largest and best crops grown without any waste of vine growth. This by keeping the growth in hand, feeding the plant as is wanted for its different stages of growth; at first all it will bear till up to the bearing period, so as to give it sufficient vine for a full crop. The check in the growth of the vine now will favor the starting of the fruit, and push it forward; this at increased expense of the vine. If now the vine is not fed it will rapidly turn pale and its growth come to standstill. The fruit will grow, but not as much as is desired, if the plant is left to itself. As soon as the fruit begins to push and the plant shows signs of exhaustion, give it manure. This in the liquid form so as to act promptly as is wanted. In a week or ten days the plant will begin to deepen its color with but little enlargement of the vine, the fruit meantime pushing with a force that is most gratifying. The current once directed to the fruit is not easily turned back, but will continue till it has weighed down the vine with its burden, ripening and growing new fruit. But in order to do this last there must be growth of the vine to form new clusters of fruit. Here comes in the nice point, so as not to push this too much and withdraw the current from the fruit; the direction in favor of the fruit must be kept up, allowing, on the other hand, sufficient force to keep forming the buds for new fruit.

This is the writer's plan; and nothing can be finer than the fruit he raises in this way. You thus avoid a great sprawl of vines, with comparatively light and uncertain crop of fruit disposed to rot. I find the best manure sour milk, after the cream is removed. About a teacupful to a plant is enough to quicken necessary growth up to the bearing period. Dilute largely with water, and apply immediately after the plant is set out. There is no necessity of putting any on the plant itself, but the on ground round the stem, covering a circular space of six or eight inches across. Two or three more feeds at proper intervals during the season will be required. Urine may be substituted for the milk. It may be applied either fresh or old. We have tested the milk and the urine, and find them prompt and satisfactory. We presume guano, hen dung or any strong manure will do. But it is necessary to water it well after it is applied, so as to wash out the soluble parts, giving it thus the effect of liquid manure, for it is necessary that it be made to act promptly. Before the plant is set out mix wood ashes with the soil of the hill. About a quart will do.

In adopting this plan it is necessary that the soil be poor—the poorer, it will be seen, the better, as it gives the better chance to control the growth. The writer has this on soil that will not grow weeds or grass. Only clay and sand are wanted, the clay pulverized, making a loam. Keep the ground round the hills stirred in a drouth. Thin out clusters that are crowded, as the specimens will be larger without lessening the weight of the crop. Uneven specimens, as occur sometimes with the trophy, should be pinched out as soon as they appear. In this way an even distribution of fine fruit can be had. As to the manner of training, we secure ours to stalks. In applying manure the second and third time, somewhat more is to be given at each application than the first time as the fruit is a greedy consumer, and this is additional to the continued growth of the vines.—*F. G., in Utica Herald.*

Household Matters.

LIQUID GLUE.—A bottle two-thirds full of the best common glue, and filled up with common whisky; cork up, and set by for three or four days.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Mix one pound of powdered and sifted loaf sugar with the whites of three or four eggs; add ten or twelve drops of oil of peppermint; beat well; drop on writing paper.

SUET PUDDING.—One cup chopped suet, one of molasses, one of sour milk, one of raisins, eight of flour, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda; stir all together, and turn into a deep dish, and steam eight hours; serve with sauce.

CORN BREAD.—Two cupfuls yellow corn meal, one cupful wheat flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, and two teaspoonfuls of anti-dyspeptic baking powder, sifted all together; one-half teacupful molasses, and two teaspoonfuls of melted butter stirred in the molasses; two eggs well beaten, and milk to make a stiff batter; bake in a quick oven.

SALAD DRESSING.—Powdered yolk of two hard boiled eggs, two boiled potatoes passed through a sieve, one small onion chopped very fine, one spoonful English mustard; two spoonfuls salt, four spoonfuls Lucca oil, two spoonfuls strong vinegar, one soupcon anchovy sauce; rub yolk of eggs, mustard and oil till perfectly smooth; mix, and rub all together; if required thinner add vinegar.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Purchase a small piece of shin, with some meat upon it—a piece costs fifteen cents—put into the vessel that you make the soup in four quarts of water, with salt, boil three or four hours, then add half a teacupful of rice, one carrot grated, one turnip cut in pieces, one leek, cut up a stalk of celery, little pepper; just before serving for the table, take out the shin, removing the meat, which you cut in small pieces, put the meat into a tureen and pour the soup over it; send to table to be eaten with catsup or spiced sauces.

TO SELECT FLOUR.—In selecting flour first look to the color. If it is white with a yellowish straw colored tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests. These modes are given by all old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody—the staff of life.

Alexis and His Cartoon.

The Grand Duke Alexis, while passing up Broadway a few days ago, had his attention drawn to a water color cartoon representing himself and favorite dog, that was on exhibition in a store window. He laughed heartily over it and directed one of his suite to discover the artist. The other morning Alberto Operti, son of the musical director of Booth's Theatre, was surprised by a reception of an autograph letter inviting him to an audience with his Imperial Highness, on board of the Russian flagship. Here he was handsomely received, and the Grand Duke gave him a superb gold and enameled cigarette box. In return the young artist gave his Imperial Highness an order for the cartoon.—*New York Sun.*

Superstition.

A panacea, or "cure-all," is one of the myths of the age of superstition. Dr. R. V. Pierce does not recommend any one or even his whole list of standard remedies as adequate to cure every disease. For severe lingering coughs, bronchial, throat, and chronic lung diseases, he believes his Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed, but it will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption. The Discovery not only exercises a potent influence over pulmonary affections, by reason of its pectoral properties, but possesses also the most valuable alterative, or blood-cleansing properties, and is therefore a sovereign remedy in blood and skin affections. But while it will cure scrofulous and other ulcers or sores, blotches, pimples, and eruptions, it will not cure cancer, nor does its manufacturer claim any such merit for it as is done by proprietors of other blood-cleansing medicines, who dishonestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish impossibilities. By reason of its real intrinsic merit it has a sale surpassing that of any other blood and cough medicine.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. *The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., N. Y.

THE name Cashmere Bouquet, as applied to Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, is registered and patented as a trade-mark by Colgate & Co., New York. Purchasers, however, need hardly to be warned against infringements; the genuine article is so universally esteemed as to have made the names Cashmere Bouquet and Colgate & Co. nearly synonymous.

War in Europe!

The latest and fullest news from the European war will be found each week in the WEEKLY WISCONSIN. *Only fifty cents, postpaid, for four months.* Address, Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORN and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Liniment prepared, under whatever name.

THE all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

IF you wish to save your hair and keep it strong and healthy use BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

What is Dooley's Yeast Powder? Do you ask my friend? It is made from the purest and strongest elements. Among them, cream-tartar made from grape acid expressly for these manufacturers. The result is that the biscuit, rolls, waffles, cake, bread and pastry produced, are beyond comparison.

INFORMATION worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies *free.* Address, Electric Quarterly, Cincinnati, O.

