NEWS SUMMARY.

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

Congress.

THE following bills were introduced in the Senate on the 15th: By Mr. Hill (Col.), for the retirement of small legal-tender notes; by Mr. Pendleton, to regu-late the Civil Service of the United States and to promote the efficiency thereof; by the same, to prohibit Federal officers, claimants and to promote the efficiency thereof; by the same, to prohibit Federal officers, claimants and contractors from making or receiving assessments or contributions for political purposes. The bill to devote to public education a part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands was supported by Messrs. Burnside, Morrill and Brown... In the House Mr. Belford (Col.) introduced a bill for the retirement of small legal-tender notes. The Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to the widow of Fresident Tyler was passed. The Fortification Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported back to the House and passed. Mr. Gibson (La.), from the Committee on Mississippi Levecs, reported a bill appropriating \$1,800,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, to be expended by and under direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the recommendations, plans, specifications and estimates, and under the advisory supervision, of the Mississippi River Commission.

Mr. Maxey introduced a bill in the Senate

MR. MAXEY introduced a bill in the Senate on the 16th authorizing the President to place General Ord on the retired list according to his brevet rank of Major-General with the pay his brevet rank of Major-General with the pay and emoluments thereof. Mr. Hoar presented a petition for woman-suffrage in the Territories, which, he said, was signed by ladies of the highest attainments and occupying places of the highest respectability in society. A prolonged debate took place on the Educational bili... A concurrent resolution was adopted in the House-125 to 74-providing for a recess of Congress from the 22d of December to the 5th of January. The Pension Appropriation bill (\$50,000,000) was reported from Committee of the Whole and passed. Mr. Bland (Mo.) asked and obtained leave to have printed a substitute which he proposed to offer for the Funding bill; it appropriates of coin in the Treasury bill; it appropriates of coin in the Treasury the sum of \$100,000,000 for payment of the in-terest-bearing debt of the United States fall-ing due during 1880 and 1881, and directs the secretary of the Treasury to cause to be coined the maximum amount of silver dollars in the manner now authorized by law, and to pay out such dollars in redemption of the public debt: Section 2 repeats all laws authorizing the issuing of bonds for the purpose of funding or redeeming the interest-bearing debt of the United States.

THE House resolution for adjournment of Congress from December 22 to January 5 was subsequently made by Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Wan lace introduced a bill to establish a mode of system of bankruptcy. Mr. Blaine offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to thirteen. The Educational bill was further considered, and an amendment offered by Mr. Teller, striking out the clause etting apart the proceeds of lands and part its as a permanent fund, and provided that for the first ten years said proceeds shall be paid to the several States according to the proportion of population over ten years of age who cannot read and write, was adopted in committee—31 to 30—but was subsequestly lost—28 to 28, the Vice-President not being in the chair. The bill was then passed—41 to 6. Adjourned to the 20th... The House passed the Senate bill granting a pension to the widow of General Heintzelman. Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill to give the city of Chicago title to certain public grounds. A bill was passed limiting sessions of the Legislative Assembling of the servers. 31-and a motion to reconsider the vote was

lic grounds. A bill was passed limiting sessions of the Legislative Assemblies of the several Territories to sixty days' duration. THE Senate was not in session on the 18th ... The Military Academy Appropriation bill (\$322,125) was passed in the House. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill (\$1,190,63) was debated in Committee of the Whole
and reported back, when a vote was taken—
140 to 2—showing no quorum present.

Service officers with the Brockway gauge of

Domestic.

A special telegram from Buffalo on the 15th announces that there was no prospect of the grain boats, which were frozen in in the Erie Canal, getting through to tide-

water. THE Department of Agriculture says of the condition of cotton that there is a decline in the return of December 1 as compared with that received November 1. The continuance of rain and very cold weather in November on the Mississippi River.

SEIDENBERG & Co., a well-known cigar firm of New York and Key West, employing 800 men at the latter place, made an assigument on the 15th. Liabilities stated to be about \$500,000. Joseph Brown & Bros. wholesale dry goods merchants of New York, have also failed, with liabilities of \$92,000. MARY AND RUDOLPH TORNEY died at Mil-

wankee on the 15th of trichinosis. Ox the 15th two coaches on the Missouri Pacific Railroad flew the track near Eureka, Mo., and twelve passengers were badly hurt. On the 15th a confidence operator at St. Louis was chased out upon the great bridge by a policeman, and ended his career by

leaping ninety feet into the Mississippi. THE Alabama Great Southern Railroad has decided to tunnel Lookout Mountain.

THIRTY-SEVEN steam and 249 sail vessels are laid up for the winter in Chicago harbor. THE Comptroller of the City of Chicago has closed out a four per cent. loan of \$843,-000 inside of nineteen hours. These bonds were offered at par in small denominations, in order to distribute them generally among

A New York dispatch of the 16th says a banking firm in that city had already received subscriptions in advance for the new threeper-cent. bonds to the extent of \$200,000,000. A prominent foreign legation alone had subscribed for \$500,000 of these securities.

In his annual report the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says the United States already surpasses every other country in the magnitude of its exports, both of breadstuffs and provisions, and it is maintained that the market for American breadstuffs and provisions in Europe can be still further extended. The five leading articles of export during the year ended June 30, 1880, were as follows: Bread and breadstuffs, \$288,036,835; cotton, unmanufactured, \$211,535,905; provisions, \$127,043,242; mineral oils, \$36,218,625; tobac co and manufactures thereof, \$18,443,293.

THE National Hotel at Olean, N. Y., was destroyed by fire a few nights ago, and the wife and two daughters of the proprietor perished in the flames.

THE population of Georgia, officially reported, is 1,542,618, an increase of 358,509, or thirty per cent., since 1870.

GOVERNOR NEIL, of Idaho, in his message to the Legislature, says: "Polygamy is being rapidly introduced from Utah. The statute is defective, as it is found impossible to prove the ceremony. The Territory is in danger of coming a second edition of Utah." The Governor expresses the hope that the Legislature will adopt measures to crush out the practice. He also advises the punishment of ose who advise and preach the doctrine of

polygamy.

THE National Board of Trade conclude its labors on the 17th and adjourned size die. A resolution was adopted favoring post-

L. M. Myru, of Augusta, Ga., reports hav-ng been recently robbed of \$10,500 in a leeping-car between New York and Philadel-

have recently died from trichine, and two members of Mr. Millarck's family were prostuate. A piece taken from the dead boy's arm was allive with parasites.

The Oklahoma adventurers at Caldwell, Kan., were visited on the 17th by the lenders.

of four nations of the red men and informed that if the Government should permit them to invade Indian Territory, the Indians would speedily exterminate them.

A rew days ago a negro couple of Prince George County, Va., locked their two children in the house and went out to pick peas, when the building took fire and the little ones perished in the fismes.

THOMAS KELLY, a planter near Smithfield, N. C., recently died from the effects of a white powder administered by a conjuror. The charlatan has fled the country. On the afternoon of the 17th robbers ran-

sacked the residence of Mrs. George Tod, at Youngstown, Ohio, and carried off diamonds and jewelry valued at \$7,000.

THE complete census of Nevada is stated to show a population of 68,400, an increase of 26,000 in ten years.

The wall-paper manufactory of Birge & Sons at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Union Malthouse, adjoining, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th, involving a loss of \$280,000. In the former 150 workmen were employed, of whom about thirty perished in the flames.

A St. Louis telegram of the 17th says Dr. Wilson, the representative of the Oklahoma colonists on the border of Indian Territory under the surveillance of the military, had left that city for Washington, where he would endeavor to obtain orders to enable the colonists to proceed on their journey unmo-

THE giving way of a cylinder-head in the Granger foundry at Providence, R. L., on the 17th, scattered the brains of Timothy Mullen in all directions.

A ST. PAUL (Minn.) telegram of the 18th says General Terry had information from Major Brotherton that Scout Allison started from the vicinity of Woody Mountain on the 11th with Sitting Bull's camp of Indians, with the plan of going into Fort Buford to surrender. The Indians were said to be starving. They were few and in poor condition, and appeared to have but a small amount of ammunition.

Ox the 17th Abraham Henry killed his uncle, Joseph Lewis, near Oxford, Ind., and on the 19th shot dead Deputy Sheriff Pierson, of Warren County, who attempted to arrest

RECENT explosion in a manufactory on disagreed to in the Senate on the 17th-27 to Twenty-sixth street, New York, carried a four-thousand-pound boiler, almost unbroken, a distance of nearly two hundred feet, doing no damage on the route.

THE liabilities of B. G. Arnold & Co., the bankrupt coffee firm of New York, are reported by the assignee at \$2,157.914, and the assets at \$1,571,198.

HE total population of the State of Maine, according to the returns made to the Census Office by the enumerators, is 648 945. Of this number 324,084 are males and 324,861 are females; 590,076 are natives and 58,869 are foreign born; 646,903 are white and 2,042 are colored.

DURING the week ended December 18, 418, 995 standard silver dollars were distributed-During the corresponding week in 1879 the number was 434,990.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total values of exports of domestic breadstuffs for the eleven months ended November 30, 1883, at \$256,762,380; same period in 1879, \$23),791,604.

Service officers with the Brockway gang of of Engraving, pronounced the work the equal in every way of that produced by the Government.

THE population of Montana Territory is as follows: Total, 39,157. Males, 28,180; females, 10,977; native, 27,642; foreign-born, 11,515; white, 35,468; colore-1, 3,689.

On the night of the 17th the wall-paper manufactory of Birge & Son, at Buffalo, N. Y., was consumed by fire. The flames lowered the estimate of the States bordering spread so rapidly that egress from the building was cut off, and several of the workmen perished in the flames. On the 19th three corpses were recovered from the debris and five boys were still missing. It was thought that the loss of life was between fifteen and

A FEW days ago Charles Sickler, of Scranton, Pa., gave his sick wife by mistake carbolic acid instead of hydrate of chloral.

The wife died and Sickler became insane. CHARLES JONES was locked up in jail at Charlottesville, Va., for shooting a woman. On the evening of the 18th he wrapped his bed-clothes about his neck, saturated them with kerosene, set them on fire and perished in the flames.

Personal and Political.

PRESIDENT HAYES on the 15th nominated Judge William B. Woods, of Georgia, of the Fifth United States Judicial Circuit, to the United States Supreme Bench, vice Justice Strong, resigned on account of ill-health.

THE American Woman's Suffrage Association met in Washington on the 15th. Twelve, States were represented. A telegram was received from Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming. indorsing woman's suffrage. Congress would be asked to enact a law giving wetnen equal political rights in the Territories.

THE San Francisco Board of Trade have telegraphed a request to the California delegation in Congress to sustain the Nicaragua

Canal project. THE State Grange of Indiana demands that the Agricultural Bureau be raised to a Cabinet portfolio, and that a National Railway law be enacted, to prohibit discrimination in

freights. THE Democrats of the Third New Hampshire District have nominated Colonel J. B. Hosley to fill the vacancy caused by the death

of Mr. Farr. Tite United States Senate has unanimously confirmed the nominations of Colonel William B. Hazen to be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier General, and Colonel Nelson A. Miles to be Brigadier General of the

THE National Board of Trade on the 16th adopted, for transmission to Congress, the draft of an act to prevent food adulteration. and also a resolution that the coinage of silver be left to the discretion of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury. AT its session in Columbus on the 15th the Ohio State Grange adopted a resolution that hereafter all candidates for public office asking the support of Grangers shall be requested to publicly express their sentiments upon railway corporations and their relation to the J. H. Bingham was re-elected

GENERAL GRANT visited both houses of Congress on the 16th, and in each a recess of ten minutes was taken in his honor.

By direction of the President a general orer was issued from army headquarters on the 18th assigning Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard to the Department of West Point; Brigadier-General C. C. Augur to the Department of Texas; Brevet Brigadier-Gen-

Mas. Hinz and son, of Beaver Dam, Wis., | eral Henry J. Hunt to the Department of the outh; Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Macansas, Louisiana and Indian Territory; Mar-General John M. Schoffeld to the new milary division of the Gulf, and Brigadier-General N. A. Miles to the Department of the Columbia,

THE official vote of Tennessee has recently been declared, and is as follows: For Hancock, 129,569; Garfield, 107.677; Weaver, 5,917; Dow, 43. Hancock's plurality, 21,893; majority over all, 15,933.

KATE CHASE SPRAGUE has filed a petition for divorce from her husband, William Sprague, in the Washington County (R. L.)

A Washington dispatch of the 18th says the certificates of the Electoral vote had been received by mail from every State in the Union. THE Louisville Courier-Journal of the 19th gives the following as the footings of the official popular vote for President, derived from official sources: Hancock, 4.453,498; Garfield, 4,463,249; Weaver, 307,998; Dow, 9,834; scate tering, 9,579. Total vote, 9,241,158. Garfield over Hancock, 6,751.

Foreign.

JOSIAH CALDWELL, the great railway contractor of London, has failed, with liabilities

A REVOLT of negroes recently occurred in Cuba, which was promptly checked by the execution of a few of the leading spirits at HEALY and Walsh, indicted Land Leaguers,

were acquitted at Cork on the 15th. In the evening they were complimented with a serenade. John Power, one of the party who slit the ears of a bailiff near Tralee, although identified by his victim, has been acquitted. THE Earl of Crawford died in London on the 15th.

It was again asserted on the 15th that the Czar of Russia would retire to the Crimea, leaving his authority to a Council under the Presidency of the Grand Duke Alexander, on condition that the Czar's marriage with the Princess Dolgorouki be declared legal.

LATE Peruvian advices say that a Chilian fleet of eighteen vessels had attacked and captured the town of Pisco and burned the rolling-stock of a railroad belonging to British capitalists. The Peruvians lost 150 and the Chilians 400 men. A force of 10,000 men then landed from the fleet and took up its march through the Yea Valley for Lima, a distance of 126 miles. The Peruvians had sent out three divisions to check the invaders, and the Chillan feet had returned for reinforcements.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, the French statesman, announces that he will close his political career with the present chamber.

THE Greek Minister of War has invited proposals for supplying provisions to eighty thousand soldiers on the Turkish frontier. A LAND-MEETING at Portadown, Ireland, on the 17th was attacked by Orangemen, who wrecked the platform and dispersed the crowd. The Earl of Inneskillen, Grand Master of the Order, has appointed a Vigflance Committee to protect property in Ire-

MICHAEL DAVITT, the Land agitator, has had his ticket of leave canceled, and it is announced that he will be imprisoned at Dublin. THE foot and mouth disease is spreading rapidly among the cattle in Great Britain.

A LAND-LEAGUE meeting was held at Mullinger, Ireland, on the 19th, at which 10,000 persons were present. On the 19th 2,000 persons met in Berlin

and resolved to buy nothing from Jewish shops, and to return no Liberal to Parliament who will not vote to suppress the liberty of the proscribed people.

A CHILD named Mary E. Gurd was killed by counterfeiters. Mr. Casilear, of the Bureau a street car in Toronto a few days ago, and her mother, on viewing the remains, became hopelessly insane.

A DUBLIN dispatch of the 19th says that Mr. Downing, a Justice of the Peace in County Mayo, had been compelled to fice to Dublin for having issued writs of ejectment. Police with drawn bayonets alone prevented the wrecking of his residence by a mob of two thousand persons.

FRANCIS T. BUCKLAND, the English writer on natural history, died on the 19th.

LATER NEWS.

Jones & McDonald and Ray & McLaury, two Chica 20 commission firms, suspended on the 20th. They had been operating heavily in wheat. Jones & McDonald's liabilities were placed at \$500,000. Ox the 20th snow fell to the depth of five

inches at Richmond, Va.

DISPATCHES received from the Oklahoma invaders on the 30th report that provisions were running short at Payne's camp. Information had been received that a camp of thirty-eight wagons and fifty men had been established on the Cimarron within the limits of Indian Territory.

BROADWAY, in New York City, from Union Square to Twenty-eighth street, is nightly Illuminated by electricity.

THE Catholic Bishop of Virginia has induced thirty Catholic liquor-dealers of Richmond to sign a pledge to close their saloons on Sunday.

Or 150 cases of diphtheria in Brooklyn, N. Y., during the week ended on the 18th fifty were fatal.

THE United States Supreme Court has recently decided that an individual stockholder of an insolvent National Bank cannot be compelled to pay more than his full proportionate share of the bank's liabilities in order to make good a deficiency caused by the inability of other stockholders to pay their pro-

portionate shares. PRESIDENT HAYES has requested General Crook and General Miles, of the army, William Stickney, of Washington, and Walter Allen, of Newton, Mass., to proceed to Indian Territory and investigate the Ponca question.

GOVERNOR FOSTER has withdrawn from the contest for the Ohio Senstorship. A LATE conflagration at Rangoon, in Bur-

mah, caused damage estimated at \$13,000,-DUBLIN dispatches of the 20th say that British troops were daily being landed at Queenstown, and that the troubles in Ireland

were as pronounced as ever. The constabu-

lary had been instructed to use the utmost vigilance to protect bailiffs and care-takers. In the United States Senate on the 30th the House concurrent resolution for a recess from the 22d to January 5 was finally agreed to-33 to 26. Mr. Cockrell presented a petition of certain citizens of Missouri and Kansas for leave to settle on lands in Indian Territory. Mr. Hoar introduced a memorial from New England business men and corporations in favor of a uniform Bankruptcy law. In the House; Mr. Dunn introduced a resolution that lands in Indian Territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished are subject to settlement under the Homestead laws. Mr. Ellis presented a bill to abolish the Government directorships in the Union Pacific Railroad. The Consular Appropriation bill was passed. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to dispense with stamps on bank checks was defeated-129 to 65-not the necessary two thirds in the

Interesting Commercial Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Decen THE annual report of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on the foreign commerce of the United States, is completed. In regard to our export trade, Mr. Nimmo says:

"Five leading articles of export during the year ended June 30, 1830, were as follows: Bread and breadstuffs, \$288,000,835; cotton, unmanufactured, \$212,535,905; provisions, \$127,-043,242; mineral oils, \$35,218,625; tobacco-and manufactures thereof, \$18,442,273. The United States, he says, already surpasses every other country in the magnitude of its exports, both breadstuffs and provisions, and it is maintained that the market for American breadstuffs and provisions in Europe can be still further extended. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland stand first among importing countries with respect to the value of imports, both in breadstuffs and provisions." Tables are presented showing that of the following commodities imported into Great Britain and Ireland the percentage imported from the United States was as follows: Wheat, 68 per cent.; Indian corn, 30 per cent.; live animals, 44 per cent.; beef, salted, 99 per cent.; beef, fresh or slightly salted, 98 per cent.; butter, 12 per cent.; cheese, 64% per cent; bacon, 84 per cent.; hams, 98 per cent.; lard, 96 per cent.; meat, preserved otherwise than salted, 72 per cent.; pork, salted, 87 per cent. The report says: "During the last ten years the competition of American breadstuffs and provisions in British markets has greatly reduced the price of those commodities, and consequently the profits of producing them in the United Kingdom. Apprehensions have been awakened as to the ultimate effect of this competition upon the agricultural interests of the latter country. The question is, in a politico-economic sense, a very large one, since it embraces not only the interests of the British farmers, but also the rate of wages paid to farm-laborers, the value of lands devoted to agricultural purposes, and the revenue derived therefrom by the British land-owners. The growth of the exportation of breadstuffs from the United States has also led to serious apprehensions in competing grain-producing countries in which inferior methods of agriculture prevail and facilities for handling and transporting grain and existing methods of commerce are less advanced than in this country." Regarding the maritime interest of the

United States, Mr. Nimmo says: "The decadence of that branch of the American merchant marine which is employed in the foreign commerce of the country continues to engage public attention. This decadence is indicated by the following facts: The building of ships and barks employed by our foreign commerce fell from an annual average of 233 during the ten years from 1-51 to 1800 to an annual average of fifty-six during the ten years from 1871 to 1880. There were only twenty-three ships and barks built during the year ended June 30, 1880. The iron steamship is now the controlling vehicle of commerce on the ocean. The tonnage of Iron vessels built in this country the last five years amounted to only 101,-823 tons, almost entirely for our coastwise or home trade in which no foreign competition is allowed under the provisions of our Navigation laws, whereas the iron ship-building of Great Britain during the last five years reported amounted to 1,800,193 tons. It is stated that the iron steamers designed for transatiantic trade now in course of construction in the ship yards of Great Britain would. if placed in line, extend about one mile. The total tonnage of the United States employed in the foreign trade fell from 2,379,393 tons in 1860 to 1,314,402 tons during the year ending June 30, 1880. During the year ending June 30 1880, the total value of the commodities transported in American and foreign vessels (imports and exports) amounted to the sum of \$1,589,472,093, of which the value transported in American vessels amounted only to \$280,-005,497. The value transported in foreign vessels amounted to \$1,300,466,496. A marked degreatest loss of life known upon a similar occacline in the proportion of commodities carried essels has taken place during the past year, the failing off having been from

23 per cent. in 1879 to 17.6 per cent. in 1880." After stating in detail the causes of the decline in that branch of American merchant marine employed in foreign commerce, the report continues: "The fact that capital finds abundant and more profitable employment in the home industries and enterprises of this country of vast and widely varied resources than in the employment of vessels upon the ocean has undoubtedly had a strong influence towards diverting attention from ship-building and ship-owning enterprises. This is the main, underlying cause of our maritime declension, in so far as relates to foreign commerce." The branch of American merchant marine which is employed in the internal and coasting commerce of the United States, it is shown, also exhibits a decline, not withstanding the fact that under our Navigation laws no foreign vessel is allowed to engage in this trade. The tonnage thus employed fell from 3,293,439 tons in 1874 to 2,637,6:5 tons in 1890. The total tonnage built on the seaboard, embracing the Atlantic Gulf and the Pacific alarm coasts, including both tonnage built for coastwise and for foreign trade, but chiefly for the coastwise, fell from 1.013.010 tons during the five years from 1866 to 1870, to only 669,382 tons during the five years from 1876 to 1880. The American tonnage built on the great lakes, almost exclusively for internal trade, fell from 214,333 tons during the five years from 1866 to 1870, to 74,499 tons during the five years from 1876 to 1880. The tonnage employed in the domestic trade of the United States (the ship ton being 100 cubic feet of space) on June 30, 1880, amounted to 2,637,685 tons. This embraces vessels employed both in the carriage of passengers and freight. But the capacity of railroad cars of all descriptions employed on the railroads of the United States amounted, according to the latest and most reliable information, to about 7,100,000 similar tons of 100 cubic feet of space. This railroadcar tonnage, however, the report says, actually affords means of transport for a much larger amount of freight tonnage than is indicated by the foregoing comparison.

After further remarks regarding the excess of commodities by rail over the commerce by water, Mr. Nimmo continues: "The efficiency of the railroads as highways of commerce has, however, increased much more rapidly than their mileage. This increased efficiency in railroad transportation has been mainly the result of a substitution of steel for iron rails, and of improvements in the equipment and

methods of managing traffic." The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States for the years mentioned are shown to be as follows: In 1851, \$39,456,358; in 1861, \$130,000,000; in 1871, \$403,329,208; in 1879, \$529,012,939. This increase in gross earnings has taken place notwithstanding the constant and very large decrease in the average rates of transportation. The number of freight cars employed on the railroads in the State of New York increased from 16,525 in 1867 to 47,-888 in 1879, and the number of freight-cars employed on all the railroads in the United States increased from 384,908 in 1878 to 480,190 in 1879. The tonnage of the New York State canals fell from 5,859,080 tons in 1869 to 5,362,372 tons in 1879, but the tonnage of the two railroads competing with the canal (the New York Central and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroads) increased from 6,594,094 tons in 1869

to 17,228,394 tons in 1879. These facts, it is maintained, serve to illustrate the most striking commercial development of the age-namely: the fact that the vehicle of commerce on wheels has, in our domestic trade, to a great extent superseded the vehicle of commerce on the water. "The same facts," it is held, "also indicate the cause of the decline of shipping employed on interpal water lines and in the coastwise trade

nclusion the report says: "Aside from

with respect to that branch which is employed in foreign commerce and to that branch which is employed in the internal commerce of the is employed in the internal commerce of the country, has claims to public consideration which cannot possibly be presented by means of statistics of tonnage built and employed. The subject has not, however, received that thorough investigation which its importance demands. It is a matter of interest to advert to the fact that on the 26th of January, 1880, the French Government adopted the somewhat extraordinary scheme of subventions for the promotion of the French merchantmarine. Bounties were provided for ships marine. Bountles were provided for ships built in France, and subsidies granted in favor of all vessels built, at the rate of 1% francs on every ton for each 1,000 miles trayeled in voyages to and from that country. These measures are evidently in a high degree protective and enabling, both as to the shipping and commercial interests of France. Aside from the appropriations for improving or providing highways of commerce, public sentiment in the United States has always regarded with disfavor direct grants from the Treasury in aid of particular industrial or commercial interests, except for the purpose of taking the initiative in industries promising large public benefits in development, or for the purpose of promoting enterprises directly conducive to the Nation's safety or conservative of the National honor. To what extent the merchant marine of the United States presents claims of this character is a question to be determined by the legislative branch of the Government. The situation of the American merchant marine is peculiar, so far as it relates to the possibility of adopting discriminating and protective measures which in their practical operation shall prove to be beneficial. In so far as relates to industries other than the building of ships and their employment in our commerce with foreign countries, foreign competition may be regulated or absolutely shut out through the adjustment of duties upon imports. This discretionary power is ample, and may always be exercised effectively. But the case is entirely different with the respective branch of our merchant marine which is engaged in foreign commerce. The Government of the United States has no exclusive power of determining the proportion of American shipping which shall be employed in our trade with any particular foreign country. It is highly important, however, that the Government of the United States should accord as great advantages to American ships, when engaged in commerce with foreign nations, as are accorded by the Governments of those nations to their own ships when engaged in commerce with the United

States. "The question of restoring the American merchant marine is undoubtedly a difficult one. Nevertheless, the apparent difficulties in the case should be an incentive to a thorough investigation of the whole subject, in all its bearings, and to the adoption of all practicable measures which may tend toward securing the desired result. The abundance and superiority of the natural agencies and the force in this country essential to success in shipbuilding and navigation afford a ground for the belief that prosecrity will at some future time dawn upon the maritime interest of the United States. Reference is here had especially to our vast resources of coal and iron, and the extent to which inventive genius has, in the manufacture of iron and in the construction of ships, substituted mechanical power for human labor. The approximation of the rate of interest on money in the United States to the rates which prevail in the countries of Europe and the rapid accumulation of surplus capital in this country are also circumstances which tend strongly toward turning capital to investment in ship property."

The Terrible Fire Disaster in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 17. A most disastrous conflagration occurred here this evening, the sad and deplorable feature of which is that it was attended by the structure, 300 feet in depth and eighty feet wide, owned by George W. Tifft, and occupied by M. H. Birge & Sons, manufacturers of wall paper. About ten minutes before six o'clock one of the men employed in the third story reported to the foreman, Thomas Henry, who was on the floor below, that one of the printing machines was on fire. He speedily made his way up-stairs, and saw the press at the rear of the room enveloped in flames, which had, by this time, spread to the adiacent woodwork, while the place was filled with dense smoke. As a temperature of ninety degrees is maintained continually throughout the factory, to assist the drying process, and as this had rendered everything as dry as tinder, Mr. Henry realized that the spread of the flames would be terribly rapid, and it was folly to think that anything could be done to avert it. He turned and ordered the employes to fly for their lives, immediately warning as best he could those who were in the fourth and fifth stories, they being principally boys. In the meantime had been sounded, to which a portion of the department responded, and a second and general alarm brought the remainder. The scene now presented was one that would touch the stoutest heart. The building was wrapped in seething flames. Employes jumped from the highest windows, while many boys in the two upper stories, who had been unsuccessful in their efforts to escape, or became too bewildered to follow the example of their companions, appeared at the windows with white and terrified faces, and franticully shouted for help. But their torture was of brief durstion, for, almost simultaneously with their cry for aid, they sank back, overcome by suffocation from the smoke, and, within twenty minutes from the time the alarm was sounded, the walls crumbled and fell with a crash. One small boy whose name could not be learned, courageously jumped from the fifth story, and, catching the telegraph wires, which then gave way, slid down one of them, and escaped with badly cut hands. John Malone, sged fifteen years, jumped from the fifth story, struck the sidewalk, and was almost instantly killed. John Fields, employed as overseer among the boys, jumped from the fourth story and was picked up dead. John T. Berry jumped from one of the upper stories and sustained a fracture of the spine and of both arms. He will probably die. With the falling of the wails the firemen were required to give their attention to the Union Malt House, an extensive brick structure, also owned by George W. Tifft, and occupied by John B. Manning. It was already in fair way for destruction, and, though every effort was made, the best that could be done was in preventing the further spread of the fire. Wild rumors were affoat in regard to the loss of life, and anxious parents crowded around with blanched countenances and weeping bit-

terly, while they tremblingly inquired for their missing boys. When the excitement had subsided somewhat, an effort was made to get some knowlege of the wounded. The list, as far as can be learned, in addition to those before mentioned, is as follows: John Griffin jumped from the fourth story; arm broken and injured internally. Moses Malone, jumped from the fifth story; leg broken. Patrick O'Brien, arm broken and badly burned about the head and back. Edward McCormick, jumped from the fifth story; cut about the head. Moses Malone, jumped from the fifth story; leg and arm tractured. Michael O'Brien, leg fractured. Stephen Hackett, Martin McGee, Peter Schwan-der, John and James Stout, Jay Voltz, der, John and James Stout, Jay Voltz, Thomas McCue, Charles Chapman and Thomas Quinian, all boys, are among those who are reported missing, and, it is thought, perished in the flames. Without a doubt there were many more who met the same fate, and it is believed that twenty boys if not more were roasted alive in the fire. The employes numbered between 150 and 160. James Ryan and John Konnedy jumped out of a fifth-story window, but sustained no material injury.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions. [From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.]

BANKING LAW. Plaintiff, who was unable to read, deposited money in a national bank and took a certificate of deposit therefor which the officers of the bank represented was a certificate of the bank. It was on its face a certificate of a private banking firm composed of some of the officers of the national bank. Held that the latter was liable for the amount of the deposit.-Zeigler vs. First National Bank of Allentown, Supreme Court, Pennsylvania.

Defendant, who had money in depositin a national bank, when demanding payment thereof, was induced by an officer of the bank to sign a promissory note which was represented to him to be a receipt for the money. He was unable to read English. Held that he was not liable to the bank upon the note-Resh vs. First National Bank of Allentown, Supreme Court, Pennsylvania.

GUARANTY OF NOTE.

Where it appears that a certain person indorsed certain promissory notes after they were delivered to the payee, and before maturity, a new and sufficient consideration for such indorsement must be shown in order to establish a binding undertaking of guaranty. -Blanchard vs. McCuller, Appellate Court, Ill. HOMESTEAD AND MORTGAGE.

In a contest between the wife of a mortgageor and the mortgagee, where the mortgage affects the homestead, if the homestead right in the wife had become a vested right before the transaction which resulted in the mortgage had matured, the right of the wife must prevail. But if the mortagee had acquired a vested right before the marriage took place, the lien of the mortgage must prevail-Johnan vs. Leathers, U. S. Circuit Court, Dist. Iowa.

MAIL AGENT ON RAILROADS.

Where a railroad company received a gross sum for transporting the mails and route agents over their lines, held that such route agent was a passenger and the company was liable where he was killed by reason of its negligence while traveling on its trains .- Price vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia Court Common Pleas.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

One who performs work on a contract, for which he is entitled to a mechanics' lien can not before he has completed his work assign an installment due for such work so as to transfer the right to file such lien to his assignee, even when by statute the lien is assignable and transferable. As to the assignability of a mechanics' lien, independent of a statute specially authorizing it, there is a conflict of authority .- Merchant vs. Ottumwa Water Power Co., Supreme Court,

PARTNERSHIP AND INSURANCE.

A policy was taken out by the husband and afterward kept in the safe of his firm. Subsequently the firm became embarrassed and the creditors granted an extension through his representations as to the ownership. After his death his wife claimed that he had given the policy to her while still solvent by repeated sion in very many years. The building in verbal declarations. In a suit between which the fire broke out was a five story brick | the surviving partners and the wife it was held that any act showing not merely an intention to transfer, but that such intention was regarded as carried into effect, without written evidence of the transfer, is sufficient to tranfer a "chose in action." Gifts between the living may be made by mere delivery of the evidence, and the delivery may be proved by the declarations of the donor. If a valid gift be made, the husband may properly become the subsequent custodian of it in behalf of his wife .-Estate of F. T. Malone, Orphans' Court, Philadelphia.

SALE OF GRAIN.

In a contract of sale of the contents of a car loaded with grain, the quantity of which is unknown, and the sale is for cash to be paid as soon as the grain can be weighed, which weighing is necessary in order to ascertain the price to be paid by the buyer, and there is no provision as to the delivery, the property in the grain does not pass to the buyer by the bargain, even though the weighing is to be done by him. The payment of the price is a condition preliminary to passing the title.-Hoffman, vs. Culver, Appellate Court, Illinois.

PROPERTY OBTAINED FRAUDULENTLY. Whenever a person has obtained the property of others by fraud he is a trustee, ex maleficio, for the person defrauded. He is not a trustee for the title, for that he never acquired, but for the thing which he has in actual possesion. A confidential relation is not necessary to establish constructive trust.-Christy vs. Sill, Supreme Court, Pa.

TRESSPASS ON RAILROAD TRACK.

Except at crossings, where the public have a right of way, a man who steps his foot upon a railroad track does so at his peril. The company has not only a right of way, but it is exclusive at all times and for all purposes. The world demands quick transportation. Increased speed necessitates increased danger. Holding, as we do, such corporations to a strict responsibility for negligence, it is our duty to give them a clear track. This rule is not only proper in itself, but is necessary for the preservation of life. Its propriety is no longer a subject of discussion. It also is to be equally understood that parents who permit their children to trespass upon the track of a railroad are guilty of negligence. It is gross and culpable negligence, for it imperils the lives of the children so trespassing, as also the lives of the traveling public.—Canley vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. Co., Supreme Court, Penn.