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Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$6 00	@10 00
Hogs—Live	5 25	@ 5 80
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Flour—Spring extra	7 90	@ 8 30
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring	1 95	@ 1 97
Corn—Western		@ 68
Oats—Western	60	@ 67
Rye—Western	1 00	@ 1 03
Barley	90	@ 1 00
Pork—Mess		@16 00
Lard		@ 10
CHICAGO.		
Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$5 60	@ 5 50
Medium to choice	4 50	@ 4 75
Common to fair	3 65	@ 4 00
Hogs—Live	5 25	@ 5 60
Sheep—Good to choice	5 50	@ 6 50
Butter—Good to choice	17	@ 20
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Flour—White winter extra	7 75	@ 9 00
Spring extra	7 00	@ 8 75
Wheat—Spring No. 2		@ 1 55½
Corn—No. 2		@ 54
Oats—No. 2		@ 44½
Rye—No. 2		@ 88
Barley—No. 2		@ 88
Pork—Mess		@14 87½
Lard		@ 9½
MILWAUKEE.		
Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$5 00	@ 5 25
Medium to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
Common to fair	2 75	@ 3 75
Hogs—Live	5 25	@ 5 50
Sheep—Good to choice	5 00	@ 6 25
Butter—Choice	17	@ 21
Eggs—Fresh	10	@ 11
Flour—White winter extra	8 50	@11 00
Spring extra	7 50	@ 8 75
Wheat—Spring No. 1		@ 1 84
Spring No. 2		@ 1 76½
Corn—No. 2, old		@ 55
Oats—No. 2		@ 42
Rye—No. 1		@ 96
Barley—No. 2		@ 80
Pork—Mess		@15 50
Lard		@ 10

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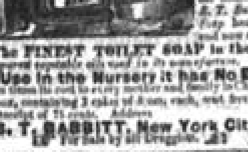
Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. RELIABLE EVIDENCE. 174 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cure thereby has seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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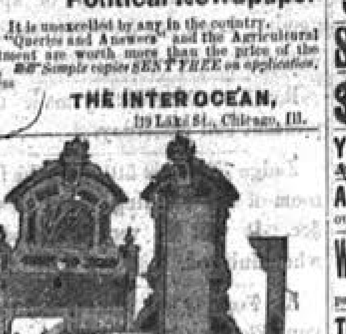
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BALTIMORE. Eutaw House. G. H. Reese & Bro.
CINCINNATI. Burnet House. R. Cavagna & Son. Jos. R. Peebles.
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CHICAGO. Sherman House. Stanton & Co.
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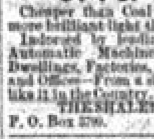
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THE TRIBUNE SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 8. ESCANABA, MICH., MAY 19, 1877. NO. 24.

Proceedings of the Village Board.

Escanaba, April 17th, 1877.

The Board met in regular session, but a quorum not being present, on motion, adjourned until the evening of the 24th, instant.

E. P. Lott, Clerk.

April, 24th, 1877.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present; H. A. Barr, president, and trustees, Coan, Olson, Robertson, Semer and Walch.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and special meetings of March 21st, 1877 and April 9th, 1877, were read and approved.

E. P. Lott, who was appointed and authorized at the last regular meeting to revise and compile the By-Laws and Ordinances of the village, submitted his report, stating that he had complied with their request and had the same ready for action thereon by the Board at this meeting.

E. P. Lott's bill for revising and compiling the by-laws and ordinances, amounting to $11.30 was allowed.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, the following were adopted as the By-Laws and Ordinances of the village of Escanaba to wit:

BY-LAWS

Of the Village of Escanaba, Michigan.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. *It is hereby enacted by the President and trustees* of the village of Escanaba, in the county of Delta, and State of Michigan, that hereafter all officers elected under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty seven, of the compiled Laws of Eighteen hundred and seventy-one, of this State, or o any By-Law or Ordinance, hereby or hereafter adopted by the President and Trustees of this village, or who shall be appointed in pursuance thereof, shall be governed by, and subject to the rules, regulations and provisions of this act, in the discharge of their several duties.

ARTICLE II.—Meetings.

Section 1 The President and trustees, shall hold regular monthly meetings, at the office of the village clerk, or other proper place, on the third Tuesday of each month, commencing at the hour of half past seven o'clock in the evening, or as soon thereafter as may be.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called at any time by the clerk, at the request of the president, or any two trustees, by delivering or causing to be delivered, to each member of the Board, or by leaving or causing to be left at his place of residence, a written notice of the same; which notice shall set forth the time ot meeting and the object for which such meeting is called.

Section 3. At all regular meetings the following order of business, shall be observed, to wit:

1st. Reading the minutes of the last regular and subsequent special meetings.
2nd. Reception of Communications.
3rd. Reports of Committees.
4th. Unfinished business.
5th. New and Miscellaneous business.

Section 4. At special meetings no business shall be transacted except that contained in the notice calling the same.

ARTICLE III.—Officers.

Section 1. At the annual village election in each year there shall be only one assessor, one street commissioner and one fire warden elected, besides the other officers to be elected.

Section 2. At the regular monthly meeting of the president and trustees, in the month of March of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, one of the trustees shall be elected president *pro tempore*, who shall in the absence of the president perform all the duties of such president; and they shall also appoint some competent person as Chief Engineer of the fire department, and some competent attorney as village attorney.

ARTICLE IV.—Duties of Officers.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings at which he shall be present, countersign all orders on the treasurer and sign the record of the proceedings of the Board after the same shall have been approved. He shall have a casting vote in case of a tie.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the clerk to keep a correct record of all the proceedings of the Board, issue all licenses, draw and sign all orders on the Treasurer, and to write out and deliver or cause to be delivered to the proper officer, or person; all orders of the Board. He shall also furnish a room properly heated and lighted for the meetings of the president and trustees.

Section 3. The marshal shall be in attendance at all the meetings of the Board, and shall as often as required by the Board submit a statement in full of all moneys collected by him, belonging to the village, for taxes, fines or other purposes.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys belonging to the village, and shall pay the same on the order of the Board of trustees, stating for what purpose it is drawn, and signed by the clerk and countersigned by the president. He shall also, whenever called upon for that purpose by the Board, report the state of the village finances.

Section 5. The Street Commissioner shall superintend and direct the working, planking, repairing, paving, grading and opening of all streets, alleys, side-walks, cross-walks, highways and bridges, and shall collect the poll tax, hereinafter provided, and pay the same over to the treasurer.

Section 6. Whenever notified of the existence of an unsafe or imperfect chimney, fire-place, hearth, stove, stove-pipe, stove-pipe hole, oven, boiler or other place for keeping fire or ashes, or other apparatus for warming, it shall be the duty of the Fire Warden to take immediate steps for the prevention of the same.

Section 7. The Chief Engineer shall have charge of all property belonging to, and the general supervision of the fire department; he shall examine and audit accounts relating to his department, and may participate in all debates of the Board of Trustees upon matters pertaining to his department.

ARTICLE V.—Qualification of Officers.

Section 1. All officers elected under the provisions of the act under which this village is incorporated, and all officers appointed by the Board of trustees shall, within ten days after their election or notification of appointment, file with the clerk the oath of office prescribed by the constitution.