ONE of the most remarkable traits of this peculiar people in Alaska in their aversion to salt, which they will not eat in any form. A recent visitor says: I have seen them, when offered a choice piece of corned-beef on the vessel. taste it, and, on finding that it had been salted, spit out the mouthful with a wry face and throw the remainder on the deck in disgust. No matter how putrid a whale or seal may be, they eat t raw and unseasoned, with evident

It is reported that Senator Sharon's daughter Flora is engaged to be married to an English lord.

ESCANABA. : 1 MICHIGAN

A LITTLE CHILD.

For more than eighteen hundred Christian years In lands where wrath of winds the snowclouds toss Children have sung with infantile, sweet tears,

Another wide-winged year has made its round: Another summer has slipped down the world, Cold threads of rime have dripped with sulien

And dead leaves have been whirled; The sunflower heads that bent in giant rows And feebly followed in the sun's wan train Are fallen low; the pines their ancient woes Tell the black nights again.

And lo! Behold! When up the Eastern sky
A yellow light flashed with the Christmas
morn,
Across our household swept the tender-sigh,
"A Son to us to horn!" A Son to us is born.

Ay, hush! Stand closer: see the tiny hand With wrinkled grusp held in a fragile fold; See round its head the faint and dusky band That yet shall be pure gold.

Thus looking backward, 'tis the Holy Child That through the dusk at Christmas morn we see;
A little child that, sleeping softly, smiled,
Throned on the Virgin's knee.

O strange, dim picture of a strange, far land:
The frost-pale earth, the drowsy flocks
around,
And, whispering low, that little, awe-struck Of wise men, wonder-bound:

A little child, with large, new-opened eyes, Worshiped and given of rare gifts, and then Hurried in wild flight under dark, sad skies

A little child who tried with happy fear And mother helping his small untaught feet.
Who mocked the bittern, when the night fell clear, In pathways by the wheat!

And that far mother! Were our child-songs hers-"Sleep, Baby, Sleep?" Did she, too, softly And kiss down lightly, as he restless stirs, His drowsy baby eyes?

Her little child who watched the brown bees Who crept to hear the robin at the door, With sweet child-wonder snatching at the

White sunbeams on the floor; Who watched, by times, both bird and shadow

pass In even flight, and listen to the flow Of sun-warmed water through the fringing grass
And beil-flowers swing ng low.

Hush! hush! the organs touch with thunder tones The circling splendor of the star-pierced sky! Hear ye not yet the Crucifixion moans,-A young Child's lonely cry?

.

O wondrous power of tender Father care! O wondrous power of tender Saviour love! Look up! Praise ye! The Christmas star is

The young Child reigns above!

-Müle W. Curpenter, in Christian Union.

DEMARK'S WIFE.

A Christmas Story.

Of course every one knows the mercantile house of Demark & Co. Singlemann and I were the Co., and Demark -well, of course, he was Demark.

Demark and Singlemann had roomed ried, and Singlemann took the rooms he adays people think-"

"Singlemann, old fellow," I said, when we sat alone in the countingroom after the store was closed Christmas eve, "I have a turkey which I want help on to-morrow. Come down to dinner.

"Too late, my boy; I just promised Demark to go up with him to-morrow. His wife particularly requested it, and so I don't like to refuse, you know." "O, of course not. Yery nice little

woman, Demark's wife is." "What!" said Singlemann, so fiercely and sharply that I was quite startled.

"I said Mrs. Demark was rather a fine lady. "Certainly! certainly!" said Single-

mann, looking somewhat abashed. Then, after a pause, he said:

"I didn't exactly catch what you said

The fire was slowly smouldering in the grate, and the shutters were closed. I poked up the coals and remarked that it looked a little like snow outside.

"I always feel a little queer and ner-vous on Christmas eve," said Singlemann, evidently thinking about his abrupt ejaculation a few minutes before, and not heeding what I said; "you all my attention getting Demark to stick musn't mind me." "What's the matter, Singlemann?"

said I. "Didn't I ever tell you about it?"

said he. "If I hadn't acted like a fool," he replied harshly, speaking more to himself than to me, "it might have been ure?"

different now. I presumed that it would and so

didn't contradict him.

"I thought you knew how near I came to getting married once," he said, with an attempt at a laugh. The laugh wouldn't come and so he took the poker from me and vengefully poked the fire.
. "When I used to clerk here, you know, Demark and I roomed away out Woodward Avenue. I thought it to be nearly out in the interior of Michigan then, but, it's different now. Every morning as I came down the avenue I met a young girl. There were no street cars then, and besides if there had been -well, we practiced economy, you know-that's why we boarded away out there in the country-but that girl-I didn't notice her very much at first, and Demark, he never noticed her at all. We both came down together. Demark was always thinking of business; he was—have a cigar? Listening is dry work; smoke and make it dryer." "Why, Singlemann, you know I

never smoke; go on." "I told you I was queer to-night. Did you ever notice how wrapped up Demark is in business? Business will be the conversation over the turkey tomorrow. I tell you young men nowadays-

"How about the girl?" "O, yes—she always dressed plainly, but you ought to have seen her. I tell you. John, young ladies nowadays think of nothing but dress and yet with all their silks and feathers—

"I know; Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like your Woodward Avenue belle—in plain clothes." He poked the fire for nearly two min-

my story.

"I think anyone must have fallen in love with her, but I could never get Demark to see it. I never cared for any one befere or since. I was completely-but what's the use of talking of that. I met her every morning. She always looked straight ahead and never seemed to know that she passed the same two fellows every day. Where did she live? What did she do? One night in December as I came up late from the store I was astonished to see my young lady-I called her mine-standing at a desk in a counting room. Her hat and cloak were flung on the desk beside her and she was evidently frown was on her brow, and the figures at Demark. evidently wouldn't add up right. The lamp-light shown on her face and it never looked so handsome before. I stood before the window and gazed say, adoration. I tell you, John, I and walked rapidly away. don't believe that people nowadays

know what it is-"Well, did she come out?" "Of course she did," said Singlesaw where she lived. She walked his shoulder. straight on and did not seem a bit afraid. She seemed to set her lips closely together, draw her cloak around her and walked swiftly to her destination. Several times I determined to speak to her, but had neither courage nor excuse. 'Demark,' said I, when I reached my room, 'wake up,' and I

"Singlemann," said I, "I am not Demark. There is no use in shaking me.' "I beg your pardon," continued Singlemann, releasing his grip on my shoulder. "I don't think you care much about what I am saying, though.

What interest can you have-"Now don't fly off on a tangent in how it turned out. What did you say to Demark?"

"Nothing that night. You can't waken Demark when he once gets to sleep. Why, one time when we were boarding down on Jefferson Avenue a fire broke out about two o'clock in the morning and I -- "

"Well, but about this gi.l?"
"O, yes; next morning I unfolded my plan to Demark. It was the day before Christmas. I told him all about my discovery of where she was employed. Now," said I, "she's anxious to get the accounts straightened out before the end of the year."

" Evidently,' says Demark. "Well, very likely she'll be there late to-night; now we'll follow her-you on the opposite side of the street and I on the same side of the street she is, and you cross over and speak to her and try to make her take your arm, then she'll scream and I'll rush up and rescue her, and of course, see her home

and get acquainted." "Rather an ancient device," I remarked.

"Perhaps it is now," said Singleman in an irritated manner. "Young men of the present day are up to almost anything, but I never heard of it before; together when they were loys and of course, it was silly-I guess I know young men. Then Demark got mar-that without being told of it, but now-

"No, he didn't; that is, not at first. He got indignant at having all the disgrace of the operation and none of the pleasure, but I explained to him that he didn't care a cent for the girl, while I was madly in love with her, and conjuring him by all the ties of friendship, he at last reluctantly consented. You see, Demark never cared anything about girls, or such as that; he was all business. I have often said to him, jokingly, of course, that I believed that if-

"Singlemann-go on with that disbolical plot of yours, and never mind Demark. I know him well enough."

"Of course you do. Well, all the way down to the store where she worked. Demark was saving what a mean thing it was for two young men to conspire to frighten the life out of a girl on the dark streets of a city. We got there at last, and she was at her lesk. Ah! John, when I picture how she stood there— but that's no matter. I thought she would never come out-it seemed ages. I never could have stood it, only it kept to his promise, for he wanted to back out now that we were at the spot. You know Demark is the very soul of honor. Why, when Beat & Embezzle failed, you know, we needn't have paid a cent,

for they held no-" " Singleman, do you remember that I know the whole particulars of that fail-

"Certainly. That's a fact. I forgot that. Well, Demark wanted to go home again, and begged me to release him from his promise, but I wouldn't and he stuck to his contract like a man-he always does, you know. Well, just as the city hall bell struck eleven-" "O, oh! Singlemann-keep straight

now. Why, man, the city hall was not built then. "That's so-1 am telling a straight story for all that slip. Some bell struck eleven. I had my face pressed close against the pane, but where she could not see me, and as the hour was tolled she shut up the heavy ledger with a bang that made me start, and I heard her say, 'Only an hour to Christmas,' and she smiled. John, she looked divinely—like an angel, only angels don't keep books, excepting the Recording Angel. But just then Demark began

"Now,' I whispered to Demark, remember your promise.' "He crossed the street without a acted his part like a man, or a villian. rather. He crossed back again, and others. There were three ladies in the

begging off again. She came out, and as before walked rapidly away.

coming up to her, said:
"'Madam, allow me to see you home,' and offered his arm. "My heart beat wildly, but I prepared for a rush on Demark.

ates, and I began to fear that I had Demark would rather have taken voyage.

figuratively put my foot into it and lost my knock-down than that, and looked exceedingly sheepish as he walked along with her, and I followed behind, not knowing what to do, as that was a totally unexpected turn in the affair.

Thus did the strange trio proceed for about a quarter of a mile, when suddenly a policeman and a lantern loomed up from a doorway he was examining. Like an arrow she sprang from Demark's side and grasped the astonished policeman by the arm with both hands.

·Sir, sir!' she cried, now in the wildest excitement, which showed how pentup her fear had been before, "that man has insulted me, when he thought no one was near-arrest him.' and her eyes just ready to leave. The loveliest little fairly blazed with scorn as she pointed

· Madame,' said my unfortunate friend, 'if you-

'Don't speak to me, you-you coward,' she replied contemptuously. Then there in rapt admiration and, I may suddenly and without a word she turned

The policeman placed his hand on Demark's shoulder. Demark had been standing there transfixed, with his eyes following the retreating figure of mann a little crossly, "and equally of the girl. He seemed to wake up, and course I followed her at a distance, and flung the hand of the policeman from

' Come, my man, none o' that,' said the officer. 'Keep your hands from me,' cried

Demark. The policeman drew his club and

grasped Demark again, and I sprang to the rescue of my friend, but somehow I ran against that club, and so if you want the details of that scuffle you must ask Demark or hunt up that policeman. Demark saw Christmas morning dawn through the bars of the lock-up.

I had an interview with him and found him very much depressed. He didn't give a cent, he said, about the arrest, but the meanness of the action was what hurt him. I proposed to see that manner. Of course I want to know our employer and have him to go Demark's bail, or else have the affair hushed up, if possible; but Demark positively forbade any such proceeding; besides, it would inevitably result in the discharge of both of us.

I left the cell as dejected as Demark was and didn't know what to do. I resolved to do an act of justice,

however, and accordingly went direct to the residence of the young lady and rapped at the door-there was no bell. I had no sooner done so than I remembered that I didn't even know what name to ask for. However, the young lady herself opened the door and put an end to my embarrassment on this score, but increased my embarrassment on a thousand others.

I told the whole story, putting the blame exactly where it belonged. She never said a word during the recital, but sat there with that straight-ahead look in her eyes and I half doubted whether she paid any attention to what

She bowed me out without a word. and I went home more depressed than ever. After thinking the matter over I resolved to go to our employer and lay the whole case before him, in spite of what Demark had said, and by assuming the whole blame, as of course I ought to do, and accepting my dis- Garibaldi. charge, he might get Demark out and keep him in his employ. It was no fun "No they don't, Singlemann; go on to lose a good place then, I can tell kept accounts for us last year. I hear he's in San Francisco and I guess doing that if-"

"Never mind Smyth," said I: "did your employer get Demark out?" "As I was saying, I started down to see him when a met Demark himself.

Why, how did you get out?" "O," said Demark, glum as an oyster, "Pierce, where the girl keeps books, came down and the complaint was withdrawn."

"That was all," said Singlemann. with a sigh. "But the girl," said I. Did you ever know what her name was? Did you ever

see her again?" "Well, yes," said Singlemann, poking up the now dead fire. "She's Mrs. Demark. I take my Christmas dinner with them to-morrow."

Chapped Hands.

The raw winds of the late autumn and winter often produce in the hands of those who are much exposed to them that roughness and cracking of the skin known as chapping. If nothing is done to prevent and the person is obliged to have his hands frequently wet and dried, the cracks will often get deep and be painful. Corn husking is frequently accompanied by sore hands from this cause. As both a precaution and cure for chapped hands we have used the following with benefit:

Wash the hands, and the face also if it is inclined to chap, with borax water, and afterwards rub with an ointment made by melting mutton tallow (or suet) and then gradually adding an equal quantity of glycerine; stirring the two together until cool. For the hands this mixture can be best applied at night, using it freely and warming it in by the fire, after which an old pair of gloves can be put on to keep the bed-clothes from being soiled and also make the skin of the hands softer.

An excellent glycerine ointment for chapped hands is made by melting with gentle heat, two ounces of sweet oil of almonds, half an ounce of spermacetti, and one dram of white wax. When melted, remove from the stove, and add gradually one ounce of glycerine. and stir until the mixture is cold. The ointment can be scented with any perfume to suit the fancy. Keep in wide necked bottles.

-Here is a story they are telling just now in London of a troop-ship: In the word, and I followed the girl. Demark ladies' cabin were four washbasins, one of which was much larger than the cabin whose husbands were about equal in rank. The women always think they have a right to presume on the rank of their husbands when taking choice of berths, etc., and there was great dislooked up and down the road and saw apparently she was aloae with this man. I could see by the light of the lamp that her face was deadly pale, but in a calm voice (the sweetest voice I ever heard) she said:

"She didn't scream—she hurriedly cussion as to who was entitled to the big basin. It was referred to the paymaster of the ship. After first asking them if they would abide by his verdict, to which they readily agreed, he said set lady should have the big basin. big basin. It was referred to the pay-master of the ship. After first asking them if they would abide by his verdict, the said:

You may walk beside me if you will.' est lady should have the biggest basin.

That basin was never used during the

PUNGENT PAPAGRAPHS.

before a long square in past of True that a contract of their contract the state with the state of the contract of the state of the sta

-If you intend to buy a dog buy one that is big enough to go through a hard winter without a plaid overcoat,—New Haven Register.

-Jones thinks a man is fortunate who has his will contested after death only. He says his will has been contested ever since he wedded Mrs. J .- Boston Transcript.

-"Linguist"-Au revoir is a contraction of the familiar phrase "over the river," which is synonymous with "so-long," "ta-ta," "see you later," and "take care of yourself, old boy." -Chicago Times.

-" Well, I bought a horse to-day," said a young married man yesterday to an intimate male acquaintance. "A horse! What in the world are you going to do with a horse?" was the inquiry. "O, my wife said she'd have to have one." said the Benedict. "Clothes-horse?" "Yes." - Detroit Free Press.

He did not own a cent—
But still whene'er he tore his clothes,
He'd gather in his rent. -Salem Sunbeam And when his rent was gathered in, With all his might and main, He'd go off on another tear, And spend the 'hole again.

-He was a ragged orphan boy-

-Yawcob Strauss -A Galveston man went to a doctor and told him: "Doctor, there is something the matter with my brain. After any severe mental exertion I have head-What is the remedy for it?" ache. "The best remedy is to get yourself elected to the Legislature, where you will have no occasion to think." patient replied if it wasn't for the sake of his children he would make the experiment. He didn't want them to go through life with a stigma attached to their names. - Galveston News.

Like a Tale of Herole Times.

The mere narrative of Garibaldi's life reads like a mediaval legend or a tale of heroic times. He is at once the Ulysses and the Achilles of the Italian national epic. Long before his name had been heard in Europe, his exploits, both by sea and land, had made it a word of power in the New World. Having been involved in revolutionary intrigues, he quitted Europe in 1836 for South America. only to return after twelve years' exile, the story of which, with its stirring adventures both of battle and peaceful enterprise, is as romantic as any subsequent portion of his wonderful career. In 1848 Garibaldi returned to Europe, allured like so many Italian patriots, by the promise, soon to be blighted, of Pio Nono's accession as "the Liberal Pope." But though he soon found that his hopes in that direction were to be disappointed, Garibaldi did not return in vain. His share in the defense of Rome against the troops of the French Republic under General Oudinot and his victory over the Neapolitans in the campaign of Velleri served to show his countrymen that they would not want a leader ready to go all lengths when the time came. The time did not come for another ten years, and the intervening period was one of sorrow and humilitation for

After the disastrous Roman campaign, ending with the occupation of Rome by the French troops and the overthrow of with what you were saying. Demark you; nowadays people change around Mazzini's triumvirate, Garibaldi was consented of course?"