Section 2. Before entering upon the discharge of their respective duties the Marshal and Treasurer shall each execute to the president and trustees of this village a bond with two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board of trustees, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the several duties of their respective offices, and the payment to the proper persons of all moneys which may come into their hands as such officers; And before either of such officers shall receive any money on account of taxes to be collected they shall each execute an additional bond with two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board of trustees, in double the amount of taxes to be collected.

Section 3. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, the Clerk shall execute a bond to the president and trustees of this village with two or more good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the Board of trustees, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to his office, and the payment to the treasurer of all moneys that may come into his hands as such clerk.

ARTICLE VI.—Compensation.

Section 1. The President and each trustee shall be entitled to and receive one dollar for each and every meeting of the board which they shall attend; and any member of the board who shall be absent at any regular meeting of such board, or any special meeting when notified personally, shall pay a fine of one dollar for each and every time they shall be so absent, unless excused by a vote of the board.

Section 2. The Treasurer shall receive as compensation in full for his services, two per cent, of all moneys passing through his hands as such officer, which shall be allowed him in his settlement with the board of trustees.

Section 3. The Marshal shall receive one dollar for each meeting of the board of trustees which he shall attend, and such further compensation as he shall be entitled to for such other services as he shall actually render.

Section 4. The Clerk shall receive one hundred dollars per year in full for the services required of him by these by-laws, and for rent of office or room which to hold the meetings of the Board of trustees in, and for lighting and warming the same.

Section 5. The Street Commissioner and fire-warden shall each receive two dollars per day for each day's, and one dollar for each half day's service actually rendered.

Section 6. The Village Attorney shall receive fifty dollars per year as a general retainer and which shall be payment in full for advice given to the Board of trustees.

Section 7. All fixed or stated salaries shall be paid monthly on the order of the clerk countersigned by the president, and all demands against the village, shall be audited and paid monthly, if practicable.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. All moneys received from fines, forfeitures and licenses shall be paid into the treasury, monthly, and shall be used in paying the general expenses of the village.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Any member of the Board of trustees may demand the ayes and nays upon any motion before the Board, and when so demanded the clerk shall call the names of the trustees present in alphabetical order, and record their votes as given.

Section 2. Upon a call for the ayes and nays, no member shall be excused from voting unless he shall be pecuniarly interested in the result thereof, and any person not excused, refusing to vote shall be recorded by the clerk as voting nay.

ARTICLE IX.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Section 1. *It is hereby enacted by the president and trustees* of the village of Escanaba, that hereafter the assessment and collection of taxes, in this village, shall be made in the manner and at the time hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The Assessor shall once in each year between the second Monday of April and second Monday of May, or as soon thereafter as practicable, make a true assessment of all the taxable property, real and personal, within this village, which assessment shall be made in conformity, so far as practicable, with the provisions of law in respect to assessments in townships.

Section 3. Upon completing the assessment roll the assessor shall leave the same with some suitable person, within the village, for inspection by all who may so desire, for at least three days, and shall give notice thereof by publishing in a newspaper printed in the village, by at least two insertions, or by posting up the same in at least three public places in the village for at least ten days, stating the time when and place where the said roll will be left for inspection, and the time when and place where he will be for the purpose of reviewing the same.

Section 4. The time for reviewing the said roll shall be on the third Monday of May in each year, but if for any cause the said assessment roll shall not have been completed by that time, then and in that case it shall be lawful for the assessor to designate some other day in which case the notice required by the preceding section shall be published by at least three insertions, or by posting up the same in at least five public places for at least ten days.

Section 5. On the day appointed for reviewing the roll, the assessor may, on the application of any person considering himself aggrieved, reduce the valuation as made by him in said roll, on sufficient cause being shown; and if any person or persons shall conceive himself, or themselves, aggrieved by the final decision of said assessor, they shall have the right of appealing from such decision to the president and trustees, at any time within five days, which shall be done by filing an affidavit with the village clerk, setting forth the description of the property assessed, and that the valuation thereof is unjust and unequal as compared with the valuation of other property, or that the person so assessed has no property liable to taxation, whereupon the president and trustees may in like manner review the said roll, and upon sufficient cause being shown reduce such valuation, or strike it from the roll.

Section 6. At their regular monthly meeting in June in each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, it shall be the duty of the president and trustees to levy the several taxes for the ensuing year, and cause a duplicate of the tax roll to be made, with the taxes so levied by them, extended thereon, charging each individual therein an amount of tax in proportion to the amount of real and personal estate of such individual, within the village, and annex thereto their warrant signed by the clerk and countersigned by the president, directed to the marshal commanding him to collect the said taxes together with his charges within the time and in the manner hereinafter provided, which tax roll and warrant shall be delivered to the marshal on or before the first day of August following.

Section 7. The Marshal, upon receiving the tax roll and warrant, shall, for the purpose of collecting the taxes therein mentioned, be and remain at his residence, office or place of business on Tuesday of each week until the first day of September thereafter. And upon all taxes paid or tendered to him before said first day of September, he shall add one per cent for collection fees, and upon all taxes collected by him after said first day of September he shall add four per cent for collection fees.

Section 8. In case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed on any personal or real estate belonging to him on or before the first day of September the marshal shall levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person wherever the same may be found within the village. *Provided*, however, the marshal may proceed to collect taxes upon personal property by distress at any time after the roll shall be placed in his hands for collection.

Section 9. The Marshal shall give public notice of the time and place of such sale, and of the property to be sold, at least ten days previous to the sale, by advertisement to be posted up in three public places in the village, and such sale shall be by public auction.

Section 10. In case any taxes imposed upon any lands, tenements, or heriditaments, shall be and remain unpaid on the first day of November next after the same shall have been levied or imposed, the marshal shall proceed to advertise and sell such lands or so much thereof as will satisfy said taxes, costs and charges of sale, according to law, and such sale shall be continued from day to day (Sunday's excepted) until all of said lands shall have been sold or the taxes paid thereon.

Section 11. Whenever the president and trustees shall have ordered a side-walk to be constructed upon any street, and any person owning the premises in front of which such side-walk is to be constructed shall refuse or neglect to build such side-walk for a period of thirty days after the time limited in such order for building the same, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to cause the same to be built without delay, and to report the expense thereof to the president and trustees; and thereupon the president and trustees shall cause the same to be charged against the premises in front of which such sidewalks shall have been so constructed, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to certify the amount thereof to the marshal, who shall proceed to collect the same of the owner of said premises in the same manner that taxes are collected, and all suche chargs shall be a lien upon said premises until paid.

Section 12. Whenever the president and trustees shall have constructed any cross-walk they shall cause the expense of the same to be assessed against the premises in the block, or blocks adjacent thereto, from the corner to the center of the front and side of said block or blocks, charging the owners of said premises in proportion to the value of their respective property as appears by the assessment roll for that year.

Section 13. All assessments for grading or paving any streets, lanes, or alleys shall be made upon the premises or lots on both sides of said streets, lanes, or alleys, and proportioned according to the relative valuation of such premises as appears by the assessment roll for that year.

Section 14. All special taxes for building cross-walks, grading or paving streets, lanes, and alleys shall be collected in the same manner that the general taxes are collected, and as soon as practicable after the same has been levied.

Section 15. Every male inhabitant of this village above the age of twenty-one and under fifty years, except those exempt by law, shall be assessed to work one day on the streets, lanes and alleys of this village, at such time and place as the street commissioner shall designate.

Section 16. The street commissioner shall during the months of May and June in each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, make a list of all persons liable to work on the streets under the provisions of the preceding section, and after such list shall have been completed he shall make and file a duplicate thereof with the village clerk. *Provided*, that if for any cause any person liable to so work on the streets shall be omitted from such list, it shall be proper and lawful for the said commissioner to add his name thereto at any time.

Section 17. Every person liable to work on the streets may commute for the same, by paying to the street commissioner one dollar, and all such commutation money shall be paid into the treasury and shall belong to the general highway fund.

Section 18 The street commissioner shall and he is hereafter authorized to proceed in the same manner that overseers of highways in townships are authorized by law, to compel persons to work on the streets, and all persons liable to work on the streets shall be subject to the same penalties that are imposed by law in townships

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. No By-Law or Ordinance shall be enacted, amended, or re-scinded, except by a vote of two-thirds of the trustees elected.

Section 2 All votes to enact, amend or re-scind any by-law or ordinance shall be by ayes and nays.

ARTICLE XI

Section 1. All by-laws heretofore adopted or enacted by the president and trustees of this village are hereby repealed.

CORNER Brick Store,

Adler's Camp, May 15th, 1877.

Great drop down in all kinds of

CARPETS

for the next thirty days at Adler's.

Summer styles of men's and children's Clothing, including flannel suits, just received at Adler's.

Ladies Talma's, Cloaks and Sacks.

Toweling, Table Cloths and Napkins at lowest prices.

Linen and all sorts of Union linen for summer wear.

New stock of American and French

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Marseilles, Nansook's, Jaconets, etc.

Burt's shoes in men's wear, and Johnson, Reynolds & Gray Brothers Ladies wear.

The best 75c. Ladies Slipper in the county.

Ladies shawls, the handsomest styles you ever saw and very reasonable in price.

The best two dollar pair of working

Boots

at retail, in the United States of America.

Wilson Bro's Gent's fine Neckwear and White Shirts.

Call at the Boss store first and study your own interest, don't forget.

Well built and nicely finished Ladies and Gent's Travelling

TRUNKS.

Live geese feathers and Pillows.

The best 100 cents white bedspread you ever bought.

Ladies Dress Goods from 12 1-2 cents up, fashionable goods and warranted worth the price we ask.

Parasols the most novel articles and at reasonable prices.

It is impossible for me to give mention to all but suffice to say call and see us, we have the goods and mean to please you.

Yours,

S. ADLER.

...e Year, in Advance.

...MBER 25.

...flushed face turned ...t it grew red again as ...ushed forward. In a ...ds were tied, and he ...Abbe, kissing him on ...ir, mon pere," he said, ...self up, and at the ...me in contact with ...Roch draws the strap ...e criminal, and the ... over upon its pivot, ...'s head in the lunette. ... corresponding yoke ... it, and M. De Paris ...n. A dull "thud" ...e story. The severed ...basket upon a mass of ...nds of M. Roch send ...body rolling after it. ...down. But scarcely ...this instance, when it ...gain and one of Bill...d, shook convulsively ...was jammed back by

...ypical Boy.

...coln (Neb.) Journal

...f personal adornment, ...fourteen has the taste ...that he actually feels ... on occasions, but his ...s out in another way. ...d a little money, and ...p with a red neck-tie, ...ng collar, boiled shirt, ...m, corduroy breeches, ...p boots, hair combed ...e forehead, and parted ...nt of peppermint rising ...ged handkerchief like ... drug-store. Then his ...see that? We got a ...m of our "devil" yes...ll answer the descri... ...rooms of boys ... ...rrepressible ... ...eive or ...the ... dime novel ...leaf turned down ...ot in the book) where ...n", went out before ...lled a tribe of Indians, ...bottle of hair oil on the ...comb, with twelve teeth ...the bed a wood cut of a ...man and a bear, and at ...the wall a picture taken ...ed paper of a boy and a ...bbit, with a wild deer in ... The room, viewed from ...nd-point, is highly ar...rn that he will soon in...sentation with a jews-...

...nscience.

...r, in his speech at the ...derers of Joseph White, ... used the following ...distinguished for their ...heir truth: "The guilty ...its secret. It is false to ... it feels an irresistible ...rue to itself. It labors ...possession and knows ...with it. The human ...le for the residence of ...itant. It finds itself ...torment which it dares ...to God or man. A vul...g it, and it can ask no ...either from heaven or ...t which the murderer ...nes to possess him, and ...ts of which we read, it ...nd leads him withersoever ...feels it beating at his ...is throat, and demand... He thinks the whole ...s face, reads in his eyes, ...it working in the very ...ughts. It has become ...etrays his discretion, it ...courage, it conquers his ...n suspicions from with...arass him and the net of ...entangle him the fatal ...with greater violence to

...icious Traffic.

... writes to the Troy ...umber of dealers in ob...ghout the Union is not ...In New York city the ...hed 200. The number ...photographs destroyed ...the extent of art em...ffic may be judged from ...act that the wood cuts ...pper plates ready for ...ich have been seized ...00. To these are to be ...ative photographs of a ... These are a few fig... detail from which one ...turn with disgust, were ...to meet the case in all ...show how great is the ...nuch greater the neces...nthony Comstocks. It ...t of every parent to ch...s of the Society for the ...ice to put down this cry...al contributions to its

...Achieve Revenge.

... writes: "A curious ...ay, comes to us from ...roy had received some ...India, and could not ...y, whereupon he medi...he following deeply de... of retaliation: When ...of native princes came ... make their obeisance, ...offending Scindia enter ...y sprang forward with ...eness and kissed him on ...ich contact from an alien ...he extremest taint a na...e. Scindia's own wives ...e near him; in one mo...n the eyes of all India ... a pariah, and ever since ...s been undergoing purify... costing a large part of ...cause him from the vice... ...ich he was betrayed."

... to Business.

...Boston Bulletin.

...all boys were engaged ...earing sport of sliding ...stoops on Christopher ...dark-complexioned old ...a hook nose, stopped be...urchin had just opened ...y "Cheese it" when the ...miled pleasantly on them ...boys! Good little poys! ...my tears; dere's some ... in der next block. ...o your mudder ven you ...ars." ...not bear any good little ...inscribed, "Abraham ...lothing Made and Re...

...eman of a Cleveland pa...n the tin telephone for ...e editor calmly blows the ...the edge of a half-gal... replies in unruffled ...another Black Sea on ...l give it to 'em again." ...

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MY NATIVE LAND.

We wander far o'er land and sea,
We seek the old and new,
We try the lowly and the great,
The many and the few;
O'er states at hand and realms remote,
With curious quest we roam,
But find the fairest spot on earth
Just in our native home.
We hold communion, high and sweet,
With men, in ancient lore,
By day, by night, with reverent eyes,
O'er volumes old we pore;
But Rome and Greece, and Orient lands,
And heroes far away,
Great in their times, still lack the charm
That lights our own to-day.