You; nowadays people change around hunted from place to place; two of his hunted from place to place; two of his devoted friends were taken by the Austrian troops and shot without any form first rate. I told Smyth when he left of trial; his heroic wife, Anita, the companion of all his adventures and perils, succumbed to the exposure and privation of his flight, and the General himself only escaped from his more implacable foes to be arrested by Sardinian troops and carried to Genoa, where La Marmora, who held the command, allowed him to retire to Tunis.

When Victor Emmanuel made his peace with Austria, and the hopes of Italy seemed extinguished for the moment, Garibaldi once more crossed the Atlantic and settled in New York as a tallow chandler. He returned to Europe in 1855 and in 1859 the war between France and Austria brought him againinto the field. Here we approach the better known, or, at least, the better remembered, parts of Garibaldi's eventful career. All the world recollects the exploits of the Chasseurs des Alpes. whom Garibaldi organized for mountain warfare, and led with consummate daring along the sub-alpine ranges and to the very summit of the Stelvio Pass before the sudden peace of Villafranca put an end for the moment to the rising hopes of Italian patriots and statesmen. Still more familiar is the story of the campaign of the following year, which was begun in Sicily by Garibaldi and a few devoted followers and ended in a few months at Naples, when the victorious patriot, who took no reward for himself and asked for none, handed over the Crown of the Two Sicilies to Victor Emmanuel and retired to his farm in Caprera.

This was the crowning point of Gari-baldi's eventful career. Here end not, indeed, his efforts, but his direct achievements, in the cause of his country's freedom. The crowning of the edifice was reserved for other hands than his and the task was to be accomplished by other means than he knew how to employ.-London Times.

Churches as Savings Banks.

There are in the city three penny sav-

ings banks in connection with churches. They belong to St. Andrew's, St. James and All Saints. The banks receive any amount from two cents upward, but do not encourage the depositing of large sums, the object in view being to promote habits of economy among the poorer classes. Trustees and officers have been appointed for each bank, the former being responsible for all moneys received. The bank is kept open every Saturday evening from seven to nine. A committee of twelve manage the institution, giving their services gratuitously. Any amount from two cents upward may be deposited, four per cent. interest being allowed on every even dollar from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal. About \$10,000 is on deposit in the three banks. - Toronto

for Doung Beaders.

A WONDERFUL TREE.

There's a wonderful tree—a wonderful tree The happy children rejoice to see; Spreading its branches year by year; It comes from the forest to flourish here; Oh, this wonderful tree, with its branch

is always blooming at Christmas-tide.

'Tis not alone in Summer's sheen
Its boughs are broad and its leaves are green
It blooms for us when the wild winds blow,
And earth is white with feathery snow;
And this wonderful tree, with its branche Bears many a gift for the Christmas-tide.

'Tis all alight with its tapers' glow, That glares on the shining eyes below, and the strange, sweet fruit on each lade bough
Is all to be plucked by the gatherers now.
Oh, this wonderful tree, with its branche

We hall with joy at the Christmas-tide. And a voice is telling, its bourhs among.
Of the shepherds' watch and the angels' song.
Of a boly Babe in a manger low—
The beautiful story of long ago,
When a radiant star threw its beams so wide,
To herald the earliest Christmas-tide.

A PRESENT FOR SANTA CLAUS.

Hettie Raymond was a little girl about eight years old. She had a little sister names Milly, who was just three years old, and a big brother whose whole name But the strangest part of this story was Benjamin Franklin, but that is so long that they never got beyond the church the Sunday after Christmas, she first syllable, and so called him Ben. saw old Father Goodwin, as he was This was all the family except papa and | called, come into church with scarf and mamma Raymond, who kept house for mittens on that were exactly like the them. As soon as the Thanksgiving ones she made for Santa Claus. Father turkey had fairly been eaten. Hetty be-gan to wish for Christmas to come, so very poor. He lived alone, and did that Santa Claus would bring her some not always have clothes enough to keep presents. Now Hetty thought and him warm, or food enough to keep him talked so much about Christmas that all from being hungry. Mrs. Raymond the family were tired of it except little always sent him a Christmas dinner. Milly. But one day an idea came into and sometimes a pair of warm stock-Hetty's head. She was very apt to have ings, or a coat that Mr. Raymond had

pose any one ever gives Santa Claus for Father Goodwin as she had made any presents?"

· I don't know, child, I never heard of such a thing." answered her mother. ought to when he is so good, and gives presents to so many children?" con-

tinued Hetty. "Perhaps it would be a good plan; mittens. would you like to give him something?" said Mrs. Raymond, who was always ready to gratify her children.

"Oh! I should," exclaimed Hetty, easnapped with delight, "but what could scarf to keep him warm? It's most al- like me.' wavs dreadful cold Christmas day when he is going about from house to house."

nish the yarn if you will do the knitto give up your play-time and be bers of the family that Hetty's confivery industrious in order to get them

mamma." "Now, when

been known to back out of anything she undertook. "I'm just going ahead," she would say, "do you s'pose I'm going to be like Lot's wife?"

So Mrs. Raymond got some yarn, a soft, pretty gray with a bit of dark red for the edges, and Hetty went to work. Every day when she got home from school she would take her knitting and work patiently until supper was ready. and after supper she would knit until her early bedtime at half-past seven. Ben used to call her "Her Royal Highness, the Princess of the Knitting Needle," and other queer names, and warn her of the disagreeable consequences which might follow if she pious men called monks. gave Santa Claus the mitten," but Hetty was so well accustomed to his Mrs. Raymond was very glad to see her little daughter willing to give up her play for the sake of doing some one a kindness, and glad, too, that she was forming habits of industry. Two or and scarf were finished, and Hetty actually jumped up and down for joy, and so did little Milly, though she did not know what it was all about.

The night before Christmas all the Raymond stockings were hung in a row on a line near the fire place, but, unlike the others, Hetty's stocking was not empty. A pair of nice gray mittens with a bit of red at the wrists, was stuffed into it, and over it hung a large gray scarf, with just a line of red in the edge, and on the scarf and mittens were pinned scraps of paper on which were scrawled in Hetty's own hand, "A Christmas Present for Santa Claus." You may be sure the Raymond chil-

dren were up very early Christmas morning, and gathered around the Raymond stockings. To Hetty's great joy the scarf and mittens were gone, and over her stocking hung a beautiful wax doll with real blonde hair and great blue eyes that would open and shut. In the freezes again in September, and the stockings were packages of bon-bons and a cunning little Russia-leather case containing a silver thimble, scissors and papers of needles, and last of all, a letter directed to "Miss Hetty Raymond." The letter read like this:

MY DEAR LITTLE HETTY: I can't tell you how surprised and pleased I was to find your nice present. You are the only little girl who has ever made me a present, though I have carried beautiful gifts to thousands of little girls. I hope you will always try and make people happy, and that you will have a merry Christmas every year as long as you live. With many thanks, Your faithful friend,

December 25, 18-You never saw a little girl so pleased other employes at least, and they have as Hetty was with this, the very first proved their sincerity by resigning their letter she had ever received; and she read it over and over until it seemed as if she would wear it all out.

Milly had a nice new rag doll that would not break if she happened to drop it, and a new box of buildingdrop it, and a new box of building pupils was recently given at a piano blocks and some bon-bons. Ben had a factory, in the presence of a number of new jack-knife—that's what boys al. the prominent musicians of that city. The snow in England in October puzzled the swallows. They akimmed over the white ground repeatedly, evidently in search of worms. The next day these happy bipeds had all left for the sunny south.

ways have—and a new book, and a sled, which was on the floor under his stocking. I don't remember what papa and mamma Raymond had, but it isn't of any consequence, for they were only grown-up folks.

The very latest thing in dress garniture is the caterpillar fringe. Of course it is "fuzzy," as its name betokens. It is made of plush or chenille and of a yellow and bronze mixture.

Hetty's Uncle John and his wife and three children, and Aunt Maria, who was a widow, with her two children, came in season for the Christmas dinner. And the little Raymonds showed their presents to the five cousins, and the five cousins told the little Ray-monds what beautiful presents they had. And Ben told the five cousins all about Hetty's present to Santa Claus, and Santa Claus' letter to Hetty, and then the letter had to be read over and over again; and the cousins opened their five pairs of eyes very wide, for they had never heard of such a thing before, and they all wondered how Hetty dared to do it.

THE PROPERTY

After dinner, when the grown folks had gone off into the parlor, the little Raymonds and the five cousins had the kitchen all to themselves, and they popped corn and roasted chestnuts, and played all sorts of games until nine o'clock, and then they had to go to bed. There were so many of them that Uncle John's two girls had to sleep with Hetty, and they talked and gig-gled and told each other stories till they were too sleepy for anything, and then just as they were almost asleep Hetty rolled out of bed, and that made more fun, and it was nearly midnight be-

But the strangest part of this story is yet to come. When Hetty went to done wearing. Hetty wondered who "Mamma," said Hetty, "do you sup- could have made just such a present for Santa Claus, but she said nothing, only pondered on it the rest of the day. A few days after this, Father Goodwin "Well, don't you think somebody called to see Mr. Raymond about something, and as he sat by the fire Hetty came to his side, and timidly asked him where he got such a warm scarf and

"They were a Christmas present, my dear," answered the old 1 an, kindly, "and I am not at liberty to tell where they came from; but I don't know what gerly, and her big brown eyes almost I should do this cold weather without them, and I bless the dear hand I give him? Wouldn't it be nice to that knit them, and the kind heart that knit him a pair of mittens and a big thought of giving them to an old man

Hetty didn't ask any more questions, but all the winter whenever she saw Father Goodwin with his scarf and mit-"I should think that would do very tens she had the queerest little suswell," said her mother, "and I will fur- picions in her bewildered head; and one day her mother caught her burning ting. But there are only five weeks up Santa Claus' letter, and it was pribefore Christmas, and you will have vately whispered among the older memdence in Santa Claus seemed to be "Oh, dear!" said Hetty, "and I do mas approached, Hetty did not menhave such good times playing, and I tion his name, but she did ask her hate to knit; but I s'pose I ought to do mother to let her give Emma Watkins a it, for Santa Claus always give me lots warm new cloak, instead of having any of things, and I 'most know he will presents herself. Emma's mother was give me a new doll this year. I'll do i. a widow, and so very poor that she could not dress Emma warmly enough Hetty said she would so that she could attend church and do a thing, 't was just as good as done. Sabbath-school in cold weather. Mrs. Ever since her mother read to her the Raymond was very willing that Hetty dreadful story of Lot's wife, when she should deny herself and do good to was not quite six years old, she had not others, and readily consented to the plan. So, although Hetty's idea was the means of her losing faith in Santa Claus, it was also the means of her becoming a blessing to the poor, and a great comfort to her parents .- Mrs. Bisbee, in Golden Hule.

The Great Saint Bernard mountain is one of the high mountains in Switzerland. On the highest point of the pass over it is a large stone convent, which is used as a place of refuge for travelers: It is eight thousand feet above the sea, and is the abode of a number of

They have a breed of large noble dogs that scent out people lost in the jokes that she took no notice of them. snow. They scratch away the drift, and bark loudly all the while so as to let the monks know what has happened. One of these dogs saved forty persons, and among them was a little boy that the dog managed to restore from three days before Christmas the mittens a frozen state, and carried on his back to the convent.

These dogs are tall, with large limbs and broad chests. With a case containing food or cordials slung about their necks, they go out to seek for travelers. Sometimes the monks go with them. Being able on their four feet to cross

gres sheets of snow where men could n venture, the dogs trace out any e who may be lost in the drifts. They supply him with food, and sometimes take him home on their backs. In winter there are what are called

avalanches. A great mass of snow gathers on a high place, till it gets so. heavy that it falls at once down the mountain. In doing so it makes a noise like the discharge of a cannon. Sometimes the snowdrifts surround the walls of the convent to the height of forty feet. The deep little lake be-

snow falls almost every day in the Not a tree is to be seen, but only patches of moss, grass, and bright, hardy little flowers. The kind monka are cheered in their lonely life by the

thought of doing good. - Nursery.

fore it does not melt till July and

PART of a graveyard at Morehead. Kentucky, was destroyed in building a railroad, and indignant ghosts from the disturbed coffins have taken possession of the station house, which stands on the spot. So say the ticket agent and positions.

.—A school for teaching the blind to tune pianos is in successful operation in Paris. An exhibition of the skill of the

THE latest "something for Grant" is the presidency of the Adams express company. Not a bad idea either.

"CALICO CHARLEY" FOSTER has withdrawn from the senatorial race, in Ohio, leaving John Sherman "a walk-over."

THE Sprague divorce cases are to be pushed. Each accuses the other of breaking the seventh commandment.

How it happened no one knows, but Schuy ler Colfax came to be talked about as a candidate for senator from Indiana. He says he won't have it, though, and he is right, he won't. Bill English could beat him

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE for 1881 is just received. It is a triumph of typography and illustration, and is indespensable to amateur florists. It can be consulted at our office or procured of Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

THE soft weather of the last two or three weeks has re-opened navigation on Lake Michigan and steamers ply between Milwaukee and Chicago, and Grand Haven and Ludington without delay or interruption by AT last, the Sioux bands which wiped out

Custer's command, at the Little Big Horn, have succumbed to cold and starvation and surrendered. They are much reduced in numbers, are nearly naked and almost

ENGLAND, crying free-trade the while, levies an import duty equivalent to 300 per cent, ad valorem, upon one of the most important of American product, tobacco, and will take only the raw product at that. English freetrade sermons are hypocritical as well as

A Brandon, Miss., paper speaking of the suggestion that the electoral vote of the south be cast for Grant, says, "we would prefer the devil to Garfield, and we greatly prefer Garfield or any other northern thief, to Grant." That fellow has not been properly recon-

THE president has named Generals Crook and Miles, Wm. Stickney, of Washington, and Walter Allen, of Massachussetts, members of a commission to visit the Ponca Indians, in the Indian territory, and report as to the duty of the government with regard to the tribe. Inshtatheamba's work.

ALEX. H. WAGNER, of Detroit, has found out how to address letters so that they won't go astray, and kindly offers newspaper men his secret, for a price. We will give our plan free: "Write the address so that postal clerks can read it, and make it full enough so they shall not have to guess at your intention." No dollar from us, Mr. Wagner.

and grant-backing the O. & S. L. railroad company against the men who are developing the wealth of the lands involved-will not add to his popularity in the iron country. About his only title to support is the fact that he resides in the u. p., and that alone will not carry him safely if he slurs explorers and investors in iron lands as he did the other day before the committee on public lands when opposing Mr. Stone's bill.

WHILE congress and the people of the country are talking about polygamy and wondering how best to go at its destruction, "the saints are working and polygamy is spreading. Governor Neil of Idaho, says that it is overrunning that territory and that there is no law to punish it, or, if law, no evidence. The same is the case in some localities in New Mexico and Arizona, and unless some vigorous corrective is applied we shall have four polygamous territories instead of one.

A contributor to Harpers' has been "taking stock" to find out about the national wealth and asserts that the United States is third in rank among the nations of earth leaving out China, of which there are no statistics available. Great Britain and Ireland, the united kingdom, stands first, France second and then comes our place, but the best of his discoveries is that we are gaining in wealth faster than any of them-say at the rate of \$2,300,000 daily, at which rate we shall soon overtake Great Britain.

THE association of kickers and scratchers, George William Curtis, president, will allow us, or any other man, to write his name after such eminent names as McClellan, Ottendorfer, Godkin and Potts, on the rolls of the association, for two dollars a year. We appreciate the kindness of the offer, but prefer to invest, and to advise our friends to invest, any spare two dollar bills in straight republicanism or democracy, as the case may be, and let the Cartises and Godkins and Horace Whites make their own fund, if they want one.