We seek for landscapes, fair and grand,
[illegible] summer haze.
Helvetia's mountains, piled with snow,
Italia's sunset rays;
And lake, and stream, and crag, and dell,
And new and fairer flowers;
We own them rich and fair—but not
More grand, more fair than ours,
With solemn air we tread where trod
The feet of ancient men,
And fill old palaces and courts
With echoing sounds again;
Temple and forum, bath and arch,
Unearthed, in glory stand;
These with admiring gaze we view,
But crave our native land.

We hear with joy the golden speech
Of men of high renown,
We see with praise the jeweled wealth
Of sceptre, mace and crown;
But dearer far the golden words
That made a people free,
And crown and sceptre pale before
A nation's liberty.

O land, where saint and pilgrim came,
With loftiest purpose fraught,
Nurtured in hardship, toil and faith,
O land, divinely taught;
As streams the light from headland tower,
Guide o'er the stormy sea,
So hope, to all the oppressed, beams forth,
Dear native land from thee.

WIT AND H... ...MOK.

Song of ... beauti... the period—"Sprig, sprig, ...d sprig!"

Which av the sides in this warre de yiz take, Mike? The Toorkes, av coorse, Dinnis, for they are fond of tobacoy and ladies.

"I suppose our minister preaches well," remarked a Michigan lady, "but I'm so busy looking at the fashions that I really never hear anything he says."

"When you hear a mother calling to her son to "Come and shut the shutters," and hear him respond, "It is shut, mother, and I can't shut it any shutter," do you ever pause to analyze the delicate beauties of our language?

"Stick a ginger snap on the end of a knitting needle and you have the latest style of parasol."—*Herald P. I.* "And wrap a sheet of foolscap around the neck of a mineral water bottle and you have the latest style of gent's collar.—*Norristown Herald.*

A young lady on Embargo street recently received the following note, and is heart-broken: "You needn't 'spect me to yewr hous no more sunda nites a girl wat leaves gum a sticken on the parlor chares for a feller to sit on ain't the girl for me. Jim."—*Rome Sentinel.*

"Were you a member of the army?" asked the traveler of the wooden-legged man from West Hill. "Yes sir," was the reply; "I was membered by a recruiting officer, dismembered by a rebel artillerist, and remembered by a peg-leg manufacturer.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

They have kissing fairs out west—forty cents a kiss—*Exchange.* We knew there was something we were suffering for. Bring us along a couple of fairs—the fairer the better—and we'll invest, if we have to do without a straw hat all summer.—*Easton Free Press.*

The wheat has been beaten down by rain, the peaches have been nipped in the bud, Colorado beetles are after the potatoes, grasshoppers are consuming the hay crop, and altogether if the war continues, poor people will be compelled to live on pie and ice cream.

The oldest mason in the United States" is making arrangements for a re-union, with a view to effecting a permanent organization of himself. The re-union will be large, and indeed, if all the oldest masons get there, will be the largest gathering of the kind ever held in this country.—*Hawkeye.*

When a man is laid up with a broken leg, (remarks the Norwich *Bulletin*), and there is no flour in the house, nothing pleases him so much as to have the members of the society to which he belongs present him with a series of resolutions expressing their high appreciation of his fine moral character.

The man on West Hill got up the other night to see a dose of anti-bilious pills. By some mistake he got into his boy's box of marbles and swallowed half a dozen of blood allies and commies, and now, as he walks about the streets he rattles like a pasteboard dice-box.—*Hawkeye.*

It is marvelous the vitality there is to Cuba. Here it has kept up a war for years with a powerful nation, and at the same time kept up the manufacture of its staple article, Havana cigars, supplying nearly all America and a good part of Europe. If one-half of the cigar makers should lay off their aprons and take up arms, the Spaniards would be swept from the face of the earth, and their things sold by auction in less than sixty days.—*Danbury News.*

Good John Wilkins, of Stafford, used to say of billiards: "It seemeth to me if a manne have no better use for hys time than to sprawl upon a table with one of his legges indecently in the air, striving to make one balle upon a green cloth to strike another, it were better that he practyse standing on hys head, the which not only needeth the greater skill, but withal doth make the breaking of a worthless back more likely."

Mrs. Hayes is a very particular lady about the house. Mr. Hayes has to go out on the well curb when he wants to smoke, as the flavor is disagreeable to her, besides making the lace curtains unpleasant. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson, when he calls of an evening, leaves his cigar on the stoop, and when the wind is high it is quite frequently carried off the stoop into the grass, and the Secretary is sometimes occupied ten or fifteen minutes in hunting it up. One very dark night last week he devoted a half hour to a fruitless search, and went away muttering, "Curse this style!"—*Danbury News.*

It is no longer a stove, but a range. And a very handsome and convenient article it is, to be sure. It takes up about one-third of the kitchen, but its company is better than its room. It has a hot-water chamber, an ash-sifter and a refrigerator attachment. There are holes enough for a skate strap, and the ovens are merely the catacombs in a reduced form. It is a real comfort to do work with it, and it is a genuine pleasure to just stand around and look at it. As a piece of scenery alone it is well its price. It is graceful in form and imposing in appearance, and weighs about two tons, and when a man gets hold of one corner with a view of lifting it, he feels as if one of the chief gods in mythology were slapping him right across the spine with a petrified codfish.—*Danbury News.*

THE LONE ONE.

What time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee.— PSALM lvi. 3.

Hush! Hark! 'tis twelve, the midnight hour,
And yet no sleep hath closed mine eyes,
What is it thrills me with its power?
To shake it off I will arise.
I'll gaze out at the midnight sky;
Perchance the stars will glad mine eye,
No star I see to comfort me—
The night is dark as dark can be.

List! list! I seem to hear a cry;
Was that a scream went rushing past?
Not so! the wind was wailing by—
No scream! it was the midnight blast!
I'll strike a light to banish care,
And to my children three repair;
No child I see but comforts me,
They sleep as sweet as sweet can be.

Dear babes! they frolicked all the day,
And now their pillows gladly press;
And yet, amid their wildest play,
They missed their father's fond caress.
"When will papa return?" they cry,
And I repeat it with a sigh,
I long for thee to comfort me,
For I'm as sad as sad can be.

Now dark again! to rest I'll go—
Ah me! what visions cluster round!
Thoughts of the grave—they haunt me so—
How dark 'twill be beneath the ground!
Dead! dead! I shrink from being dead!
I shudder at the cold, dark bed!
No star I see to comfort me,
The grave is lone as lone can be.

Alas! deep horror chains my heart;
Where shall I fly for peace to-night?
Ha! ha! the darkness seems to part,
I surely see a dawning light.
Joy! joy! a cross—a form is near,
My Saviour's loving voice I hear!
A star I see that comforts me—
Lord, when afraid, I'll trust in thee.

Lift high the cross! Shine on, bright star!
The grave is not so dismal now!
My loved one doth not seem so far,
And sleep is settling on my brow.
Lord, thou art mine, till life shall end,
My first, my best, my changeless Friend!
I'll come to thee to comfort me,
And when afraid, I'll trust in thee.

From Harper's Magazine.

ROMANCE OF A BARN-YARD.