It is now proposed to take the weather work away from the chief sigmal officer and have it done by a bureau of the treasury department. Perhaps it would be as well, now, but won's that he a soft thing for Hazen. A. full brigadier and nothing in the world to its. Inasmuch, however, as the force, officers and men, belong to the army, and as the officers study places where the enemy was when would probably prefer to retain their army they got there, and where they remained after positions, any such change as is contemplated would involve the danger of losing the men gone back. The "boys" who were in Georwho know the business and beginning anew, gia in '64 will recall Buzzard Roost, Resaca, with only Prof. Abbe and possibly Capt. Howgate, civilians, to run the thing.

bonanza next year as well as ourselves, if the whim. He was the "great strategist" of the tique, and no abandoned boat has been seen. indications are not delusive. An editorial war, but was not successful as a fighter. Gen. writer in the Mining Record thus forecasts Geo. H. Thomas was the only commander of

There is reason to believe that the year 1881 | battle and never wasted a life."

will witness a large advance in the price of engagements are to be made for supplying new railway lines many years ahead. While iron will be the principal metal used, the associated industries connected with railroad construction, such as locomotives and the like, will call for the use of copper as well. Iron masters in England have voluntarily advanced the wages of their workmen ten per cent., and from all parts of the world comes an in-creased demand for iron and other metals to construct railways, steamships and new machinery. The copper trade looks especially favorable. Speculation was killed in this as in all the metals last spring, and up to a very recent period the superior metals, so called

Early in the summer, the Lake Superior copper companies sold some eight million pounds of copper to the leading manufacturers. It was supposed the metal would advance to twenty at least, but it has since ruled below the syndicate price of nineteen, caused by the forced sales of small speculat-Another large sale has been effected of some six million pounds of copper, and it is now expected that an important advance will follow, due to several causes. In the first place, the consumption is enormous, not only of copper, but of lead and spelter. There is an extraordinary amount of building going on all over the country, which makes a lively demand for lead and tin in roofing. It is believed too, that, within a short time, the telegraph wires will be laid underground, which will make a heavy demand for copper with a lead sheathing. A success of the electric light, if established, would call for so much copper that stocks in sight in metal centers would be wholly inadequate to supply the demand. This great prospective demand or the metals is the surest indication of the present prosperity of the world; for the increased use of metal tools is an unerring sign of productive and profitable business

"Most perfect of javenile magazines," is what the Detroit Free Press calls St. Nicho-Its growth in England is keeping pace with its success in this country, and the Eng ish papers are as unanimous in praise of its beauties as the American press. The "wonderful Christmas number," just issued, the first edition of which is 105,000, is a grandly illustrated holiday book of one hundred pages, containing, besides its capital Christmas and fairy stories, and original pictures by the best American artists, the first chapters of two splendid serials-one a story of the adventures. in the American tropics, of a party engaged in the capture of wild animals for a menagerie, and a humorous serial by Rossiter Johnson. Bright-eyes," the young Ponca Indian maiden whose sketch of Indian life is to appear in the January St. Nicholas, writes as follows to the editor of that magazine: "It seems so hard to make white people believe that we Indians are human beings of like passions and affections with themselves; that it is as hard for us to be good as it is for them-harder, for we are ignorant-and we feel as badly when we fail as they do. That is the reason I have written my story as I have. * # It would be so much better for my people if the white people had a more thorough knowledge of them, because we have felt deeply the results of their ignorance of us." A year's subscription to St. Nicholas is a holiday gift, the in-THE position taken by Mr. Hubbell, on the fluence and the joy of which is felt twelve times a year. The North American re declared, "It puzzles any one to say in what respect St. Nicholas could be improved." Subscriptions beginning with the beautiful Christmas (December) number will commence the two serials mentioned. Price, \$2.00 a year. The Christmas number is for sale ev erywhere for thirty cents. Publised by Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New York.

> IT would puzzle the devil to find a more perfect specimen of cant and hypocrisy than the praying and mouthing of the land thieves who are now, as they have been for two or three years, trying to steal the "ceded lands" of the Indian territory. The whole business engineered by Mumford and Bross, of the Kansas City Times, Van Horne of the Journal, of that city, and divers and sundry such fellows as Carpenter and Payne, who fear not God nor regard man. It has but one purpose, that of compelling the government to violate its plighted faith to the Indians, and open the territory to white vagabonds, whisky and railroads, and is pushed by as vile a set of scoundrels as ever infested the frontier; yet they put on missionary airs, have a chaplain, the Rev. (save the mark) Mr. Cary, and defy the armed forces of the United States "with prayer," and rifles. Such slush as this, is sent to

> the country, over the telegraph: The settlers broke camp early on Shoofly creek to move to Caldwell. Before starting Mr. Cary, the chaplain, offered up a prayer for the success of the undertaking in carrying the gospel and civilization to this hitherto barbarous and benighted land. The religious sentiment predominates, and, while they are cautious and do not wish be the aggressors, they are determined.

> We hope they will provoke a collision, and that the last one of the canting hypocrites will be respectably shot "for the glory of God and the good of mankind." The only thing to be regretted is that Mumford and VanHorne and the rest of the Kansas City promoters of the affair are not in the party and in the way of the bullets. They're not, though-they

> Tite Cincinnati Gazette says: "General Sherman never won a victory." But "Old Cump's" boys have a distinct recollection of being in a good many places where the enemy True, "Mr. L. O. but "Old Cump's boys"

have also a vivid recollection of divers and

"the boys," such of them as were able had Kenesaw mountain and the lines of Atlanta, as among those places. The truth is that Gen, Sherman manouvers an army systemati-QUE up-country neighbors are to be in cally but is very apt to fight it in a pet or for a whom it could be said that he "never lost a

THE House committee on public lands Mr. Stone's bill with reference to the lands granted in 1856, to the Ontonagon & State Line railway company. Mr. Hubbell appeared as counsel for the new company, which wants the lands, and attacked the canal company (all right) and the bill. We have already said that after the rights of homesteaders, pre-emptors and purchasers were secured we should favor the confirmation of the grant to the company represented by Mr. Hubbell, but we suggest to that gentleman that his declarations before the committee, to the effect that there were no genuine homestenders on the lands in question, and that persons who had occupied them had done so with the knowledge that they had no right there, not being true, will not benefit his clients. It is well known, to every one here, that there are "genuine homesteaders" on those lands, and Mr. Hubbell puts himself in a dilemma by making the contrary statement. He must acknowledge either that he is ill-informed or untruthful. But the case is stronger than that, even. Some of these lands have been sold to citizens of this county and the land patents of the United States issued for them. Mr. Hub. bell's statements concerning the value of the lands is an argument which may weigh in favor of his clients or against them, depending on the committee. They are valuable, and those who have discerned their value and purchased or occupied them must be protected, railroad

BEN. BUTLER has received, probably, more left-handed compliments than any other living American, and it is a pleasure to chronicle an act of his about which there can be no two opinions. Some years ago, "Horatio Ward, an American citizen, then living in Europe, willed \$125,000 in bonds, for which he paid \$60,000 or \$70,000, to the soldiers' homes. They were principally bonds of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The will was contested. General Butler was president of the homes, he could not go to Europe to defend the case, but he made it up and defended it by proxy, and won it. The bonds were sent by messenger across the ocean to General Butler, who expected them, but just before the messenger arrived Gen. Butler wanted to go out yachting, and left word to have the bonds deposited in a certain bank. His orders were promptly carried out, but when he returned the bank had failed, and the bonds were never recovered. General Butler never even saw them, but, on the expiration of his term of office, made good the loss, from his own private funds. Had he told the circumstances and asked for a compromise the only plea against him would have been carelessness, but even if he had not gone on the yacht he would have put them in that bank all the same, and lost them. I call that a touching incident. The soldiers' homes lost nothing; General Butler lost \$122,000."

CONCERNING the iron trade, we quote from the Mining Record, of N. Y.:

The market has remained the past week in much the same position noted in our last issue, rade having been characterized by a sma volume of business, firm prices and a moderate inquiry. Consumers are now more anxious to buy for future delivery and the bulk of the inquiry has been in this direction, while we also hear of a number of good sized contracts that were closed for No. 2 Foundry and Grey Forge to be delivered into the spring months. For present wants the demand has been limited and only occasional sales of anything like a round lot transpires. While the prevalling dullness is rather unsatisfactory to agents and brokers, the market is generally admitted to be in a very healthy position with many promises of a bright and profitable future.

And from the Commercial Gazette of Pitts-

The market remains in much the same condition as noted in our last review; possibly there is not as much inquiry, especially for immediate delivery, as consumers generally are pretty well supplied for the remainder of the year, but there are those who still have an inclination to contract for delivery during the first three months of 1881, and these contracts develop two things; one, that the buyers are apprehensive of higher prices, and the other that the sellers prefer selling now to taking the chances of the future. The trade general ly are of the opinion that business will continue quiet until after stock taking, and no quotable change in prices is looked for in the

THE Cleveland Sentinel has commenced a series of biographies of lake captains, the opening article being a sketch of the life and adventures of Capt. Chas. Gale, of the H. H. Brown. It is told in the captain's own words, almost, and we wish we had room for it. It is as entertaining as a novel. As it is, we can not refrain from quoting the Sentinel's "summing up." It says:

He has the reputation of never having been intoxicated and he never used tobacco in any way; he was never arrested; he never refused to pay any sailor what he agreed to; had no law suits with them; can get a crew at any time; was never turned out of a position he held; and everybody, even the ore and coal men are his friends. He is remarkably jovial at all times and diffuses good cheer wherever he goes. He is everybody's friend, but woe unto the crew that dares to disobey him. When once aroused his will is iron, which nothing but death can crush.

JOHN MASHERN and Gustave Wagoner fishermen, who were supposed to have been lost in the southwest hurricane of some time ago, arrived at home in South Chicago on Thursday. Their little craft was driven down to the foot of the lake, and into the ice, where it became fast. They finally abandoned it and made their way to Escanaba, from which point they now come. The men's families had given them up for lost. - Inter Ocean.

That is a hit thin. The men have not been seen or heard of here. There was no difficulty at the time when they are said to have abandoned their boat, in making shelter at Washington Harbor, St Martins, or any one of a dozen points between the door and Manis-

DADDY CHRISTIANCY won't give up. trying to prove himself a cuckold. Poor old fool; if he is not, it is not his fault.

-Mrs. Emily Steinke, Midwife, (Geprufte Deutsche Hebamme.) Residence one door south of E. Glaser's office.

Tax Notice.

I have received the tax rolls and am now ready, at the Ford River lumber company's store, to receive the taxes of the township of Ford River. JOHN A. DRISKO, Treas. Ford River, Dec. 15, 1880.

Taxes.

The tax roll of the township-of Escanaba is now in my hands. I will be in attendance at the store of J. N. Hiller every evening, except Thursdays and Sundays, and all day on every Friday, to receive payments. Four per cent, penalty will apply after January 1. F, E. HARRIS, Treasurer.

Fayette and Manistique.

English's stages will hereafter leave Escanaba daily, Sundays excepted, at one p. m. or ipon the arrival of the mail train from the outh, for Fayette connecting at Fayette with tages for Manistique. Passengers ticketed through to any point on the route. Stages leave Fayette for Escanaba at 7:30 a. m.

FUEL.

Wood! Wood! Wood Good, well-seasoned, body-maple wood, for ale, delivered at any place in the village, by Winegar, Millar & Co.

Wood for Sale. Four foot length or sawed for the stove-

HART & WILLIAMS.

Wood! Wood!

Hard and Soft Wood for sale by J. O. Jor dan. Yard next to the Ludington lumber

-Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, delivered in any part of the village by Wine

Wood for Sale.

Good hard wood-sawed-four feet long at lowest market rates. Leave orders ad ouse west Central hotel or address

M. W. NAYLOR, P. O. box 526.

I will deliver green hard wood at any place

in the village at market rates. JAMES ROBERTSON.

-"Before you make a friend, eat a peck of salt with him," but you need not wait two seconds to find out whether the pen you have just tried is a good one or not. If not, try

-The seven wise men of Greece were Solon, Thales, Chilon, Pittacus, Bias, Chobulus and Periander, and the wise men of America use Esterbrook's Steel Pens, which can be obtained at all the stationers'.

"Now Well and Strong."

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

Dear Sir-I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing, as the doctors thought, with con-sumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your Discovery for her and she commenced at once, and is now well at She took the Discovery last fall. Very truly yours,

REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTIN.

-A cough, cold, or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat diseases. For thirty years the troches have been recommended by physicians and always gave perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained wellmerited mank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and singers use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Sold at 25 cents a box, everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female phy sicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

LANDS FOR SALE.

D AILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are now offering for sale their land in Michigan at greatly reduced rates. Their hard-wood and farm-ing lands will be sold to settlers on long time, with a low rate of interest, or a discount of 13% per cent from their regular price will be made for cash. For all information apply to or address F. H. VAN CLEVE, Land Agent, Escanaba, Mich.

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HARDWARE.

THE IRON PORT, by source per my lost; sho it see HARDWARE.

Iron, Nails, Steel, Tinware, Stoves, Glass, Doors and Windows, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Pitch Oakum, Marline, Rope, Twine, Flooring and Siding, Mouldings of all kinds for Buildings, Fanning Mills, Plows, Cutting Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Farmers' Boilers, Hammer, Axe and Sledge Handles.

TOOLS.

Blacksmith's Tools.

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F SCANABA LODGE, No. 85, I.O.G.T. Regular meetings are held in their hall, over Car doro & Erickson's store, every Tuesday evening R. E. Morrell, W. C. T. Miss E. Ephraim, Sec.

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TIME TABLES.

"HICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'Y. TRAINS AT ESCANABA. GOING SOUTH

. . 7:15 am No. 1 (Passenger)

M ENOMINEE RIVER RAILROAD. TRAINS AT MEN. RIVER JUNC

TRAINS AT QUINNESEC. 10:25 am GOING BAST. | No. 3 (Passenger) | Single East | Single

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Leaves Monistique Wednesday evenings, touch-ing at above mentioned ports on returning to Green Bay. Connects with stage from Monistique to Gar-den Bay every Sunday.

THE STEAMER WELCOME,

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Leaves Green Bay, Wis., Monday and Thursday mornings, touching at Red River, Little and Big Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Cedar River and Esca-

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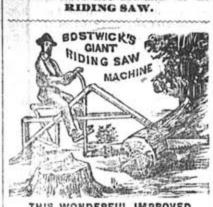
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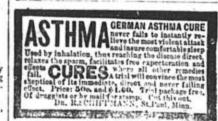
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CHICAGO, ILL. wiff the villa con black and

LEGAL.

THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

state of Michigan, 11th Judicial Circuit, st.

State of Michigan, 11th Judicial Circuit, 18.

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 1850 and 1830 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 second Mondays of May, and the third Tuesdays of September. In the County of Delta, on the fourth Mondays of May and the first Tuesdays of September.

In the County of Delta, on the fourth Mondays of June and the fourth Mondays of August.

In the County of Mackingo, the second Mondays of June and the third Mondays of August.

In the County of Mackingo, the second Mondays of June and second Mondays of August.

DANIEL GOODWIN,

Circuit Judge of said Circuit.

First publication Dec. 11, 1880. DROBATE ORDER.

tate of Michigan, County of Delta, ss: Probate Court for said county.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, on Monday, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Benjamin W. Brown, Jr., deceased, Benjamin W. Brown, Jr., administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of taid deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the vellage of Escanaba, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. ye weeks previous to said day of hearing gropy.) EMIL GLASER,

First publication Dec. 11, 1880 ORDER OF HEARING.

State of Michigan, County of Delta, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, on the 6th day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty. Present, Housand eight hundred and eighty. Present, Houselind Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alfred Bailey deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eli P. Royce, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, praying for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the legatee named in

the residue of said estate to the legatee named in said last will and testament. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3rd day

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3rd day of January next, at ten o clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICH AT MARQUETTE, MICH,
Dec. 8, 1880

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, and said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Court of Delta county, Mich., at the county seat, on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., vit:

John Saunders, Homestead Application No 784, for the east ½, of northeast ½ of sec 14, tp 38 n, r 23 w
And names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, vit:

Henry McFall, William Kingsley, Peter Schepley and David Oliver, all of Escanaba, Mich. 6 H H STAFFORD, Register

First publication Dec. 11, 1880. ORDER OF HEARING

State of Michigan, county of Delta, ss: Probate Court for said County. Court for said County.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, on Monday, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty. Present, Honorable Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Hubert Pflum, deceased, Coerad Lins, Administrator of said tester, committed and control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the ministrator, of said estate, comes into court and re-present that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 3d day

of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Escanaba, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Port, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy.]

EMIL GLASER, Indee of Probate

Judge of Probate.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Marquette, Mich.,
Dec. 8, 1880

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, and said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Court of Delta county, Mich., at the county seat, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock a m., viz:

o'clock a m, viz: James L. Sorter, Homestead Application No. 1178, for the north ¼ of northeast ¼ and north ¼ of north-

for the north 3 of northeast 34 and north 34 of northwest 45 sec. 26, fp 42 n, r 22 w

And he names the following as his witnesses to
prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation
of said tract, vir:

William Heppe, Rodolph Clauson and August
Heppe, of Baldwin township, and Frank Hammer,
of Excanaba township, Delta county Mich,

H H STAFFORD, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH,

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH,
Dec 8, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following named
settler has filed notice of his intention to make final
proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry
thereof, said proof will be made before the Clerk of
the Court of Delta county, Mich., at the county seat
on Monday, the 17th January, 1881, at 10 a. m., viz;
Daniel Wicklander, Homestead Application No.
2,067 for the lot No 3, sec 32 tp 41 n, r21 w
And names the following as his witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said
tract, viz; tract, viz:
John Johnson, Isaac Sundberg, Peter Belstrom
and John Olson all of Masonville township, Delta

county, Mich.
H. H. STAFFORD, Register First publication Dec. 18, 1880. ORDER OF HEARING.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Escanaba, on the 16th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty. Present, Hon. Emil Glaser, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Wallace Manning, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John K. Stack, praying for the appointment of an administrator to administer the estate of said deceased.

administrator to administer the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3rd day
of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be
assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that
the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear
at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the
Probate office in the village of Excanaba, and show
cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give
notice to the persons interested in said estate of the
pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by
causing a copy of this order to be published in the
IRON PORT, a newspaper printed and circulated in
said county, three successive weeks previous to said
day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

EMIL GLASER,
Judge of Probate.