We were all sitting on the piazza, except those of us that were swinging in the hammocks among the trees; the sea wind was blowing over us, the birds were darting low here and there, and the bantams and the spring chickens and the big black Cochins were clucking and picking in the grass, watched over by the old King Charles, who redeemed us from vulgarity, and it was a scene of domestic comfort, as Aunt Helen said. Aunt Helen, by-the-way, became a very pleasant addition to the comfortable appearance of the scene, as she said it. She was just as plump as a woman ought to be when her next birthday is maybe her fortieth. She had a soft flush on her cheek, where the dimple was yet as fresh as when she was a girl, and the flush deepened sometimes into a real damask; her teeth were like rows of seed-corn for whiteness, and her eyes were just as brown as brook water; only her hair—that was quite white. Lovely hair, though, for all that; she parted it evenly over her low level forehead and above the yet black eyebrows; and we all declared, every day of our lives, that Aunt Helen was a beauty. "I used to be," she had replied; "but that's all gone now. I have put my youth behind me."

Perhaps she had. But we young people used to think differently when we saw Mr. Thornton coming up the road, and Aunt Helen's eyes resolutely bent on her work, but her color mounting and mounting, till the reddest rose that ever burned in the sunshine was not so rich. Mr. Thornton was it too, no doubt, for he always looked and looked intently all the way by. But the truth was—I shall have to tell you all about it if I tell you any—that when Aunt Helen was twenty years younger, she and Mr. Thornton were lovers ever since they could remember. They had built their house at last, and her wedding dress was made. If she was a beauty, he was every inch her mate—I know he was, because he is to-day—one of the men it does you good to see, who look as if they could hold up the world if need be, and inspire you with confidence in their power. Now what in the world do you suppose that, with their house furnished, and the cake baked, and a dozen years of intimate affection to bind them, Aunt Helen and Mr. Thornton found a quarrel about? She declared she wouldn't keep hens! And he declared that then he wouldn't keep house! That was the whole of it, to condense the statement; one word led to another, and another led to more, and finally, in a towering passion himself, he told Aunt Helen that she had better learn to control her temper if she didn't want to be a vixen entirely, and Aunt Helen took the ring off her finger and laid it on the table without a word and sailed out of the room, and refused to see him when he called in the morning, and sent back his letter unopened, and cut the wedding cake and put some of it on the tea-table and sent the rest to the fair.' Perhaps, on the whole, Mr. Thornton might have been right. Exactly one week from that night Mr. Thornton was married to Mr. Mayhew, and inoffensive little body who would have married anybody that asked her, and she went into the house that had been furnished according to Aunt Helen's taste; and immediately afterward a hen-house of the most fanciful description of architecture, with gilded vanes and scarlet chanticleers bristling all over it, rose on the hill behind his house, full of fancy fowl, and the little lawn was all alive with its overflow, and you couldn't go by the place without meeting a flock of cropple crown, or partridge Cochin, or Leghorn, or black Spanish flying up on each separate piece of fence to crow out Mr. Thornton's triumph—reversing the old tradition of the crower, and crying, "No women rule here!"

They say Mr. Thornton grew very old in a few years. His inoffensive little thing of a wife turned out to be a smart termagent who led him a pretty dance. Perhaps she was dissatisfied with her piece of a heart; but then she knew that was all when she took it. He treated her always gently—perhaps feeling he had done her some wrong in marrying her—and gratified her every wish, although having cared nothing for her in the beginning, it is doubtful if he cared any more for her in the end. The end came after eighteen years, when Mrs. Thornton was killed in a railroad collision, and her husband was left with four children on his hands; rude, noisy, ill-faring cubs, as all the neighbors said. If Mr. Thornton had ever impatiently chanced to think that his punishment had lasted long enough, he thought now that it was just beginning, when he found himself alone with those children. He wondered that his wife had had any temper left at all. He grew more bent, more vexed, and worried every day, and and would hardly have recognized, people said, the dark and splendid Stephen Thornton of his youth in this middle-aged, gray-haired man; and yet, to our eyes, he was still quite a remarkable-looking person—perhaps more so from our associating him with the poetry in Aunt Helen's life, and making him an object of wonder as to whether or not now they would ever come together again.

But there was little chance of that. We had met Mr. Thornton elsewhere, but he had never come across our threshold since the day he went out with his bride's ring. And Aunt Helen's peculiarity was that she never forgot. Could she, then, forget the words he had spoke to her in his anger? Could she ever forget his marrying another woman in less than a week? It had been in that week and a few following that her hair had turned white. She had suffered inexpressibly; she had never slept a night; but she kept up a gay face. Perhaps she would have suffered longer if it had not been for our growing up about her. Her life was thus filled, every moment of it; she had but very little time to be lonely, to brood, or mourn. She forgot herself in us. It gave her a quiet happiness, and kept her comely. And then she was too proud; whenever the thought thrust up its head, she shut the lid down, as you may say, and sat on it.

But one day—afte
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African bantams."
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Aunt Helen, with
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Helen, coming h
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"It's all right,"
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"Ned!"
"She did indee
to that man's che
to her!"
"Oh, now, Ned
"Fact. Befor
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me if I had stood
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—and Aunt Hele
"Guess you'd
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"Well, then.
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'I have had tim
"Oh, you ou
Ned!"
"You may fi
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to cry.
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a good boy!"
"Well, she
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he said, and
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for the sake
for the sake
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ORDINANCES

OF THE VILLAGE OF ESCANABA.

ORDINANCE No. 1.

An Ordinance establishing Streets and Alleys.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SECTION 1. That the streets and alleys surveyed, platted, and named in the recorded plat of the Village of Escanaba, as appears of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Delta and State of Michigan, be and they are hereby adopted and established as the streets and alleys of this village.

ORDINANCE No. 2.

An Ordinance to prevent the obstruction of the streets, alleys and sidewalks, and for the preservation of sidewalks.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. No person shall place any obstruction on any of the streets of this village, except it be for the purpose of building, and not then unless he shall have first obtained a written permit from the Street Commissioner, which permit shall designate how much of the street may be so used, *provided*, however that such permit shall not be for a longer period than ninety days, and shall not extend more than thirty feet from the outside towards the center of the street and in front of the builders own premises.

SEC. 2. No person shall ride or drive a team upon any of the sidewalks in this village, except it be for necessary crossing to their own premises; Nor shall any person place any boxes, barrels or other obstructions upon any of said sidewalks, except it be temporary and unavoidable.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 4. Any person placing obstructions upon any of the streets or sidewalks whether with or without the permission of the proper officer, and all persons who shall permit their sidewalks to be out of repair, shall be liable for all damages sustained by the village or any person by occasion thereof.

ORDINANCE No. 3.

An Ordinance to preserve the peace, and to prevent and punish gambling, drunkenness and vagrancy.

It is hereby Ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. No person shall make, aid, countenance or assist in making any riot, noise, false alarms of fire, disturbance or improper diversion in the streets, in any public or private premises, or elsewhere within this village, to the annoyance or disturbance of citizens, travellers, or other persons.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section, and all vagrants, mendicants street beggars, common prostitutes, gamblers and other disorderly persons shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 3. All persons having no visible means of support, and all persons pretending to tell fortunes, or where stolen goods are concealed, shall be deemed disorderly persons, within the meaning of the preceding section.

SEC. 4. No person shall keep or assist in keeping a disorderly or gaming house or establishment, billiard table, shuffle board, faro bank, or any other instrument for gaming, where, or on, or with which money, liquor, or any other article, shall in any manner be played or gambled for, and any person shall, upon conviction for keeping the same, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 5. Any person appearing on the streets, commons, or public places of this village, in a state of intoxication, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days. And it shall be the duty of the marshal, or any deputy marshal, to arrest all persons so appearing, and to detain them until they can be prosecuted for the violation of this ordinance; *provided*, however, no person shall be detained for a longer period than twenty four hours, unless it be on account of Sunday intervening, without the order or commitment in writing of a Justice of the Peace.

ORDINANCE No. 4.

An Ordinance to enforce the quiet observance of Nights and Sundays.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SECTION 1. No person keeping a billiard table, pool table, or a bowling alley, shall permit any games to be played thereon on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or at any time between 12 o'clock, midnight, and 6 o'clock in the morning; and any person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days for each offense.

SEC. 2. All stores, markets, restaurants, saloons, billiard rooms, and places of amusement, shall not be kept open on the first day of the week, or Sunday, between the hours of 12 o'clock, Saturday night, and 12 o'clock, Sunday night, and any person violating the provisions of this section, or who shall sell any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any intoxicating liquors, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days: *Provided*, however, that meat markets may be kept open until ten o'clock Sunday forenoon, and drug stores all day, for the purpose of selling medicine.

SEC. 3. No person shall discharge any firearms within the incorporated limits of this village, on the first day of the week, or Sunday, and any person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five days.

ORDINANCE No. 5.

An Ordinance to prevent and punish offenses against Chastity, Morality and Decency.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. If any person shall let any dwelling house, or other tenement, knowing that the lessee intended to use it as a place of resort for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, or for the purpose of gambling for money, or other property, or shall knowingly permit such lessee to use the same for such purpose, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall keep a house of ill-fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 3. If any man or woman shall designedly make any open and indecent, or obscene exposure of his or her person, or the person of another, every such person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 4. No person shall bathe in the open water in any portion of Little Bay de Noc, or Green Bay, within the incorporated limits of this village, without a full suit of bathing apparel, and any person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

ORDINANCE No. 6.

An Ordinance to preserve the Public Health, and to abate Nuisance.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. If any person shall knowingly sell, or expose for sale, any unwholesome, stale, blown, emaciated, stuffed, tainted, putrid, or measly pork, poultry, beef, or other provisions, without first making the same fully known to the buyer, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days; and for a second offense, he shall be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. No owner or occupant of any house, tenement or lot, shall, cause, suffer, or permit, any nuisance to remain on the same, or on any adjoining street, between such house, tenement, or lot, and the middle of such street, or cause or suffer any nuisance to be thrown, placed, or deposited on any street, lane, common, or elsewhere, within the incorporated limits of this village and any person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 3. All dead animals, carrion, putrid meat, or spoiled fish or oysters, decayed vegetables, and offal of any kind, and all substances emitting a disagreeable, nauseous, or unwholesome odor, to the annoyance of persons owning or occupying adjoining premises, and to passengers and travelers on the public streets, are hereby declared nuisances within the meaning of this Ordinance.

ORDINANCE No. 7.

An Ordinance for protection against Fire.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. The Fire Warden shall, whenever called upon for that purpose, carefully examine all fire-places, hearths, stoves, stove-pipes, stove-pipe holes, ovens, places for keeping ashes, boilers, and all apparatus for warming, complained of, and if he shall deem any such places unsafe and dangerous on account of fire, he shall immediately notify the owner thereof, to discontinue the use of the same, until it shall have been made perfectly safe; and any person using any such apparatus after it shall have been so condemned by the fire warden, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 2. No person shall set on fire, or burn, or cause to be burned, any logs, brush, chips, shavings, hay, straw, or other combustible substance, within 100 feet of any building, within the village limits, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock the following morning, without the written consent of the President, Marshal, or Fire Warden, and any person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five days.

SEC. 3. No person shall hereafter be allowed to burn or fire off any fireworks, or fire crackers, within twenty-five feet of any sidewalk, or building, in this village, and any person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

ORDINANCE No. 8.

An Ordinance restraining Animals from running at large.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. Horses, mules, bulls, jacks, oxen, hogs and goats, shall not be permitted to run at large in any of the streets, alleys, commons, or public places within this village, and any such animals, so found running at large, shall be impounded in the village pound.

SEC. 2. The village pound shall be in the charge of the village poundmaster, and it shall be his duty to take charge of all animals impounded, and to feed and care for the same, and if the owner thereof is known to him, to notify him of the fact of such animal being impounded.

SEC. 3. For every horse, mule, bull, ox, or jack, so impounded, he shall receive one dollar, and for every goat or hog, fifty cents, as a fee for receiving the same; and he shall receive, in addition to such fee, one dollar per day for keeping each horse, mule, bull, ox or jack, and fifty cents per day for keeping each hog or goat, which fees and charges shall be paid by the owner of such animal, before he shall be allowed to take the same from the pound.

SEC. 4. If the owner of any animal so impounded, shall refuse or neglect to pay such fee and charges within six hours after being notified of the same, or if the owner of such animal is not known at the time of the impounding thereof, the poundmaster shall sell such animal after five days notice to be given by posting up written or printed notices in at least three public places in the village, which notices shall contain a general description of the animal to be sold, and the time, when, and place where the sale will take place. The sale shall be by auction; and out of the proceeds thereof the poundmaster shall deduct the amount of his fees and charges, and the residue, if any, shall be paid into the treasury, and held in trust for the owner of such animal.

ORDINANCE No. 9.

An Ordinance licensing Auctioneers, Peddlers, Traders, &c., Circuses, Concerts, Theatrical, and other performances.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the Village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. No transient or non-resident huckster, trader, peddler, or auctioneer, shall peddle, hawk, vend, sell, auction any goods, wares, merchandise, or manufacture of any kind in this village, without first obtaining a license therefor, and any person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty days, for each offense.

SEC. 2. The rates of such license shall be as follows, to-wit:

For retail peddlers with packs, bundles, valises, &c., going about from house to house, three dollars for the first day, and one dollar for each succeeding day; or twenty-five dollars for six months, and fifty dollars for one year.

For auctioneers, fifteen dollars for the first week, and ten dollars for each succeeding week.

For hucksters or traders with team, boat, vessel, or water craft of any kind retailing in the village, or at any dock or pier within the village, five dollars for the first day, and two dollars for each succeeding day; *provided*, however, if such huckster or trader shall do a strictly wholesaling or jobbing business, or, if such huckster or trader shall be a resident of this (Delta) county, and shall sell only his own produce, no license shall be required.

SEC. 3. No traveling shows sparring exhibitions, theatrical, magic or sleight of hand performances, concerts, or other transient performers of any kinds, shall exhibit or perform in this village, without first procuring a license therefor, from the clerk, and no can-can, ballet, or immoral concert, or performance of any kind shall exhibit in this village, and any person so offending, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding forty days.

SEC. 4. The rates of such license shall be as follows, to-wit:

For performances in any hall or room, five dollars for the first day, and two dollars for each succeeding day.