EMIL GLASER, Judge of Probate.

TOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against cut wood or timber on N. Ludington Co.'s land, or t will be prosecuted according to law.

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Empotency, from Self-shows and Encount, consuming Spanial
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Ideas, Physical Daers, Simnass of Sight, Debritive Messacy,
Lots of Serval Preer, etc., making marriage improper-or
unkappy, giving treatment, and great many valuable receipd,
for the cure of all private diseases; 238 pages, over 50 plans,
No central

tround convoltation preferred, which is FRES.

DR. BUTTS Sixtime all persons enthering the WURK to send bits their mans and address, we meeter them that they will lose to considering advantages.——It is not a Trues.

River Commerce of Pittsburgh.

Aside from her great industries, Pitte-urgh, as the head of the navigation on the Ohio, claims attention, and extends navigable streams attainable by her river steamers. This influence she re-tains in spite of the rapid growth of that cess. This coal, slowly baked in great great destroyer of river trade, the railway. On either side of the three valleys that radiate Pittsburgh are found the omnipresent parallel lines of rails, six arms of a great cuttle-fish, the smelting furnaces of Utah and Colwhose body is the smoky city, and whose suction disks are the stationhouses that draw the life from the trade | heavenward, and the nocturnal appearof each stream. Ou the Allegheny this trade has long disappeared entirely; the Monongahela bears upon its slackwatered current a line of fine boats that have existed since the earliest days of steam navigation, but whose business begins to feel railway encroachment. The Ohio is plied by a line of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh packets, and by smaller craft earning a precarious existence between "way" points, but the glory of the river is departed.

And yet, at favorable stages of water in the fickle Ohio, the levee at Pittsburgh shows most animated scenes. A stranger reaching the city during a stage of water favorable for boatingsay four to eight feet of water in the channel-would be treated to a most interesting sight on the Monongahela Wharf, between that many-piered and venerable structure the Monongahela Suspension-Bridge and the "Point." This scene is especially characteristic when witnessed from the upper or "hurricane" deck of some big 1,000-ton steamer. The observer is reminded of nothing so much as of a freshly disturbed ant-hill. This simile is borne out by the action of the double stream of big black "rousters;" i. e., colored boat hands. As these pass in opposite directions over the gang-plank, each biped ant bears, not a milk-white egg, but a fat sack of bran as to the out-goers, or a box of glass or bar of steel as to the incoming procession. This double process goes on until the great hull has exchanged its St. Louis freight for Pittsburgh's products. And so skillfully is the same hull fashioned and adapted to the precarious channels of Western rivers, that, with a thousand tons of freight aboard, a Pittsburgh and St. Louis passenger and freight boat will scarcely "draw" four and a half feet of water. And in this way, during the first three months of 1880, 10,000 tons per month of the varied products of Pittsburgh's fiery hearted furnaces were wafted by steam and current 3,500 miles toward the setting sun. Kindly showers thus washed away 30,000 tons of freight from the railroads.

But the magic wand which most potently transforms the river-front of Pittsburgh, which brings intensé energy out of apathy, which turns day to night, and silence into a Babel of sounds is the sudden advent of a "coal-boat" stage of water, i. e., anything over eight This occurs when both rivers, swelled by rapid thaw or continued rains, send down their quickened tides. or an ache about me and I don't 'spect that highly concentrated food is often so that both freshets reach the Ohio at the same time. About the mouth of the same time. About the mouth of the Monongabela or safely moored in Why? Because I haven't bent my ribs needs, to render it easy of digestion, a to be appreciated, and the knowledge the Monongahela, or safely moored in all out of shape by tight-lacing. Belarge per cent in bulk of innutritious of its merit has since been large per cent in bulk of innutritious of its merit has since been food. Vegetals increase the bulk and until now this harrow is constitution. draught of a small ocean steamer. These are laden deep with millions of bushels of the wonderful bituminous coal and matchless coke of Western Pennsylvania. The coal, in glistening, irregular cubes, is fresh from a hundred collieries up the beautiful Monongahela Valley, and the coke, in huge barges that hold 35,000 bushels each, is the output of the adjacent regions, where 5,000 coke ovens blacken the fair land and sky with their dense smoke. In 1877 62,000,000 bushels of coal and 3,500,-000 bushels of coke passed through the locks of the Monongahela, dependent for its going upon the caprice of Jupiter Pluvius. These awkward-looking boats. with their load of carbon, may have lain thus for months, while the price of their eargoes has doubled in the far-off markets for which they were loaded, and their owners are moved to profanity, or pray for rain to float off their waiting cargoes.

Pittsburgh is the home of 130 towboats of a pattern incomprehensible to Eastern eyes, for they do not "tow," but push. Their homeliness is outweighed by their bull-dog tenacity of purpose, when it comes to their legiti- difficulty which ripples on the surface mate business of harbor and long-trip of the water make for the eye which towing of cumbersome fleets of coalladen craft. These are lashed to a solid three forms of water-glass, namely, an fleet, of which the steamer is the hindrange from the perfectly appointed tin of a funnel shape about three feet monster representing a fortune of \$50,- long and nine inches in diameter at the 000 and the power of 1700 horses, down | broad or bottom end, and large enough to the battered veteran that might bring at the top to accommodate the observ-\$2,000. This motley fleet is huddled in er's eye-into the broad end should be port, each boat ready and anxious to inserted a plate of strong glass and move these coal crafts over the hun-dreds or thousands of miles of tortuous the simplest way is to get a tin or zinc Onio or muddy Mississippi. Their fires are laid and their boilers are filled, and when the coal-boat stage comes at last three inches in diameter. The bottom it finds Pittsburgh boats and their crews of this also should have glass and be

directed energy, backed by experience and ability, necessary to get out a coal shipment of say, 10,000,000 bushels (tweuty-six and a half bushels to the ton.) in thirty-six hours, can hardly be fittingly described. The small, old-fashioned locks of the Monongahela dams are gateways utterly inadequate to the task of passing the fleets of barges and steamers and flats and boats that await their turns. Comment of the subaqueous vegetation. To water parties who picnic on rivers or lakes it would offer a new enjoyment in revealing the subaqueous scenery. Every reader used to the water will imagine uses to which water telescopes can be put, and as they are cheap of construction they will probably come into general use on rivers and lakes.—Railway Journal. their turn. Crews and boats and big ropes, and rolling smoke and puffing steam, and shouting men, are features in a scene only to be witnessed, even in Pittaburgh, when there comes and a ittaburgh, when there comes a sudden see after a long season of low water. But at last the reurmost craft gets arough and joins the emancipated of dervishes, who exercise great influence over the untite inhabitants, seized a Jew at Antits, and, after flaying him alive charge of her "tow," the latter assisting of from five to twenty-live was left unpunished.

big square boats, holding in all from 50,000 to 600,000 bushels of solid carbon. From coal it is but a short step to coal's brighter and purer first cousin, coke. To the southwest of Pittsburgh ence along the 18,000 miles of there lie boundless beds of a peculiar ovens, is the Connellsville coke of commerce, ninety per cent. carbon-a fuel that finds its way to the blast-furnaces of Lake Champlain, on the east, and to orado on the west. Five thousand coke ovens to-day send their pernicious fumes ance of a range of coke ovens in full blast so nearly embodies the orthodox idea of Satanic scenery that unregenerate Pittsburghers have comparatively few surprises in store after this life.-G. F. Muller, in Harper's Magazine.

Old-Fashioned Girls.

"I dunno how it's all come about, but tryin' to find an old-fashioned gal among the gals of to-day would be like lookin' for a thimble in the medder. It makes me nervous and oneasy to see 'em, sayin' nothin' of hearin' 'em chatterin' away like so many jack-daws on every subject but one of sense. 'Sposin' you'd ask one of these new-fangled gals of to-day to make a mustard-plaster, or set empt'ings, or wash flannels, or steep up onions and 'lasses and vinegar for the baby's cold? Why, there hain't one in 500 who could mix two parts flour and one part mustard and spread the stuff on a piece of old cotton, without making more fuss over it than I'd make in curing four cases of croup and burying six or eight neighbors. When I was a gal I could git out of bed in the darkest night that ever crept over a white cow and lay my hands on the ginger-box, the camphor bottle, the is not necessarily nutritious. Nutritious kyann pepper, the stickin' plaster, or food contains in a given weight, the whatever else was wanted. Jist imagine one o' these modern gals puttin' a nourish and warm the body. Beans foot out o' bed if the hull rest of the family was tied up in hard knots with the colie! Not one in a thousand of 'em could go down and even find the pantry | in a given weight than beaf, or any door without two lamps burnin' and a guide-board on her head.

"Yes, I'm puttin' a patch on the Deacon's breeches. I larned to patch 'fore I was fourteen years old. When I git of solid matter and twenty-five of water. it sewed on and pressed down you Vegetal food digests quicker than aniwon't hardly be able to diskiver mal. Bean soup, boiled rice, potatoes, which from which. This one patch etc., digest sooner than any kind of will give him six months' longer meat. Laborers are compelled to live wear of these breeches. Patchin' was not beneath our old-fashioned much cheaper. Some nations live gals; but lands save ve! Jist you mention patches to one of these frizzed and banged and bustled gals of this period! as the Arabs and Spartans. Sixty-six She'd faint right away and fall into it. You'd think sartin queer of a man who would throw away a pair of boots because one of the straps was broken. And yet the gals of the present age are being brung up to throw away garments that half an hour's work with the than vegetals. The two kinds of food, needle would make almost as good as

"Healthy? I guess I'm feeling lively for a woman seventy-two years old health, strength and activity. A cercotton stockings. Because I haven't sacrificed lungs, liver and muscle to Potatoes, turnips and other vegetals day ever sit down to a good, solid meal? Lands alive! but it's got to be unfash- ticles of food by way of diluting meat. ionable to eat anything except gum-drops and sweet-cake! A gal of sixteen expects to do more runnin' around on ten mouthfuls of such stuff than her father does on a solid meal. It's all right for him to bundle up in cold weather, but it's all wrong for her. It's all right for him to go to bed at nine, but all wrong for her to get under the quilts afore midnight. O! gals! gals! can be absorbed and enter the veins. gals! I don't know what's to become of The most digestible kinds of meat or ye! I feel consarned about you and I'm going to set down and talk to you like a grandmother and tell you just what I think."-" Aunt Sally," in Detroit Free Press.

A Water Telescope.

To anglers and persons who are fond of subaqueous investigations the water telescope, much used in some parts of Europe, is a very useful instrument. It is designed to obviate the would pierce its depths. There are ordinary bucket or barrel with the bothull. In cost these crafts tom knocked out; secondly, a piece of galvanized into intense action. weighted. When the water is clear this It may be that this long-expected rise instrument will enable the observer to is an affair of a single day or of forty-eight hours' duration at best. The rivers of Pittsburgh rise and fall like a jack-in-the-box. There may be three feet Norwegian fishermen are constantly in of water on Saturday, thirteen on Sun- the habit of using the instrument and day and Monday's sunset will redden often discover by its aid shoals of fish "six feet scant" in the channel. Be-tween these extremes is the tide which, In searching for wrecks, bodies of In searching for wrecks, bodies of taken at the flood, leads the coal fleet drowned persons or lost objects of any kind the water telescope Is invaluable, brings long-deferred cash to the shippers. The amount of systematically the habits of fish and the growth of directed energy, backed by experience subaqueous vegetation. To water paradiability and the strength of the subaqueous vegetation.

> -The condition of the Jews in Morocco is deplorable. At Morocco itself only six weeks ago the Cadi ordered

Kinds of Food. All kinds of food consist chiefly of

four elements, called organogens—oxy-gen, nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon. The varieties of food, animal and vegetal, are caused by the various proportions in which these elements are combined. Animals and vegetals have nearly the same constituents. They both answer the same general purposes, They furnish nourishment to the various tissues, and then they furnish the means of generating heat. In warm air, less heat is needed to be generated in the body. In cold, more heat is needed than in warm. Food is devided into tissue-forming and heat-forming. Car-bon is the chief element used for warming the animal body; so articles containing much carbon are called carbonaceous articles of food, or heat-forming, as the fat of butter, oils, sugars and molasses. But lean meat has less carbon than vegetables. Health demands that we regulate the amount of carbon food given. Too much may do harm, if the organs that have the power do not remove it. Nitrogen is largely found wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and other much smaller per cent. than animal food. So animal and vegetal food supply all the means needed for promoting bodily health and growth. The great difference between animal and vegetal food is that the former is more concentrated than the latter. Observation shows that articles containing nitrogen have a stimulating quality. They excite and hasten the action of the heart and so compel all the organs to act faster than is normal. Animal flesh contains a large per cent, of nitrogen and so is the most have more nourishment in a given weight than any other ordinary food. Wheat and rye have more nourishment other meat. The lean flesh of animals has only twenty-five per cent. of solid matter and seventy-five per cent. of water, but bread has seventy-five percent chiefly on vegetal food, because it is chiefly on potatoes, as the Irish, others have lived almost entirely on vegetals, per cent, of mankind never have animal food. Still it may be truly said that they often could not get meat, that their abstinence was not a matter of choice, but of necessity-that meat is more nutritious and more stimulating animal and vegetal, in certain proportions combined to suit different conditions of men, are best fitted to produce ach and intestines, to greater activity. ment and still they are very useful ar-Unbolted meal has more innutrious substance, more bulk than fine flour. The easier the gastric fluid comes in contact depend upon the amount of nourishment actually contains but upon the amount

of exercise, but most of all upon temperature. In hot temperatures the body heat. Hot air is diluted air, and so coner carbon food and consume chiefly cooling and mild food. Heat stimulates of the great spread of the implement the organs of digestion and ultimately exhausts them. We all feel weak and exhausted in hot days and prefer fruit to meat. We instinctively avoid meat and seek bread, vegetals and fruits. These latter articles of diet are sufficiently nutritious, but not so stimulating as to hasten the organic action of the system. In winter and cold seasons of the year, in frigid climates, men real necessity, for meat, that may rouse the organs of digestion to greater activhealth and strength require that our in which we live. The same general principle appears in young children. They are sensitive and excitable. Gonsuming meat makes them more so, therefore they should avoid it and be limited to bread and milk, vegetables have an easily excited nervous system. They have better health, longer life, are more agreeable companions and useful members of society, when they avoid meat and live on vegetals and

vegetals are the most nutritious.

The food we need depends also on the condition of the digestive organs. If they be weak, meat and concentrated food does not easily digest and graduultimately some disease, as consumption or aniemia. The cause of these maladies is often improper food, and the cure is nutritious and easily digested food. Exactly what food each person may need to keep himself in health and strength must be determined in part at least by personal experience. The general guiding rule must be to avoid all food that does not easily digest or disturbs the organs of digestion. Undigested food is worse than none. It can not be absorbed and so enrich the blood, but irritates the food canal and induces, if not continued, some serious malady.

to be discarded from the dietary of the dyspeptic and indolent. Musticating new and hot bread does not divide i into small pieces so that the gastric juice may come in close contact with each, but it often gives it a compact form, so that the gastric juice can reach only the outer part and so retard greatly, if not prevent its solution and digestion. All articles of food that are rich in oils, fats and compounds are difficult to digest. We sometimes meet with indiosyncracies in digestion. A few persons may not be able to digest the simplest food, as milk, while others may easily dispose of what is ordinarily hard to dissolve and fit for absorption. A mother, then, should have some knowledge of the many principles in-volved in properly feeding children.— Prairie Farmer.

Use of Farm Implements.

Most farmers have rollers, yet few use them much and fewer still to advantage. They are employed usually for crushing clods, with, however, little benefit generally, as they only reduce in flesh. No animal can long live if it the size, while they increase the numdoes not get nitrogen in its food. Ani-mal flesh yields it in abundance, and besides, the hardest lumps are crowded into the soil. The work should be devegetals contain some nitrogen, but a layed till a rain softens the lumps. The true farmer has few clods to crush; he keeps his soil in condition to work up mellow. His use of the roller is mostly for grass lands, pasture as well as meadow, and as early in the season as the ground will allow. It packs the roots well and favors a denser growth, as it avoids exposure to cold, drying winds, and thus earlier and better pasture is obtained. Meadow, in like manner, is benefited, not only by being rolled in the spring but again after the crop is removed, especially if a second crop is stimulating food we eat. Stimulating to be cut, as the surface becomes more or less roughened by the burrowing of vermin. A second rolling is not necessarv with pasture, as the trampling of the stock answers the purpose. All this is of little benefit if a light roller is used, as it does not afford sufficient pressure. Double the usual amount is little enough, more on light soil is required. Lessen also the length of the roller so as to meet better the inequalities of the surface. Such a roller makes short work of lumps on plowed land, and does the work of covering grass

seed more effectually. Although the harrow has been used time out of mind, something still may be learned about it by many. Like the roller, the common harrow is too light, not for covering seed, but to secure greater depth of loose soil; being in this respect an aid to the cultivator. finishing what that implement began, cutting rather than displacing the soil. Next to covering grain its best use is in reducing the roughness and lumps of the soil, usually occasioned by plowing when too moist. Of this implement. as of the roller, a rain should precede the use. The wonder is that this point is so much disregarded, considering its importance. The same applies to all implements intended for surface work.

The smoothing harrow was not re-

ceived with favor at its introduction. Vegetals increase the bulk and until now this harrow is considered by snow-drifts of winter in thin shoes and stimulate the inner organs, as the stom- the advanced farmer to be one of the most useful implements of husbandry. It is the last in the series for working fashion. How many gals of the present contain but a small amount of nourish- the soil, the plow, cultivator and common harrow preceding it. Its work is on the immediate surface, and seems insignificant, yet the results show the importance of surface work, securing more minutely any food is divided, the for the land a mulch and a finer seed bed than can be obtained in any other with its particles and the more easily it way, particularly when seeding down is digested. The value of food does not land. But its best service is after the grain has started. It then hoes it, in effect, and does the work more thoroughly than can be done in any other waydoes it perfectly and without harm to The most digestible kinds of meat or the crop, the few plants thrown out causing more likely a benefit than hurt. The proportions of the tissue-making as it thins out the stand and has thus food and the heat making food must de- virtually the effect of thinner sowing, pend upon the peculiar condition of which is the demand of the day, espeeach person, and very much more upon | cially in rich soil. Here harrowing and the occupation and the kind and amount cross-harrowing should be done and repeated as often and as long as the grain will permit. This makes clean work, does not need to generate much if any giving the crop a chance to occupy the ground, shade it, and thus prevent tains less oxygen to burn the waste, or carbon in the various capillaries. So this affords to corn is great; but it is we should avoid oil, sugar, fat and oth- also applied to the grains in general with equally good effect. On account

> the work is soon accomplished. Much might be said about plows, as so many kinds are in use, each claiming some advantage; and more or less benefit is derived from the variety as applied to the different kinds of soil. and where large areas are to be worked thus justifying the outlay. Two plows, however, will do the work on ordinary farms, the distinguishing characteristic prefer, and have a strong desire, and a of the plows being in the pitch of the mold-board, that throwing up the earth being best adapted to fall plowing and ity and force. So we clearly see that to clay soil, giving a better chance for the elements to act and water to soak food should vary with the temperature away. In this way clay soil can be planted earlier in spring and better crops grown; manure also Las a greater effect. Light sandy soil, or loam, is plowed with advantage in a favorable spring, if early and dry snough, and such soil soon parts with its water. Unand fruits. The same general principle like fall plowing, the surface of the also appears in all, young and old, who ground in spring plowing should be have an easily excited nervous system. smooth, as a light, loamy soil works up They have better health, longer life, mellow. Hence a mold-board with less resistance may be used, doing the work not only better but easier. The ground favoring, sod can be laid as level as a floor, securing an even, mellow surface, valuable especially for corn. Grass and weeds have less chance here, and can be readily kept down or destroyed by the smoothing harrow and other impleally induce still greater weakness and ments. Throwing up clay soil roughly ultimately some disease, as consumption to the elements in the fall, and plowing light soil smoothly in the spring, are the true treatments of such soils, and each requires a special mold - board. Similar remarks might be made of other implements. Their efficiency is well established. What is wanted is a better knowledge of their use, and in-creased skill in handling them. - Cor. Country Gentleman.

> -The Austrian police have recently not be absorbed and so enrich the blood, but irritates the food canal and induces, canes sent from London to Vienna, and if not continued, some serious malady. Some forms of ordinary food are always stick with socialistic documents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-A bang is considered loud. -Marietta, Ga., has had a shower of hot stones.

-Twelve hundred cars daily cross the St. Louis bridge.

-A funeral procession in East Ma-chias, Me., while returning from the cemetery last election day, was stopped by a deacon, who wanted the sons of the dead man to get out and vote, but they refused.

-General Garfield, who is forty-nine years old, is, with the exceptions of Franklin Pierce and General Grant, the youngest man ever elected President of the United States. The average Presidential age at the time of inauguration has been lifty-seven years.

-There is a movement in India to abolish the seclusion of Hindoo women and have them brought into society in the European fashion, but it is opposed by the native papers on the ground that the young Hindoos are not moral enough to associate with unmarried women of their own race.

-There have been several serious railroad accidents in Germany lately. It is estimated that since the Government has been running the railroads it has for economy, so reduced the staff that the employees cannot exercise the needful supervision under the new regime. Switchmen get from thirtyseven to forty-three cents a day.

-In the course of a conversation, recently, John C. Hamilton, who erected the statue of his father, Alexander Hamilton, in Central Park, said that he distinctly remembered his father, the night before he was killed by Burr in the duel, coming to his bedside and, taking Johnny's hands within his palms, repeated the Lord's Prayer over with

-The French military papers report with much satisfaction the successful execution of several long and quick marches lately undertaken by a regiment of mounted chasseurs m garrison at Tours. The first march was twentyfive miles long and this distance was accomplished in six hours; while five days afterward the same regiment marched fifty-four miles in twelve hours. On each occasion the march was made during the night, the weather being stormy and rainy.

-There is a remote district of Europe, writes a late essayist, where children are not definitely named till the father chooses to hit on what he thinks an appropriate choice. Savages, too, change children's names at the time of the ceremony which answers to confirmation in our church. The idea seems to be that it is impossible to find a title really appropriate while the character of the infant is undeveloped.

-A Connecticut couple were legally married, a few days ago, in strict conformity with the township map. They procured a marriage license from the Ledvard Town Clerk and in the evening called upon a minister in the neighboring town to perform the ceremony. As the rite could only be performed in Ledyard the clergyman and contracting parties, with the witnesses took lanters and walked through the woods just across the town boundary line, where the marriage was performed.

-The New England Farmer says that everywhere else, even in small towns, and in the family of city mechanics, one will find the children especially breakfasting on oatmeal and fruits, eschewing pies and sweets at dinners, and making the last meal a light one, while the New England farmer yet compels his wife to keep him supplied with pies ad libitum, and, worse than that, to make pork the principal meat diet, and to bring up their children on the same rigid fare, "which," as the Farmer says, " fits them in adult life to be apt candidates for 'treason, stratagems and spoils."

-Solomon Jones, of Bloomburg, Md., was seventy when, after many years of poverty, he received \$2,000 in pension money. He had no relatives to leave it to when he died, and therefore made up his mind to spend it all himself. In view of the probably short time remaining to him in this world he felt that he must be fast and furious in his pleasures if he would spend the whole \$2,000. He married a young wife and gratified her love of dress; he got in a large stock of beverages and drank them recklessly, he bought a fast horse and bet on him. At the end of three months the last dollar was gone, his wife deserted him, his horse died, and he is still without any immediate prospect of dying.

-Queen Victoria, it is related, recently had the pleasure of witnessing a remarkable piece of artistic enterprise. When lunching out-of-doors with the Princess Beatrice and a few attendants, the party was surrounded by no less than eight reporters, who stood boldly looking on at the consumption of cold lamb and salad-much, of course, to the Queen's annoyance. Finding that they did not move, Princess Beatrice herself went across to where they had planted themselves and said that the Queen had a great objection to being stared at while she was at luncheon and would be glad if they would leave. The young lady's gentle remonstrance, however, had no effect upon these amiable persons, who murmuringly declined to de-part. So stronger measures were tried. and under dire threats from an attendant the disppointed journalists withdrew.

-Jonathan H. Greene, once the most notorious and successful gambler in America, and afterwards known as an exposer of gamblers' tricks, is now aged and poverty stricken in Philadel-phia. From 1831 to 1842 he won money right and left, not only from amateurs, but heavily from professional players. On one occasion he took \$36,000 from a party of card sharpers in three days. He was wonderfully skillful in handling cords and invented several of the swinding devices still used by faro dealers. At length he renounced his evil ways, restored a great deal of money to men whom he had robbed and spent the rest of his fortune in the and spent the rest of his fortune in the advocacy of laws against gambling. The statutes on the subject in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio were largely passed through his exertions. In lectures and books he described the means by which he had wor, but this after a while failed to yield him a living. His family is now supported by charity.

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SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-It is said that there are 500 Chinamen who have become Roman Catholic priests.

—Of the \$665,000 appropriated by the Methodists to missionary work, \$170,-000 is for the benefit of English speaking nations.

-Miss Ellen Finn has been appointed one of the Board of School Directors in the Parish of Winn, La., the first ap-pointment of the kind ever made in Louisiana.

-One half of the necessary endowment of \$30,000 for the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S. C., has been provided for. -It is said that Mr. Moody's meet-

ings in Salt Lake City carried consternation into the ranks of the Mormons, and were very influential for good. -Conferences of Southern and Northern Methodists have been in session at

Dallas, Tex., and both bodies passed resolutions looking to fraternal relations and a coalition. -The managers of the New York Cooking School, under the presidency of Mrs. Robert D. Stuart, have this sea-

son extended their scheme of training to cover all branches of housework. -A class of young men and women has been organized in Boston by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, to study the science of Civil Government, under the

tuition of Theodore Tyndale. -Dr. William Sharswood, of Philadelphia, is giving his time and efforts toward founding a great museum of practical art and and applied science in connection with the University of the South at Sewanne, Tenn., owned and controlled by the dioceses of the Episcopal Church comprehended in the ten States lying south and southwest of Virginia and Kentucky.

-A colored girl, who is a pupil in Clark's University, in Atlanta, Ga., has just fallen heiress to a fortune of \$75,-000. Clark's University was finished and dedicated last summer. It is for colored pupils alone. Christman Hall, the main auditorium, was built and furnished in accordance with a bequest of Mrs. Christman, a wealthy lady of Boston. The young girl who has just become the fortunate heiress of \$75,000 has determined to fit up an elegant parlor in the University for the use of the colored school girls. Her generosity is highly appreciated by her schoolmates and the Professors in the University.

-The Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago has called the Rev. John Mac-Intosh, of Belfast, Ireland, at a salary of \$8,000 a year. The committee who chose him think it necessary to offer the following explanation: "We canvassed the country thoroughly to find an American-born and American-educated m nister to present as the candidate for the pastoral office of the church, and on whom the church could unite, but have not been able to find the suitable person for the place who would or could be moved. Mr. MacIntosh, whom we recommend to you, is a native-born American, of Scotch parentage and Irish education, and this means a thoroughness of education that qualifies him to fill

Homesickness.

Perhaps there is no sensation so dis-

any pulpit in the land."

experience the sensation. In fact, one of powdered cloves and a pint of cider; scenes and faces. The disease has no respect for persons; it more often seizes the idle than the busy. The king on the throne suffers, perhaps, from its qualms when he remembers the halcyon days before the cares of state beleagured him; the poor-house tenant may feel a sickening yearning for the home she has never known, which has never existed for her; the little child droops away from his mother; the withered crone has moments of unutterable pain when she recalls the hearth-stone where the embers have been ashes for half a century; the old are homesick for their youth, the days of their strength and their prime, when the " world was all before them where to choose," when success was not so assured, or failure not so certain-the days when children hung about their knees, and daily anxieties environed them; homesick, perhaps, for the very worries which they have outgrown, for the little trials which belonged to the hours of their activity, for the hopes that time has dispelled. for the caresses of dear dead hands. the sound of a voice that is still." To-day seems alien and sunless to the homesick heart which lives in the yesterdays. But if age is sometimes smitten, neither is youth exempt. The young sicken for what the future may bringfor the fame that is so long in coming; for the recognition, the happiness, the romance, it promises. That longing, baffled feeling which haunts us when some good that has been promised or paid is squandered or withheld is a form of the disease familiar to most of us, which comes to us upon some strain of music which the incense of "the meanest flower that blows" may revive. Who has not been touched by it in re-visiting scenes that were once a part of our every-day look-out—the old homestead that has passed to strangers, the orchard wheret we learned the sweetness of stolen fruit, the church where we repeated our little prayers, the school-house where we made acquaintance with fractions and the ferule, or the garden gate where we parted with our first lover? It may be

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Oak warps and twists much in seas-oning, and shrinks in width about one thirty-seventh part.

-Molasses Pudding.-Six ounces suet, three-quarters pound flour, half pound stoned raisins, one tablespoonful ugar, one pint of molasses, half cup milk. Mix as stiff as possible and boil

-Cream Potatoes .- Pare and cut the potatoes into small squares or rounds, cook twenty minutes in boiling water and a little salt. Turn this off, add a cupful of milk, and when this bubbles up a tablespoonful of butter, with a teaspoonful of water, wet up with cold milk; also a little chopped parsley, simmer five minutes and pour out.

.-Oil-cloths washed in hot water or in soap-suds, or with a brush, will look dingy when dry, and soon crack and peel off; but when always washed in luke-warm water with a piece of soft old flannel, and wiped perfectly dry each time, they last much longer, and will retain their young looks down to old age; and it greatly improves their appearance to use half milk and half water. Skim-milk, if not sour, is just as good as new milk. This makes oilcloth look as if varnished. Neither soap, hot water, nor brush should ever be

-Pork Pie.-Two pounds freen pork, one pound lard, two pounds flour. Take one pound nice lard and heat it until melted; then mix flour into it with a little salt till it forms a paste; work it very smooth, divide it, and form each piece into a ball, gradually working a hollow in the center, and raising a wail two or three inches high all round. Have ready the pork fat and lean, cut in small pieces, fill each pie; season highly; fit a cover of paste neatly over the top, brushing it with the white of an egg; and bake a light brown in a steady but not too hot oven.

-Contrary to the old idea, winter with the farmer is the season which requires the greatest diligence. Even the dry stock should not be neglected, since within two months or so they will be needed for the milk supply and a large flow cannot be expected when the cows come in if not properly cared for now. Young stock should receive such attention as they demand, or the farmer's purse will suffer in the future. In fact, the active enterprising farmer cannot afford to neglect any department. His is a never ending task. The first duty in the morning is the care of stock, the last business at night to see them properly fed and bedded down and the doors of the barns and outbuildings properly secured. With the affairs of the farm properly in hand, with the live stock in proper quarters and in comfortable condition, the farmer may then find time to store his mind with facts and thoughts to aid his future opera-

-- Delicious Mince-meat. -- Two pounds of currants, well washed, carefully picked and rubbed dry, half of them slightly chopped; two pounds of raisins, stoned and finely chopped; three-quar-ters of a pound of candied peel, chopped; three-quarters of a pound of the under side of the sirloin of beef (roasted, but not over-done), or fillet of veal, chopped; the grated rinds and strained juice of two lemons and one orange, one heartening or so demoralizing to the and a half pounds of most sugar, mental and physical system as home-sickness. It is not necessary that one ful of powdered cinnamon, half a saltshould be in a foreign land in order to spoonful of powdered ginger, two grains believe in it. may feel at home in the Arabian desert, | mix these ingredients well together, put or among the ruins of Baalbec. It is the mince in stone jars, tie them over the i acongeniality of the surroundings | with a bladder and keepin a cool, dry | was applied to a New York "society" man-a which predisposes us to the malady place till wanted. It will keep a year rather than removal from familiar or longer, and should be made a few weeks before it is wanted; new fruit must be used.

-Horses, if well fed. usually feel bright and lively in winter, and young horses are, for this very reason, more easily trained than when the weather and running at pasture makes them dull. Whenever horses are used so as to warm them up at all, blanket them as soon as they stand still, if only for two or three minutes, those two or three minutes are sometimes enough to give a chill, which may end in pneumonia, or other serious troubles. Grooming saves feed, and also promotes health in horses, and should never be neglected. It will probably pay even to groom boarding horses, and it will certainly pay the owners to stipulate that their horses should be groomed daily. Blankets, except mere "dusters," are worse than useless in stables; they make the horse tender and more likely to take cold when brought in hot. Litter very freely if you have the material; straw, leaves, swamp

The Glory of Boiled Potatoes. A New York paper suggests that the LIVE STOCK-Cattle \$8 00 @\$11 00 young ladies of Vassar College, having successfully wrestled with the Greek roots, now turn their attention to the art of boiling potatoes. To boil a potato properly is thought a very simple affair, and yet there is not one table in fifty where they appear in that perfection which makes a potato " boiled with its jacket on" one of the most delicious of esculents. People who do not know what a boiled potato is, in that state when it appears smoking from the pot, and bursting like a cotton pod into mealy whiteness-neither too wet nor too dry, but always piping hot as it is stripped of its skin and prepared for it: garnish of salt and butter, with pepper according to taste—people who do not know the boiled potato in that state of perfection, content themselves with the esculent sliced and fried in grease, an abomination to the cultured palate and a terror to delicate stomachs, and think they know what potatoes are.

that the masculine mind is less susceptible than the feminine to this sentiment of homesickness. Man is oftener master of the situation. If his conditions displease him, he has the power to rearrange them—to give the kaleidoscope of life another turn; if the "madding crowd" offends him, he can pack his valise, and go on a ranch, where "the sound of the church-going bell the valleys and rocks never heard;" and if country lite grows distasteful, he may seek his fortune abroad and medicine homesickness with the infinite variety of the universe.—Harper's Bazar.