For performances in a tent or pavilion, fifteen dollars for the first day, and ten dollars for each succeeding day.

SEC. 5. Any person, or persons, selling, or offering for sale, any photograph, ticket, or other article, and as inducement, promising to the purchaser thereof, any money or other article to be named or stated therein, or on such photograph, ticket, or other article, shall first pay a license fee therefor, as follows, to wit: For a license to sell one or more days, ten dollars per day; for one week, fifty dollars; for one month, one hundred dollars; and for one year, five hundred dollars; and any person so selling or offering for sale any such photograph, ticket, or other article, without first having paid such license fee, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days for each offense.

ORDINANCE No. 10.

An Ordinance providing for the licensing of Dogs.

It is hereby ordained by the President and Trustees of the village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. Every person owning or keeping a dog, who resides in this village, shall procure a license therefor from the village clerk, for which he shall pay as follows: for a male dog one dollar, and for a female dog two dollars; which license shall run and be in force from the day of its date to the first day of April next thereafter. He shall cause the dog to wear around its neck, during the life of the license, and no longer, a collar distinctly marked with the owners name and registered number.

SEC. 2. The clerk shall number all licenses for any one year, consecutively in the order in which they are issued, commencing with number one, and shall keep a correct record of all licenses issued, in which shall be recorded the name of the licensee, a description of the dog as set forth in the license, the number of such license, and the amount paid.

SEC. 3. Any dog found running at large without a collar so marked and numbered, and all dogs upon which no license shall have been paid, may be killed by the marshal, or any other person; and any person owning or keeping a dog without paying the license provided in section one of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the village the sum of five dollars, in addition to the amount of such license and costs of prosecution, to be recovered in an action of debt at the suit of the village.

ORDINANCE No. 11.

An Ordinance establishing a uniform line of shade trees, and to prevent injury thereto.

It is hereby Ordained by the President and Trustees of the village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. No person shall plant any shade trees in the streets of this village unless it be by the permission of the street commissioner or board of trustees whose duty it shall be to designate the distance the same shall be planted from the side or outer edge of the street.

SEC. 2. Any person cutting and marring in any manner any such trees so planted, or heretofore planted, or who shall cut, mar or injure in any manner any shade or ornamental tree upon any private premises, except it be the owner thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ORDINANCE No. 12.

An Ordinance to protect squirrels, birds, etc.

It is hereby Ordained by the president and trustees of the village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. No person shall hereafter shoot or kill any squirrel or harmless wild bird within the incorporated limits of this village, and any person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

ORDINANCE No. 13.

An Ordinance to prevent fast driving on the streets.

It is hereby ordained by the president and trustees of the village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. No person shall drive a team of any kind upon the streets of this village at a faster rate of speed than five miles an hour, and any person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

ORDINANCE No. 14.

An Ordinance for the protection of fire apparatus.

It is hereby Ordained by the president and trustees of the village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. If any wagon, sleigh, cart, car or other vehicle be driven over any hose belonging to the fire department of this village, laid on the streets, alleys or other places, at the occurrence of a fire, or at any alarm of fire, or when the fire company is at any exercise, the driver, or owner of such vehicle shall, upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons, who shall, during any fire or at any time, cut, prick, mutilate, or destroy any of the hose belonging to the fire department of this village, or the hose belonging to any engine within the limits of this village, used for the purpose of extinguishing fires, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. Any person taking and carrying away any property belonging to the fire department of this village, without the permission of the officer or person in charge thereof, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty days.

ORDINANCE No. 15.

An Ordinance for the employment of Prisoners.

It is hereby Ordained by the president and trustees of the village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. All persons hereafter convicted of the violation of any of the Ordinances of this village, and who shall have been committed to jail, in default of the payment of the fine imposed for such violation, shall be compelled to work upon the streets, lanes and alleys of this village each day during their term of imprisonment under the care and direction of the marshal.

ORDINANCE No. 16.

An Ordinance establishing amount of bond required by Act 231 Session Laws 1875.

It is hereby Ordained by the president and trustees of the village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. That the amount of the bond required by Act No. 231 of the Session Laws of 1875, of this State, to be given before any person shall sell malt, spirituous, or intoxicating liquors be, and is hereby fixed at one thousand dollars.

ORDINANCE No. 17.

An Ordinance repealing all former Ordinances.

It is hereby ordained by the President and trustees of the village of Escanaba:

SEC. 1. That all ordinances, and parts of ordinances heretofore adopted by the president and trustees of this village, are hereby repealed.

C & N W
LINES.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous Branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between CHICAGO and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route between CHICAGO and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan, and Australia. Its [illegible]

Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Line,

Is the short line between CHICAGO and all points in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great Northwest. Its

La Crosse, [illegible] and St. Peter Line

Is [illegible] Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. [illegible] New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line between CHICAGO and Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its [illegible]

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route between CHICAGO and Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE LINE

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing between Chicago and Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha and MILWAUKEE.

Pullman Palace Drawing Room Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running [illegible] cars between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee, Chicago and Winona, or Chicago and Green Bay.

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

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

Close connections made at junction points with trains of all cross points.

Tickets over this route are sold by all Coupon Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

Remember, you ask for your Tickets via the Chicago & North-Western Railway and take none other.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 245 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Manag'r, Chicago.

WIS. CENTRAL RAIL ROAD

(Operated by Phillips & Colby Construction Co.)

The Great Thoroughfare of Northern and Central Wisconsin.—The shortest and most popular Route from GREEN BAY to MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO and the Eastern and South-Western States.

Two daily trains between Green Bay and Milwaukee, without change.

One Through train daily between Green Bay and Depere, Menasha, Stevens Point, Spencer, Colby, Dorchester, Medford, Phillips, Fifield, Butternut Creek and ASHLAND, LAKE SUPERIOR. Making close connections for WAUSAU, GRAND RAPIDS, and with Southern Plainfield division for Plover, [illegible] Hancock, Westfield, Packwaukee, PORTAGE and MADISON.

Through Sleeping Cars From Green Bay to Milwaukee and Chicago.

daily, except Sunday, on evening train South arriving in UNION DEPOT Cor. Madison and Canal Streets, Chicago, at 7:00 a. m.

The Milwaukee sleeping car will be detached from train on arrival in Milwaukee, and passengers can rest undisturbed in it until morning. The return sleeper from Milwaukee to Green Bay will be in readiness for passengers at 8:30 p. m. and will be attached on arrival of 9:30 train from Chicago.

CONNECTIONS.

At Milwaukee with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Western Union Railways, in Union Depot. [illegible]

At Plymouth, with Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, for Sheboygan & Fond du Lac.

At Forrest Junction, with Milwaukee & Lake Shore and Western Railway.

At Green Bay, with Green Bay & Minn. Railway for New London, and C. & N. W. R'y for points north.

At Amherst Junction, with G. B. & M. Railway for Grand Rapids and points west.

At [illegible] Wis. Valley Railway for Wausau.

At Portage, with C., M. & St. Paul Railway for Madison and the West.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Gen'l Manager. E. BACON, Sup't. HENRY PRATT, Gen'l Pas. Ag't.

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