—It has been estimated that the total cost of torchlight paraphernalia used in the late campaign, reached \$3,000,000.

In 1765 Legotz calculated that there were in France 79,000 monks and 80,-000 nuns. The number of monks is now far behind what it was a century ago, but the number of nuns is considerably above it. Eighty-six different orders of monks are represented in France, and they have 2,026 establishments; 281 different orders of nuns are represented, and they have 12,004 establishments. Seventy-two per cent. of the monks and sixty-five per cent. of the nuns are engaged in education; two per cent. of the monks and twenty-two per cent. of the nuns are engaged in attending on the sick, and twenty-two per cent. of the monks and eight per cent. of the nuns are devoted to a purely contemplative life. The Barnabites, who have just been expelled, are one of the smallest of the religious orders in France; they have only three establishments, with twenty-five members between them. The largest order is that of the Christian Brothers, who number 9,900, and have even increased largely since 1861, when they were only 6,398.

COUNT DROHOJESKI, a youthful Polish patrician of Lemberg, was entertaining select circle of noble friends at a card-party, and, while his attention was riveted on the game, had the misfortune to be disturbed by the jangling strains of a barrel-organ, played by a poor old blind man who had contrived to enter the courtyard of the house in the hope of earning a few kreutzers.

Moved to ungovernable indignation by
this intrusion upon his privacy, the
Count took down a loaded fowling piece from his gun-rack, threw open the window, and, taking deliberate aim at the audacious organ grinder, dexterously shot him in the neck. The old man was conveyed to the nearest hospital on a stretcher, and the noble marksman resumed his game; but, greatly in his astonishment and disgust, was presently arrested by the police and conveyed to prison, where he now lies, awaiting his trial for murderous assault.

MR. LANGTRY, husband of the famous States on business, and it is said that he will bring his matrimonial partner along. We hope so, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for we want the conceit taken out of the horrid thing who invented the present which the state of the above in Cluth 12.3 Jersey Lily," is coming to the United vented the garment which causes English women to resemble badly stuffed red and blue sausages. The probabilities are that the first New York hotel she would stop in would produce two or three chambermaids handsomer than the handsomest of the professional beauties of London.

[St. Louis Western Watchman.]

Music Hath Charms, Etc.
One of the great manufacturing interests of Boston, is the Emerson Plano Company, whose pianos are used with high appreciation and satisfaction throughout the world. In a recent conversation with Mr. Jos. Gramer, one of the proprietors, that gentleman remarked: I have used that splendid remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, in my family, and found it to be so very beneficial that I will never be without it. It has cured me of a severe case of rheumatism, after other remedies had failed.

REMEMBER the poor, and if possible do something to make them remember you.—N. O. Picayune.

[Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.] A Strong Conqueror

According to an Illinois exchange, our days of Rheumatism are well-nigh numbered. St. conquers every subject. That's right. We

Dr. Mosso, of Turin, has invented a machine which measures thought. It is called the plothysmograph. One of the machines one-barreled eye class youth who parts his hair in the middle—and the sensitive register didn't indicate anything. It persistently remained at zero.

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Hogs	4	50	0	4 75	•
FLOUR-Good to Choice	5	05	de.		
Wnite Winter Extras	5	10			
WHEAT-No. 2 Red				1 20	
No. 2 Spring		15		1 16	
CORN-No. 2.	•		46	581	2
OATS-Western Mixed		40		-	٠
RYE-Western			Qp.		
DODE Western	***	95		97	
PORK-Mess	13	00		13 25	
LARD-Steam	8			8 90	
CHEESE			64		4
WOOL-Domestic		37	0	52	
CHICAGO.					
BEEVES-Extra	85	80	a	\$6 50	
Cholee	4	90		5 50	
Good			66		
Medium		50		4 00	
Butchers' Stock				3 15	
Stock Cattle	- 5	2	6	3 25	
HOGS-Live-Good to Choice	- 5	50			
Proge Live Good to Choice				5 00	
SHEEP-Poor to Choice	8	00	. 0	5 00	
BUTTER-Creamery		22	- 68	- 85	

BUTTER—Creamery 82 6 35
Good to Choice Dairy 21 6 29
EGGS—Fresh 27 6 28
FLOUR—Winter 5 00 6 6 50
Springs 4 00 6 6 25
Patents 7 00 6 8 25
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring 20 6 30 40
Corn. No. 2 375 2 375
Oats, No. 2 25 5 3 30
Rye, No. 2 111 6 1115
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Everywhere to sell to Hotela, the Celebrated GOLD MANDARIN TEA, which, for Strength, Purity and Flavor, has not its equal in America. Address or call on C. JEVNE, Wholesale Groove, 116 & 112 Mindson St., Chicago. Send st. 70 for 6 M. Ib- packages, with full explanation and outfit. AGENTS WANTED to SELL the

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A. N. K. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS LKY HORSE

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1. Because we can and do buy for cash cheaper than we could on long time.

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Sugars.	Canned Goods.
Powdered 12 Cut Loaf 12 Granulated 12 Standard A 11 Coffee C 10	Tomatoes, 3-pound
Teas.	Miscellaneous.
Gunpowder	Patent Flour, best
O. G. Java, green, best	Turkish Prunes, 20 lbs

THE IRON PORT.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, DEC. 25, 1880.

PERSONAL.

-R. T. Trounsell, of Garden, called on us on Tuesday.

-Geo. K. Newcomb, of Manistique, was in town on Monday and Tuesday.

-Robert McDonald, of Garden, favored the PORT with a call on Thursday.

-Mr. Van Cleve has been out on the branch, paying the railway taxes, this week. -Mrs. John Dolan fell upon the stove and burned her arm severely, on Saturday

-Capt, Colwell passed through town on his way to warmer regions (only Texas), on Monday.

Prof, Geraldini completed his course of lessons on Thursday, and has gone to Mar-

-Conductor Van Dyke is at home again. Warner is running the branch passenger train in his stead.

-Andrew J. Kloman, formerly one of the proprietors of the Escanaba furnace, died, at Pittsburg, this week.

-Miss Belle Stephenson, of Grantsburg, Wis., is spending the holidays with her aunt, Mrs, A. Ellsworth, of this place.

-"Uncle John" Cox returned, on Wednesday, from his visit in Iowa, and will go on

duty again on the first of January. -Capt's Clark and Olmstead, of Chicago and Garden, 'cedar butchers, passed through

en route to the cedar camps, on Thursday. -Leon Ephraim went south, on Thursday, to spend Christmas with friends in Wisco and (we are privately and confidentially in-

formed) with his weather gye open for a wife. -"Doc" DeBeque is cutting off legs and gouging out eyes (in a strictly professional manner) at Fair Play, Colorado. He has sold a couple of silver mines, but the Flume, from which paper we gather this item, does

not say how many he has left. RANGE ITEMS.

-Chapin ore goes to Chicago by rail. -The Emmett is working only about forty men, now.

-Brother Atkinson is canvassing for subscribers for his paper.

-Rumors are again rife of a pulp mill or mills at or near the lower Quinnesec

-For a nice, quiet, well-ordered and thriving town, inquire of C. L. Wendel, Esq.,

Norway. Mr. Buell's preparations for the New Year's party are complete. It is certain to be

a grand affair. -J. H. Kern, formerly of Spalding, and

more lately of Norway, will soon open a hardware concern at Iron Mountain.

The engineer who has lately run an experimental line from Hermansville to the Felch mountain speaks favorably of the -The Range has received and publishes

an estimate made by Mr. G. E. Stockbridge, of the quantity of u. p. ores which will be required during the coming season. He puts the amount at 2,450,000 tons.

-We have received, without any accompanying statement, any request that they be published or any intimation as to what purpose is intended, copies of affidavity made by Fred. Beckstrom, Enoch Russell and Alex Carlson, contradicting the account given by the Norway Chronicle of a certain row, elsewhere mentioned. That that, as well as every other story ever told, has two sides to it, the Chronicle's account of the affair we do not feel called upon to publish the affidavits.

-We heard, last week, of a row at Norway in which the Chronicle people and the want and provides it at prices founder of the town had figured, but in such fail to satisfy the most exacting. exaggerated (as we thought) terms that we did not notice the uffair. The Chronicle of Saturday last gives a version of the affair which is worse than that we had, and we may as well tell it before a still worse one

reaches us. It says that Mr. Wendel set two men on to whip the proprietors of that paper, and bribed the peace officen to be out of the way so that the job could be done. The adventure failed-the would-be whippers were soundly whipped. Howlders warns Mr.

Wendel that he is in danger, saying: You have injured our interests; you will injure them farther if you pursue your present course. Mark it, then. We predict that the next disturbance you raise our citizens will ride you out of the town you are ruining on a rail. Mark it!

Now, this is "none of our fight" and we do not propose to be "counted in," but we venture a remark. That Mr. W. has, at divers and sundry times, made an egregious ass of himself is not to be gainsaid, but who has a larger "interest" in Norway than he? Is it not just a trifle cheeky for a couple of youngsters who went there less than a year ago to work on weekly wages in Mr. Wendel's printing office and owe it to him (in part at least) that they have an opportunity to do business and make money there, to talk in that lordly manner about "our interests" and threaten the founder of the town with a ride on a rail? It looks so to an out-

PROCEEEDING OF BOARD OF

Regular monthly meeting of the village board, held at the clerk's office, in the village of Escanaba, on Tuesday evening, December

Present, M. Stephenson, President; also Trustees Lins and Stonehouse. No quorum present to transact business. On motion adopted the board adjourned until Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, inst., at 8 o'clock p. m.

> EMIL GLASEK, Village Clerk.

Adjourned meeting of the village board was held at the clerk's office, in the village of Escanaba, on Wednesday evening, December

Present, M. Stephenson, president; also Trustees Corcoran, Royce, Bittner, Stonehouse and Lins. Minutes of the last two meetings read and approved.

The clerk reported that in pursuance of the order of this board, he has sold the old engine house, on the 27th day of last November, to C. W. Barnet, for \$25.00, he being the highest bidder. Report adopted.

On motion carried, the time for collecting village taxes for the year 1880, was extended until January 15, 1881.

By a vote of the board Messrs. Stonehouse and Lins were appointed a committee on repairing streets and alleys, and instructed to cause the repair of all defective side and crosswalks wherever needed.

The following bills were presented, examined and allowed; to-wit:

E G Dixon, goods furnished fire department \$ 2 27 John N Hiller. 59 50 W J Wallace, 31 33 W A Deaton, 51/2 days work on engine house 13 75 Prosser, 5 Ludington Co., lumber for engine house .

A & H Bittner, services

Charles Myott, unpaid village order No 253, of 1874, re-issue

W. A Denton, marshal's services, month of

The bills of William J. Wallace, am't \$98.-94, and of George Preston, am't \$13, on acct. of goods furnished the fire department, were referred to the chief engineer of that department for his approval.

No further business appearing to be attended to, on motion carried, the board adjouned. EMIL GLASER, Village Clerk.

-Volunteer advertisers have been and are still constructing cabinets and dictating policies to the president elect, but nobody thinks of offering a suggestion to Greenhoot, either as we know full well; but as we have not copied to the material of his stock or the personal of his cabinet. He has catered for the people of Delta county so long and so satisfactorily that no advice is necessary. He knows what they want and provides it at prices that can not

-Everything from a five cent toy to a five hundred dollar piano-from a yard of ribbon to a bride's trousseau, can be found at the Barar and purchased at cost or below.

HOW TO DRIVE A -

If the horse won't go don't talk to him in seven or eight different languages, for the horse is not educated in any of them, unless he went to school with you and had the same chances you had. Don't get angry at the horse, for all horses have "horse sense," and they will look at you and neither cry or smile. The horse means biz; hence he looks sober, so get in front of him and whistle some favorite air known only to horses. If that don't melt him to tears, sing "Old Hundred," or "Young Hundred," or "Pinafore," and if that don't do sing "Will you go, Tommy," or "I beg of you, Tommy, don't go," or repeat the first four lines of the multiplication table, and if all this fails, advise the horse to go or stay and he will probably do it: or better still, sell the brute and invest the money with P. N Cardozo, of the "Boss" Store, the best and most reliable place to buy goods for yourself and family in the U. P .-- always the highest standard in quality and invariably the lowest prices.

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Are prepared to furnish

Either at Wholesale or Retail,

At lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. They manufacture the very best Lumber on the bay shore.

Lumber Yard in the Rear of the Iron Port Office.



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CONRAD LINS.

HAND-MADE FOOT-WEAR.

It the best materials, in the highest style of workmanship and at low prices,

WELL SHOD IS WELL DRESSED, AND THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

LIQUOR TAX REPORT.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, DELTA COUNTY, DEC. 1, 1880. The following is a complete and correct report of Taxes collected or received by me, at my office, upon he business of manufacturing, selling or keeping for sale distilled or malt liquors, and of taxes assessed upon the same business and remaining uncollected, during the year ending Dec. 1, 1880.

Residence.

JOHN F. OLIVER, County Treasurer.

Tax Date of Col.

			25700.5000	Con a.	
Chas Mayott	Escanaba.	Sp. and malt liq. retail	Escanaba,	\$ 50	3- 1-1880
Fontana & Serwe				50	3-22-1880
Peter Duranceau	E 50 0			200	4-28-1880
Frank Murray				200	4-30-1880
N Barth				200	5- 1-1880
Martin Larson				200	5- 3-1880
Chas Boda				200	5- 3-1880
Peter Shepley			**	200	5- 3-1880
Peter Buchholtz	1 "		**	200	5- 3-1880
John Walch			**	200	5- 3-1880
Anton Wagner	**		**	200	5- 3-1880
Chas Mayott		44	**	200	5- 3-1880
Smith O'Brien		**	**	200	5- 1-1880
John Dinneen			**	200	5- 3-1680
oseph Embs	m e:	"	14	200	5- 3-1880
lacob Buchholtr			44	200	5- 4-1880
Paul Kelly			44	200	5- 4-1880
Peter Walch	**		14	200	5- 4-1880
Chevrier	44	- "	**	200	5- 4-1880
John Cahill		**	**	200	5- 4-1880
Fontana & Serwe		**	**	200	5- 4-1880
John Sipchen		***	***	200	5- 4-1880
John Coan		- W.	**	200	5 41880
M Sherbineau			**	200	5- 4-1880
I K Stack		Sp. and m. liq. wholes'le		400	5- 4-1880
Paul Rixinger		Malt liquors at retail	44	65	5- 4-1880
J. Beattie		ti to the same of	**	65	5-18-1880
Thos McLaughlin			**		6-28-1880
Tony Harding	1 190 90 1	Sp. and malt liq. retail	T Freemales	59 58	5-1-1880
Joseph Nolden		Man'f'ct'ng m. liquors	H. I.M. Garantea.	65	6-10-1880
Joseph Nolden		Malt liquors at retail		65	6101880
Frank Henne	T. Maple Ridge	same influence at terms	T. Maple Ridge	65	
Geo Lancigne, Jr			T. Ford River.	65	5- 3-1880
Alfred Bessior	" Tord Reiter		. rord Kiver.	65	5- 3-1880
James Summers	T Fairbanks	Sp. and malt liq. retail,	T Falsbanks		6-19-1880
Frank Burton	of Partonicks.	op, and mart uq. retail,	r airoanks,	50	4- 7-1880
				100	3-24-1880
Fred W Hink				200	11-30-1880
Pennly Duston		11		200	11-30-1880
Prank Burton			754	200	11-301880

-This day-Christmas-take the children to Mead's and let them pick out their own toys. Young men may take their sweethearts and old men their wives-Mead has something to

-Glass table setts, Butter, Sugar, Cream and Spoons-four beautiful pieces of crystalat from 35 cents to \$1,50. Better goods and lower prices than any other house in the trade.

please every taste.

-The Winter Holidays are this (Christmas) day inaugurated, and until their close, on twelfth-night, Greenhoot will sell, at Holiday prices, any and everything in his stock.

-One week from this day Gagnon will resent some one of his customer with a New Year's gift worth having-a beautiful Gold Watch. Have you got a chance, reader?

-Atkins McNaughtan & Co., open this day, Christmas, Malaga Grapes, Ambrosia Figs, choice confections, and a world of other dainties to benefit the palate. \

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I run two chairs, keep a clean shop, and can in-

WM. TIMM, Prop'r.

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GREENHOOT!

Can clothe you from (and including) head to foot---from Undershirt to

GREENHOOT!

Can (and will) supply the wants of the Ladies, from Flaunels to Laces, from Arctics to Ostrich Plumes.

GREENHOOT!

Can (and would be pleased to) supply all Household Wants, Blankets and Bed Linen, Table Cloths and Napery, Carpets and Curtain Goods.

GREENHOOT!

Can (and does) keep his customers warm, dry, and well and fashionably clad at prices that none but a miser would object to.

DRUGGISTS,

J. N. MEA

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HARNESS AND SADDLES

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